

which the Executive Board of the Society has of late given much consideration. So far it appears that the most practicable way of making the data already collected available to scholars would be to reproduce them by the cheapest means (mimeographing or offset printing) as a trial edition. A trial edition would itself be a useful interim tool of scholarship and could serve as the basis of a comprehensive listing of sixteenth-century Latin books which would eventually supersede it. When it appears, the Society could solicit the assistance of scholars and librarians in checking its details and filling in its gaps. By this means the Society might gradually accumulate the information on which a reasonably complete census of titles, editions, and library holdings could eventually be based.

Such a trial edition would likely run to 700 or 800 octavo pages and could be, almost certainly would be, published in instalments. Before even the first instalment can be published, however, a certain amount of work remains to be done. The gaps in the material so far collected must be closed: the letters G, T, U, V, and parts of M, S, W remain to be abstracted. The whole must be reduced to a uniform style of presentation and edited for printing. The Board's decision to prosecute the work actively depends chiefly on the availability of volunteers to assist in its last stages. Scholars whose work such a record of books published would facilitate have collected the material now in hand, and other scholars with the same stake in the completion of the project will, it is hoped, be willing to make similar contributions of time and labor. The Society will welcome offers of assistance of the kinds called for; interested persons should write at once to M. A. Shaaber, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4.

Library News

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at Berkeley's General Library has received a bequest of 5,000 valuable books from the estate of James K. Moffitt. The collection, to be known as the Pauline Fore Moffitt Library, in memory of Mr. Moffitt's late wife, contains nearly 1500 items to be housed in the Rare Books Department.

Interested primarily in Horace, Virgil, and the works of the early Italian humanists, Mr. Moffitt gathered over 350 editions of the poets'

works, among them four manuscripts from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 24 incunabula, and over 100 editions printed in the sixteenth century.

One of the rarest of all editions of Horace, the first dated edition printed in Milan in 1474, is in the collection, accompanied by the equally rare 1474 printing of the commentary of Acro. The second printing of Horace, undated but probably printed also in Milan in 1474, is included, as is Gruninger's 1498 illustrated Horace and two copies of the Aldine edition of 1501; one of the latter is on vellum and is an extremely rare book. The great folios of Didot and Bodoni, the first and second issues of Pine's Horace, together with many other well-known editions are in the Moffitt collection.

In addition to the 24 Horace incunabula, the Moffitt collection includes 225 books printed in the fifteenth century. Among them is the 1495 printing of the *Polycronicon* by Wynken de Worde, the Latin *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493), the *Cologne Chronicle* (1499; famous for the first statement that Gutenberg invented the art of printing), and the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (Aldus, 1499). The latter must be one of the finest copies in existence of this beautiful woodcut book; every page and illustration is as clear and fresh as the day it came from the press over 450 years ago. The leaves of the Moffitt copy measure 31 by 20 1/2 centimeters.

The earliest incunabulum in the collection is Gerson's *Alphabetum Divina Amoris*, printed by Ulrich Zell in 1466. Another early book is the *Adversus Calumniatorem Platonis* of Bessarion, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz in Rome in 1469. The Moffitt incunabula are notable for the number of works of the classical authors and the early humanists. Authors represented include Aeneas Sylvius (11 editions), Cicero, Dante, Virgil (including the *editio princeps* of the *Bucolica*, Cologne, 1468), Euclid (including the 1482 Ratdolt), Lucretius, Petrarch, Plotinus, Boccaccio, Plutarch, Herodotus, and Seneca.

A number of manuscripts are in the Moffitt bequest and include a hymnarium written in England about 1150, a thirteenth-century Bible (also written in England), an illuminated *Vite di Sancti Padri* of the fifteenth century, a fifteenth-century illustrated Euclid, two beautiful French *Horae*, and copies of works by Virgil, Cicero, St. Augustine, Boethius, Suetonius, and Thomas Aquinas.

There is a copy of *La Fisionomia del Rizzacasa* (1588) from the li-

brary of Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford, and a copy of *Orlando Innamorato* (1545) from the library of the Countess of Pembroke, sister of Sir Philip Sidney. One of the rarest of the Moffitt books is Wynken de Worde's *The xii profytes of tribulacyon*, printed in 1530. Among other early English imprints is Nicolas Udall's *Florres for Latine* (1560), and a fine copy of the only English example of the Book of Hours, the 1590 *Book of Christian Prayers*, known as Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book.

Naomi E. Taylor

THE HOUGHTON LIBRARY'S acquisitions for the year 1954-55 were more than usually numerous and included two entire collections.

