DEMETRIUS PHALERUS

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Fortuna

Since the first publication of the treatise De Elocutione in Aldus Manutius’ celebrated Rhetores graeci of 1508, there has been repeated discussion of its authorship and its date. The attribution to Demetrius Phalereus is still in doubt, and the best evidence with respect to dating points to the first century B.C. or the first century A. D. These matters are discussed, among other places, in Wilamowitz’ dissertation of 1880, De aetate et scriptore libri qui fertur Demetrii περὶ ἐγκυκλεῖας; in Radermacher’s edition of 1901; and in W. Rhys Roberts’ edition of 1902. The treatise has been of interest to students of rhetoric — and to writers — for its materials on style and on the figures, and it very early entered into the literature on epistolography because of its treatment of that genre. It has been less useful to specialists in poetic because of its limitation to matters of style and the absence of larger poetic considerations. Consequently, although it was much studied from the sixteenth century on, its audience has always been a relatively restricted one.

Bibl.: After the editio princeps of 1508, the first separate Greek text was published anonymously in 1542. F. Niccolai, Pier Vettori (1499-1585), Florence: 1912, pp. 240-45, on the basis of an exchange of letters between Pietro Vettori and Francesco Davanzati (Petri Victorti Epistololarum Libri X, Florence: Giunti, 1586, pp. 22-23), argues for the attribution of this edition to Vettori. Vettori improved and republished his edition in 1552 and 1562; the last of these became the basis for all the texts
printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Both Radermacher and Roberts, however, chose to prepare texts derived directly from Paris, graec. 1741, the oldest of the extant MSS and apparently the source of all others. The most distinguished editions, besides theirs, are Fischer, 1773; Schneider, 1779; and Spengel, 1853. We have notice of two sixteenth-century commentaries on Demetrius undertaken before 1560; but we do not know whether they were ever completed. No manuscripts have been found and neither was ever published. The first, by Pietro degli Angeli (Pietro Angelio da Barga, Petrus Bargaeus), was referred to by Paulus Manutius in a letter to Andreas Dudith, Epistolarius Pauli Manutii Libri IIII, Venice, 1560, Bk. IV, letter [18], p. 124v (undated); by Roger Ascham in a letter to Johann Sturm, Familiarium Epistolairum libri tres, London, 1578, Bk. I, letter 1, p. 10v (undated; cf. Fabricius, BG VI, 67); and by Domenico Moreni in his edition of Angeli’s De Bel-lo Senensi Commentarius, Florence, 1809, p. lxi. The second, by Andreas Dudith, was mentioned in the same letter by Manutius to Dudith. A curious item of the same century was Raphael Cylenius’ so-called ‘Table’ of the treatise in Tabulae Rhetoricae Raphaelis Cylenii Angeli, Venice, 1571, which reduces this work (and Aristotle’s Rhetorica) to tabular form. The older sources on bibliography are Fabricius, BG, Harles ed., VI, 63-67 [= IV, 423-27] and III, 486 [= II, 294]; Engelmann, I, 254; Hoffmann, BL, I, 501-4; and Pauly-Wissowa, IV, 2, 2839-41. My ‘Translations and Commentaries of Demetrius, On Style to 1600: A Bibliography,’ Philological Quarterly, XXX (1951), 353-80, lists the early Greek editions and Italian translations as well as the materials included below.

I. De elocutione

TRANSLATIONS

1. ANONYMUS, FOURTEENTH CENTURY

The ‘summarized Latin translation’ (Wall) or ‘Latin abbreviation of part of the treatise’ (De Ricci) exists only in one Ms. (University of Illinois, Urbana, xf. 881- A8. xl.) dating from the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century; it covers the text from the beginning to the conclusion of the section on letter-writing (Roberts ed., IV, Par. 240).


Edition:


2. MARCUS ANTONIUS ANTIMACHUS

Demetrii Phalerei Praecepts De membris et incisis, De periodis, De componendis
epistolis, De characteribus diecendi. 1540, Basileae (Basel): Per Robertum Winter. The translation of the four excerpts by Marcantonio Antimaco was the first text of Demetrius to be published in any language, after the Greek editio princeps of 1508. According to Schneider (ed. Altenburg, 1779, p. xix), Antimaco translated the Aldine text: ‘Expressit Antimachus exemplum Aldinum, sed latinitate tam rudi et barbarae, ut hominem ex Graecia cum maxime redeunte latine crederes balbutire.’ There is no separate dedication for the Demetrius; but the dedication of the entire volume (which contains other works; see below) is to Alberto Lollio, dated ‘viii. cal. Maias M. D. XXXIX’; it states that the translation had been done some years earlier. There is also an epistle to his father, Matteo Antimaco, dated ‘Ferrariae, Idibus Iulii M. D. II.’

Excerpt I. De Membris et incisis (Aldine pp. 545-46; Rhys Robertis, beg. of text to end of 1, 9). [Inc.]: (p. 80). Quemadmodum poesis metris, videlicet semimetris, hexametris vel alii dividitur, sic illa, quae membra vocantur, orationis elocutioni (sic; read: elocutionem) et ea quae ordine dicuntur, dividunt et separant, tanquam sermonem quiesceret facientia, ac multis modis terminantia. quoniam longus et infinitus propodium esset et manifeste dicentem offenderet ac paene suffocaret.

[Expl.]: (p. 83) Est etiam brevitas apophthegmatica, hoc est, in brevia dicta prolata et sententiosa. multum enim sensum in exiguum congregare sapientius est, quemadmodum totius arboris potentia in semine est. Si quis non sentiam in longum produceret, doctrina et exercitatio quaedam Rhetoricae pro sententia videretur.


