



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# Modern Philology

VOLUME XVII

December 1919

NUMBER 8

## THE GENEALOGY OF THE EDITIONS OF THE *GENEALOGIA DEORUM*

Hortis, in his generally excellent description of the several editions of the *Genealogia deorum* of Boccaccio, does not define the relationships of those editions to each other, and is not always accurate in occasional statements bearing on those relationships.<sup>1</sup> The following notes will serve to define those relationships, and will touch on some other matters of bibliographical interest.

### MANUSCRIPTS

Certain facts with regard to the MSS are first to be mentioned.

In 1371 Boccaccio allowed a friend to make a copy of an autograph MS, now lost, of the *Genealogia*, and from that first apograph other copies were made. The text of the lost autograph is now called the Vulgate text. A second autograph, containing a revised text, is preserved in the Laurentian Library.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A. Hortis, *Studj sulle opere latine del Boccaccio*, Trieste, 1879, pp. 769–85. I have examined also the descriptions by A. Bacchi della Lega in his *Bibliografia boccacesca*, Bologna, 1875, and those by several of the general bibliographers, but find no statements as to the relationships of the editions other than those by Clément and Prince d'Essling quoted below, pp. 75, n. 1, and 78, n. 2.

<sup>2</sup> O. Hecker, *Boccaccio-Funde*, Brunswick, 1902, pp. 93 ff.; H. Hauvette, *Boccace*, Paris, 1914, pp. 414, 446–48. Hecker prints from the second autograph the Dedicatory Letter (but not the single chapter of the general Proem, nor the Proem of Book I), the Proems of Books II–XIII, and Books XIV and XV entire.

To the list of the apographs<sup>1</sup> is now to be added a MS, prepared for and owned by Coluccio Salutati, recently given to the University of Chicago by President F. W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute of Technology.<sup>2</sup>

The Chicago MS and all apographs previously examined in this regard have the Vulgate text.<sup>3</sup>

Before each of the first 13 books in the second autograph MS stands an elaborate genealogical tree showing the genealogy of the several divinities to be discussed in that book. At the top is a large circle in which is written the name of a divinity. From this circle descends a stem, which now expands into other lesser circles, now sends forth leaves, and now branches, which in their turn expand into circles and send forth leaves and lesser branches. In the center of each circle or leaf a name is written.<sup>4</sup> Similar trees appear in the Chicago MS and in several other MSS; some MSS however have blank spaces where the trees should be.<sup>5</sup>

For each tree there appears in the second autograph MS, in the Chicago MS, and doubtless in the MSS in general, a special rubric stating the scope of the genealogy illustrated by that tree. The first of these rubrics reads as follows in the text of the Chicago MS (f. 14r):

*In arbore designata desuper ponitur in culmine demogorgon uersa in celum radice nec solum infra descripte progeniei sed deorum omnium gentilium pater. et in ramis et frondibus ab eo descendentibus describuntur eius filii et nepotes de quibus omnibus hoc in primo libro prout signati sunt distincte describitur. Verum ex eis ether solus excipitur. de quo et eius amplissima posteritate in libris sequentibus describetur. Fuerunt ergo demogorgoni filii filieque nouem. Quorum primus. litigium. secundus. pan. tercia cloto. quarta lachesis. quinta Attropos. sextus polus seu pollux. septimus phyton seu phaneta. octaua terra. Nonus autem herebus.*

The autograph MS contains 45 passages from Homer, transcribed in Greek letters.<sup>6</sup> The apographs vary in their treatment of this

<sup>1</sup> See Hortis, pp. 227, 388, 919-23, and Hecker, p. 97, n. 1.

<sup>2</sup> In a forthcoming monograph I shall discuss this MS in detail.

<sup>3</sup> Hecker, p. 97, n. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Hecker, pp. 94-95, and Plate XIX.

<sup>5</sup> Hortis, pp. 919-23. In a forthcoming monograph I shall discuss Boccaccio's trees in detail.

<sup>6</sup> Hecker, pp. 137-53.

material. The Chicago MS and some others reproduce it all, others give it in part, others omit it altogether.<sup>1</sup> The first passage, in Book III, chapter 22, consists of four lines (*Iliad* xiv. 214-17), and the second passage, in Book IV, chapter 18, consists of three lines (*Iliad* i. 402-4).