The Ward M. Canaday Collection contains 149 incunabula, representing (among others) the classical authors; Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio; Nicolaus Capranica's *Oratio . . . in obitu Bessarionis . . .*, Rome, Fratres de Vulteris, c. 1472; and editions of the *Ars moriendi*. The sixteenth-century editions cover an even greater number of authors. In Italian literature, Ariosto, Dante, Petrarch, Machiavelli; Jacobus Sannazarius' *ed. pr.* of the *Arcadia*, Naples, 1504, and a copy of the same author's *De partu Virginis*, Naples, 1526; Tasso's *Aminta*, Mantua, 1581; Pietro Bembo's *Gli Asolani*, *ed. pr.*, Aldus, 1505; Gabriele Faerno's *Fabulae centum*, *ed. pr.*, Rome, 1565; Giovanni Battista Giraldi's tragedy *Orbecche*, *ed. pr.*, Aldus, 1534; Alessandro Piccolomini's *Cento sonetti*, *ed. pr.*, Rome, 1549.

In French literature of the sixteenth century, the Canaday Collection has some 30 volumes, among which are Symphorien Champier's *Les grans croniques*, Paris, 1516; and Oronce Finé's *La theorique des ciels*, Paris, 1528.

Among the accessions in later Italian literature are Leonardo da Vinci's *Trattato della pittura*, *ed. pr.*, 1651; Giovanni Soranzo's *I duo primi libri dell' Adamo*, Bergamo, 1606 (valuable for students of Milton's *Paradise Lost*); G. B. Vico's *De antiquissima Italorum sapientia*, 1710, and his epochal *Principii di una scienza nuova*, Naples, 1725. There follow valuable acquisitions of works of Foscolo, Leopardi, Manzoni, Vinc. Monti, and D'Annunzio. Among the French works of this period are Fénelon's *Education des filles*, Paris, 1687; and manuscripts of Dumas, de Goncourt, Hugo, Saint-Beuve, and Voltaire.

The Clark Collection of around 450 volumes in French literature is

rich in first editions of Racine, Molière, and Corneille; and, in addition, has Ronsard's *Œuvres*, 1560, 4 vols.; La Rochefoucauld's *Reflexions*, 1665; *edd. pr.* of Saint-Amant and of Pontus de Tyard; and the 1532 ed. by Rabelais of *Ex reliquiis . . . Lucii Cuspidii*.

In addition to the two collections above mentioned, the Houghton Library acquired some notable items: the *Ferrarese Breviary* that was probably made for Borso d'Este, c. 1470; a Florentine Book of Hours (illuminated by Attavante degli Attavanti?); a Martial, 1477; Trivet's *French Chronicle*; Pius II's *Epistolae familiares*, Florence, c. 1470. Among the printed books: Pius II's *Epistolae in Pontificatu editae*, Milan, 1473; Dyson Perrins' *Missale Romanum*, Naples, c. 1490; Sebastian Brant's *Stultifera navis*, Nuremberg, 1497; the *ed. pr.* of Orpheus' *Argonautica* and *Hymni*, Florence, 1500; Robert Gaguin's French translation of Caesar's *Les commentaires*, Paris, c. 1500; Martial's *Epigrammata*, Venice, 1482; and Nicolaus Perottus' *Cornucopiae*, Venice, 1494.

Some of the more interesting items among the around 130 volumes of the sixteenth-century books may here be mentioned: Jean Basin's *Novus elegansque conficiendarum epistolarum. . . tractatus*, 1507; Paulus Cortesius' *De cardinalatu*, 1510, the first and only book printed by the author's private press at Castro Cortesio; Angelo Cospi's Latin translation (the first in any language to be printed) of Books XVI and XVII of the historian Diodorus Siculus, Vienna, 1516; Erasmus' edition of Laurentius Valla's *In latinam Novi Testamenti interpretationem*, Paris, 1505; the *ed. pr.* of Johannes Reuchlin's *Clarorum virorum epistolae*, Tübingen, 1514; and the *ed. pr.* of Joh. Secundus' *Opera*, Utrecht, 1541.

There were also French translations from the Italian: Leon Batt. Alberti's *Hecatombphile*, Paris, 1534; *Imitations de quelque chans de l'Aristote* (by various authors), Paris, 1572; Cardinal Petrus Bembus' *Les Azolains . . .*, Paris, 1545; François Beroaldus' *L'histoire de Titus et Gisippus*, Paris, 1551.

Among the French translations of ancient authors: Lazare de Baif's *La tragedie . . . Hecuba*, Paris, 1556; Saliat's *Herodotus* (the first three books only), Paris, 1551; Octavien Saint-Gelais' *Epistolae* of Ovid (21 in number), Paris, 1525; and Louis Magret's translation of Polybius' *Historiae* (the first five books), Lyons, 1558.