Excerpt III. Praceaepa de Componendis epistolis (Aldine pp. 566-67; Roberts IV, 223 through IV, 240). [Inc.]: (pp. 87-88) Epistolairum character cum exilitate digeret, et de ipso dicemus. Artemo igitur, qui Aristotelis epistolae collegit ac in lucem protrulit, codem modo dialogum et epistolae oportere scribere asserit, eo quod epistola fere tanquam altera dialogi pars, non tamen omnis esse videatur. [Expl.]: (p. 91) Sed compositio contracta rei facultatem aliquo modo surripit facitque in praesentia nuncupatam aridam perversamque imitationem ex duobus vitis confitam ex perversa quidem imitatione propter rem, ex arido vero propter compositionem.


[Expl.]: (p. 92) Verum huiusmodi sermo ridiculus est. Videmus enim omnes characteres omnibus commistos, praeter illos qui inter se contrarii consipicuntur, velut Homeri carmina, et Platonis et Xenophonis et Herodoti ac allorum plurimorum oratio, quae multam magnificentiam commistam multamque gravitatem ac venustatem habet. Tanta erit igitur characterum copia, quanta superius dictum est.


Lost complete translation. In the general dedication to the volume, Antimaco promised a full translation within a short time: ‘Dabimus etiam brevi fortasse Phalereum... de Interpretatione seu de Elocutione integrum latine legendum’ (p. aa3). There is also a letter from Francesco Davanzati,
in Ferrara, to Pietro Vettori, dated 1547, in which he asks Vettori for a copy of the 1542 ed. of Demetrius for Antimaco’s use (Clorum Italorum et Germanorum Epistolae ad P. V., I, 24). No trace has ever been found of this complete translation.

Biogr.: Born in Mantua ca. 1473, Antimaco went as a youth to study in Greece, under Joannes Moschos, and remained for five years (1489-94); in the Dialogi duo de Poetis of L. G. Giraldi, Antimaco describes his studies in three different places in Greece and praises Moschos. When the latter died, Antimaco proposed to study with Constantine Lascaris in Sicily, but was dissuaded because of the dangers of the trip. Returning to Italy, he went first to Venice, then to Mantua where he opened (ca. 1498) a school of humane letters, especially of the Greek language. In 1532 he was called to Ferrara as public professor, and he taught there until his death early in 1552. Among his students was Alberto Lollio. In addition to the works contained in the 1540 volume, he wrote a group of Latin poems, contained in MSS in Ferrara ‘presso agli Eredi di Cesare Parisio Favalli in un testo a penna in foglio’ (cf. Ferrante Borsetti, Historia Gymn. Ferrar., II, 146) and he edited the Epigrammatum Graecorum Libros VIII. Kristeller, Iter I and II, lists Antimaco MSS of poems, letters, and commentaries on Greek plays.


3. ANONYMUS

Ms. Biblioteca Marucelliana, Florence, A. xxxv. 4., fols. 57-124v; for the translation, fols. 57-69v (for Pars. 1-30 middle) and fols. 92-124v (for Pars. 30 middle to end, Par. 96).

[Inc.]: (fol. 57) Quemadmodum Poeticae studio metris quibusdamceu semimetris exametrix allisque dissecatur, sic et ea quae membra vocantur eloquentium orationemque dividunt atque distinguunt, cum insistentia ipsa et in multis terminis orationem definiendia pausam illi quodammodo faciant. caeteroqui enim longa et infinita esset dicentemque profecto suffocaret. [Expl.]: (fol. 124v) Res autem persaepe su vi venustae propter malum defectum verborum inlucendiore videntur. veluti Cilnarcus de Tenthrèdone loquens quae est bestiola api similis, ‘Depascitur, inquit, montanam regionem in volat autem in cavatas quercus.’ non secus ac de tauro quodam fero, ut apro Erimantio verba faceret, non autem de ape quadam. ita ut oratio invenusta pariter insulsae sit, quae duo vitia vicina et sibi quodammodo prope posita sunt. xvii. Jun. 1553.

Manuscript:
Biblioteca Marucelliana, Florence, A. xxxv. 4. Demetri Phal. de Elucionine. The gatherings of the MS were improperly assembled at the time of binding. Inventory ‘A’ of the Biblioteca Marucelliana has a query, added later in ink, whether the MS might be the work of ‘P. Victorius?’ But the translation is not the same, nor is the commentary, and the hand differs from that of Vettori (cf. his autograph letters in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence, Autografi Palatini, II, 120-32, dated 1537-41). A typewritten slip in the MS attributes all four sections to Marcello Adriani, presumably because the first section contains Adriani’s Italian translation of Demetrius, and this attribution is reflected both in the Marucelliana catalogue and in Kristeller, Iter, I, 106; it seems to be without justification. There are many corrections in the translation, with the original version legible despite cancellation lines; these corrections are in the same hand as the original version, although there are some corrections and some marginalia in a different ink, possibly in a different hand. The incipit of the translation, especially, is much corrected and difficult to read.

4. NATALIS COMES

Clarissimo ac praestantissimo Patritio Veneto Francisco Contareno Divi Marci Procuratori Amplissimo Natalis de Comitibus.
DEMETRIUS PHALERAEUS

[Inc.]: (p. a2) Quantum gloriae ac laudis apud omnes homines illi merito consequi deberent, Franciscse praestantissime, qui operam aliquandiu absumperunt in transferendis in latinam linguam antiquorum scriptorum libris, mihi omnino declarandum proponerem... [Expl.]: (p. a4v) Mitto igitur ad te vir praestantissime de methodo dicendi libellum; non quidem quod haec ipsa dicendi ratione indigaeas, nam quis te vel est gravior vel sapientior vel eloquentior? sed ut intelligas hoc me scire, quod omnia tibi deboe, atque aliquid habeas mei amantissimi erga te animi pignus, donec aliquid maius conferendi nobis concedatur facultas.

