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e-Catalogue Eight Exploring Text Manuscripts

IMAGINING THE PAST:

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

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e-Catalogue Eight

Exploring Text Manuscripts

This new series of e-Catalogues focuses on select themes of text manuscripts available in our inventory on www.textmanuscripts.com. We begin with "Women and the Book" a topic of considerable interest and well represented among our holdings. These catalogues follow two earlier series of text manuscript catalogues, including the Primers. These remain available in digital form on our website and in print by order.

Look for our e-Catalogues the first Tuesday of every month. Forthcoming titles include "Medieval Bestsellers," and "Manuscripts for the Classroom."

Imagining the Past: Historical Manuscripts

Historical writing in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance encompassed numerous genres; the eight manuscripts included here reflect this diversity. The Bible was the basis for the schematic presentation of biblical history by Peter of Poitiers (about 1130-1205). Guido da Pisa's very different and ambitious Renaissance universal chronicle, famous for its retelling of the story of Aeneas, also drew on the Bible, beginning with the life of Moses. The Roman historian Sallust was an essential text for classroom study, and Plutarch was studied for his moral examples by Renaissance humanists. Chronicles of the Kings of France (written by monks of St. Denis), here in a French translation, were especially popular with the nobility, providing entertainment as well as indoctrination. The lives of the saints, a supremely medieval form of historical writing, were at once biographies, local histories, and inspirational literature. Carl Sagan has said, "You have to know the past to understand the present." These manuscripts reveal that knowing how the past understood its own past, will allow us in turn to understand the past.



ZACHARIAS CHRYSOPOLITANUS, Super *unum ex quattuor* (Commentary on One from Four); PETER OF POITIERS, *Compendium historiae in genealogia christi* (A Compendium of History in the Genealogy)

In Latin, illustrated manuscript on paper and parchment Southern Netherlands (Sluis, near Bruges), dated 1475

MEDIEVAL HISTORY = BIBLICAL HISTORY

DESCRIPTION: 244 folios on parchment and paper, complete, canon tables, five drawings, two diagrams, first leaf creased, nineteenth-century half leather binding. Dimensions 295 x 210 mm.

For the people in the Middle Ages, the Bible was the

fundamental history book, inspiring the three texts included here: a Gospel harmony, an Old Testament history, and a Latin translation of Josephus's retelling of biblical history, written in Greek c. 93-94 A.D. This finely illustrated manuscript, copied by a previously unknown scribe who identifies himself several times, is the only known surviving volume from the library of the Observant Franciscans at Sluis. [TM 1012]

\$110,000



Full description and images available online

2.

GUIDO DA PISA, La Fiorita d'Italia (The Flower of Italy)

In Italian, decorated manuscript on parchment Italy, Tuscany (Florence?), c. 1440-1460

Universal Chronicle from the Renaissance

DESCRIPTION: : 83 folios on parchment, lacking nine leaves, penwork initials, original blind-tooled leather binding, some damage to leather at foot of boards and spine. Dimensions 260 x 182 mm.

Guido da Pisa's universal chronicle – from the life of Moses through the story of Aeneas and the beginning of the history

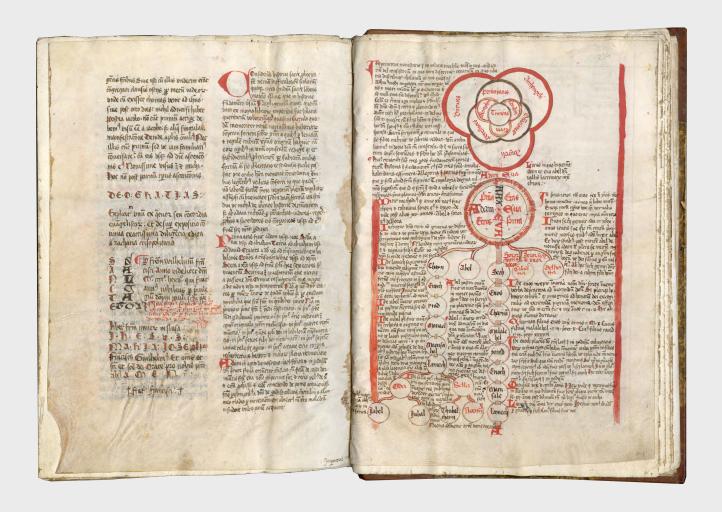


of Rome – written in Italian is remarkably rare. This is the first copy to appear on the open market in over 140 years, and, as one of only a few copies of the text on parchment, it was presumably commissioned by an eminent patron. Best known for his commentary on Dante's *Inferno*, Guido cites Dante frequently, along with Livy, Ovid, Isidore, and especially Virgil. There is no critical edition and few manuscripts located outside Italy. [TM 1053]

