FLAVIUS RENATUS VEGETIUS

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Bibliography.

Composite Editions.

I. Epitoma rei militaris.

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1. Franciscus Modius.
2. Godescalculus Stewechius.

FORTUNA

I. ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES

The Epitoma rei militaris of Vegetius is the only complete classical treatise on military affairs that is extant. It is divided into four (sometimes five) books, based on secondary sources, Cato the Elder, Cornelius Celsus, Paternus, Frontinus, and the regulations of Augustus, Trajan, and Hadrian. It has exerted a great influence: from the late Middle Ages to early modern times, military men have considered it the handbook on war and battle theories, and many armies were trained according to the precepts of this comprehensive military manual. Furthermore, it served as a model for military treatises during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Very little is known about the author of the Epitoma, Flavius Vegetius Renatus. He has sometimes been confused with Publius Vegetius Renatus because the work of the latter, Ars veterinaria sive de mulo-medicina, was probably written in the last quarter of the fourth century A.D., as was the Epitoma rei militaris. In many manuscripts of the Epitoma, Flavius Vegetius Renatus is referred to as a comes, a vir illustris, meaning that he was an important man, close to the emperor, very possibly a master of soldiers or an urban or praetorian prefect. The dedications of the Epitoma are to Valentinian, Theodosius, and Justinian. It seems without doubt that the dedication to Justinian was not Vegetius', and it remains open whether the Epitoma was presented to Valentinian II (375–92) or to Theodosius I (379–95).

It appears certain that the Epitoma was written after 383, the year of Gratian's death because Vegetius refers to him as the "divine emperor," a title bestowed only on late emperors; thus the composition of the Epitoma probably occurred between 383 and either 392 (death of Valentinian) or 395 (death of Theodosius).

In 450, one Eutropius made a recension of Vegetius' work, the evidence of which is a subscription in a set of manuscripts that reads: "Fl. Eutropius emendavi sine exemplario Cons-
tantiumopolim consul. Valentiniano Augusto VII et Avieno." 1 This subscription is found in most of the class e manuscripts examined by Karl Lang in 1869. The oldest extant manuscript of the Epitoma, Vatican, Reg. lat. 2077, dating back to the seventh century, includes excerpts from the fourth book only. The oldest extant manuscript of the complete text is the ninth-century manuscript Vatican, Pal. lat. 1572.

In his 1869 edition (revised 1885), Karl Lang examined 24 manuscripts of the Epitoma written in the ninth and tenth centuries and 99 written between the eleventh and the fifteenth centuries. In 1969, the Institut de Recherches et d'Histoire des Textes noted that there were 135 extant manuscripts of the work of Vegetius. The extant manuscripts described by Lang fall into two classes: the first (class e) is best represented by ms. lat. 7230 (s. IX) at the Bibliothèque Nationale, belonging to the recension of Eutropius; the second (class π) by ms. Pal. lat. 909 (s. X) at the Vatican.

In this second class, ms. Dresdensis Dc 182 (s. X) contains explanatory glosses on the first two books of the Epitoma. Maximilian Manitius thought that three contemporary hands had written the glosses, which he often found almost nonsensical. Because of the large mold spots on the manuscript, the comments are in part unreadable. 2

Before the thirteenth century, the name of Vegetius was not well known, and the manuscripts of the Epitoma were hard to find, as Petrarch himself later discovered. Manuscripts did exist, however. Manitius noted the existence of ninth-century manuscripts of the Epitoma in Sankt Gallen, Lorsch, Murbach, and Reichenaun and of eleventh-century manuscripts in Metz, Chartres, Lobbes, and Gorze. 3 Léopold Delisle catalogued twelfth-century manuscripts of the Epitoma in Corbie, St. Aubin in Angers, St. Martial in Limoges, and the library of Richard de Fournival in Amiens. 4 John Edwin Sandys noted that Poggio Bracciolini and Bartolomeo da Montepulciano found the Vegetius in Sankt Gallen and that Bartolomeo transcribed it (January 1417). 5

