

dans la prison est plein de force." But he adds: "Mais y a-t-il un ornement, si charmant et ingénieux qu'on l'imagine, qui puisse dépasser la sublime simplicité du récit platonicien? Et n'est-ce point un crime que de rabaisser la scène de la mort de Socrate telle que la décrit Platon à ce niveau d'anecdote et de tableau de genre?" The intention of Pascoli is not to "dépasser" Plato, but to make a new creation, to be judged on its own merits, and not in relation to any masterpiece which aesthetically can neither be greater nor smaller. The inconsiderate children who crowd with thoughtless inquisitiveness around the prison door, bring to our mind the sublimity of the event in very much the same way that a blind man, turning his inquiring, vacant eyes to the sun, directs our thoughts to the beauty of this world of light and to the sadness of its passing.

There is perhaps in the poem a little of Pascoli's mannerism, but before condemning an expression as irrelevant and undignified, let us be reminded of the pathetic irrelevance in Andromache's tender wailing over Hector's body:

γυμνόν. ἀτὰρ τοι εἴματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι κέονται
λεπτά τε καὶ χαρίεντα, τετυγμένα χερσὶ γυναικῶν.

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The Oak Book of Southampton, of c. A. D. 1300. Transcribed and Edited from the unique MS. in the Audit House, with Translation, Introduction, Notes, Etc. By P. STUDER, Professor of French and German at Hartley University College, Southampton. Vol. I. Southampton, Cox & Sharland, 1910. Pp. xliii + 160.

This volume takes favorable position among the publications of the Southampton Record Society. It will be followed by a second and final volume. Because of the rarity in America of the publications of the Record Society, it is well to draw the attention of Romance scholars and students of law and customs to this valuable book. The MS. which Mr. Studer publishes has been preserved at Southampton for six centuries. It derives its name from being bound in oak. The editor identifies this MS. with one frequently mentioned earlier under the name of the "Paxbread." The first portion of the MS. appears to date from about 1300. The oldest entries are in Norman-French; others are in a medieval Latin which is but thinly disguised French; only a few later notes are in English. The text offers a clear impression of the government of the town, of the powers and privileges of the Guild Merchant. The language, of course, is of interest to the filologist, and adds not a little to the volume of published Norman-French. An idea of the value of the text may be obtained from an article which Mr. Studer has recently published in the *Modern Language Review*, vol. VI, pp. 174-82: *Etude sur quelques Vocables Anglo-Normands*.

R. W.

Bibliographie lyonnaise: Recherches sur les Imprimeurs, Libraires, Relieurs et Fondateurs de Lettres de Lyon au XVIIe. Siècle, par le Président Baudrier, publiées et continuées par J. Baudrier. Huitième Série. Paris, A. Picard et Fils; Lyons, Louis Brun, 1910. Pp. 447. 2 plates.

The last volume of this remarkable series reveals, on the part of the authors, the same critical acumen and patient research that characterised its predecessors.

We can only compare it to Picot's *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Rothschild*, which set the standard for careful and thorough bibliography, and Pellechet's *Catalogue des Incunables*, especially as it has been continued by M. Polin. Thanks to these scholars, we have at last a bibliographical method that will stand the test of time.

The *Bibliographie lyonnaise* represents long years of careful research on the part of M. Henri Baudrier, president of the Cour d'Appel of Lyons, and of his son, M. Julien Baudrier. President Baudrier, who died in 1884, spent all of his leisure time collecting material for a history of printing in Lyons in a period when that city was the great book-center of Europe. It has already been pointed out that the liberal government of the able lieutenant-general of the Lyonnais, Jean du Peyrat—which lasted from 1532 to 1550—made Lyons the cynosure of all eyes. Learned printers, who felt that there at least they would not be exposed to the bitter hostility of their enemies, established themselves under the shelter of the *mont cotoyant le fleuve et la cité*. M. Baudrier says justly that "plus que toutes les autres branches de commerce et de l'industrie réunies, l'imprimerie et la librairie ont contribué à porter notre cité au nombre des villes commerçantes les plus universellement connues."