Demetri Phalerei De Oratore, sive de modo dicendi, liber.

[Inc.]: (p. 1) De membrib. Cap. 1. Sicuti Poesis in metra dividitur, ut in semimetra et hexametra et alia complura, sic dicendi rationem ea, quae membra vocantur, dividunt atque dispescunt; et quasi ipsa numerum constituentia multisque terminis orationem terminantia ipsum sermonem sistunt ac concludunt, quoniam et longa et infinita prope esset oratio dicentemque oratorem [Errata: minus artificioso] suffocaret. [Expl.]: (pp. 82-83) velut Chitarchus cum diceret de fuco animali api persimili: habitat montana volatque ad concavas quercus, quasi de bove sylvestri dissererat aut de apro Erymantheo ac non de apicula quadrum, ita ut inuicunda et frigida simul fiat oratio; nam sibi invicem connexa sunt quodammodo haec ambo.

Edition: 1557, Venetiis (Venice): apud Sanctum Guerinum. (BN; BN Firenze; ICU). Five pages of Errata at the end, consisting largely of corrections to the translation, are preceded by a note (p. 83): 'Cum nonnulla paulo negligentius, ut ingenue fatever, et quasi sopitus interpretarer, me amicissime et admonuit et excitavit et increpavit prope vir peritissimus Marcus Antonius Muretus, quare haec iam partim impressa recogno impressa errataque partim ob impressum negligniam, partim etiam ob meas ita correxi.'

Biogr.: Natalis Comes (Natale de' Conti, Natale Conti, Natalis de Comitibus), of a Venetian family, was born in Milan in 1520 and died there in 1582. He was a professor of letters (at Padua, according to Argelati, Bibli. Script. Mediol., II, 1, 1030, although Tiraboschi says that Conti was not mentioned by any historian of Padua) and had among his students Francesco Panigarola, who later incorporated an Italian translation of Demetrius into his Pricdicatorum. Conti's literary activity was extremely varied. On the scholarly side, he did translations from Greek into Latin of Athenaeus, Deipnosophistae; the rhetorical books of Hermogenes; Aphthonius, Progymnasmata; Alexander Sophista, De figuris sententiarum; and Demetrius. He made two historical compendia, the Mythologiæ sive expli- cationes fabularum Libri X (1561-64, reprinted many times), his best-known work; and the Universae historiae sui temporis, first in ten books, later in thirty (1572, 1581). He translated from Italian into Latin Ennea Vico's Delle immagini delle Donne Augure (1558). His original works comprise the De anno, four elegiac books; the De horis, written in Greek, then translated into Latin; the Myrmicomycamachia, in Latin, derived from Poleng's macaronic Moschae (all 1550); and the De venatone (1551), a poem in four books in hexameters. Bibli.: Encyclopediæ Italianæ, ed. 1949, XI, 234 (article by B. Cestari); Tiraboschi (Modena 1792) VII, III, 854-56 and 1461 ff.

5. Stanislaus Iovius

Nicolao Radzivil Duczi de Olika et Niesziesz Palatino Vilnensi, Magni Dukatu Lithuaniae supremo Marsalco et Cancelario, etc.

[Inc.]: (p. 3) Nunc demum intelligo, Princeps Illustriss., veram illam esse Philosophi sententiam. ἡ φιλοθεσία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς σεαντὴν ἥλκει. Me enim incredibilis illa tua in eos omnes, qui sese totos literis involverunt, humanitas ita ad tuas singularies virtutes susciendatas atque ambitendias inflammavit. [Expl.]: (p. 6) ut quae tua sit liberalitas in tuos, quod studium in Remp., quae humanitas in omnes, non modo praesens aetas, sed etiam ventura posteritas intelligat. Vale ampliss. Patrone
et tuo nos patrocinio tuere. XII Kalend. Iun. M. D. LVI.

Translation [Inc.]: (p. 17) Quemadmodum poesis dividitur versibus, exempli gratia semimetrus, hexametris et id genus aliis, sic etiam elocutionem orationis in partes tribuunt et distinguunt ipsa membra, veluti quiete quasdam orationem refinientia, et ipsae clausulae, quae etiam varii terminis orationem terminant atque circumscrivent. Aloiquin esset longa nullisque cancellis circumdata ac plane oratorem strangularet eique vocem intercluderet. [Expl.] (p. 185) quemadmodum Clistarchus, qui de crabrone, qui ut similis est, ait: Depascitur montanam regionem, volat autem in cavas quercus, quasi de bove sylvestri aut de Erymantho [margin: quem Hercules interficit] apro sermonem haberet, non de aeq quadam, ita ut oratio simul et insuavis et frigida efficiatur. Haec autem duo vitia, frigidi inquam et inuincendi, magnam inter se similitudinem habent. FINIS.

Edition:

1557, Basileae (Basel): Per Ioannem Oporinum. BM; Riccardiana. The Ilovius translation depends heavily upon the Vettori volume of 1552, reproducing various auxiliary materials (probably from the Guillaume Morel ed. of 1555) and possibly Vettori's text. The 1557 volume contains, after the Demetrius text and translation, Iłowski's translation of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Opuscula, first published in Paris in 1556, with a dedication 'Illustri Domino Ioanni Tencino Comiti, Stanislaei Palatini Cracoviensis filio,' dated 'III. Id. Iun. M. D. LVI. Lutetia'; the dedication is also reprinted in the 1557 volume.

