

ALEXANDER APHRODISIENSIS. ADDENDA

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The *Addenda*, which consist of bibliography and four new translations, are arranged in the order of the original article (vol. I, 77–135).

VI. COMMENTARIA IN ARISTOTELIS METEOROLOGICA

p. 97a14. Add to the *Bibliography*:
edition of Paris, 1968, pp. xi–cxxxiv.

p. 97a21. Add under *Manuscripts*:
Heiligenkreuz, Stiftsbibliothek 40 (B. Gsell, *Verzeichnis der Handschriften in der Bibliothek des Stiftes Heiligenkreuz . . .*, 136–37 in *Xenia bernardina* I [before 1891]; *Aristoteles Latinus*, No. 75 [I 273–74]; the edition of the translation by A. J. Smet reports [p. lxvi] that this manuscript of the *nova translatio* of the *Meteorologica* contains fragments of the Alexander commentary [for the fragments, see pp. lxxv–lxxvii]).

p. 97a22. Add translation:

1a. Antonius De Ferrariis (Galateus) (lost)

Antonius De Ferrariis refers to his translation of three of Alexander's works, namely, the *Commentaria in Aristotelis Meteorologica*, the *De fato*, and *Problemata*, in a letter to Hermolaus Barbarus who had dedicated to De Ferrariis his translation of Themistius (published in Treviso, 1481). After thanking Barbarus, Galateus observes that he has worked for almost seven years on a translation of the commentary on the *Meteorologica*: “Volui et ego experiri ingenium meum: sunt anni fere septem (cum multo celerius elephantum pariant!) quod Aphrodisiensem Alexandrum in *Meteorologica* Aristotelis et eundem *Περὶ εἰμαρμένης πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοκράτορας Σεβήρον καὶ Ἀντωνίνον* et eiusdem *Τὰ προβλήματα* necnon et Galenum

Περὶ ἰστορίας φιλοσόφων (interpretari conatus sum)” (*Epistole*, ed. Altamura, 88). Presumably Galateus began work on the three translations around 1475, a date roughly contemporary with his studies at Ferrara for the *Privilegium in artibus et medicina* (which he obtained on 3 August 1474). Although he passed briefly through Venice at that time, his friendship with Barbarus, which was to be of long duration and to have a profound impact on Galateus' intellectual development, dates from the latter's stay at Naples 1471–73.

None of the three translations seems to have been preserved. Additional evidence, however, for the former existence of the *Commentaria in Aristotelis Meteorologica* can be found elsewhere in Galateus' own works, for example, in the *De situ elementorum* (1502) dedicated to Jacopo Sannazaro: “senectutem terrae esse ariditatem” = *In Meteorologica* I.14 (351a19) γῆρας δὲ τῆς γῆς εἶπε τὴν ξηρότητα, μετενεγκῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ζώων (ed. Hayduck, 59.32–33). A passage from Galateus' translation of Alexander's commentary on the same chapter (I.14 [351a19] Οὐκ ἀεὶ δ'οἱ αὐτοὶ τόποι τῆς γῆς οὔτε ἔνυγροί εἰσιν οὔτε ξηροί) of the *Meteorologica* is also found in his *De situ terrarum* (1501–1502), dedicated likewise to Sannazaro: “Ubi nunc mare est, olim arida; ubi nunc est arida, olim mare fuit. Unde Alexander in *Meteora* Aristotelis inquit: (Ὁὐ) τὰ τῆς γῆς μέρη (ἀεὶ) μένειν, ὡς τὰ μὲν ὑγρὰ αὐτῆς ἀεὶ ὑγρὰ εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ξηρὰ ἀεὶ ξηρὰ, ἀλλὰ μεταβάλλειν καὶ γίνεσθαι τὰ μὲν πρότερον ὑγρὰ ξηρὰ, πάλιν τὰ δὲ ξηρὰ ὑγραίνεσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ γίνεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν (words supplied in accord with the text of *Meteorologica* I.14, ed. Hayduck, 58.31–59.2). (These citations from the *De situ elementorum* and *De situ terrarum* are from the autograph manuscript, Vatican Library, Vat. lat. 7584.)