\$52,000

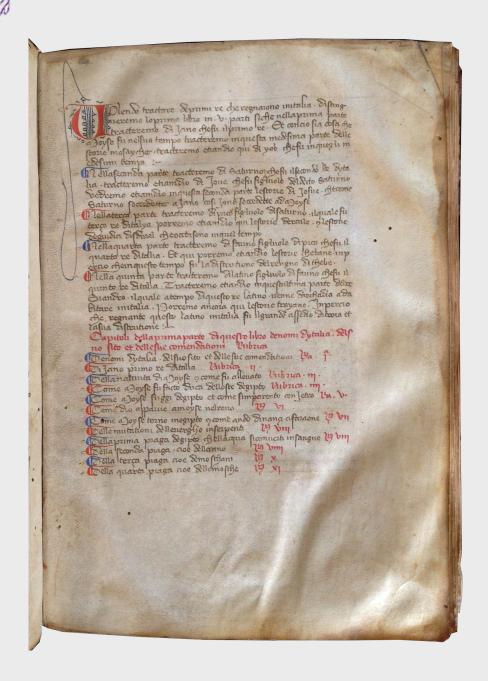
MEDIEVAL HISTORY = BIBLICAL HISTORY





[1. ~ TM 1012]

UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE FROM THE RENAISSANCE



[2. ~ TM 1053]

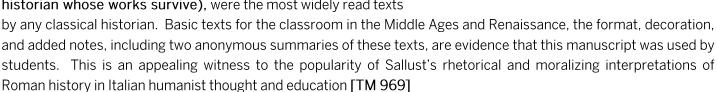
SALLUST, *De Catilinae coniuratione* (On the Conspiracy of Catiline); and *De bello lugurthino* (On the Jugurthine War); anonymous short summaries of *De Catilinae coniuratione* and *De bello lugurthino*

In Latin, decorated manuscript on parchment Northern Italy, c. 1440-1460

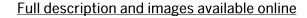
HISTORY FROM ANCIENT ROME

DESCRIPTION: 75 folios on parchment, lacking three leaves, titles and colored initials, a few small tears, abrasion, and stains, folded parchment binding (16th-18th century), secure but with some damage. Dimensions 158 x 108 mm.

These two historical works by Sallust (the earliest Roman historian whose works survive), were the most widely read texts



\$52,000



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CALVSTIL BOAMH-LICER ICIPIT



PLUTARCH, *Life of Pompey*, Latin translation by JACOPO ANGELI DA SCARPERIA [or ANTONIO PACINI DA TODI?]

In Latin, decorated manuscript on paper Northern Italy, Lombardy (Ferrara or Mantua?), c. 1470-1480

BIOGRAPHIES FROM THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

DESCRIPTION: : 71 folios on paper, complete, blank space left for initial, minor stains, nineteenth-century leather armorial binding. Dimensions 215 x 155 mm.

Containing Plutarch's Life of Pompey, the Roman republican

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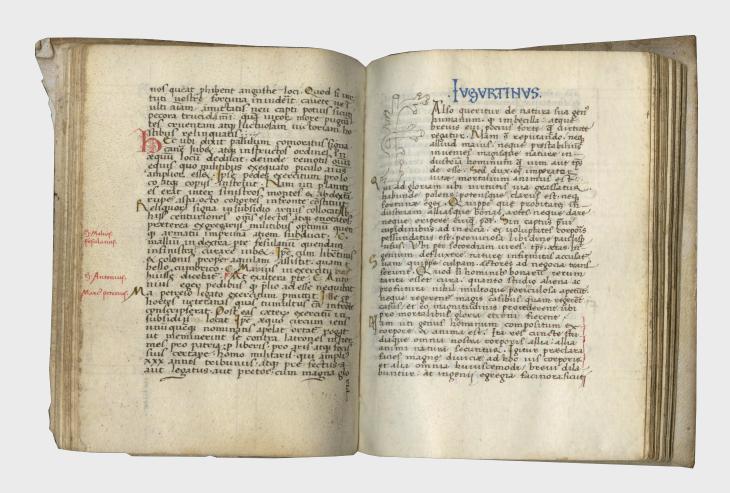
was marginal notes are an important feature of this te manuscripts of a Latin translation from the Greek

hero often hailed as an antagonist of tyranny, the numerous marginal notes are an important feature of this manuscript. This is one of about fifty-one recorded Renaissance manuscripts of a Latin translation from the Greek original, which scholars attribute to Jacopo Angeli. Its attribution here to Antonio Pacini raises interesting questions for further exploration. [TM 214]