Biogr.:

Stanislaus Iłowski (Stanislaw Iłowski) may best be followed in his career through the prefaces and dedications to his published works. After studying law and ancient literature in Padua around 1545, and after having been matriculated in the Academy in Cracow in 1550, he went to study in Paris in about 1554. His studies at that time were being sponsored by Jan Przembsius, Vice-Chancellor to the King of Poland. There, in 1556, Robert Estienne published his translation of the Opuscula of Dionysius of Halicarnassus with a dedication (see above) in which Ilovius speaks to Jan Tęczyński of their studies together at the University of Paris and of Tęczyński's generosity to him. In the same volume, a note to Celio Secondo Curione — whom he refers to as his praecceptor — mentions his friendship with Robert Estienne; but it does not say where, whether in Germany or in Switzerland, he may have studied with Curione. In 1557 he published in Basel (one of the places where Curione taught) the text and translation of Demetrius; the Opuscula of Dionysius were again printed in that volume. The Demetrius is dedicated to Prince Nicolas Radziwill, and although no place is indicated, the date 'XII Kalend. Iun. M. D. LVI.' is so close to that of the other dedication that we may assume that it was again Paris. 1563 finds Iłowski in Padua once more; his presence there is attested by three documents. The first is an agreement between Polish and German students bearing his signature (cf. Materyały do historyi Polaków w Padwie, zebrał St. Windakiewicz [Archiwum do Dziejów Oświaty i Literatury VII], Cracow: 1892, p. 149); the second, his dedication, to Petrus Miscovius, dated 'Idibus Februrii 1563. Patavii,' of a translation of Synesius, Liber de regno bene administrando, published by Somasco in Venice in 1563. Ciampi believes that he may also have studied in Venice during the same period. Simon Starovolski, Sciretorum Polonorum 'Exactoria, seu centum illustrium Poloniae sciretorum elogia et vitae, Venice: 1627, p. 100, makes this statement about a fellow student of Iłowski's, Stanislaus Niegoszewski: 'Socius vero suus Stanislaus Niegosevius...qui alio Manutio praep썰utore usus, et sensus Theologorum et res Aristotelis omnes Venetiis tuendas susceperat'; there is a question as to how much of the statement might apply to Iłowski. The second document consists of the four dedications (all dated from Padua 'III Nonas Septemb. MDLXIII') to the four volumes of Iłowski's translation of St. Basil's orations, addressed respectively to Jacobus Uchański, Nicholas Wolski, Andreas Noszkowski, and Albertus Sta-
rożebski. The volume, *D. Basilii Magni . . de Moribus orationes XXI., a Simone magistro ac saeci Palatii quaestore ex eius scriptis olim in unum congregae, nunc primum in lucem editae Stanislao Illovio interprete*, was published by Valvassori in Venice in 1564 (printed by Gryphius).

His Paduan period finished, Ilovius proceeded to Bologna where, in 1564, he took the doctorate ‘in iuris scientia.’ The event is commemorated in his published oration, *De laudibus iurisprudentiae oratio, Bononiae in doctoratu suo habit* (Bologna: 1565). Having obtained his degree, he returned to Poland, became a canon, and in 1567 was elected by the prelates in Gniezno as a representative to the synod organized by Jacob Uchański, Archbishop of Gniezno, for the consideration of current religious movements in Poland (cf. *Acta decretorum capituli Gnesensis v. Uchańsciana*, 22 October 1567, I, 366). Apparently, from that time on he devoted himself exclusively to his religious duties, although according to some bibliographers (K. Estreicher, *Bibliografia Polska*, III, vii, 561 and T. Wierzbowski, *Bibliographia Polonica*, III, no. 2996) he wrote, late in life, a book of *Threni in obitum nobilis et generosi adolescentis Nicolai Szymanski*, Vilna: 1596.

His translation of St. Basil was republished in 1594, 1598, 1602, 1611, and 1730. The date of his death is unknown; 1589 has been suggested.

**Bibli:**

Some sparse biographical materials on Stanislaus Ilovski and a few documents are available in Sebastiano Ciampi, *Bibliografia critica delle antiche reciprocpe corrispondenze. . dell’Italia colla Russia, colla Polonia ed altre parti settentrionali. . .*, Florence: 1834, 1839, 1842, I, 165-67, and in the *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, Vol. X, Warsaw: 1962-64, 160-161. References are found in Gregorius Gnpius, *Thesaurus Polono-latino-graecus*, Cracow: 1632, III, Preface; in Franciscus Śiarczyński, *Obraz wieku panowania Zygmuntu III*, Lwów: 1832, p. 194; and in a manuscript of Stanislaus Reszko in the library of Warsaw University (6. 2/4, vol. 538). These and other sources are studied and evaluated by Professor Lidia Winniczuk in her article in *Eos* (see below I, 6 *Biogr.*). I am indebted to Professor Winniczuk for an English translation of her article, from which some of the biographical data here given have been taken.


6. FRANCISCUS MASLOVIUS

Ioanni Praemebio Regni Poloniae Pro- cancellario.

[Inc.]: (p. Av). Cum pro meo officio summaque in te observantia et illa praeer- ea, quae mihi tecum vetus est, necessitudine nihil unquam antiquius habuerim, quam ut tibi viro optimo et sapientissimo edemque mihi ameissimo. . .[Expl.]: (p. Aivv) Quod tibi atque adeo universae patriae faustum ac foelix Deus opt. Max. esse velit. Vale. Patavio. V. CaL. April. quo die Bonae reginae ad nos adventum expecta- bamus. Anno a Christo nato M L [sic for D] LVI.