The first medieval author to refer directly to the Epitoma appears to have been Hrabanus Maurus, who, in a letter to Lothar II written ca. 840, promised an edition of the work of Vegetius (copy of the letter in Paris, BN, ms. lat. 7383). At the end of the De anima, Hrabanus Maurus offers an abridgment of Books I and II of the Epitoma under the title: "Flavii Vegetii Renati opusculum de proculbto militiae romanae." 6

The first author to give an edition of the complete work seems to have been Frechulf of Lisieux ca. 850. Frechulf sent his recension to Charles the Bald along with a letter explaining why a king would enjoy and profit from such a book. He also explained why he had to edit the Epitoma: he was in possession of a very poor manuscript version of the work. Lang thought that Frechulf's recension was the basis of a large family of manuscripts, although perhaps not all of them. A contemporary of Frechulf, Bishop Hartgarius of Liège, sent a manuscript of the Epitoma to the Count Eberhardt of Friul and accompanied the gift with a set of elegiacs written for the occasion by Sedulius Scottus.

When John of Salisbury wrote his Policraticus in 1159, he was inspired by the work of Vegetius and presented him as the authority in military matters, thereby sparking an interest in many writers and warriors to read Vegetius and/or put into practice his beliefs in discipline, training, and good strategy. Several chapters of the sixth book of the Policraticus are directly taken from the Epitoma; in chapter XIX, John praises several ancient authors, and Vegetius in particular: "cujus, eo quod elegantissime et dilingentissime rei militaris artem tradidit, licet exempla perstrinxerit, plura inserit: legat, inquam, quae isti posteris praecribenda duxerunt." 7 In the second book of the Speculum doctrinale (1250), Vincent of Beauvais gave a condensed version of the Epitoma; in 1280, Giles of Rome (Aegidius Colonna) wrote the De regimine principum; the only source of its third book was the Epitoma of Vegetius, which he used extensively. 8

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Petrarch was also interested in Vegetius, whom he mentioned several times in letters to his friends, but apparently he was never able to find a manuscript of the *Epitoma*. One of his manuscripts, now Vat. lat. 2193, a florilegium, contains excerpts from Vegetius; Petrarch annotated it, but the annotations are very scant.⁸

In the second part of the fourteenth century and in the fifteenth century, Vegetius emerged as a very popular author, as the great number of manuscripts demonstrates: there are more than seventy manuscripts from this period. His popularity is also attested by the appearance of translations into vernacular languages.

The translations were paraphrasal rather than literal. In the second half of the thirteenth century in France, there are some anonymous translations and others signed by Jean de Meung, Jean de Vignai, Jean Priorat, and “Maistre Richard.” In Italy, Bono Gamboni, the translator of Brunnello Latini, provided an Italian translation. We have a fourteenth-century English translation, and when we turn to the fifteenth century, we find Castilian and German translations. All are anonymous except one in German, which was signed by Ludwig Hohenwang von Tal Elchingen. There is some speculation that there may have been a Portuguese translation by Dom Pedro, duke of Coimbra.⁹

2. LATE FIFTEENTH CENTURY AND SIXTEENTH CENTURY

There is considerable debate as to the *editio princeps* of the *Epitoma*. Curt Bühler examined three editions of ca. 1474–75 and concluded that Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerardus de Leempt printed the *editio princeps* in Utrecht in 1474 (HC 15910, Ebert, 23433, dated it 1473, Goff, V, 104, ca. 1473–74, and the Short Title Catalogue of Dutch and Flemish Books dated it 1475).¹⁰ The editor remains anonymous. Two other editions were made in 1475, one in Paris, the other in Cologne. Bühler thinks that the Paris printing by Louis Symonel and Socii, “Au Soufflet Vert” (Ebert, 23434, Brunet, 1110), preceded the Cologne printing by Nicolas Gotz (Ebert, 23435, dated it 1474–78, H 15911). Again, the editors are not known.