In the Chicago MS, immediately after the end of the text of the *Genealogia*, stands a series of 17 hexameters headed *Versus editi per insignem uirum ser Dominicum siluestri de Florentia super continentia librorum de Genealogia deorum clarissimi uiri domini Johannis boccaccij de Certaldo*.<sup>2</sup> The first of the lines reads:

Que narrat ter quinque libris boccacius audi.

Each of the next 15 lines indicates the content of one of the fifteen books of the *Genealogia*. The seventeenth line reads:

Hoc ter quinque libris epigrama dominicus addit.

In a MS of the Laurentian Library (lxxxx Inf. 13) containing poems by Domenico di Silvestro and others these same hexameters appear, followed by an eighteenth, which reads:

Quem genuit ripis Florentia fluminis Arni.

A note upon the margin of the MS states that the last two lines were composed by Coluccio Salutati.<sup>3</sup> The authority of this marginal note, accepted by Hortis,<sup>4</sup> may well be doubted, in view of the fact that in the Chicago MS, which, as stated above, was prepared for and owned by Coluccio, the line *Quem . . . Arni* does not appear, and there is no indication of any sort that the line *Hoc . . . addit* differs in authorship from the preceding lines.

## EDITIONS

The *Genealogia* was first printed in 1472 at Venice by Wendelin of Speier. Seven other editions appeared in the late fifteenth century and the early sixteenth: the second edition in 1481 at Reggio,

<sup>1</sup> Hortis, pp. 388, 919-23; Hecker, p. 138, n. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Domenico di Silvestro was a notary and writer of Latin verse, active in the period 1364-1407. See L. Mehus, in Ambrosius Traversarius, *Epistolae*, Florence, 1759, Vol. II, pp. cccxxvi-cccxxxi.

<sup>3</sup> Mehus, p. cccxxx; A. M. Bandini, *Cat. cod. lat. bib. med. laur.*, Vol. III, Florence, 1776, coll. 714-15.

<sup>4</sup> Pp. 770, 771, 777-81. The statements of Hortis with regard to the *Versus* are somewhat obscure: the statement here given should make the matter clear.

the third in 1487 at Vicenza, the fourth in 1494 at Venice, the fifth in 1497 at Venice, the sixth in 1511 at Paris, the seventh in the same year at Venice, the eighth in 1532 at Basle. There is no more recent print of the work as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

The text of each of these editions is the Vulgate text.<sup>2</sup>

VENICE, 1472

This edition contains, first, the Table of Rubrics; second, the *Genealogia* itself; third, the Alphabetical Index by Domenico Bandini; fourth, the *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro.

The printer did not undertake to reproduce the genealogical trees which stood presumably in the MS which served him as copy. At the point (f. 15r) where the first tree should have appeared, he introduced a heading consisting of the first tree rubric with the substitution of the words: "Hic secundum exemplar deberet esse arbor signata in qua" for the first three words of the rubric. He then left blank a space of half a page, so that the tree might be filled in by hand. Similarly he left spaces, varying in size from two-thirds of a page to an entire page, for the other twelve trees. For the second and later books he entered no heading for the trees, and omitted the tree rubrics entirely from the text.

For the first Greek quotation the edition of 1472 prints the first two lines only, without division between lines or between words, thus: ἡκαίαποστῆθεσφινέλυστατοκέστονῖμανταποικίλονένθαδείθηλητηριαπάντέτευκτο. For the second quotation the first few letters only are printed, thus: ὦχέκατόγχ, with the words *et caetera* immediately following. For the remaining passages the Greek letters are omitted entirely, in this edition and in all later editions.<sup>2</sup>

The *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro end with the seventeenth line, *Hoc . . . . addit*, and there is no indication of a different

<sup>1</sup> I have examined the several editions in the following copies: 1st, University of Chicago and Harvard; 2d, Newberry, Annmary Brown Memorial, and Library of Congress; 3d, Library of Congress; 4th, University of Chicago and Harvard; 5th, Library of Congress; 6th, University of Chicago and Harvard; 7th, Harvard; 8th, Harvard. Hortis, pp. 769-70, mentions also a compendium printed at some time before 1500. For Hecker's partial print from the second autograph, see above, p. 65, n. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Hecker examined the editions of 1497, Paris 1511, and 1532 in this regard: *op. cit.*, p. 97, n. 1. I have examined the other five editions.