M. Baudrier has a very profound knowledge of the different printers and publishers of the great commercial city during this interesting epoch. He treats them all consecutively. Unfortunately, he has been obliged to omit Jean de Tournes, who, rather than Gryphe, deserves to be called "l'honneur de l'imprimerie lyonnaise," because M. Alfred Cartier of Geneva is preparing a work devoted to this family of printers. However, it would have been much more convenient if this great publisher had been included in this series, for one often meets many lacunae, due to the omission of so important a name.

The present volume deals especially with Sébastien Gryphe, who—if he does not rank on a level with de Tournes—comes immediately after him in prominence and productiveness. Sébastien Gryphe was probably the son of Michael Gryff, or Greyff, of Reutlingen, Swabia, whose incunabula are now much sought after. Burger's index to Copinger's *Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum* (1902) gives the titles of some fifty works issued from the press of Michael Greyff which are now in the British Museum.¹ Sébastien was probably in Lyons as early as 1515 or 1516, and soon became the foreman-manager of the press of Jean de Jouvelle, alias Piston. This fact, though certainly proven by the brilliant Mr. Christie, seems to have escaped the attention of M. Baudrier.² Mr. Christie further suggests that about two or three years before 1528, Gryphe determined to establish a press on a different scale and principle from those on which the Lyonese printers had been carrying on their business. Thereby he was to revolutionize the book-trade of Lyons, and, to quote Mr. Christie, "become the most prolific printer of useful Latin books not only in France, but in Europe at large." By 1528, he had provided himself with founts of Roman letters, especially the cursive type rendered so famous by the Aldi. For twenty-

¹ Cf. also Proctor, *Index to Early Printed Books in the British Museum*, London, 1898, pp. 175-6; 178-9. Proctor assigns to Michael Greyff the honor of being the first printer in Reutlingen (ca. 1478).

² Cf. Christie's article on *Sébastien Gryphius, Printer*, in the *Owens College Historical Essays*, London, 1902, pp. 307-23.

eight years his presses were busy, and many highly meritorious works were issued therefrom. After years of search, Mr. Christie collected no less than 600 volumes bearing his name; and this probably represents less than half of the product of his house. This unique collection, which now forms the most important part of the Christie Library at Owens College, has unfortunately not received sufficient attention from M. Baudrier, as one can readily see by a careful perusal of his work. The only larger collection is that in the Library of Lyons, which in 1886 acquired from an Italian count some 600 volumes of Gryphe's publications. While it would be almost preposterous to demand of M. Baudrier a complete list of Gryphe's productions scattered through the Italian libraries, yet it would be interesting to know to a certain degree what they contain, for, according to M. Picot—who is thoroughly acquainted with many of these libraries—the works of this printer "sont encore aujourd'hui beaucoup plus répandues en Italie qu'en France."³

As for the biography of Sébastien Gryphe, little more can ever be added to what is given by M. Baudrier. However, a few details may be worthy of mention. For example, it may be noted that the *Catalogue des Actes de François Ier.* (VI, no. 20,486 and no. 20,801) contains a résumé of the letters of naturalisation of Gryphe, one of which is given in toto by M. Baudrier. Inasmuch as M. B. will not treat Jean de Tournes in this series, he might have stated that this great printer learned the trade in the shops of Gryphe. As early as 1531, de Tournes was in the employ of Gryphe as a journeyman. In the prefatory letter to his edition of Petrarch, de Tournes wrote in 1545 to the poet Maurice Scève the following: "Già dodeci anni sono e piu, signor mio, che da prima cominciai a praticar nella casa dil S. Gryphio, e dal principio fui un di quelli compositori, che s'aiutorno a comporre insu la stampa le divine opere di messer Luigi Alamanni, gentilhuomo tanto honorato in Francia quante celebrato in Italia; la qual cosa mi mosse non solamente ad aprezar, ma ancora ad amar e a compiacermi molto in questa lingua toscana, di modo qu'alhora dissegnai di continuar in questo volgare, como le mie facultà vi si offeriranno."⁴