The first known editor of the printed *Epitoma* is Giovanni Sulpizio da Veroli (Johannes Sulpicius Verulanus), whose work was printed by Eucharius Silber in Rome in 1487. The title of the volume is *Vetores de re militari scriptores*: it contains the text of Vegetius, followed by Frontinus, *Strategemata*; Modestus, *Libellus de vocabulis rei militaris*; and Aelianus, *De instituendis actibus* (Ebert, 23436, H 15915). The four texts had been printed separately, then gathered in one volume. They were reprinted in 1494 by E. Silber, in 1496 and 1505 in Bologna by Plato de Benedictis. The same four texts continued to appear frequently together in one volume under the title *Vetores de re militari scriptores* until the end of the seventeenth century.

Between 1488 and 1767, nine editions of the four books of the *Epitoma* appeared. The editors were as follows:

- Sebastiano and Raphael de Orlandis. Pisciae: Sigismondo Rodt de Bitsche, 1488 (H 15914).
- Gottfried Hittorp. Coloniae: Johannes Soteris, 1524.
- Guillaume Budé. Lutetiae: Chrestien Wechel, 1532.

Vegetius’ work also appeared in printed editions in vernacular languages after 1475. The first known translation is in German and was written ca. 1475 by Ludwig Hohenwang von Tall Elchingen. It is not yet resolved whether the printer was Johann Wiener, Günther Zainer, or Hohenwang himself and whether it was printed in Augsburg or Ulm, two neighboring cities (H 15916, C 480, R. Proctor An Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum . . . , 2 vols. [London, 1808], 1729; H. W. Davies, Catalog of a Collection of Early German Books in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray, 2 vols. [London, 1913], 678–80). There


were other German translations in 1529, 1534, 1616, and 1759.

In 1488, Antoine Vérard printed *L’art de chevalerie selon Vegece*, which is not a translation of the *Epitoma* but a new title for the *Livre des fais d’armes et de chevalerie* written by Christine de Pisan in 1408–9. The first two books of the *Livre des fais* borrowed heavily from Vegetius, as Christine rendered tribute to the Latin author, “sur lequel sien livre de chevalerie avons fondé en la plus grande partie ceste presente œuvre.” A more faithful translation was first provided by “Le Polygraphe”—the nom de plume of Nicholas Volcyr—and printed in 1536 by Christien Wechel in Paris (A. W. Pollard, *Short Title Catalogue of Books Printed in France* . . . [London, 1924], 436, NUC, Ebert, 23436). Other French translations appeared in 1616, 1743, 1772, 1851, and 1859.

Caxton made the same error as Vérard in thinking that Christine de Pisan had faithfully translated Vegetius. In 1489, his translation from the French began in this manner: “Here begynneth the book of fayttes of armes which Christine of Pyse made and drew out of the boke named Vegecius de re militari” (BMC 119). The only early English translation was done by John Sadler in 1572 and printed by Thomas Marsche in London (BMC 118, HC 15918, Graesse, VII, 271). The English *Epitoma* was followed by a translation of Machiavelli’s *The Arte of Warre*. The *Arte della guerra* (1521) owed much to Vegetius’ text.11

Three authors translated the *Epitoma* into Italian. These three translations were printed five times in Venice between 1524 and 1551. The first translator is not known, the second was Tizzone Gaetano da Posi, and the third was Francesco Ferrosi.12 The mid-thirteenth-century translation by Bono Giamboni was edited by Francesco Fontani in 1815, by T. Mariotti in 1878 (rpr. 1938), and the last edition to date, by G. Tria, appeared in Naples in 1887.

The following list gives the vernacular editions of the *Epitoma* from the first such edition of ca. 1475 through the sixteenth century with place of publication, printer, language, and translator if known.


c. 1475 Augsburg? Johan Wiener? Günter Zainer? Hohenwang?
1511 Erfurt Hans Knapp (German)
1524 Venice Bernardino di Vitale (Italian)
1525 Venice Gregorio di Gregorii (Italian), Tizzone Gaetano da Posi, translator
1528 Venice Pietro de Ravini (Italian), Tizzone Gaetano da Posi, translator
1529 Augsburg Heinrich Steiner (German)
1534 Augsburg Heinrich Steiner (German)
1536 Paris Christien Wechel (French)
1540 Venice Comin de Tridino de Ferrari (Italian), Tizzone Gaetano da Posi, translator
1551 Venice Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari (Italian), Francesco Ferrosi, translator
1572 London Thomas Marshe (English)