<sup>3</sup> On the printing of Greek passages in Latin books issued before 1476, see R. Proctor, *The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century* (=Bibliographical Society, *Illustrated Monographs*, No. VIII), Oxford, 1900, pp. 24-48.

authorship for that line. These statements apply also to the printing of the *Versus* in all later editions in which they are contained.

The first 12 quires in this edition are of 10 leaves each; and in these quires each full page has 41 printed lines. The thirteenth quire has, however, 12 leaves (ff. 121–32); and in this quire each full page has 42 printed lines. Quires 14–18 have 10 leaves each; quire 19 has 6 leaves; quires 20–22 have 10 leaves each; quires 23–25 have 8 leaves each; and quires 26 and 27 have 10 leaves each. In quires 14–27 each full page has 41 printed lines. Both sides of f. 242, the last leaf of quire 25, are blank. This leaf stands between chapters 18 and 19 of Book XIV. There is no textual reason for the leaving of space at this point: it is simply an instance of bad planning in the assignment of material to quires. The text of the *Genealogia* ends on f. 259r. The Index begins on f. 259v. The colophon appears on f. 295v.<sup>1</sup>

Hortis notes two varieties of this edition, the second variety being more correct in text in the first 50 pages.<sup>2</sup>

In the next year, 1473, Wendelin of Speier printed an edition of the *De Montibus* uniform with the 1472 edition of the *Genealogia*.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGGIO, 1481

This edition and all later editions contain both the *Genealogia* and the *De Montibus*.

This edition, in the part containing the *Genealogia*, agrees with the edition of 1472 in contents, in the fact and size of the spaces left for the trees, in the retention of the first tree rubric, as modified, and in the omission of the other tree rubrics from the text. It agrees in the treatment of the Greek quotations, except that the accents and breathings are omitted, and that five additional errors appear in the first passage: *σηθεσφιν* for *στηθεσφιν*; *ελυσατο* for *ελυσατο*; *κενον* for *κεστον*; *θελητηραι* for *θελητηρια*; and *παητ* for *παντ*.

The first 12 quires are of 10 leaves each; and in these quires each full page has 41 printed lines. Comparison of this portion of the

<sup>1</sup> This edition has no signatures. My statements as to the number of leaves in the several quires are taken from Marie Pellechet, *Catalogue général des incunabules des bibliothèques publiques de France*, Vol. II, Paris, 1905, p. 30, No. 2466.

<sup>2</sup> The Chicago copy is of the first variety. The Harvard copy is of the second variety.

<sup>3</sup> Hortis, p. 774, No. XV.

edition with the corresponding portion of the edition of 1472 shows that each page in the 1481 edition bears exactly the same material as the corresponding page in the 1472 edition.

The thirteenth quire in the 1481 edition has 14 leaves (ff. 121–34); but in this quire the distribution of the material is such that the quire as a whole contains exactly the same material as the corresponding 12-leaf quire in the 1472 edition. The numbers of the printed lines on the several pages of this quire are respectively: 41, 41, 42, 42, 39, 39, 37, 37, 41, 39, 41, 39, 41, 41, 40, 41, 41, 41, 35, 41, 40, 35, 36, 40, 42, 42, 40, 0. Spaces are left between chapters in such a way as to bring the total page length to the equivalent of 40 or 41 lines. F. 121r corresponds exactly to f. 121r of the 1472 edition, but f. 121v contains a few less words than f. 121v of the 1472 edition; and from that point on the disparity increases up to f. 133v, which ends with the same word as f. 131v of the 1472 edition. F. 134r bears the same material as f. 132r of the earlier edition; and f. 134v is blank (being reserved for the tree of Book VIII), as is f. 132v of the earlier edition.

Quires 14–18 have 10 leaves each; quire 19 has 6 leaves; quires 20–22 have 10 leaves each; quires 23–25 have 8 leaves each;<sup>1</sup> and quire 26 has 10 leaves. In quire composition, therefore, the edition of 1481 follows that of 1472 exactly from quire 14 through quire 26. In all these quires each full page has 41 printed lines. Each page in this portion of the edition bears exactly the same material as the page of the 1472 edition, whose number is less by two. As in the 1472 edition, the last leaf of quire 25 (f. 244 in the 1481 edition) is left blank—a striking illustration of the mechanical nature of the copying.

