

**A LIST OF EDITIONS OF
PTOLEMY'S
GEOGRAPHY 1475-1730**

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A List of Editions of Ptolemy's Geography 1475-1730 by Wilberforce Eames

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WILBERFORCE EAMES

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PTOLEMY'S
GEOGRAPHY 1475-1730**

LIST OF EDITIONS

*1581
G.*

Ptolemy's Geography

1475-1730

Compiled by
Wilberforce Games

New-York

MDCCCLXXXVI

Ptolemy's Geography.

In the preparation of the following list of editions of Ptolemy's Geography, I am under special obligations to George H. Moore, LL.D., superintendent of the Lenox Library; Mr. G. C. Hurlbut, librarian of the American Geographical Society; Mr. William Kelby, of the New York Historical Society; the officers of the Astor Library; Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch, and Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, of New York; Mr. James C. Pilling, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; Henry A. Homes, LL.D., librarian of the New York State Library; Mr. Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University; and Mr. John Nicholas Brown, of Providence.



TOLEMY (C.) [Cosmographia. Translated by Jacobus Angelus of Scarparia, and edited by Angelus Vadius and Barnabas Picardus of Vicenza. Colophon:] *En tibi lector Cosmographia Ptolemæ ab Hermans leulapide Coloniensi | Vicenciæ accuratissime impressa. Benedicto Trivisano: & Angelo Michæ | ele præsidibus. | M.CCCC.LXXV. Idi. Sept.* | Sm. folio. BM., J.C.B., C., L.

Collation: 143 leaves, the first of which is blank (sig. aa in ten, bb in eight, aa in ten, ba in seven, c-g in eights, h in ten, A-F in eights, and G in ten). Sig. aa1 is a blank leaf. The dedication, "Beatissimo Patri Alexandro | Quinto Pont. Max. Angelus," begins on the recto of sig. aa2, and ends on the verso. The text (with 39 lines in a full page) begins on the recto of sig. aa3 with the table of chapters, and ends on the verso of G10 with the brief epistle of the editors and the colophon.

The first edition. Hain, Hoffmann, Brunet, Graesse, and some other bibliographers, mention 143 printed leaves or 144 in all. This I believe to be an error, as the apparent omission or loss of a leaf between signatures a and b occurs in all the copies that I know of, and is not an imperfection. Mr. Murphy's copy sold for \$26. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, 150 francs; Henry Stevens & Son, 1885, £10 10s. The above translation of Ptolemy's Geography was made from the original Greek, and dedicated to Pope Alexander v. about the year 1409. For more than a century after it was first printed, and during the most important period of maritime discovery, the work was considered to be the highest authority on the subject of geography in general; and it was frequently augmented by supplementary maps and descriptive text, illustrating the progress of the science and the gradual discovery of the American shores. This edition, and several of the following, are included in order to make the list more complete. For the purpose of comparison they are all entitled to a place in an American library.

PTOLEMY. [Cosmographia. Translated by Jacobus Angelus, and edited, with the emendations of Georgius Gemistus, by Dominicus Calderinus of Verona. Colophon:] *Numeros Mathematicas | inexplicabile ferme ter|re astrorumque opus | Clavdii Ptolemai Alexan|drini Philosphi Geograph|iam Arnoldus Buckinck e | Germania Rome tabulis ae|neis in picturis formatam | impressit. | Sempiterno ingenii artifi|cique monumento. Anno | Dominici natalis. M. cccc. | LXXVIII. VI. Idus Octobris. | Sedente Sixto. IIII. Pont. | Max. Anno eius. VIII. | Folio.* BM., J.C.B.

Collation: 124 leaves, one of which is blank—comprising the dedication and text in 69 leaves, followed by one blank leaf (the first gathering in eight, the second in ten, the third in eight, the fourth in ten, the fifth, sixth and seventh in eights, and the eighth in ten); and 27 maps on 54 leaves. Without signature marks or catchwords.