Several editions of the *Epitoma rei militaris* are abundantly illustrated with woodcuts, the history of which is complex. The oldest illustrated *Epitoma* is the German translation done by Ludwig Hohenwang and printed in 1475. The facsimile at the Huntington Library shows that there are sixty-three woodcuts, all with a one-line inscription over them explaining the weapon, vessel, or other item depicted, for example, “Das ist aries in teutsch genant ain Wider,” “Sambuca ist ain Turen und dienet zu dem Sturmen.” All these woodcuts are reversed copies of the woodcuts illustrating Robertus Valturius’ *De re militar* printed in Verona in 1472 and 1483. Both printings bear remarkable similarities. The original woodcuts of the 1472 Valturius have been generally attributed to Matteo de Pastis, an artist who worked for Sigismondo Malatesta. The woodcuts appear not to have been printed simultaneously with the text but stamped on the page after the printing. Richard Muther thought that the Valturius of 1472 and the German *Epitoma* of 1475 were derived from a common source, a German manuscript in
 Indeed, ms. Monacensis 734 (ca. 1460–70) contains woodcuts very similar to those of the two books. It is not clear whether the original artist was the illustrator of the Munich manuscript or Matteo de Pastis. The Valturius woodcuts of 1472 and 1483, which show the most extraordinary instruments of warfare (massive and grotesque wheeled rams, deep-water diving bells, and the like) are simple outlines, very delicately drawn, and superior to all copies that were subsequently made of these drawings.

The 1511 Epitoma (Erfurt: Hans Knapp) contains 195 woodcuts and no text. Robert Proctor suggested that the printer, Hans Knapp, might also have been a wood engraver since some of the cuts in the Vegetius were signed "HK1511." The woodcuts are inferior to those of the Valturius, the outlines are thick, many minute details have been omitted, and the characters depicted seem lifeless. Nevertheless, it seems that the 1511 edition, and not that of Valturius, served as the source for subsequent copies in the later editions:

Vegetius, Epitoma (German) 1529, Augsburg: H. Stainer
(Latin) 1532, Paris: Christien Wechel
(French) 1536, Paris: Christien Wechel
(Latin) 1553, Paris: Carolus Perier

Robert Brun identified the monogram of the artist, Mercure Jollat, who had drawn the woodcuts in the 1532 Wechel edition of the Valturius. This remarkably rapid migration of designs and woodblocks deserves to be carefully studied.

I found three commentaries on Vegetius; they are those of Franciscus Modius published in 1580, of Godescalcus Stewecius in 1585, and of Petrus Scrivarius in 1633. A copy of the 1532 edition of the Epitoma by Guillaume Budé printed in Paris by Christien Wechel and preserved in the British Library (525b 11(2)) also contains notes written in the margins by the hand of Isaac Casaubon. These notes are scant, and most of the time Casaubon merely underlined a word in the text that he rewrote in the margin. We know that Casaubon translated and wrote a commentary on the Poliorceticus of Aeneas Tacticus, and Polybius' Commentarius polemicus, sive de militia et castrametatione romanorum, both texts following the Epitoma of Vegetius and the Strategematicon of Frontinus in the 1633 edition of Petrus Scriverius. It is thus very plausible that Casaubon was writing notes in the Vegetius for comparison to prepare for his future commentaries on other military works.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following constitutes only a partial listing of the most important studies of a large number of writings available.

I. MODERN EDITIONS

Karl Lang (1869, 2d ed., 1885, Leipzig, rpr. 1967); Leo Stelten (dissertation, St. Louis University, 1970), Books I and II only.

II. MODERN TRANSLATIONS

F. Lipowsky, Fünf Bücher über Kriegswissenschaft der Römer (Sulzbach, 1827); T. Mariotti, Flavio Vegezio Renato, Compendio di arte militare (Treviso, 1878); R. Meinecke, Anleitung zur Kriegswissenschaft in fünf Büchern (Halle, 1800); M. Nisard, Collection des auteurs latins, I (Paris, 1869); T. Phillips, The Military Institutions of the Romans—first three books only—(Harrisburg, Pa., 1944); F. Reyniers, Végèce (Paris, 1948); D. Silhanek, "Vegetius' Epitoma" Books I and II: A Translation and a Commentary" (dissertation, New York University, 1972).