*Demetrii Phalerei De Eloctuione Liber* [Inc.]: (p. B). De Membris. Quemadmod- um poesis discernitur metris, item semime- tris, vel hexametris, vel id genus aliis, ita eloquentionem oratoriam disingunt atque distinguunt illa, quae membra appellantur. Ea orationem quasi sistent atque perficiunt, et multis terminis ac finibus desiribunt;
GREEK AUTHORS

Lidia Winniczuk of Warsaw in her article ‘Demetriusza z Faleronu De elocutione w przekładach łacińskich Fr. Masowskiego i St. Ilowskiego’, Eos 45 (1951), fasc. 2, 13-24. Thanks are due to Professor Winniczuk, who kindly provided an English translation of the Eos article. Also B. Weinberg, loc. cit. (see above, Ilovius, I, 5).

7. Petrus Victorius

Alexandro Farnesio S. R. E. Cardinali Vicecancellario Petrus Victorius S. P. D.

Edition:

1557, Paduvi (Padua) : GRATIOSUS P. PERCHACINUS. 96 pp. in-4. BM ; Marciana.

Biogr.:

Franciscus Maslovius (Masłowski), who has sometimes been confused with Stanislaus Ilovius merely because both Polish scholars did translations of the De elocutione, made his first contacts with the Italian humanistic tradition at Padua, where he studied from 1553 to 1557. He had been sent there by his patron, Chancellor Joannes Przerębski, to study philosophy and law ; records of the University of Padua attest to his presence there in 1555, 1556, and 1557. His principal professors were Francesco Robortello, who encouraged him to do the Demetrius translation, and Marcantonio Passero (II Genova). From Robortello, Maslovius borrowed a copy of the Vettori edition of the De elocutione as well as a manuscript of the Greek text which Robortello owned. In 1573, Maslovius travelled to Paris as a member of a mission connected with the election of Henri de Valois (later Henri III of France) to the throne of Poland. Sometime later he returned to Padua ; he died there and is buried in the church of S. Antonio. The only contemporary reference to him by a Polish author is by Johannes Kochanowski (Foricenia, 62), whose residence in Padua coincided partly with Maslovius’.

Bibli. : Two older references to Maslovius, Adam Jocher in Obraz bibliograficzno-historyczny literatury i nauk w Polscie, Wilno : 1840, I, 141, and Uchańsiana czyli zbiór dokumentów wysośańacych zycie i dzialalnoś Jakoba Uchańskiego, ed. T. Wierzbowski, 1885, vol. II, p. 313, have been utilized and supplemented by Professor

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Editions:
1562, Florentiae (Florence): In officina Juntarum (BM; BN; BN Firenze; ICU). Short sections of the Greek text are followed by a Latin translation of each section, followed by the commentary. After the publication of his first Greek text in 1542, Vettori set to work on the improvement of the Greek text, leading to the editions of 1552 and 1562, and on the preparation of the translation and the commentary; according to the Vettori-Davanzati correspondence referred to in our general Bibliography above, he was already engaged on the supplementary materials in 1547.

For his edition of Demetrius, Vettori used two MSS of his own (with marginalia and corrections), now in Munich (Græc. Monac. 169 and 232), and one MS now in the Laurentiana, Pl. LXXXVI, Cod. 24, sac. XI; he also used two other Laurentian MSS, Pl. LIX, Cod. 11 and Pl. LIX, Cod. 14, for corrections.

1594, Florentiae (Florence): Apud Philippum Iuntam. BM.

1609, Venetia (Venice): Appresso Bernardo Giunti, Gio. Battista Giotti et Compagni. The whole of the translation is reproduced, piecemeal, in Fra Francesco Panigarola’s Il Predicatore...Omero Parafrase, Commento, e Discorsi intorno al libro dell’Elocuzione di Demetrio Falereo. According to a letter of Panigarola printed by Argelati (Bibl. script. Mediol., Milan, 1745, II, 1033), the massive work was being prepared in 1592.

1620, Florentiae (Florence): Apud Petrum Cecconcellium. Partial: the section on letter-writing only. The only copy seen was in the Gennadius Library, Athens, GC. 3943.

1642, Venetia (Venice). The BM copy of the separate edition, 4427. g. 2, was destroyed during the war. The copy examined, 836. e. 11, was Vols. II-IV of Pt. III of Degli Autori del Ben Parlare, ed. G. Aramatarii.

1643-44, Venice. Vettori’s Greek text and Latin translation were reprinted in 1643 and issued twice in two separate collections:

b) Operum Graecorum, Latinorum, et Italorum Rhetorum Tomus Secundus, 1644 (BM).

Doubtful Editions:


Biogr.:
Petrus Victorius (Pietro Vettori), one of the greatest and most active of the sixteenth-century Italian scholars, was born in Florence in 1499 and died there in 1585. In 1538, he obtained from Cosimo the post of ‘pubblico letore nello Studio,’ which he held until 1583. Although he did write in Italian the treatise Delle lodi e della cottivazione de gli uilii (1569), reprinted many times, the major part of his literary activity was devoted to the editing, correcting, and commenting of ancient texts, both Greek and Latin. After a complete Greek Aristotle in 1550, he did separate editions—usually with commentaries—of the Rhetoric, the Poetics, the Ethics and the Politics. Similarly, he edited a complete Cicero in 1539 and many separate works in the years following. He
worked extensively on the authors De re rustica, Cato, Varro, and Columella; on Aeschylus, Euripides, and Terence; on Horace, Sallust, and Porphyry. From 1553 on, he collected many of his philological remarks in the ever-expanded Variae lectiones. He wrote many letters, a number of orations for contemporary events and ceremonies, and short treatises on textual problems (‘castigationes’). His extensive library was bought in Rome, about 1760, by the Elector Karl-Theodor of Bavaria, and is now in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich. Vettori’s Greek MSS are described in Ignaz Hardt, Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum graecorum bibliothecae regiae Bavariae, Munich 1806-12 (5 vols.), his Latin MSS in the Catalogus codicium latinorum bibliothecae regiae Monacensis, vol. I, Pars I, Munich 1868.

