

suggested a handier way of identifying quotations from Shakespeare than by volume and page in the complete 'Nonesuch' edition.

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## Library News

*The Library Chronicle* of the University of Pennsylvania is publishing serially a catalogue of its holdings of Aristotle texts and commentaries printed and in manuscript before 1700. Parts I–IV, listing 357 items, have appeared in volumes XXII, XXIII, and XXIV (1958) of the *Chronicle*. There is more to come, and the Index is to appear last.

*The Newberry Library Bulletin* IV, no. 8 (April 1958), prints an account of its notable accessions for 1957. Among these are a copy of Gower's *De Confessione Amantis* printed in 1532, Gascoigne's *Whole Woorckes*, 1587, Chapman's *Andromeda liberata*, 1614, and Leonard Digges' *The Rape of Proserpine*, 1617. Among its early editions of classical authors it now has the extremely rare *Opera* of Cicero (Basel, 1528) edited by And. Cratander. This may be the only complete copy outside of Germany and Switzerland. Another notable acquisition is the *Opera Aliquot* of Celio Calcagnini (Basel, 1544), whose treatise arguing *Quod Caelum Stet, Terra moveatur, vel de perenni motu terrae* antedates the *De Revolutionibus* of Copernicus by ten years. Among the neo-Latin poets the Newberry now has Francesco Patrizzi's *Ecloga De Christi Nativitate*, an incunable not listed in Miss Stillwell's *Census*. A copy of Giovanni Francesco Cameni's *Dialogus qui Theophanes inscribitur* (Perugia, c. 1545) has an autographed dedication and painted initials. Johannes Vulteius' *Epigrammata* (Lyon, 1537) contains many allusions to Rabelais, Dolet, and Marot. Johannes Murmellius's *In Salutationes Angelicas* (Deventer, c. 1507) has been added to his *Elegiae Morales* and to

his master, Alexander Hegius' *Opera* on the Newberry shelves. Of Renaissance translations the French Terence with its illustrations, in the edition of Paris, 1539, is now in the Newberry, as well as the 1600 edition of Turberville's *Epistles* of Ovid. The library now has both Spanish Renaissance translations of Petrarch's *sonetti* and *canzoni* (Madrid, 1591, and Venice, 1567), and Pynson's 1494 edition of Lydgate's translation of Boccaccio's *De Casibus*. It has Robert Codrington's translation of the memoirs of Marguerite of Valois (London, 1653), and Sir John Stradling's translation of Lipsius' *De Constantia* (London, 1595).

Of special interest are three accounts of humanistic studies, Julius Simon's *Oratio de Poetice et Musarum Triumpho* (Rome, 1518), Francesco Pisani's *De Universae Philosophiae Ornamentis Oratio* (Venice, c. 1518) with an honor roll of Venetian humanists, and Sebastiano de Monte Sacrato's *Oratio de Studiis Liberalium Artium Habita Lucae* (1559). To its copy of the first edition the library has now added the last edition in the author's lifetime of the famous Spanish-Latin and Latin-Spanish *Dictionarium* of Elio Antonio de Lebrija (Saragossa, 1514). Two works which supplement Vasari are Paolo Pino's *Dialogo di Pitture* (Venice, 1548) with comments on artists from Michelangelo to Tintoretto and Dürer and other northern artists, and G. P. Lomazzo's *Rime divise in sette libri* (Milan, 1587), sonnets on various artists and a very early autobiography of an artist.

Three books of interest to the historians of science are Pontus de Tyard's *Deux discours de la nature du monde e de ses parties* (1578), and *Discours du Temps, de l'An, e de ses parties* (1578), Alessandro Achillini's *Opera Omnia* (Venice, 1568) on anatomy and medicine, and G. Barenghi's *Considerazioni sopra il Dialogo de dua massimi sistemi, Tolemaico e Copernicano . . .* (Pisa, 1636), the last from the library of the late George Sarton.

Several books of interest to historiographers are: *Sermines Convivales Conradi Peutingeri: de mirandis Germanie antiquitatibus* (Strassburg, 1506), and the *Ligurinus de Gestis Imperatoris Frederici I* (Augsburg, 1507), two important early works on the German past; and for France a copy of the first illustrated edition of *Le Mer des Croniques et Mirouer Historial de France*, Pierre Desrey's adaptation of Robert Gaguin's *Compendium De . . . Gestis Francorum* (Paris, 1518). The rare three volumes (Paris, 1531) of Jacques de Guyse's *Illustrations de la Gaulle Bel-*

*gigue: Antiquitez du Pays de Haynnau* and Marcus Welser's *Opera Historica et Philologica* (Nuremberg, 1682), with its 'Tabula Peutingeriana' make this a notable year for historiography.

Among almost 100 SRC books are some rarities: Roger Bieston's *The Bayte & Snare of Fortune* (London, c. 1556), the English translation of Vasco Figueiro's book on *The Spaniards Monarchie and Leagers Oligarchy* (London, 1592), *Politique discourses, treating of the differences et inequalities of vocations, as well publique, as private: with the scopes or endes whereunto they are directed*, translated from the French by Aegremont Ratcliffe, Esq. (London, 1578). Beside the Wing copy of Caxton's edition of Higden's *Polycronicon* (1482) the library has placed a mid-fifteenth century manuscript copy of the same work.

In general the most important additions have been to the fields of history, including the history of exploration of the new world. There are important additions to the Greenlee Collection of Portuguese history and literature. To the original thousand and more pamphlets, of which a catalogue was published in 1953, last year saw the addition of 1362 titles, chiefly of the eighteenth century, but a few from the sixteenth. A Supplement to the *Catalog of the William B. Greenlee Collection* is being prepared. There have also been some additions to the Wing collection of incunabula, including Nicolaus de Hanapis' *Auctoritates utriusque Testamenti* (Strassburg: Eggestein, c. 1466), the *Epistolae* of St. Jerome (Strassburg: Johan Mentelin, c. 1468 or 69), and the *Status Clericorum* by the 'Printer of the Petrus de Lutrea', probably also printed at Strassburg in the early 1470s. This collection has also acquired an unrecorded xylographic broadside epitome of the *Book of the Seven Planets* printed in Germany after 1460, and a fine folio edition of St. Augustine's *De civitate Dei* printed by the de Spiras about 1470. In the colophon Wendelin de Spira claims that his brother John introduced printing in Venice, and that he printed an edition of a hundred copies of Cicero and also of his Pliny. There is also a copy of Walter Burley's *De vita et moribus philosophorum* by the 'Printer of the Flores St. Augustini' printed at Cologne about 1471-72, with the printing of which Caxton was probably connected. The library now has William Morris's own copy of the 1527 de Worde edition of the *Legenda Aurea* which inspired the Kelmscott Press edition of the same work. Finally there are noteworthy additions to the collection on calligraphy and lettering, a field in which the library is outstanding.