Quire 27 has but 6 leaves (ff. 255–60); but in this quire the distribution of material is such that the quire as a whole contains exactly the same material as the first 13 pages (ff. 253r–59r) of quire 27 of the 1472 edition. The number of printed lines on each full page remains 41 throughout the quire. The saving in space is made by crowding the composition.

The text of the *Genealogia* ends on f. 260v, the last page of quire 27. F. 261r is blank. The Index begins on f. 261v. The colophon

<sup>1</sup> Hortis wrongly assigns 7 leaves to quire 25, being misled doubtless by the fact that the last leaf of the quire, f. 244, is blank.

appears on f. 297v. Each page of the Index bears exactly the same material as the page of the 1472 edition, whose number is less by two.

The text in this edition and in all later editions agrees with that of the second variety of the 1472 edition in the points in which the two varieties of that edition differ.

The portion of the edition of 1481 containing the *De Montibus* is separately paged. The pagination is identical with that of the edition of 1473, as inspection of the figures in the descriptions by Hortis will at once show. The *De Montibus* in the 1481 edition, however, lacks the last two sections: *De stagnis et paludibus* and *De nominibus maris*.

It is then evident that the edition of 1481 is a page-for-page copy of the 1472 edition of the *Genealogia* (except in quires 13 and 27), and of an incomplete copy of the 1473 edition of the *De Montibus*.<sup>1</sup>

## VICENZA, 1487

This edition is printed in two columns, and is the only one of the editions to be so printed.

In the part containing the *Genealogia* this edition agrees with the earlier editions in contents, in the omission of the trees, in the retention of the first tree rubric as modified, and in the omission of the other tree rubrics from the text. It leaves small spaces for the first five trees, no spaces for the other eight. It does not attempt the Greek quotations, but leaves spaces for the first two.

The portion of the *De Montibus* contained in this edition ends at the same point as the portion contained in the edition of 1481.

It is then evident that the edition of 1487 is derived from that of 1481.<sup>2</sup>

## VENICE, 1494

This edition, in the part containing the *Genealogia*, agrees with the earlier editions in contents.

<sup>1</sup> Hortis, p. 777, says: "Questa edizione, tuttochè migliore quanto alla punteggiatura, è quanto alla lezione men corretta della Vindeliniana, e fu cagione di parecchi errori, accolti poi dalle edizioni successive. Per le citazioni del greco è inferiore alla stampa del 1472." The genealogy of the editions, as established by this paper, will show that the errors of this edition can hardly have affected any later edition except that of 1487. Hortis' statement as to the Greek passages is a careless generalization. He seems in general to have inspected only the first Greek passage in the several editions.

<sup>2</sup> Hortis, p. 778, says: "Questa edizione segue il testo della Reggiana."



In this edition the genealogical trees are finally achieved, and that fact is announced in the title: *Genealogiae Ioannis Boccatii: cum demonstrationibus in formis arborum designatis*. The trees correspond in general to those of the second autograph and the Chicago MS. It is therefore evident that the designer based his trees upon those in a MS or MSS of the *Genealogia*, or upon trees entered by hand in a printed copy which were themselves derived from a MS source. Two main differences appear, however: the initial circle in each case contains a portrait or symbolic image of the divinity in question; and all the trees except those for Books I, III, and VIII bear scrolls instead of leaves. For purposes of comparison with later editions it may be noted that the portrait of Demogorgon in Tree I shows a rather old man with a clearly defined crown; that in Tree IX the scroll for Hebe springs alone from the main stem; that in Tree XII the head of the dart is not inked in; and that in Tree XIII the dart is held in the right hand of Jupiter. The names in all trees are printed in Gothic letters. Over each tree is placed that one of the *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro which refers to the book in question. The first tree rubric no longer appears in the text.

In this edition and in the next three editions the perfection and the regular alignment of the letters in the names printed in the leaves and scrolls indicate that these names were printed from type set in cavities in the blocks.