III. VEGETIUS AND HIS WORK

T. D. Barnes, "The Date of Vegetius," Phoenix, XXXIII (1979), 254–57; H. Bruncke, Quaestiones Vegetianae (Leipzig, 1885), and "Ueber die ordinarii bei Vegetius," Jahrbuch für klassische Philologie, CXIX (1979), 635–39; A. Eussner, "Zu Vegetius," Philolosus, XLIV (1885), 60–87; J. Förster, De fide Flavii Vegetii Renati (Bonn, 1879); N. Goffart, "The Date and

IV. MANUSCRIPT STUDIES


V. VEGETIUS IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENAISSANCE


COMPOSITE EDITIONS

1607, Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden): ex officina Plantinian Raphelengi (ed. Petrus Scrivereius). With the Strategematicon, *De aquaeductibus Urbis Romae commentarius, De coloniis Italiae of Frontinus, De instruendis aciebus of Aelianus, De vocabulis rei militaris of Modestus* (a forgery by Julius Pomponius Laetus or one of his students?), *De castrametatione liber of Hyginus, Leges militares of Ruffus*, and other anonymous texts and fragments on military affairs. Commentaries on Vegetius by Francisca Modius and Godesclalcus Steeweichius. NUC. BM; BN; (DLC).

(*) 1670, Vesaliae Clivorum (Wesel): ex officina A. ab Hoogenhuyzen (ed. Petrus Scrivereius). With the military works of Frontinus, Aelianus, Modestus, *De militia et castrametatione Romanorum of Polybius, Poliorceticus of Aeneas Tacticus* (these last two works in a translation by Isaac Casaubon). Commentaries on Vegetius by Godesclalcus Steeweichius and Petrus Scriverius. NUC. BM; BN; (CIY; MH; NCY).

1806, Argentori (Strasbourg): ex typographia societatis Bipontinae (ed. Nicholas Schwebel). With the text of Vegetius and excerpts from the commentaries and prefaces of Franciscus Modius, Godescalcus Stewechius, and Petrus Scriptionis. NUC. BN; (CLU).

I. **Epitoma Rei Militaris**

1. Franciscus Modius

Modius wrote a commentary in his edition of Vegetius’ *Epitoma* (Cologne, 1580) based on the 1532 edition by Guillaume Budé. It also contains his commentary on Frontinus, *Strategematicon*.

**Dedication** (ed. of Cologne, 1580). [Inc.]: Ad generosissimum et nobilissimum Adolphum Scheiffartum a Merade, Bornhemii Dominum, etc. O incredibilem humanitatem tuam, qui me hominem preregrinem, ignotum, invisum, epistola tam erudite, tam familiariter tam denique amanter scripta, ob nescio quas quisquilias carminum, compellandum putaris! . . . Dedi certe operam ut quam possent proxime a pristino suo nitore absessent omnes, in omnibus tamen maxime Vegetius; quem et ideo intentiore cura compositi cum manu exaratis libris duobus, quorum alterius copiam fecit ante quoque mihi honoris causa nominatus Dominus Jacobus Campius tuus, aut si pateris noster jam, alterius optimus et eruditissimus Theologus Melchior Hittorpius, ad Divae Mariae Coloniae Canonicus. Nec cum his tantum manu exaratis composui, sed et cum duobus, altero Romano, altero Parisiensi, ita vestute impressum, ut pro scriptis fere esse possent pluribusque recentioribus editionibus, et in illis quae Hermolai Barbari correctionem quaeque Budaenorum codicum scripturas praefertum . . . [Expl.]: Quos meos labores tibi, generosissime Scheiffarte, lubens merito datos, dedicated, tantisper velim te boni consulere, donec alia te digniora occurrant quibus animi erga te mei propensam voluntatem testatam posteri consignatamque relinquam. Vale. Hermannoburgo, xii Kalendas Maias, MDLXXX.