Bibl.:

8. Johannes Sambucus

The title indicates the part that is translated: Demetrii Phalerei De Epistolis Doctrina (corresponding to Roberts ed. IV, Pars. 223-40). This section on letter-writing had long since been singled out as of special interest: the fourteenth-century anonymous Latin translation ends with this section; a fifteenth-century Greek Ms. in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples, Greek MS 139 (II. E. 4), fol. 61, contains a fragment entitled ‘Ex tov aytov. Πώς δεί ἐπιστέλλεων; the Antima-

co excerpts included it. After Zsámberk, the fragment on the epistolary art was to be published separately in Latin translation, with or without Greek text, by Caselius, Lipsius, and in the 1620 partial edition of Vettori.

1567, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Ex officina Christophori Plantini.
I. Sambucus Cimmiano Egerer Iuniori S. D.

[Inc.]: (p. A2) Post hypotyposin comparatam, vult Demetrius περὶ ἰχνότητος, episola sit dialogis comptior, non pugnax argumentis, iuncta partibus et membris, morata, convenienter longa, structura non exquisita, proverbiis acuta, non crebra tamen sententiis, plana et venusta. Has tu leges quorundam magnis de haec re libris praeferes iamque stilob nobis declarabis, hancque conversionis opellam tibi accommodatam una cum adumbratione Rhetoricæ et Dialecticæ obiter scripta boni consules, tuoque exemplo Sebastianum fratrem quotidie ut accendas hortor. Vale idib. Februar. M. D. LXVII. Viennae.

Phalerus:

[Inc.]: (p. A2) Quoniam episola quoque humili ac quotidiano dicendi genere contextruntur, de illis quiddam adiciemus. Artemidorus qui Aristotelis episolas restituit, eas et dialogos, quod illae velut altera pars horum sit, eodem scribi modo debere censuit. [Exp.]: (p. A3') Praeipue tamen universalis danda opera, ut forma venusta, lepore grata illam dictionis exiliatatem apte contemperet atque compenset; ac de charactere Epistolaram, adeoque subtili forma dicendi hactenus. FINIS.

Edition:

1567, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Ex officina Christophori Plantini. (Biblioteca Angelica, Rome; BN Firenze). The volume also contains a Rhetoricæ Dialecticæque Summa, referred to on the title-page and in the dedication.

Biogr.:

Johannes Sambucus (Janos Zsamboky) was born in Tynau in Hungary in 1531 and died in Vienna on June 13, 1584. He studied classical letters in Vienna, Leipzig, Wittenberg, and Strasbourg, under Camerarius, Amerpach, Melanchthon, and Sturm; and
DEMETRIUS PHALERUS

at Paris (under Ramus, Dorat, and Turnèbe), where he took a Master's in Philosophy in 1552. He earned a licentiate in medicine in Padua in 1555. Over a period of twenty-two years he travelled around Europe, collecting MSS of ancient authors and meeting scholars: Lambin, Grolier, Jacques Grévin, Henri Estienne in Paris, Gottzius in Holland, Fulvio Orsini in Rome, Paolo Manuzio in Venice, Vettori in Florence, Achille Bocchi in Bologna. He was long a friend of Plantin in Antwerp and worked with Hadrianus Junius (Adrian de Jonghe) in Haarlem. In 1564 he returned to Vienna, where Maximilian II made him an official counselor and historiographer; his vast collection of coins and MSS went to the Imperial Library (now the Nationalbibliothek). The MSS included some eight hundred unpublished letters of Gregory Nazianzenus, St. Chrysostom, St. Basilius, St. Cyril, Theophylactus, and Bessarion. He also discovered a fragment of Petronius, letters of Aristaeus (published by him in 1566), the Dionysiacs of Nonnus (ed. 1569), and other works. His activity as an editor was substantial, giving editions of Plautus (1566), Vegetius (1574), the Petronius fragment, Diogenes Laertius (1566), Eunapius (1568), Hesychius (1572), Hephaestion, etc. (see the catalogues of printed books of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque nationale). He also published an edition of Lucian's dialogues (partial, 1550; complete, 1563 ff.); Epistolarum conscribendarum methodus, 1552; Imperatorum aliquot romanorum vitae, 1552; a supplement to the Epitome rerum hungaricarum of P. Ransano, 1558; two dialogues of Plato, Alebiades II and Axiochus, 1558; De imitatione a Cicerone petenda, 1561, 1563, 1568; Ars poetica Horatii et in eam paraphrasis, 1564; Emblemata poetica, 1564 ff., many eds.; Tabula geographica Hungariae, 1566; Icones veterum aliquot et recentium medicorum philosophorumque cum eorum elogiius, 1574; Apotelesmata, 1577. His published verses included the Reges Ungariae, 1568, Acreu aliquot triumphales, 1571, Icones, 1574, and Elegiae, 1579. Of all his works, the most widely circulated and read was the Emblemata, translated into Dutch by Van Diest, into French by Grévin, into English by Geoffrey Whitney.

Bibl.:


(I am grateful to Professor Imre Trencesenyi-Waldapfel of Budapest for supplying me with these and many other bibliographical indications on Sambucus.)

9. JOHANNES CASELIUS

Although not strictly a translation, Caselius’ volume of 1585, Phalerus, sive De elocutione liber, translates almost the totality of Demetrius and hence merits inclusion here; it also provides a complete commentary (see below II, 4). The translation makes certain changes in the order of the sections, which appear as follows (Loeb Classics paragraph numbers): 1-38, 75-113, 39-56, 59-69, 114-240, 263-286, 241-262, 287-end. These shifts were made in order to bring together materials related to the styles or 'characters.' Only pars. 57-58 and 70-74 are absent, and even parts of
them are found in the commentary. The translation departs from the original through: 1) the addition of materials from other sources, 2) the expansion or substitution of examples from Greek literature, 3) the addition of a large number of examples (sometimes cited in extenso) from Latin literature.