Some other rare works received were: the first German edition of

Rabelais, Strasbourg, 1575; the *ed. pr.* of Berni's *Capitolo del gioco della primiera . . .*, Rome, 1526; Ant. Marsi's *Opera nova amorosa . . .*, Milan, 1518; Hernando del Castillo, *Cancionero general*, Toledo, 1520; Glanville's *El libro de proprietatibus rerum*, Toledo, 1529 (the first Spanish edition); the first bibliography of Luther's works, *Register aller bücher . . .*, Wittenberg, 1556; Giordano Bruno's *Spaccio de la bestia trionfante*, Paris [London], 1584; Barthélemy de Salignac's *Itinerarii terrae sanctae*, Lyons, 1525, *ed. pr.*; and some letters by Abraham Ortelius.

There were added 79 books printed in England before 1640: e.g., an imperfect copy of the Pynson 1494 edition of Lydgate's translation of Boccaccio's *The fall of princes*; an undated edition of *The table of Cebes*, translated by Sir Francis Poyntz; a hitherto unknown edition of Thomas Rogers' translation *Of the imitation of Christ*, 1609; and a manuscript of Queen Elizabeth's translation of Marguerite of Navarre's *A goodly meditation of the soule*.

Seventeenth-century books from other countries numbered around 120. They included: a copy of *Don Quixote*, Madrid, 1605; Filipe Nunes' *Arte poetica e da pintura*, Lisbon, 1615; a very rare emblem book by Roemer Visscher, *Sinnepoppen*, Amsterdam, 1614; Jacques de Mailles' *Histoire du Chevalier Bayard*, Paris, 1616; Malherbe's translation of Livy, Paris, 1621; Thomas Hobbes' *De cive*, Paris, 1642, *ed. pr.*; and Louis Jacob's *Bibliographia Parisiana*, Paris, 1645–51.

The English books and manuscripts from 1640 to 1700 are well represented: John Locke's copy of the *ed. pr.* of *The sceptical chymist*, London, 1661, and his *The reasonableness of Christianity . . .*, London, 1695; John Taylor's *Thesaurarium mathematicae . . .*, 1687.

Early Americana include Cotton Mather's *Things to be look'd for*, 1691, and his *Parentalia*, Boston, 1715; President Henry Dunster's copy of Copernicus' *Astronomia instaurata*, Amsterdam, 1617; Philip Freneau (the poet of the Revolution), *General Gage's Confession*, New York, 1775; Hugo Grotius, *De origine gentium Americanarum dissertatio*; 1642; and letters and documents of our revolutionary period, together with early Massachusetts coins.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE

Mario E. Cosenza

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY reports the acquisition of many important Renaissance items during the last year. The music collection has been

enriched by the following, among many others: *Theorica Musicae* by Franchino Gafori, published at Naples in 1480, containing two full-page woodcuts; Pietro Aaron's *Toscanello in Musica* (Venice, 1539), well-illustrated; a one-volume *L'Arte del Contraponte, ridotta in Tavole*, by Giovanni Maria Artusi (Venice, 1586 for the first part, 1589 for the second); first editions of works by Claudio Monteverdi and Arcangelo Corelli, Lully; and an early seventeenth-century edition of Gabriel Bataille's *Airs de differents autheurs mis en tablature*, a collection of music for the lute.

Last year nearly 600 sixteenth-century Continental imprints were added to the library. Among them was the *Mer des Histoires*, Paris, 1550, a fine copy of the most complete edition, adorned with woodcuts, portraits, and chronological tables. Symphorion Champier's *Recueil ou Croniques des Hystoires d'Austrasie ou France Orientale . . .* (Lyon, 1510) and *De Triplici Disciplina* (Lyon, 1508), and the *Cronica von Allen Kaysern und Künigen* (Augsburg, 1476) are among the most precious acquisitions. The *Thurnier Buch* of Hans von Francolin, one of the rarest books of the sixteenth century, unfolds the world of German tournaments and sixteenth-century life through its seven large folding copperplates and several woodcuts. One of the most useful volumes for scholars is the only extant edition of the works of Alexander Hegius (Deventer, 1503). The library also acquired a Netherlandish item available neither in the British Museum nor in the Bibliothèque Nationale—Simon Stevin's *Materiae Politicae. Burgherlicke Stoffen*. A fine copy of the first Latin edition of Cortes' 'Second Letter' (Nuremberg, 1524), the first real assurance of the great wealth of the New World, and the earliest map of Sir Francis Drake's round-the-world voyage are of particular interest to American historians.

Naomi E. Taylor

Conferences

THE SOUTHEASTERN RENAISSANCE CONFERENCE met at the University of South Carolina April 20–21, 1956, with J. C. Lyons (North Carolina) presiding at the first session, at which the following papers were read: Emily B. Stanley (Florida), 'The Use of Classi-