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:

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 spectabamur . . . / . . . [Expl.:] eorumque causa ordine faciunt omnia, et si 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.


Tabula. [Inc.:] Forte sacras summis 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 eum.

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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.