The treatment of the Greek quotations is like that of the first edition, except that the accents and breathings are omitted, and that two additional errors occur: *σηθεςφιν* for *στηθεςφιν* in the first passage, and *εχατογγχ* for *εκατογγχ* in the second passage.

The pagination is quite different from that of the earlier editions.

The *De Montibus* stands complete in this edition.

It is then evident that the edition of 1494 is derived from the 1472 edition of *Genealogia* and the 1473 edition of the *De Montibus*.

VENICE, 1497

This edition agrees with that of 1494 in title, in contents, and in the treatment and errors of the Greek passages. The trees are very evidently imitated, tree for tree, from those of 1494. Tree I,

however, bears scrolls instead of leaves, and the names in Trees I, III, and VIII are printed in Roman letters. Minor variations in drawing appear: for instance, the portrait of Demogorgon in Tree I shows a rather young man, with a scarcely visible crown.

In pagination this edition agrees exactly with that of 1494. This fact is suggested by inspection of the figures in the descriptions by Hortis, and may be confirmed by comparison of any two correspondingly numbered leaves.

It is then evident that the edition of 1497 is a page-for-page copy of that of 1494.<sup>1</sup>

PARIS, 1511 (August)

This edition adopts a more elaborate title: *Genealogie Johannis Boccacij cum micantissimis arborum effigiationibus cuiusque gentilis dei progeniem, non tam aperte quam summatim declarantibus Cumque praefoecunda omnium quae in hoc libro sunt ad finem tabula.*

In contents it differs from its predecessors by the presence of some editorial material and by the omission of the Table of Rubrics and of the *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro after the Alphabetical Index.

The editor, Ioannes Kierherus, in a letter printed on the verso of f. 1, promises a collation of editions:

Itaque velim, Humanissime Gotfride sic tibi persuadeas: me diligentissime collatis exemplaribus: eam operam daturum: vt boccacius, si non omnibus (quis enim omnia Argi more peruideat) tamen plurimis mendis vindicatus: quam emendatissime in publicum prodeat.

In a final note *ad lectorem*, just before the colophon, he asserts that the true readings have been restored in many cases.

The trees are virtually the same as in the two preceding editions. In respects in which those editions differ, the Paris edition agrees with that of 1494: Tree I bears leaves, not scrolls, and the names in Trees I, III, and VIII are in Gothic letters; the portrait of Demogorgon shows a rather old man with a clearly defined crown. New variations in drawing appear: for instance, in Tree IX the scroll for Hebe is detached from the main stem and joins the scroll for Hyperulus, and in Tree XII the head of the dart is printed in solid black.

<sup>1</sup> Hortis, p. 780, says: "Questa edizione non segue il testo della Reggiana."

The treatment and errors of the first Greek passage are exactly the same as in the two preceding editions. The second Greek passage is omitted.

F. 1r bears the title, and f. 1v editorial material. The Præmium begins on the recto of what is actually the second leaf (the Table of Rubrics being omitted, as stated above). This second leaf, however, is numbered VI, as in the two preceding editions, and all later leaves are numbered accordingly. From the second leaf on, this edition agrees exactly in pagination with the two preceding editions. This fact is suggested by inspection of the figures in the descriptions by Hortis, and may be confirmed by comparison of correspondingly numbered leaves.

It is then evident that the edition of Paris, 1511, is a page-for-page copy, save for the minor variation in contents, of that of 1494.<sup>1</sup>

The omission of the *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro must have been deliberate. The leaf of the 1494 edition which bears the *Versus* must have been complete in the copy used by the Paris printer, since the material on the verso of that leaf is completely represented. The omission was perhaps due to a feeling that since most of the lines appeared earlier in the edition as superscriptions for the trees a repetition at this point would be undesirable.

#### VENICE, 1511 (November)

This edition agrees with those of 1494 and 1497 in title, in contents, and in the treatment and errors of the Greek passages, except that the second word of the first passage becomes *ακι* instead of *και*.

The trees are virtually the same as in the three preceding editions. In respects in which the editions of 1494 and 1497 differ, the edition of Venice, 1511, agrees with that of 1497: Tree I bears scrolls, and the names in Trees I, III, and VIII are printed in Roman letters. The new variations of the Paris edition are not represented in that of Venice, 1511.