The prefatory dedication to Pope Sixtus IV., with the heading "Clavdii Ptholemei Alexandrini Philosphi Cosmographia," fills the verso of the first leaf, recto blank. The text in double columns, with 50 lines in a full column, begins on the recto of the second leaf, and ends on the verso of the sixty-ninth leaf with the colophon and register. The 27 double-page copperplate maps, sometimes colored, comprise: the general map of the world according to Ptolemy; Prima Evrope Tabvla (*Ibernia Britannica Insula and Albion Insula Britannica*); Secvnda Evrope Tabvla (*Ispania Turraconensis, Lusitania Ispania, Ispania Italica*); Tertia Evrope Tabvla (*Belgica Galliae, Lugdunensis Gallie, Aqvitana Galliae, and Narbonensis Galliae*); Qvarta Evrope Tabvla (*Magna Germania*); Qvinta Evrope Tabvla (*Rugia, Fndelicia, Noricum, Pannonia and Dalmatia*); Sexta Evrope Tabvla (*Italia*); Septima Evrope Tabvla (*Sardinia Insula and Sicilia Insula*); Octava Evrope Tabvla (*Sarmatia Evropa*); Nona Evrope Tabvla (*Issyget Metanase, Dacia, Myria, and Tracia*); Decima et vltima Evrope Tabvla (*Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia, and Peloponnesus*); Prima Africæ Tabvla (*Movritania Tingitana, Movritania Caesariensis*); Secvnda Africæ Tabvla (*Africa Minor, Numidia*); Tertia Africæ Tabvla (*Cyrenae, Marmarica, Libyæ et itia Aegypti*); Qvarta Africæ Tabvla (*Libya Interior, Aethiopia sub Aegyptio, and Aethiopia Interior*); Prima Asiae Tabvla (*Pontus et Bithysia, Aste Propriet, Lycia, Galatia, Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Armenia Minor*); Secvnda Asiae Tabvla (*Sarmatia Asiatica*); Tertia Asiae Tabvla (*Cilicia, Iberia, Albania, and Armenia Maior*); Qvarta Asiae Tabvla (*Syria, Iudaea, Palestina, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Petraea*); Qvinta Asiae Tabvla (*Assyria, Media, Svaniana, Persidia, Hyrcania, Parthia, and Germania Deserta*); Sexta Asiae Tabvla (*Arabia Felix*); Septima Asiae Tabvla (*Scythia intra Inavum Montem, Scythiana, Bactriana, and Sacorum Regi*); Octava Asiae Tabvla (*Scythia extra Inavum Montem, and Sarcia*); Nona Asiae Tabvla (*Aria, Drangiana, Paropanisades, Arachosia, and Gedrosia*); Decima Asiae Tabvla (*India intra Gangem fluvium*); Vndecima Asiae Tabvla (*India extra Gangem fluvium, and Sinarum Sines*); and Dvodecima et vltima Asiae Tabvla (*Taprobana Insula*).

This remarkable edition contains the first printed atlas, and the first collection of maps engraved on copper. It may also claim the honor of containing the earliest known specimens of copperplate engraving for books, although that distinction has been often awarded to Antonio Bettini's "Monte sancto di Dio," printed at Florence in 1477, which is indeed the earliest with a date. The maps are the finest that appeared in any of the early editions. They were commenced about the year 1472 by Conrad Sweynheym, the first printer in Rome, who spent nearly three years in supervising the engraving. The work was not completed and published, however, until 1478, several years after his death. The preface gives the following account of the origin and progress of the edition: "Quis in re ne librorum insecitia tue Sanctitatis aures offenderet. Dominicus Calderinus Veronensis cui huius emendationis provincia demãdata fuerat eam curã suscept affrens cum ututissimo greco manu gemisti Philo-

sophi emendato latinis codices se collocaturus Magister uero Conradus Saueynheym Germanus a quo formandorum Rome librorum ars primū profecta est. Occasione hinc semper posteritati consensu animū primū ad hanc doctrinam capependam applicuit. Subinde mathematica adhibitis viris quemadmodum tabulis enis imprimerentur edocuit. triennium in hac cura consumpto [sic] diem obiit. In cuius uigiliarū laborumque partem nō inferiori ingenio ac studio Arnoldus Buckinck e Germania uir apprime eruditus ad imperfectum opus succedens ne Domitii Conradiq; obitu eorum uigilie emendationesque sine testimonio perirent neue uirorū eruditorū censuram fugerent immense subtilitatis machinamenta exassimul ad unum perfecit," etc. The maps, originally designed by Agathodemon of Alexandria in the fifth century or earlier, were copied from the Greek manuscript of Ptolemy preserved at Vienna, with the addition of some names from the text, and a Latin translation of the Greek inscriptions. They are each in two plates, printed (with one exception) on leaves of separate sheets, which are placed face to face in pairs, and arranged in six gatherings of four sheets each, and one of three sheets at the end, comprising 54 leaves in all. The inscriptions were not engraved, but were made with a punch and mallet. A specimen facsimile is given in Dibdin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," iv. 538. They were reprinted, from the same plates, in the Roman editions of 1490 and 1507-8. The "Registrum foliorum huius libri," printed on the final page, fails to mention one of the sheets in the last gathering beginning with the word *diem*, which may account for the error of Laire ("Specimen Typographiæ Romanæ," p. 241) in stating that the volume is complete in 68 folios. From the title given by Graesse it would seem that in some copies the word *picuris* in the eighth line of the colophon was spelled *picuris*. It is one of the rarest and most valuable of all the editions. Mr. Perkins's copy sold in 1873 for £80. Priced by Quaritch, 1879, £80; Ellis, 1884, £110.

