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Excusatio Neminis aduersus Nullum Lipsensem

Ferrarius, Johannes

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Nullus ad Neminem.

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& Aristotelē desiderasset dixisse σερῆκωφον εστι το ακροατηριον
id est mutū est auditoriū, reliquos magis ὡ pisces mutos putabat
si Aristoteles nō adesset. Et rursum Aristoteles Platōnē vnicē ve-
neratus est vsc̄ adeo ut & aram illi extruxerit in plerisq̄ in Plas-
tonē acerbius videſ ſat humano affectui aliquā condonandū eſt.
Sed hæc απροσδυνονισα ſunt. Hæc ppter ea recenſui ne putares
Aristotelē ſola philoſophia physica phōrū αλφα και ω eſſe, ſed i
alijs Philoſophie partib⁹ nō poſtrema claſſe numerandū. Nō au-
tem eo accipies q̄ putem vel ex Aristotele vel Platone philoſo-
phiam illā ſacroſtam ſumendam/ ſed philoſophis vtroſq̄ relin-
quendos. Nec illis ybis alicui vel famā vel authoritatē ledere vo-
lo, felicissimi ſunt q̄ philoſophia in totū poſthabitā Christum p̄di-
cant. Nec tñ oīno illi deplorādi ſunt q̄ in Scotiā aut Thomae le-
ctione cōputruerūt. Iudicio nimirū falsi. Sed de⁹ oīm iudex acer-
rim⁹ erit. Hæc mi frater Nemo habui q̄bus tibi tumulūanter re-
ſpōdere voluiq̄ ſi nō oīa faciūt ſatis p̄cipitatiæ aſcribas oportet.
Modestie ſines haud vnc̄ transgressi/vt opinor /ſumus/ viuat/
floreat amicitia noſtra. Nullus recenſuit ut aſſolet.

Nullus ad Neminent.

Scribimus hæc animo minime mi frater iniquo
Omnis natus abeft, omnia plena iocis
Scribimus hæc forſan ne me reducere calclum
Aut reuocare putes quæ prius ædideram.
Non iram cupio fratris, non excito bilem.
Fratris, fraterno pectus amore calet,
Terga dabo minim e, turbis contendere mecum
Si lubitum eſt, nescis Prothea ſemper ago.
Ledere non quēc̄ volo, ſed Ieſus taciturnus
Non potero bilem diſſimulare lubens.
Non odor vlliū cui forte ſuboluit iræ
Di faxint illo cardine res abeat.
Nec tu verborum q̄ ſit confuſaq̄ moles
Mireſis, nullus ſcribere nulla ſolet.

Τελος.

Wolffgang von Eschenbach. Der Titurel. The
earliest extant German epic poem in verse. The
original manuscript was written in the first half
of the 13th century. The author, Wolfgang von
Esenbach, was a knight from the Upper Palatinate.
The poem consists of 2,478 stanzas in the
rhyme royal. It is a courtly romance in which
the knight Titurel, King of the Fairies, and his
son, Amfortas, King of the Holy Grail, are
the central figures. The story follows the
adventures of Amfortas, who is wounded by
the Saracen Gawan and must undergo a
penance of self-sacrifice. The poem also
deals with the legend of the Holy Grail.
The manuscript is written in a Gothic script
on vellum. The binding is made of marbled
paper. The book is a valuable historical
and literary document.