**Commentary**: Francisci Modi in Librum Primum Vegetii De Re Militari Notae. [Inc.]: In Prologum. Nisi post Deum faverit Imperator.] Nescio, nobilissime Scheiffarte, nescio inquam, quid sibi velit duorum (tot enim, praeter totidem antiquae adeo excusorum ut vicem manu scriptorum esse possint, usus sum) in membrana exaratorum codicum lectio, qui pro istis, quae in hactenus vulgatis libris reperta tanquam saniora retinui, constanter referebant: nisi praenotum fuerit Imperator . . . [Expl.]: In librum V, in caput XIV, qui accerrimus casus est: Colonien-sis scriptus: *qui aceribimus*; hinc forte legendum: *qui acerbiissimus*. In caput XV, Perrumpere tentaverint; aliis: prorupere.


**Editions**:
1580, Coloniae (Cologne): apud Maternum Cholinum. Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina, III, 173; Graesse, LII, 293; Ebert, 23443; NUC. BL; BN; (IU; NNC).
1607. See Composite Editions.
1633. See Composite Editions.
1670. See Composite Editions.
1806. See Composite Editions.

**Biography**:

2. Godeschalcus Stewechius

In 1585, Stewechius provided a new edition of the *Epitoma* based on an examination of a manuscript owned by Melchior Hittorpius, which had already been used by Modius, and four others belonging to Jacobus Susius. The *Epitoma* is followed by Frontinus, *Strategematicon*; notes on the *Strategematicon* by Franciscus Modius and Stewechius; Aelianus, *De instruendi aciebus*; Modestus, *De vocabulis rei militarit*; and Stewechius’ commentary on Vegetius, *Epitoma*. A dedicatory epistle to Charles of Lorraine precedes the edition of the *Epitoma*, and another to John, count of Salmen, precedes the commentary. Both are dated 1584. A portrait of Stewechius, dated 1583, engraved by the Dutch artist and printer Hendrik Goltzius faces the dedicatory epistle to John of Salmen. Stewechius participated in bearing the expenses of that publication by giving Christopher Plantin the sum of
fourteen "double ducats d’Espagne" and "1 escu au soleil," the latter agreeing in turn to providing Stewechius with a certain number of copies of the book (pp. 86–87 and 161–64 of Plantin’s correspondence edited by J. Denncie). The commentary is illustrated with small woodcuts, depicting weapons and war machines. The scope of the commentary covers all points requiring explanation: proper names (in their historical and geographical contexts), military terms, practices and armament, and a few textual and stylistic problems.


Dedicator\textit{y epistle to commentary.} Illustissimo, generosissimo heroi Joanni Comiti Salmsensi, Lotharingiae Marescalco, atque Supremo Oeconomo etc. [\textit{Inc.}]: Militaris disciplina, quam non unipopulo hodie amissam dolent, qua ratione recuperari potissimum debit, a diversis, Illustissime ac Generosissime Comes, quaesitum est. Mihi sic videtur; peti debere primum ex Commentariis, post arte et scientia eorum, qui castra securi sunt, confirmari, ac tandem ipso usu et experientia perdisci. . . . Pervenissent enim ad nos isipset De militari disciplinae scriptores antiqui, non jam in Vegetio restituendo post Hermolaum Barbarum, post Guilielmum Budaenam, et alios, tantum operae ponendum mihi suisset, quinimo (ni opinio me fallit) non suisset opus in auctore hoc interprettando quantum hic sumendum fuit, tantum laboris impendere. . . . [\textit{Expl.}]: Illud an Illustissimo nominis ac vetustissimae familiae vestrae conveniens ac dignum sit, tibi judicandum relinquo, ego certe id libens merito tibi tuisque totum do dedicoque, quod mihi bonum faustum sit, reipublicae felix ac salutare. Vale. Tullo Leucorum anno redemptionis nostrae. MDLXXXIV I.C.T. addictissimus ciens Godescalus Stewecius.