PTOLEMY. [Cosmographia. Translated by Jacobus Angelus, revised by Hieronymus Manfredus and Petrus Bonus, corrected by Galleottus Martius and Collamontanus, and edited by Philippus Beroaldus. Colophon:] *Clavdii Ptolamæi [sic] Alexan|drini Cosmographiæ Octa|vi et Vltimi Libri Finis. | Hic finit Cosmographia Ptolemy impressa | æra dominici de lapis cuius Bononiensis Anno. M. cccc. lxxii. [error for M. cccc. lxxxii ?] | Mense Junii. xxiiii. | Bononie | Registrum huius libri | Primum uacat | Beatissimo patri | Quis cosmographiæ [...]* Folio. BM., BD.

Collation: 114 leaves, two of which are blank—comprising the dedication and text in 59 leaves, preceded by a blank leaf (sig. A in ten, B-C in eights, D in four, a in ten, b in eight, c and E in sixes); the tables on one leaf, followed by a blank leaf; and 26 maps on 52 leaves.

The dedication, "Beatissimo Patri Alexan|dro Quinto Pont. Max. An|gelus," begins on the recto of the second leaf (marked A), and is followed on the recto of the third leaf (marked Ai) by the text in double columns, with 57 lines in a full column, which ends on the recto of sig. E6 with the colophon, register, and "Epistola et tabula Textus et figurati," verso blank. The "Tabulas Cosmographiæ secundum dimensiones Ptolemy" fills the recto of the next leaf, and the list of maps entitled "Tabulas Piceturæ seu Figurat et Sitæ infra Scriptorum V3 Sitæ" fills the verso, ending with "Finis." The following leaf is blank. In some copies these two leaves were placed after the maps. The first leaf of the first signature is blank, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth leaves are marked respectively A, Ai, A3, and A4; and the first two leaves of the second signature are both marked Bz. The 26 double-page copperplate maps, sometimes colored, are mostly numbered on the upper margins, and according to the printed list, which precedes them, comprise: Mappamundi Tabula 1. car. 2. (not marked); Iberiæ insulæ, Albionis britanniæ, Nonc uero anglia, ta. 2. car. 4. (marked