Mr. Christie, in his monumental work on Dolet, has dwelt at length upon the friendship existing between the two printers. An additional evidence of their intimacy is found in an unpublished letter of Antoine Arlier, who was one of Dolet's few life-long friends. Arlier obtained early in 1537 from the queen of Navarre the royal pardon for the choleric printer after his murder of the painter Compaing. In this letter, which events lead me to date the 31st of August, 1538, Arlier recommends to Dolet a friend who seeks a printer for some treatises he has composed. After informing Dolet that this friend has made the trip to Lyons solely for this purpose, Arlier adds: "Quare si illi contigerit, ut recte adversus Gryphium opera tua uti possit, gratissimum mihi feceris, si te libenter omnia facturum recipies."⁵

Anent the *recepte d'une cotisation faicte par manière d'emprunt sur les bourgeois, manans et habitans* of Lyons (Baudrier, p. 34), we find in the archives of Lyons the letters patent of Francis I, dated from Rouen on the 29th of April, 1544, "adonnant ladite imposition" (*Arch. com. de Lyon*, CC 955). Again, in

³ *Les Français italianisants au XVIe. siècle*, I, p. 167.

⁴ *Il Petrarca. In Lione, Per Giouan di Tournes*, 1545, in-16, p. 3.

⁵ Letter lvi. I am preparing this collection of letters for publication.

the *Archives hospitalières* of Lyons (E 169; 1559-60), we note, among the legacies made to the *Aumône générale* (cf. Baudrier, p. 288), the following: "Receu de dame Françoise Miraillet, veufve et héritière de feu sieur Sébastien Griphius, par mains de Jehan Temporal, libraire, 100 livres tournois, restant d'ung légat de 200 livres, faict par ledict feu à ladicte Aulmosne." Another document, apparently not noted by M. B.—but of which I have not the date—states that "Bastien Griphius imprimeur, est taxé à 2 livres, 4 sous, et 7 deniers" (*Arch. com.*, CC 281).

As for Antoine Gryphe, who became head of the firm after his father's death, the following notes are not found in the present work: First, he is among the *cotisés* of the 31st of October, 1571 (*ibid.*, CC 1197; 1571-2); he is taxed for 5 livres in 1572 (*ibid.*, CC 275; 1572); in 1574-5, a payment is made to "Anthoine Griphius, marchand libraire, pour l'impression des privilèges des foires de Lyon" (*ibid.*, CC 1230); and finally in 1575, we find that "remboursements divers" were made to him (*ibid.*, CC 1233).

Credit should be given to that careful scholar, Mlle. M. Pellechet, for the discovery that François Gryphe, the Parisian printer, was a brother of Sébastien.⁶ In addition to Giovanni and Alessandro Griffio, the Venetian printers, who, as M. Picot indicates (*loc. cit.*, and Baudrier, p. 28), were probably cousins of Sébastien, there was another cousin, Cristoforo Griffio, who was a publisher at Padua from 1563 to 1571.

Mr. Christie, in his article on Florence Volusene or Wilson,⁷ mentions a work in his collection which is not noted by M. B. It is the *Latinae Grammatices Epitome*, written probably by Wilson (inasmuch as it is preceded by six elegiacs of his composition) and published by Gryphe in 1544. And to conclude, it is interesting to note that the Bodleian Library contains an incomplete copy of the *Panormitanus*, the first work issued from the press of Gryphe (1524).⁸

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⁶ *Notes sur les livres liturgiques des diocèses d'Autun, Chalon et Mâcon*, 1883, p. 83, n. 3.

⁷ *Dictionary of National Biography*.

⁸ *Cat. Lib. Impress. in Bibl. Bod.*, iii, p. 673, Oxford, 1843.