Greek verses (p. Av).

_Prooemium:_


_Phalereus, Sive De Elocutione Liber._

[Inc.]: (p. B) Primum locum habet in arte dicendi inventio, in qua probationes seu rationes persuasendi traduntur, quamar aliae dicuntur expertes artis, quoniam cum causa perveniunt ad oratorem, tractandae tamen sunt secundum praecetart artis; aliae sunt artificiosae; artificiosae porro sunt triplices.

_Translation:_

[Inc.]: (B3v). Quemadmodum poesis dividitur in metra, neque refert ea sive longa sint sive brevia, sive unius generis sive plurium, sic etiam orationem solutam dividunt, ne unum esse videatur, et distinguunt, ut facilis intelligatur, cola sive membra. Ea namque veluti sistent orationem et tum ipsa desinunt, tum in multis terminis orationem terminant. Quod nisi fieret, ipsa foret nimis longa et finem non haberet ac propterea dicentis spiritum intercluderet. [Expl.]: (Q). Denique verba saepe res venustas invenustas faciunt, quemadmodum Clitarchus de tentredone inquit. Bestiola apii similis, depuctor montana loca, involat in cavas quercus; ita loquitur, ac si de bove fero aut apro Erymanthio, non de quodam genere aptis loqueretur. Factum est igitur, ut oratio simul et invenusta fieret et frigida. Haec ambo enim quodammodo sibi ipsis vicina sunt.

_Editions:_

(mier.) 1585, Rostochii (Rostock): In officina Stephani Myliandri. (Wolfenbüttel; Rostock). 305 pp. in 4°. Errata, Qq 2.


1614, Hamburgh (Hamburg): Paulus Langius. In Philologica: De Studio, Stylo Et Artificio Epistolico. (Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris, 23942). Only the part of Demetrius relative to letter-writing is reprinted, and is headed: 'Demetrii Phalerei Ex libello De Elocutione Character Epistolicus, interprete Joanne Caselio, V. Clariss.' [Inc.]: (p. 33) Et si vero ex nota tenui mera aut sola non conflatur Epistola, tamen cum Epistolica nota tenuitatem etiam egreant, de illa quique dicemus. [Expl.]: (p. 39) In universum autem, quod ad Elocutionem, misceatur Epistola ex duabus notis, elegantie et tenui. Atque haec de Epistola dicta sint.

(*) 1687, Francofurti (Frankfurt): B. Fuhrmann. In Opus Epistolicum. BN.

1718, Hannover: Nic. Foerster. In Epistolae, pp. 829-54. (NNG)

_Biogr._:

See below, Gregorius Nazianzenus III. 15.

10. _Justus Lipsius_

Like the Sambucus selection (I. 8 above), Lipsius' translation of Demetrius is limited to the paragraphs on letter-writing. It appeared first at the end of his Epistolica Institutio, afterwards in so many collections of his letters and of writings on epistolography that it became a standard reference work on the art through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

_Dedication to Franciscus Raphelengius_ [Inc.]: (ed. Leyden 1591, p. 3) Quando ita vis, fiat. Ede libellum, potius quam ut alius alibi eum edat, quod ais te comperisse. Ego tamen non in hanc sperm genui, et seis extemorali cura fere ante annos quattuor dictata haec nobis, idque in usum captumque saltem inuentutis. [Expl.]: (pp. 3-4) Nam haec talia servabamus Dialogis De instituenda iuventute. Sed, ut initio

Demetrii Phalerei Etiusdem Argumenti Scriptum.

[Inc.]: (p. 38) Quoniam vero et Epistolicius character exilitate indiget, etiam de ipso dicemus. Artemo igitur, is qui Aristotelis epistolae collegit et evulgavit, ait eodem modo oportere Dialogum et Epistolae scribi. Esse enim epistolam quasi alteram Dialogi partem. [Expl.]: (p. 44) Universe autem miscetur epistola, quod ad elocutionem, e duobus characteribus istis, urbano et exili. Et de Epistola quidem haec tenus, et simul de charactere exili. FINIS.

Editiones:

1591, Lugduni Batavorum (Leyden): Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Franciscum Raphelengium. After the Epistolica Instituta, which gives the title to the volume. BN; Trinity College, Cambridge. Ed. in-8, Bibl. Belg., 1st Series, XVI, 75; also (*) ed. in-4, ibid., XVI, 73. Refs. are to Van der Haegen, Bibl. Belg., in the first ed., Gand, La Haye, 1880 ff.


(*) 1595-96, Lugduni (Lyon): [etc. as in 1592; Lyon; probably a reprint of same]. Bibl. Belg., XVII, 630.


1601, Parisii (Paris): Apud Robertum Fouet. With Lipsius' Epistolae Centuriae Duae. BM.

1601, Parisii (Paris): Apud Petrum Reza. With Lipsius' Epistolarii Selectarum III Centuriae. BN.

1601, Parisii (Paris): Apud Marcum Orry. Same as preceding, different publisher. BM.