Prima Tabvla); Ispaniae, Lusitaniae, Taragonensis, Beticæ situs, ta. 3. car. 6. (marked Tabvla 2); Aquitaniae, Galliae lugdunensis, Galliae belgicae, ta. 4. car. 8. (marked Tabvla Tercia); Germaniae paruae, Germaniae magnaë, ta. 5. car. 10. (marked Quarta Tabvla); Retiæ & iudæicæ, Notici, Pannoniæ superioris, Pannoniæ inferioris, Illirydiæ aut liburniæ, Dalmatiæ, ta. 6. car. 12. (marked Tabvla Quinta); Italiæ, Corsicæ, ta. 7. car. 14. (not marked); Sardiniaë, Siciliae, ta. 8. car. 16. (marked Tabvla Sete); Sarmatiæ, Tauricæ chersonesi, ta. 9. car. 18. (marked Tabvla 8); Iazigum metanastarum, Daciæ, Mysiæ superior, Mysiæ inferior, ta. 10. car. 20. (marked Tabvla 9); Thraciæ, Chersonesi, Macedoniae, Epiri, Achaïæ, Peloponesi, Cretæ insulae, ta. 11. car. 22. (not marked); Mauritaniae tingitanicæ, Mauritaniae caesariensis, ta. 12. car. 24. (marked Tabvla 11); Numidiæ, africæ minoris, ta. 13. car. 26. (marked Tabvla 12); Cyrenes, Marmaricæ libyæ, Toto ex egypto, ta. 14. car. 28. (marked Tabvla 13); Libyæ interioris ta. 15. car. 30. (not marked); Cappadociæ, Armeniæ maior, Armeniæ minor, Ciliciæ, ta. 16. car. 32. (originally marked Tabvla 15, but altered to Tabvla 16); Sarmatiæ asiaticæ, Colchidis, Iberiæ, Albanias, ta. 17. car. 34. (marked Tabvla 17); Cypri insulae, Syriæ, Phoeniciæ, Palastinae iudææ, Petraeæ, Mesopotamiæ, Arabiæ desertæ, Babiloniæ, ta. 18. car. 36. (marked Tabvla 18); Asyriæ, Mediæ, Susianiæ, Persidæ, Parthiæ, Carmaniæ desertæ, Hyrcaniæ, ta. 19. car. 38. (marked Tabvla 19); Arabiæ felicis, Carmaniæ, ta. 20. car. 40. (marked Tabvla 20); Margianiæ, Bactrianiæ, Sogdianorum, Sacrum, Scythiæ intra imâu môtu, ta. 21. car. 42. (marked Tabvla 21); Scythiæ extra imaum montem, Sericæ, ta. 22. car. 44. (marked Tabvla 22); Ariæ, Paropanisadum, Dragianiæ, Arachosiæ, Gedrosiæ, ta. 23. car. 46. (marked Tabvla 23); Indiæ intra gangem, ta. 24. car. 48. (marked Tabvla 24); Indiæ extra gangem, Sinarum, ta. 25. car. 50. (marked Tabvla 25); Taprobaniæ, ta. 26. car. 52. (marked Tabvla 26). Bernhart (cited by Hoffmann, "Lexicon Bibliographicum") describes a copy in which the first three of the African maps were differently arranged and numbered. The paper on which the text was printed has three different water-marks: a horseshoe, a sort of three-fingered hand with a rod bearing a cross, and what was perhaps intended for a flower. The paper of the maps is much thicker and stronger, and has the water-mark of a crown. The twenty-six maps were very rudely engraved on copper or some other soft metal, and differ considerably in style from those in the edition of 1478, but are arranged nearly in the same order, and may be classed with them among the earliest examples of the art of engraving. A specimen facsimile is given in Dibdin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," ii. 300. They also contain figures of ships, which do not appear on those in the 1478 edition. According to Heineken ("Idée Générale d'une Collection d'Estampes," pp. 145-6) the zigzag lines representing the water were similar to those made by silversmiths on their wares, showing that they must have been the work of some such artist. In the prefatory note to the maps, the editor refers to "mirifica imprimendi tales tabulas ratio," and characterises the discovery of the art of engraving as not less praiseworthy than that of printing.

The date of 1462 is certainly an error, as printing was not introduced in Bologna until 1471; besides, no specimens of the typography of Dominicus De Lapis are known dated earlier than 1476 nor later than 1482. According to Audiffredi ("Specimen Hist.-Crit. Edit. Ital.," pp. 13, 35) the same type, evidently new, appears in Galeottus Martius "Refutatio Obiectorum in librum de Homine," and in Benedictus de Nursia "Opus ad sanitatis cõservationem," printed by De Lapis at Bologna in 1476 and 1477 respectively; and a comparison of these two works with the Ptolemy proves that the latter must have been printed several years later, as the type used in it is somewhat worn and damaged, while a number of improvements are evident in the use of initial letters, signatures and register, and also in the presswork. Moreover, Philippus Beroaldus, the editor of the work, was not born until 1453; and probably the first book edited by him, "Lvtii Flori Gestorum Romanorum epitoma," was printed at Parma about 1473, during his residence in that city. He was certainly at Bologna in 1482, and remained there until his death in 1505. From these facts it would seem probable that the book was printed about the year 1482; and this opinion was adopted by Raidefus, Meerman, Heineken, Audiffredi, Panzer, Dibdin, Hoffmann, Hain, and