\$26,000

HISTORY FROM ANCIENT ROME

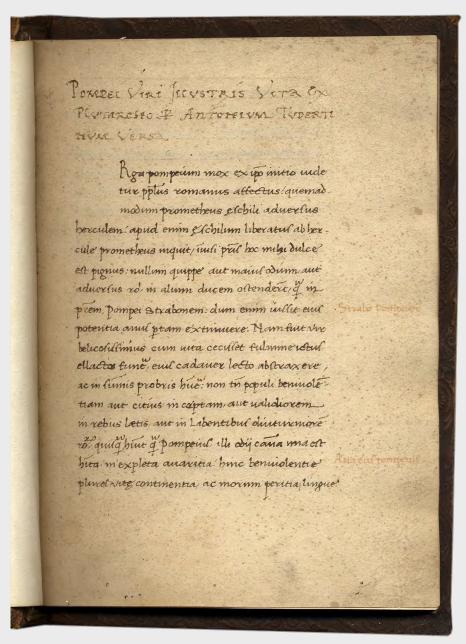




 $[3. \sim TM 969]$

BIOGRAPHIES FROM THE ROMAN REPUBLIC





[4. ~ TM 214]

GUILLAUME DE NANGIS, *Chronique amplifiée des rois de France* (Expanded Chronicle of the Kings of France)

In French, manuscript on paper

France, c. 1450-1500

MONASTIC HISTORIANS SERVING THE KINGS OF FRANCE

DESCRIPTION: 403 folios on paper, incomplete at end, red initials, minor worming, stains, bleed-through, a few loose leaves, final quire detached, original blind-stamped binding. Dimensions 280 x 205 mm

The chronicle was a uniquely medieval form of historical writing, and this is a splendid example. Guillaume de Nangis,



Benedictine monk and librarian at the royal Abbey of St.-Denis, was the official historian of the kings of France responsible for the "continuations" of the *Grandes Chroniques de France*. This volume is an unrecorded witness to his translation into French of one of the most important medieval French chronicles, and it is also of extraordinary rarity. The last available copy was on the market in 1909, and it is represented in the U.S. by a single example. There is no modern edition of the text. [TM 1014]

\$110,000

Full description and images available online

6.

JEROME, Vita Pauli primi eremitae; Vita Malchi monachi captivi; Vita Hilarioni (Lives of Paul the first hermit, Malchus, and Hilarion)

In Latin, manuscript on parchment Northern Italy, c. 1400-1430

CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY FROM LATE ANTIQUITY

DESCRIPTION: 64 folios on parchment, lacking two quires, penwork initials, modern brown pigskin binding. Dimensions 185 x 130 mm.

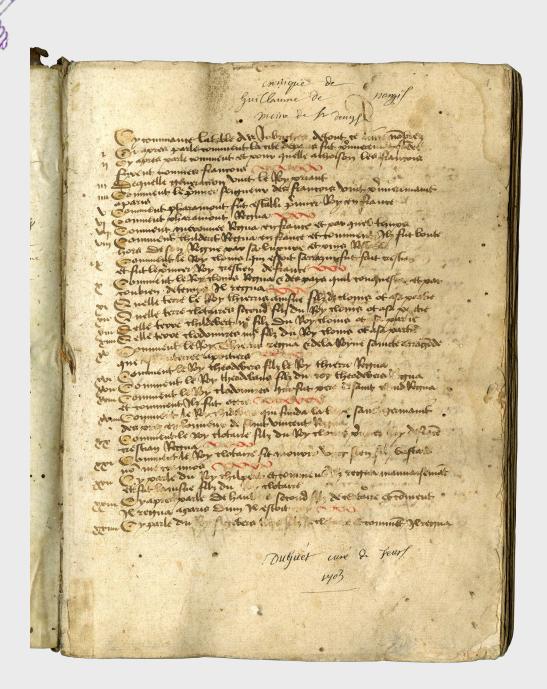
Attractively written manuscript in pocket format and with

clean wide margins of Saint Jerome's lives of Paul, Malchus, and Hilarion. These are texts of considerable narrative charm which exercised an enormous impact on later hagiographic literature, and which continued to be widely read throughout the Middle Ages and into the Renaissance. [TM 87]