Biography:

Antonius De Ferrariis (Antonio de' Ferrari), called Galateus from his native city, was born in 1448 in Galatone, a town in an area of southern Italy known as the Salento. He studied Greek early in his youth at Nardò and San Nicola di Casole (near Otranto); the cultural history of the region may have been a factor in this decision. Galateus also engaged in philosophical and medical studies; at the invitation of King Ferdinand, he practiced medicine at the Aragonese Court in Naples between 1490 and 1494. He maintained close ties with other southern humanists, including Sannazaro, Pietro Summonte, and Belisario Acquaviva. From 1495 to 1498 he was in the Salento and founded, with a few friends, the Accademia Lupiense at Lecce. In 1498 he was called to Naples by Frederick of Aragon and remained there until 1501 when the intensity of the Franco-Spanish fighting compelled him to return to the Salento where he devoted himself to the revision of his already existing writings as well as the composition of new works. He died at Lecce on 22 November 1517.

Works: Galateus' output is large and varied, embracing medicine, geography, philosophy, religion and literature; a full listing is given by P. Andrioli Nemola (cited below). Besides the three translations of Alexander of Aphrodisias, several other works seem to be lost, including a commentary on the *Aphorismi* of Hippocrates.

Bibliography: A. Altamura, ed., *Antonio De Ferrariis Galateo, Epistole* (Lecce, 1959); P. Andrioli Nemola, *Catalogo delle opere di Antonio De' Ferrariis (Galateo)* (Lecce, 1982); "De Ferrariis, Antonio, detto il Galateo," *Dizionario critico della letteratura italiana* II, 2d ed. (Turin, 1986), 116–22 (C. Griggio); "De Ferrariis, Antonio," *DBI* XXXIII, 738–41 (A. Romano); C. Vecce, "Esercizi di traduzione nella Napoli del Rinascimento. II. Alessandro d'Afrodisia, Altilio e Galateo," *Annali dell'Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli, Sezione romanza*, XXXII.1 (1990), 103–37.

VIII. DE FATO

p. 107b17. Add new edition:

Alexandre d'Aphrodise, Traité du destin, ed. and trans. P. Thillet (Paris, 1984).

p. 107b18ff. Replace with:

1. Guillelmus de Moerbeke

This translation can now be definitely attributed to William of Moerbeke; see the arguments of P. Thillet, ed., *Alexandre d'Aphrodise, De fato ad imperatores. Version de Guillaume de Moerbeke*, pp. 19–27, 62.

p. 108a12ff. Add:

Edition:

1963, Paris: *Alexandre d'Aphrodise, De fato ad imperatores. Version de Guillaume de Moerbeke*, ed. P. Thillet (Etudes de philosophie médiévale LI).

1a. Antonius De Ferrariis Galateus (lost)

For Galateus' reference in a letter to Hermolaus Barbarus to his translation of the *De fato*, produced between 1475 and 1481 and now lost, see VI.1a immediately above. Galateus praises the *De fato* in his *Epistula de dignitate disciplinarum* (composed ca. 1491): "Severus et Antoninus pater et filius, ad quos Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Aristotelis nobilissimus interpres, scripsit nobile illud uolumen de fato." He includes a more general discussion of fate and providence in his *Expositio in Pater Noster* (ca. 1508).

Biography:

See VI.1a above.

1b. Gabriel Altilius (cap. I–V)

A Latin translation of *De fato* I–V is preserved in Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 9477, fols. 91r–94r. This codex, a miscellany of antiquarian and geographical material, formerly belonged to the Neapolitan humanist Jacopo Sannazaro (whose autograph *carmina* are contained on fols. 114r–141v). The copyist of *De fato* I–V employed an increasingly cursive type of writing, datable on palaeographical grounds to the end of the fifteenth century and characteristic of a secretary or functionary at the Aragonese Court of Naples.

Completely lacking in stylistic pretensions, the translation sometimes does not show even a full comprehension of the Greek text. The translator was chiefly concerned to give *ad verbum* the Latin equivalent, with little regard for the rules of syntax. The Greek original which

thus emerges has a strong affinity with Trincavelli's Aldine edition of 1534 and with ms. K of modern editions.