others, and has been followed by most modern bibliographers. The error has been explained by supposing that the letters "xx" may have dropped out accidentally, or been misplaced in the line below. Bernhart (in Aretin, "Beyträge,") suggested the year 1480, which is also worthy of consideration. De Bure ("Bibliographie Instructive," No. 4192) and Gamba ("Osservazioni"), relying mainly on the appearance of the typography and the engraving of the maps, proposed the year 1472 as the true date. Breitkopf ("Ueber den Druck der geograph. Charten," p. 6) supposed that an "4" might have been put in by mistake instead of an "x," and that the date was intended to read M.CCCC.LXXI. The uncertainty of the date, and the fact that the maps were among the earliest printed—being the first of the kind produced at Bologna—have together rendered this volume famous; and it is now the rarest of all the editions. See Gamba, "Osservazioni su la edizione della Geografia di Tolomeo fatta in Bologna colla data del M.CCCC.LXII," *Bassano*, 1796; Bernhart, "Beyträge zur nähern Bestimmung des Druckjahres von der Kosmographie des Ptolemäus mit der Jahrzahl 1462, nebst Untersuchungen über die ersten in Metall gestochenen Landkarten," in Aretin's "Beyträge zur Geschichte und Litteratur," v. 497 ff., 609 ff.; Hoffmann "Lexicon Bibliographicum," iii. 491-3; Dibdin, "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," n. 293-300.

PTOLEMY. [Cosmographia. Translated by Jacobus Angelus, and edited by Nicolaus Donis. Colophon:] *Clavdii Ptolomei viri A|lexandrini Cosmographie | octavus et ultimus liber | explicit | Opus Donni Nicolai Germa|ni secundum Ptolemeum | finit. Anno M cccc-LXXXII. Augu|sti vero Kalendas. XVII. | Impresum [sic] | Vlnse per Ingen|osum virum Leonardum | Hol prefati oppidi civis. . .* Folio.

Collation: 133 leaves—comprising the dedication and text in 69 leaves (sig. a in ten, b-g in eight, and h in eleven); and 32 maps on 64 leaves.

The dedication, "Beatissimo Patri Pavlo Seicvndo Pontifici Maximo, [Donis Nicolaus Germanus,]" containing a large ornamental woodcut of the letter N, representing the presentation of the book to the pope, begins on the recto of the first leaf, and is followed on the verso of the second leaf by the text in double columns, with 44 lines in a full column, which ends on the verso of the sixty-ninth leaf with "Hinc sequvtr tabvlæ." The 32 double-page woodcut maps, sometimes colored, are on separate sheets, each with a page or two of descriptive text printed on the back within ornamental woodcut borders, and arranged in the following order: a map of the world according to Ptolemy; Prima Evrope Tabula (*Hibernia, and Albion Insula Britannica*); Secvnda Evrope Tabula (*Hispania*); a modern map of *Hispania*; Tercia Evrope tabula (*Gallia*); a modern map of *Frantia*; Qvarta Evrope tabula (*Magna Germania*); a modern map of *Engrolant, norvegia, ustiaque et gottia occidentalis*; Qvinta Evrope Tabula (*Rezia, Vin-dellia, Noricum, Pannonia Inferior, and Dalmatia*); Sexta Evrope Tabula (*Italia*); a modern map of *Italia*; Septima Evrope tabula (*Sardnia and Sicilia*); Octava Evrope tabula (*Sarmatia Evrope*); Nona Evrope Tabula (*Laysa Metanaste, Dacia, Thracia, and Asia Inferior*); Decima Evrope tabula (*Macedonia, Epirus, Achata, and Peloponnesus*); Prima Libie Tabula (*Mavritania*); Secvnda Affrice tabula (*Affrica Minor*); Tercia Affrice tabula (*Crenata Regia, Marmarica, Libia et tota Egipt*); Qvarta et vltima affrice tabula (*Libia Interior, Etopia sub Egipto, and Etopia Interior*); Prima Asie Tabula (*Asia Minor, etc.*); Secvnda Asie Tabula (*Sarmatica Asiatica*); Tercia Asie Tabula (*Colchit, Iberia, Albania and Armenia Maior*); Qvarta Asie Tabula (*Siria, Mesopotamia, Babilonia, Arabia Deserta, Heremus Arabia, etc.*); a modern map of the Holy Land with the tribal divisions; Qvinta Asie Tabula (*Adria, Susana, Media, Persida, Hircania, and Parthia*); Sexta Asie Tabula (*Arabia Felix*); Septima Asie tabula (*Scythia intra Inavum Mon., Bactriana, Segdiana, and Sacba Regio*); Octava Asie Tabula (*Scythia extra Inavum, and Serica Regio*); Nona Asie Tabula (*Aria, Parapanisus, Drangiana, Arachosia, and Gedrosia*); Decima Asie Tabula (*India intra Gangem*); Vndecima Asie