GREEK AUTHORS

1719, Francofurti ad Moenum (Frankfurt am Main) : Sumtu Wolfg. Christoph. Mulzii. With Lipsius' Epistolica Institutio. Biogr. :

Justus Lipsius (Joest Lips) was a controversial figure because of his participation in polemics, the uncertainties of his religious adherence, and his writings on theology and on Stoic philosophy. He was born near Brussels in 1547 and died at Louvain in 1606. After studying at Louvain, he published in 1567 his Variorum Lectionum Libri Tres; as a result of its dedication to Cardinal Granvella, the latter took him to Rome where he spent two years studying Mss. and inscriptions. He travelled much and taught in many places: Jena, Cologne, Antwerp, Leyden (where he held the chair of history from 1579 to 1590), Louvain (from 1592). Since some of these were Catholic and others Protestant institutions, he was obliged to vacillate in his expressed faith; but in 1590, at Mainz, he was permanently and publicly reconciled to the Catholic church. His scholarly activity was considerable, centering around his major editions of Seneca and Tacitus which were prepared during his years at Leyden; during that period, he worked in close collaboration with the Plantin Press, which published large numbers of his writings (frequently in many editions). His letters were much read in Europe for two centuries. Among his most important works are: Antiquarum Lectionum Libri Quinque, 1575; De constantia, 1584; Politicoorum libri sex, 1589; De militia Romana, 1595; Physiologia Stoicorum and Manuductio ad stoæam philosophiam, 1604; Lovanium, 1605.


Commentaries

a. ANONYMUS

Ms. Biblioteca Marucelliana, Florence, A. xxxv, 4., fols. 57-124v; for the commentary, fols. 78-91v (commentary on Pars. 1-73) and fols. 70-73v (on Pars. 75-96); fols. 74-77 are blank.

[Inc.]: (fols. 78) Formam et notam dicendi exprimere vult quam Graeci (ut ait in Orator) (11, 36) Cicero cuius scriptio similibus huic est 181) χαρακτήρα vocant. Dixerit quoque Cicero In Pisonem (38, 69) quod eas duas simul coniunctas voces exprimeret διαφεῖ καὶ διαφόρει. Graecus primo distinguere atque dividere illa quemadmodum dicentur in Aristotelis Rhetoricorum III.

[Expl.]: (fols. 73v) τεθρησκηνον minutissima bestiola ex iis quas Graeci pentrodochos; latini aculeatas vocant.

Ἐγιμακτίων κάτων. de hac sylva meminit et Flaccus cum ait Nigris aut Erymanthi sylvis.

Manuscript. See above under I. 3.

b. FRANCISCUS MASLOVIUS

1557, Patavii (Padua) : Gratiosus Perchasinus. A separate section at the end of the volume, with special pagination and special preface to the reader, is devoted to notes on difficult passages of the text.

Preface to the Commentary [Inc.] : (p. A) Franciscus Maslovius Polonus Lectori S. D. Cum mihi liber Demetrii περὶ ἐρμηνείας a me in latinum conversus divulgandus esset et multa in eo ita obscure scripta, ut non facile a quovis intelligi possent, animadverterem. . .[Expl.]: (p. A*) Nam et si non omnia hac, qua in scribendis scholis usus sum, ratione plane explicare potui, viam tamen veluti quandam monstrare conabor; quam qui perseveratur, facilius ad maiorem obscuriorum locorum intelligentiam perveniat. Vale.

Commentary [Inc.]: (p. A2) DE MEMBRIS. Aalioqui [sic] enim ostendit quid
incommodi sequeatur, si oratio interminata foret. Idem vero Cicero lib. De Oratore 3 sibi vult, cum ait, Clausulas et interpuncta verborum animae interclusio angustiae spiri-
ritus attulerunt. [Expl.]: (p. CIV). Sunt enim haec ambo Nam oratio, quae lepida quidem esse debet, nec tamen est, in id vitii incurrir, ut frigida fiat. Annotationum in Demetrius Phalerum FINIS.

c. Petrus Victorius

1562, Florentiae (Florence): Giunta.
Commentary :
[Inc.]: (p. 1) Quod novum aliquibus atque inauditum videri potuit, probat dividii solutametiam prosamque orationem quibus-
dam partibus, quae sumpto a partibus ani-
mantium nomine, Graeco sermone ἥδες vo-
centur; eas autem Cicero imitans Graecos huies artis doctores ausus et ipse est appel-
lare membra, ut ipsemet testatur. [Expl.]: (p. 268) Quid autem frigus in oratione sit, quod scilicet manet in verbis, et quomodo gignatur (diversos enim fontes habet) docuit accurate Aristoteles in III. libro de arte dicendi; nec tamen haec una omnino est earum rationum, quae dicuntur ipsum efficere, quamvis non valde diversa sit. FINIS.
Editions, Biogr., Bibl. See above under Translations, I. 7. The commentary reap-
peared only in the ed. of Florence 1594.

d. Johannes Caselius

1585, Rostochii (Rostock): In officina Stephani Myllandri.
Scholia. Each section of the translation (see above under I. 9) is followed by a section of commentary, the former in italic type, the latter in roman.
[Inc.]: (B 4) Σχόλιον. Inscription per se luculenta est, nec dubitari potest, quin per ἐγκυρεῖαν sit intelligenda oratio, qua animi nostri sensa exponimus. Comparisonis au-
tem ex arte poetarum petita haec est sententia. [Expl.]: (Qq 2) Itaque cuilibet rei convenientem dictionem et compositionem tribuere oportet, ne de passerculo ut de aquila, nec de aquila ut de passerculo loquaris. Quod vero non ad hoc institutum, sed ad naturam tenthalredonis facit; bestiola est ἔινεα γενόμενος μελιτοποῖον; de quibus de historia animalium Aristoteles libro nono. FINIS.
Editions. For editions, see above under Translations, I. 9.
For biography, see below under Gregorius Nazianzenus III. 15.

c. Petrus Angelius Bargaeus (doubt-
ful). See above, Fortuna.

f. Andreas Dudithius (doubtful). See above, Fortuna.

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