\$20,000



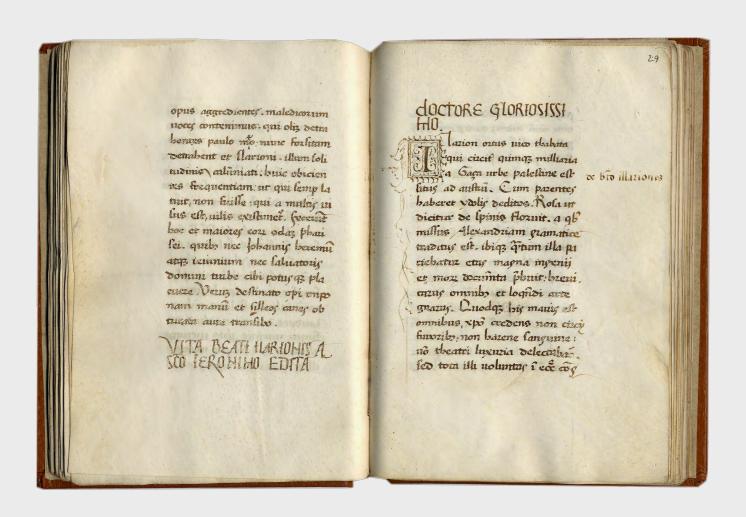
MONASTIC HISTORIANS SERVING THE KINGS OF FRANCE



 $[5. \sim TM 1014]$

CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY FROM LATE ANTIQUITY





 $[6. \sim TM 87]$

Full description, images and video available online

On the Death, Magnificence, Miracles, and Life St. Jerome: PS.-EUSEBIUS OF CREMONA, *De morte Hieronymi*; PS.-AUGUSTINE, *Ad Cyrillum de magnificentiis Hieronymi*; PS.-CYRIL OF JERUSALEM, *De miraculis Hieronymi*; a nd PS.-EUSEBIUS OF CREMONA, *Vita Sancti Hieronymi*; JEROME, *Vita sancti Pauli* (Life of St. Paul)

In Latin, illuminated manuscript on parchment Northern Italy, c. 1440-70

CREATING HISTORY THROUGH FORGERY

DESCRIPTION: 70 folios on parchment, one white vinestem initial and one historiated initial with full border, some soiling, early, likely contemporary, leather binding over wooden boards with added decoration. Dimensions 203 x 153 mm.



The texts included here became the foundational texts for the cult of St. Jerome in the Renaissance. Purporting to be by his contemporaries, they were certainly written much later, perhaps in Rome in the late 13th or 14th century. Widely disseminated in both Latin and in vernacular translations, these texts influenced numerous writers and visual artists. Skillful script, handsome pen initials, and classic humanist white vine initials adorn the text, which begins with an historiated initial depicting an ascetic St. Jerome meditating before the Crucifixion. [TM 656]

\$58,000

Full description and images available online

8.

Passio sancti Viti martyris; Historia translationis sancti Viti martyris

In Latin, decorated manuscript on parchment and paper Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia (Gladbach or possibly Corvey?), c. 1400-1450 and 1777

SAINTS LIVES AS LOCAL HISTORY

DESCRIPTION: 17 (parchment) + 47 (paper) folios, complete, penwork initials, some marginal patching and stains, 18th-century brown blind-stamped leather binding over wooden boards. Dimensions 206-207 x 146-150 mm.

This handsome composite manuscript includes two texts



discussing the martyrdom of St. Vitus, the Early Christian saint of Sicily and patron saint of dancing, and the movement of his relics. It was likely copied in part (and possibly in its entirety) at the Benedictine abbey of Gladbach, dedicated to St. Vitus, and it attests to the abbey's efforts to preserve these narratives that were integral to its own history. These texts – one of which is a rare copy of the earliest narrative history of the Benedictine abbey of Corvey – are valuable historical sources. [TM 828]

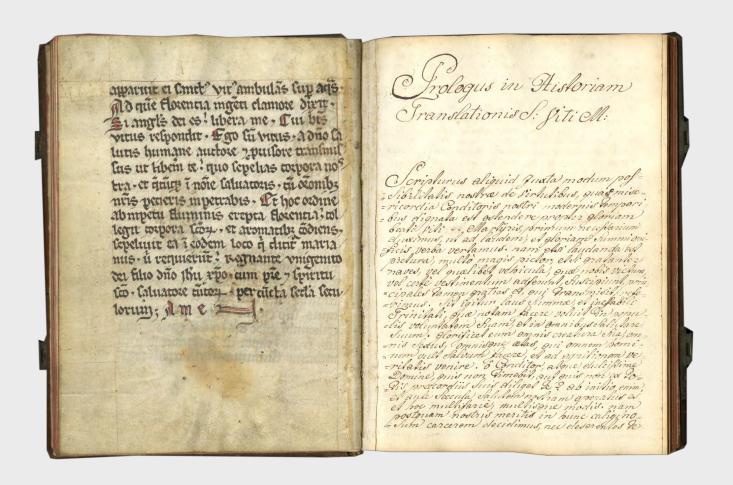
CREATING HISTORY THROUGH FORGERY



 $[7. \sim TM 656]$

SAINTS LIVES AS LOCAL HISTORY





 $[8. \sim TM 828]$