tabula (*India extra Gangem, and Sine Regio*); and Dvodecima et vltima Asiae tabula (*Taprobana Insul.*). The last map fills but one page, and the following leaf contains on the recto two columns of text printed from booktype, and ends on the verso, in the second column, with the colophon. The map of the world is inscribed at the top *Incipitium tu per Fuband. Scholiar de Aruandim.* These maps were redrawn, corrected and improved, some time between 1464 and 1471, by Nicolaus Donis, a Benedictine monk of the convent of Reichenbach in Bavaria, who dedicated the work to Pope Paul II. He also added the five modern maps, one of which contains the first printed representation of Greenland, laid down as a peninsula of northern Europe under the name of *Engronelant*. South of this the same name is also given to a province or country adjoining *norwegia*. The copy described above is in the Lenox Library.

Benhart (in Aretin, "Beiträge," v. 531) as cited by Hoffmann, describes in detail two varieties of this edition, in one of which the recto of the colophon leaf was printed from a woodcut block with the last map, while in the other the same page was printed from movable types. The pages of descriptive text on the backs of the maps also differed in style and arrangement, and the ornamental woodcut borders surrounding them were of a different pattern. In other respects, however, the two impressions were alike, even to the typographical error *Impressum* in the colophon. According to Panzer, Brunet and Van Praet, an index and a brief treatise, both written by Donis, were afterwards added to some copies. The index in 39 leaves was prefixed to the volume, beginning on the verso of the first leaf, recto blank, with "Nota ad inveniendum igitur regiones," and followed on the recto of the second leaf by "Registrum Alphabeticum]super octo libros Ptolemei incipit feliciter," which ends on the recto of the twenty-ninth leaf, verso blank. The treatise in 17 leaves was placed after the maps, beginning on the verso of the first leaf, recto blank, with "Incipit Registrum," and followed on the recto of the second leaf by "De locis ac mirabilibus mvdjdi: et primo de tribus orbis]partibus," which ends on the seventeenth leaf. These 46 leaves were printed in double columns and in smaller type, with 56 or 57 lines in a full column, and do not belong to the edition of 1486, as suggested by Graesse, Hoffmann, and others, but differ considerably in typography from those in that edition. At least a dozen copies are known printed on vellum, one of which—that in the Rhediger library at Breslau—omits the name of the engraver from the top of the first map, and also the names of the place and printer in the colophon, which ends with "*Kalendas. xvii.*" Below this a former owner had written with a pen the word *Roman*, which gave rise to the erroneous belief in a Roman edition of 1482, which is discussed by Audiffredi in his "Specimen Hist.-Crit. Edit. Ital.," pp. 252-4. Mr. Murphy's copy sold for \$85, and a set of the maps only, printed on vellum, was priced by Mr. Quaritch in 1885 at £35. See also Hoffmann, "Lexicon Bibliographicum," III. 494-7, and Dibdin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," II. 303.

PTOLEMY. [Cosmographia. Translated by Jacobus Angelus, and edited by Nicolaus Donis. Colophon:] *Impressum Vine opera et]expensis Iusti de Albano]de Venetiis per]provisorem]svum Iohannem Reger. An]no. Domini. M. cccc. lxxxvi. | XII. Kalendas. Augusti. | Folio.*

J.C.B.

Collation: 204 leaves—comprising the index in 42 leaves (sig. A-B in eights, C in ten, and D-E in eights); the text in 74 leaves (sig. a in ten, and b-i in eights); 32 maps on 64 leaves; and the treatise "De locis" in 24 leaves (sig. A-C in eights).

The second edition of Donis's Ptolemy. The index begins on the verso of the first leaf, recto blank, with "Nota ad inveniendum igitur regiones," followed on the recto of the second leaf (sig. A2) by "Registrum Alphabeticum" in double columns, which ends on the verso of E8. The dedication, "Beatissimo Patri Paulo Sc]cundo Pontifici Maximo.]Donis Nicolavs Germanvs," with the elaborate woodcut initial (as in the preceding edition), begins on the recto of sig. a1, and is followed on the next leaf by the