The identity of the translator may be deduced from a smaller, unnumbered folio between fols. 93v–94r that contains two drafts of a short letter in Greek, with the heading Σέργιος Ἀλιλίω, concerning the *De fato*. The scribe of the first draft also wrote the Greek heading of the Latin translation of the *De fato*, and the script of the Latin translation is identical with that of Gabriel Altilius as found in an autograph copy of his Latin poems (now Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 9977); the scribe of the second draft is Sergio Stiso da Zollino, a Greek scholar from the Salento who had contacts with Neapolitan humanists. Apparently, then, the two drafts were a Greek exercise directed by Stiso and executed in part by Altilius, humanist and poet of the Aragonese Court, perhaps during his trips to Puglia in 1485 and 1492. Although Stiso is known to have owned manuscripts of Alexander of Aphrodisias, Altilius' interest in this author could have been stimulated both through a meeting with Hermolaus Barbarus at Milan in 1489 and through the impetus given to Aristotelian studies at Naples by Antonius De Ferrariis Galateus (see immediately above).

Text. [*Inc.*]: (Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 9477, fol. 91r; cap. I, ed. Bruns, p. 164) *Esset quidem ex voto mihi, maximi (sic) per vos potentes Severe et Antonine, ipsi constituto apud vos videre vos et salutare . . . / . . . [Expl.]*: (fol. 94r; cap. V, ed. Bruns, p. 169.15–16) *non possibili causam dicere fatum, non autem prima esse aliqua et causas forinsecus propositas.*

Manuscript:

Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 9477, s. XV ex., fols. 91r–94r (*Tabulae codicum manu scriptorum . . . in Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensi* VI, 50).

Biography:

Gabriel Altilius (Gabriele Altilio) was born at Caggiano perhaps ca. 1440 and died ca. 1501 at Policastro. Little is known of his youth and early studies, nor is it known when he entered the service of the future King Alfonso II as tutor to his son Ferrandino. Altilius continued to be connected throughout his life with the Ara-

gonese rulers of Naples, receiving various benefices from them (he received the bishopric of Policastro in 1493, thanks to Aragonese intercession on his behalf) and serving his benefactors in many roles; he eventually became secretary to his former pupil Ferrandino after the latter's ascent to the throne in 1494. A Latin poet himself, Altilius was in contact with Giovanni Gioviano Pontano, Jacopo Sannazaro, and other Neapolitan humanists, including Antonius De Ferrariis Galateus (who dedicated his *De podagra* to Altilius).

Works: Latin poems, of which the most famous is a Catullan epithalamium written in 1489 for the marriage of Isabella of Aragon and Giangaleazzo Sforza (first published in 1528 as an appendix to Sannazaro's *De partu uirginis*); see also *Gabrielis Altilii Carmina*, ed. E. D'Angelo (Naples, 1914) (an edition of thirty-seven poems from Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 9977).

Bibliography: E. Pèrcopo, "Nuovi documenti su gli scrittori e gli artisti dei tempi aragonesi," *Archivio storico per le province napoletane*, XIX (1894), 561–74; "Altilio, Gabriele," *DBI* II, 565–66 (F. Nicolini); C. Vecce, "Esercizi di traduzione nella Napoli del Rinascimento. II. Alessandro d'Afrodisia, Altilio e Galateo," *Annali dell' Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli, Sezione romanza*, XXXII.1 (1990), 103–37.

XVII. PROBLEMATA

p. 134a25. Add translation:

4a. Antonius De Ferrariis Galateus (lost)

For Galateus' reference in a letter to Hermolaus Barbarus to his translation of the *Problemata*, produced between 1475 and 1481 and now lost, see VI.1a above. Galateus subsequently wrote four books of *Problemata* (also lost); evidence for this work is found in his *Epistola de gloria contemnenda* addressed to Belisario Acquaviva ("Epistolas meas aut Euraciam, quas tuo nomini dedicavi, aut quatuor illa mea volumina problematum").

Biography:

See VI.1a above.