<sup>1</sup> Hortis, p. 782, wrongly says of this edition: "Con alberi genealogici proprî." He notes, p. 783, the peculiar numeration of the second leaf, but evidently does not understand its cause: "Nell' esemplare di mia proprietà, e negli altri veduti da me, il foglio secondo porta erroneamente il numero VI, laddove la segnatura è esattamente a. ij."

The colophon claims a revision of the text:

Habes lector peritissime: Ioannis Boccatii deorum genealogiam nouiter multis erroribus expurgatam: et in pristinum candorem deductam.

In pagination this edition agrees exactly with those of 1494 and 1497. This fact is suggested by inspection of the figures in the descriptions given by Hortis, and may be confirmed by comparison of correspondingly numbered leaves.

It is then evident that the edition of Venice, 1511, is a page-for-page copy of that of 1497.<sup>1</sup>

#### BASLE, 1532

This edition, edited by Jacob Micyllus, differs in many respects from its predecessors. The title is quite different. The volume contains, first, editorial material; second, a new Alphabetical Index prepared presumably by Micyllus himself; third, the Table of Rubrics; fourth, the *Genealogia*; fifth, the *De Montibus*. The *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro do not appear after the *Genealogia*.

In the introductory editorial letter Micyllus asserts that he has corrected many textual errors, states that he has rewritten some passages, and indicates knowledge of a single earlier edition:

Deinde autem, quod ad nostram operam attinet, pleraque in hoc, ita nunc emendaui, atque restitui, ut si nostrum Boccatium, cum eo qui ab alijs ante excusus habetur comparaueris, ab innumeris, adeoque incredibilibus mendis ac uitijs repurgatum depræhendes. Non enim modo uoces hic atque illic quasdam expleuimus, aut immutaui, id quod in alijs plerumque fieri solet, sed totas alicubi fabulas retexuimus, suisque ueris, et a doctis ac ueteribus traditis, capitibus, ac locis restitutas rescripsimus.

Trees III, IV, VI, and IX–XIII agree exactly, in every detail of the design, with the corresponding trees of the Paris edition. When corresponding trees are placed and studied side by side, it is evident beyond a possibility of doubt that the printer of the Basle edition used for these trees the actual blocks used by the Paris

<sup>1</sup> Hortis lists and treats the edition of Venice, 1511, published in November, before that of Paris, 1511, published in August. He says, p. 781, "Con alberi genealogici differenti da quelli dell' edizione veneta di O. Scoto (1494), uguali a quelli dell' edizione veneta di Manfredo da Streuo (1497)." Both the *differenti* and the *uguali* imply too much. Hortis quotes C. Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. IV, Hanover, 1753, p. 331, n. 69, as saying of this edition: "elle paroît avoir été faite sur celle de 1497, dont elle a conservé les fautes." Prince d'Essling, *les Livres à figures vénitiens de la fin du XVe siècle et du commencement du XVIe*, Part I, Vol. II, Florence, 1908, p. 240, says of this edition: "12 arbres généalogiques, mauvaises copies des bois de l'édition 1494."

printer. The only differences of any sort that I can detect are a few corrections in the spelling of names, and these very differences confirm the recognition of the fact that the same blocks were used, for the corrections are made in nondescript letters, evidently cut for this special purpose, and are made in such a way that as little as possible of the old name has to be cut out. Tree IV, for instance, has six corrections. Whereas the Paris edition had

Borream, Oetam, Purpureum, Piridilem, Chroniam, Phytoneum,  
the Basle edition has

*Boream, Aetam, Purphyriorem, Proydilem, Coronidem, Phileto,*  
the letters which I have italicized being the only ones that are newly cut. I infer that the type used by the Paris printer for the tree names had been so fastened as to become virtually an integral part of the blocks.

The other five trees are, however, of a new and simpler sort. Circles replace leaves and scrolls throughout, and names instead of portraits or images appear in the initial circles. I infer that the Basle printer was unable, perhaps because of loss, to secure the Paris blocks for these five trees.

For the first Greek quotation Micyllus gives in the text the full four lines. For the second and later quotations he enters no Greek in the text. In the second and in most, but not all, later cases he supplies the Greek passages, wholly or in part, in the notes appended to the several chapters.

