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A Latin Letter

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A Latin Letter

Abstract
This manuscript was written sometime within the Renaissance, and can open up the world of a gentleman to us. Johannes Lampreicht would have been classically trained around the same time as he learned how to read, write, and count. Because of this, he could compose letters in Latin, and possibly Greek too. He mentions a few Greek authors, and seems well versed in their work. Throughout he uses many shorthand symbols to make writing faster, including an em-dash, and an ampersand. These do not help date the document, however, because they were invented by Cicero's right-hand slave Tiro in the first century BCE and used continuously since then. This letter was later recycled as a piece of a book, but was then taken from the book again and displayed in its original letter form. Below, you can find a transcription and translation of the letter, along with a physical description. [excerpt]

Keywords
Johannes Lampreicht, Michal Hobor, Latin

Disciplines
Ancient, Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque Art and Architecture | Fine Arts | History of Science, Technology, and Medicine | Industrial and Product Design | Intellectual History

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A Latin Letter

By Francesca Marie Costa

Latin Manuscript

This manuscript was written sometime within the Renaissance, and can open up the world of a gentleman to us. Johannes Lampreicht would have been classically trained around the same time as he learned how to read, write, and count. Because of this, he could compose letters in Latin, and possibly Greek too. He mentions a few Greek authors, and seems well versed in their work. Throughout he uses many shorthand symbols to make writing faster, including an em-dash, and an ampersand. These do not help date the document, however, because they were
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Physical Description

This is the entire letter is damaged by insects and the wear and tear common in a very old document. It would have been recycled in a book, because it is not a constitution or other
English Translation

Other Part of the Argument:

I will not bring forward examples of those people: who with great praise and had shined [through literary things]. I will say nothing concerning Themistocles and Pericles leaders of the Greeks[,] nothing on Scipio, Lucullus and other preferred leaders of the Romans. Nothing on Gaius Julius Caesar who learned literary things [during] his days in war and camp and his “Res Gestas” now defer to the overlooked Cyrus the Great, King of Persia, who if we are to believe Xenophon, learned from his first years the work of justice and he exercised in philosophy if… now I go to Alexander The Great whose manner in his youth diligently listened to Aristotle, …, and read the writings of others his entire life, and inclined toward virtue and knowledge, so that he can conquer other rich men. And this therefore I say because God himself unites and orders to those who diligently serving want to surpass others. For Moses in the Old Testament out of the mandate and order of God was placed in command of the people truly to his people by means of the law he succeeded but at once in the beginning given legal books from the priests… and collected and out of those who were raised by God…

Latin Transcription

Altera Pars Argumenti:


Vale
Joannes Lamprech[t]
Argentivensis

2. possibly “mandavit”
3. possibly “legunt”
4. possibly “nocens” or a word from that route