\textit{Preface to the commentary. Ad lectorem.} [\textit{Inc.}]: Suadebat vetus poeta Lucilius, eum laorem sumendum, laudem qui ferret ac simul fructum. . . . Vix biennium est, cum Fl. Vegetium interpretandum in manus cepli; verum ut eundem scriptorem emendatione indigere animadverti, vetera exempla conquivisti, cum is comparavi. . . . [\textit{Expl.}]: Quid secutus sim,
vides erudite lector, quid adscetus lubens merito tui facio judicii. Diligentiam puto meam cognoscere et fidem. Illam, qualem mihi res privatae et publicae permiserunt; hanc quidem antiquam et vere Romanam sibi vero in tantis antiquitatum tenebris incurrisse me videbis, cogitabis et te hominem esse, me autem illum, qui et moneri et doceri paratus sim vel a quolibet. Vale.


Editions:
1585, Antverpiae (Antwerp): apud Christopheum Plantinum. Ebert, 23444; Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina, III, 173–79; NUC. BL; BN; (DFo; DLC; NN; NJP).
1592, Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden): ex officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphaelium. With Frontinus, Aelianus, Modestus, Polybius, and finally Stewechius’ and Modius’ notes and conjectures on Frontinus. Ebert, 23444; Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina, III, 174; NUC. BL; BN; (DLC; DFo; PPL; CU; IEN; NCD; InU, OCLW).
1607. See Composite Editions.
1670. See Composite Editions.
1767. See Composite Editions.
1806. See Composite Editions.

Biography:
Godescalucus Stewecheius (Godescule Steeweche, Steenwech) was born ca. 1556 at Heusden, in northern Brabant, and died ca. 1599 at Trier.

He studied under Simon Helmius van Delft and Victor Giselin before going to Louvain. In Louvain, at the College of the Three Languages, he became one of Cornelius Valerius van Oudewater’s best students; later, at the College of Law, he became a disciple of Johannes Wamesius van Luik. He served as tutor to several noble young men, including Maximilianus and Antonius Bernardus of Tournai, Johan Willem of Spangen. Around 1578, he fled his country, which had fallen into the hands of the Calvinists, to go first to Cologne and then to Toul and Langres. He rejected an offer from Giulio Strozzi, the ambassador of the prince of Mantua, to accept a teaching post in Italy. Instead, he took a teaching position at the University of Pont-à-Mousson. Approximately nine years later, he moved to Trier, where he soon thereafter died and was buried.

Works: His notes and conjectures on Frontinus and Aelianus appeared with his commentary on Vegetius in 1585. A revision of Beroaldus’ edition of Apuleius, In L. Apuleii opera omnia quaestiones et conjecturae, was printed in Antwerp in 1586; it was frequently reprinted. An edition and commentary on Arnobius that Stewecheius finished in 1586–87 was published posthumously: Arnobii disputationum adversus gentes libri VII (Antwerpiae, 1606); it was frequently reprinted.


3. Petrus Scriverius

Petrus Scriverius made himself known as a classicist in 1607, when his edition of several texts dealing primarily with military affairs was published in one volume by Plantin in Leiden. The texts are the following: Vegetii Epitoma de re militari, Catonis aliorumque de re militari fragmenta, Aeliani de instruendis aciebus, Castrametatio romanorum ex historiis Polybii, Hygini de castrametatione liber, Anonymi de rebus bellicis, Ruffi leges militares, Frontini strategematicon, De aquaeductibus urbis Romae, De re agraria, De coloniis Italiear.

In 1633, Johannes Maire, also of Leiden, re-
printed in one volume the same texts, followed by a few others: the Poliorceticus of Aeneas Tacticus, Polybius’ Commentarius polemicus, sive de militia et castramentatione romanorum—both translated by Isaac Casaubon—and “Petri Scriverii correctionum militarium liber, sive animadversiones in Vegetium De re militari, nunc primum ex intervallio XXV anorum recensitae atque auctae et nunc recusae.” This short commentary deals primarily with corrections that Scriverii felt were needed to his 1607 edition of Vegetius’ Epitoma.


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Biography: