

## PS. CEBES. ADDENDA

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The *Addenda* are arranged in the order of the original article (vol. VI, 1–14). As a result of Professor Kristeller's research for the *Iter italicum*, two more manuscripts of the *Tabula Cebetis* in Latin translations by Theodoricus Adamaeus and Hieronymus Wolfius have been located, together with a new Latin translation by Philippus Albericus.

vol. VI, 3a21. Add to the *Bibliography*:

R. Höistad, "Marcus Meibom and the Lost Codex Meibomianus," *Eranos*, LXXXIII (1985), 103–12; D. Pesce, *La Tavola di Cebete*, *Antichità classica e cristiana*, 21 (Brescia, 1982).

p. 8a25 (translation of Theodoricus Adamaeus).  
Add:

*Manuscript:*

(micro.) Oxford, Bodleian Library, Bywater S.9.31, 11 fols. Dated 1542, by the scribe fr. Johannes ab Abrio (in a Germanic hand). Possibly transcribed from the 1539 Paris edition (Kristeller, *Iter*, IV, 249b). *Cebetis Tebani Tabula Theodorico Adamaeo Suallumbergo interprete*. [*Inc.*]: (fol. 2) (D)eambulamus (!) forte in aede Saturno sacra, ubi cum spectaremus pleraque alia donaria . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: (fol. 11) etiam si impiissima esse appareant. Haec vero patiuntur propter veri boni ignorationem.

p. 9a39 (translation of Hieronymus Wolfius).  
Add:

Photographs of Valladolid, Biblioteca Universitaria, ms. Santa Cruz 238, misc., s. XVII (probably early seventeenth century), confirm that this translation is indeed that of Hieronymus Wolfius (Kristeller, *Iter*, IV, 658b–659a).

A second manuscript of Wolfius' translation has been found:

(photo.) Coimbra, Biblioteca Geral da Universidade 40, s. XVIII, 10 unnumbered fols.

(*Catálogo de manuscritos* [1940], 21–22; Kristeller, *Iter*, IV, 449a–b). *Cebetis Thebani Tabula*. [*Inc.*]: In aede Saturni deambulantes, cum alia complura donaria spectabamus . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: eorumque causa ordine faciunt omnia, etsi maxime impie (!) esse videantur. Haec vero eis accidunt quia quid bonum sit ignorant.

p. 11a42. Add:

13a. Philippus Albericus

Philippus Albericus evidently completed his dactylic hexameter paraphrase of the *Tabula* around 1505, dedicating it to Henry VII, king of England. This presentation copy was probably sent to Henry from France, where Albericus was a papal diplomat; the full-page illustrations were done by a French artist. (Dr. Janet Backhouse of the British Library kindly supplied information on the artistic style of the manuscript.) At the end of the codex is the signature of Princess Elizabeth (daughter of James) and the ownership notation of George L. Carew of Clopton, dated 1608.

*Dedication*. Ad Excelsum Potentissimumque Henricum Septimum Angliae Regem. Fratris Philippi Alberici Mantuani Carmen In Tabulam Cebetis Carminibus Ac Picturis Intextam. [*Inc.*]: Maxime terrarum Princeps / quem grandia toto / Sollicitant peragenda die / quem scepra fatigant . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: Gloria surge domus patriis virtutibus aucte / Irrita nec pereat teneris spes visa sub annis.

*Tabula*. [*Inc.*]: Forte sacras summi superum / genitoris ad aras / Venimus et dictis / precibus de more tonati / Lustramus diversa / locis, que turba merenti / Condiderat Divo tanti spectamina phani . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: Hoc poscit fortuna etiam que robora possint / Quam sua, te voluit terris ostendere solo / Surge igitur quando tellus mare sidera suadent / Atque eme perpetuum dum vitam hanc transigis euum.

*Manuscript:*

(micro.) London, British Library, Arundel 317, early s. XVI, 28 unnumbered fols., probably in the author's hand. Following the *Tabula* are two Latin poems by Albericus, one of which is addressed to Henry VII (Kristeller, *Iter*, IV, 131a).

*Biography:*

Philippus Albericus (Filippo Alberici) was born in Mantua of noble parents ca. 1470. He entered the Servite Order, of which he became Vicar General in 1515 and Commissioner in 1526. Albericus served as a papal diplomat in France and England for Julius II, and worked for the Inquisition in Germany. He died in Naples in 1531 and was buried in Santa Faustina.

*Works:* Other unpublished works of Albericus included a history of his Order, hagiographic

history, and accounts of miraculous apparitions—none of which has been located for the present study. He also published a Latin poem of 500 verses, *De sacratissimo Christi corpore* (Paris, 1507), which was accompanied by other works addressed to the people of Paris.

*Bibliography:* *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*, I (1912), 1415; A. M. Giani, *Annalium sacri ordinis Fratrum Servorum B. Mariae Virginis a suae institutionis exordio centuriae quatuor*, 2d ed., II (Lucca, 1722), passim; G. M. Mazzuchelli, *Gli scrittori d'Italia*, I (Brescia, 1753), 286–87; S. Sider, “‘Interwoven with Poems and Pictures’: A Protoemblematic Latin Translation of the *Tabula Cebetis*,” in *The European Emblem. Selected Papers from the Glasgow Conference 11–14 August, 1987*, ed. B. F. Scholz et al. (Leiden, 1990), 1–17 and 5 figs.