That Micyllus in preparing the text of his edition of the *Genealogia* used only a single earlier edition, as indicated above, and that he did not use a MS, is made evident by the following passage in the introductory editorial letter which appears in his edition of Hyginus:<sup>1</sup>

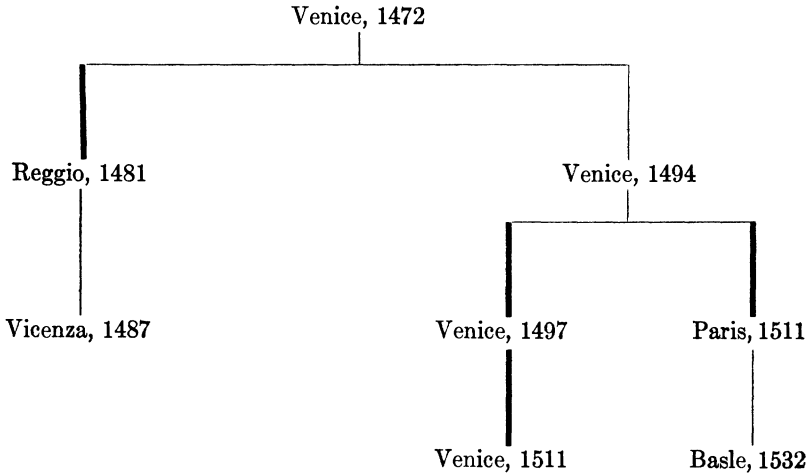
Proinde cum superiore anno genealogias deorum, perinde ut a Bocatio ante annos aliquot collectae fuerant, hortatu amici nostri Joannis Heruagii relegissem et easdem ab innumeris mendis, quibus aeditio prior inuoluta atque obruta erat, castigatas excudendas dedissem: atque idem nuper alium quendam uetustum ac manu scriptum codicem, in quo per capita easdem res, atque idem argumentum ab Hygino (sic enim inscriptus liber is erat) tractabitur, uisendum et quoad eius fieri potest, emendandum quoque et restituendum dedisset, ego . . . . uolui laborem hunc meum excellentiae tuae . . . . dedicare.

<sup>1</sup> Basle, 1535.

The use of the Paris blocks for eight of the trees, the omission of the second Greek passage from the text, and the omission of the *Versus* of Domenico di Silvestro make it evident that the Basle edition was based on that of Paris. The presence of the Table of Rubrics shows that some other edition was used to supply that particular material.<sup>1</sup>

CONCLUSION

We have then the following stemma for the editions, a heavy line indicating a page-for-page copy:



The four Venetian editions, it will be seen, constitute a direct line of descent.

From the foregoing material it is evident that all editions of the *Genealogia* are derived directly or indirectly from that of 1472. My examination of the editions shows no indication that any editor of a later edition had recourse to a MS, except that the editor of the edition of 1494 may have derived his genealogical trees from a MS source. The mechanical dependence of each edition upon a predecessor indicates in general that MSS were not used. Micyllus

<sup>1</sup> Hortis, p. 389, n., says that this edition "ommette più volte i caratteri greci." It omits them, as indicated above, in every case except the first.

certainly did not use a MS. I see no indication that the textual emendations announced in the last three editions are anything more than conjectural.

The edition of 1472 is then the best printed representative of the Vulgate text of the *Genealogia*, and should be cited, in preference to the edition of 1532, for all portions of the *Genealogia*, except those printed by Hecker from the autograph,<sup>1</sup> and for any citation in which the reading of the Vulgate text as against that of the autograph is desired.<sup>2</sup>

ERNEST H. WILKINS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 65, n. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Hortis calls the edition of 1532 the best (pp. 389, n., 785). He himself notes that the edition of 1472 is *abbastanza esatta*, and that at certain points it gives a better reading than that of 1532 (p. 773); and that the edition of 1532 "si allontana assai spesso da' codici più autorevoli" (p. 785); and he quotes (*ibid.*) Clément (*Bib. Cur.*, Vol. IV, p. 333, n.) as saying: "Micyllus n'a pas toujours été heureux dans ses corrections, parce qu'il n'a pas conféré les diverses Editions de Bocace, qui avoient vû le jour avant l'an 1531, et qu'il a donné trop hardiment lieu à ses coniectures."