## humanitas

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## HVMANITAS

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## AUTHOR CORRECTIONS BY ANDRÉ DE RESENDE

In the Museu-Biblioteca da Casa de Bragança in Vila Viçosa, King Manuel II's splendid collection of rare books includes several very early editions of works by André de Resende (1). These editions revealed two very interesting discoveries, first, in their numeration and secondly, in their author-corrections. Six of these first editions were numbered in a pale ink, at the top right-hand corner, by Resende himself, it seems, forming part of a large personal collection of his non-historical publications, bound together in one or two volumes. In order of numeration, they are his Genethliacon (Bologna, 1533), folios 1-23, his Epistola de Vita Aulica (Bologna, 1533), folios 24-31, and his Oratio pro Rostris (Lisbon, 1534), folios 32-44, then a break until his Oratio habita Conimbricae (Coimbra, 1533), folios 106-115, another until his Epistola ad Lupum Scintillam (Lisbon, 1561), folios 106--115, and another until his Responsio ad Epistolam D. Ambrosii Moralis (Évora, 1570), folios 250-269. There are 173 missing folios, 45-105, 116-181 and 204-249. Possible additions that would fill the gaps are his De Verborum Conjugatione (1540), folios 45-105, his Vincentius Levita et Martyr (1555) and poems Ad Mariam (1551) and In Obitum Ioannis III (1557), folios 116-181, his Carta ad Bartholomaeum Kebedium (1567), folios 204-242, and his shorter poems (2) Ad Deum, Ad Christum Confessio, Ad Christum crucifixum and Ad Casalem, for folios 243-249. His chronological compilation would then be:

ff 1-23	Genethliacon (1533)
ff 24-31	Epistola de Vita Aulica (1533)

<sup>(1)</sup> I am very grateful to the staff of the Vila Viçosa library fo their help in providing a quiet room and these very early editions for me to examine.

<sup>(2)</sup> On pages 2-12 in Mylius' 1600 edition of Resende's works.

ff 32-44	Oratio pro Rostris (1534)
[ff 44-105	De Verborum Conjugatione (1540)
ff 106-115	Oratio Conimbricae (1551)
[ff 115-118	Epistola ad Mariam (1551)
[ff 119-177	Vincentius Levita et Martyr (1555)
[ff 178-181	In Obitum Ioannis III (1557)
ff 182-203	Epistola ad Lupum Scintillam (1561)
[ff 204-242	Carta ad Kebedium (1567)
[ff 243-249	Ad Deum, Ad Christum, Epist. ad Casalem (1567)
ff 250-269	Responsio ad Epistolam Moralis (1570)

A similar compilation can be seen in the Public Library of Évora (*Reservados* 6103-108), but with a printed numeration, and with a very different sequence, although starting with the *Genethliacon*; it totals only 75 folios. My fill-ins are only hypothetical; Resende's poems honouring young Sebastian, and Philip II of Spain, might have completed the compilation — if I am right in treating it as Resende's chronological compilation. Librarians in other Portuguese libraries might check on their Resende first editions, to see if any others have a similar numeration, written with a pale ink, to verify or dismiss my suggested fill-ins.

Equally important are the many corrections in Resende's own attractive handwriting, all in the same pale ink, that can be seen in no fewer than five of the editions in the Vila Viçosa collection. Most of then are in his copy of Vincentius Levita et Martyr (1545). The majority are printing errors, that appeared in the Errata, on the penultimate page of the 1545 edition. These are Perillaeus, nimio, supplicium, vincla, heroum, mutarunt, praedamque, Dedicat, repente, fuit, Epistola (added), SPEI, Libya and rostri. Some earlier errors found by him in aliquibus ('in some MSS'), namely pietate se pro vera, pulvinum and Oliosipon, were corrected by the time the poem and notes were printed in 1545, by Luís Rodrigues, in Lisbon. However, there are a few corrections and additions that appeared neither in the printed text nor in the Errata. On the line after Perillaeus (A vii ro, v. 23), Resende changed debemus to the impersonal debetur, and in the commentary he added new notes in the margins of pages 10 and 44. The first reads Pausan. in Laconicis pag 115. Cognomen vero augusti idem plane voce ipsa pollet, quod Graecorum lingua  $\Sigma \epsilon \beta \alpha \sigma \theta$ , sanctus, ac ipsa quasi numinis. The second reads auctores sunt Strabo, Solinus et Martianus Capella. After it, a much later hand added, in a darker ink, et Isidorus Etymol. c. 1.103, 112.

In his De Vita Aulica (1533), there is just one such correction, on folio 30, *imis* replacing *ima*, to agree with *fibris*. His changes in the Genethliacon are on f.  $2v^{\circ}$  (inventi for inventae), f.  $3v^{\circ}$  suis rerum ... dignam oculis, for oculis rerum ... digna suis, f.  $4v^{\circ}$  Fumificas for Fumicas (in the corrigenda, ad fin.), f.  $20r^{\circ}$  nec rege for ne rege and f.  $21r^{\circ}$  rotam for totam. For a different group of likely authorcorrections in this same poem, see my book André de Resende: On Court Life (3); suis ... oculis and fumificas are included among his corrections to this Évora compilation. In his De verborum conjugatione Commentarius (1540), on page 1, line 11, he deletes vulgi and writes above et longe hominum de me, and on F iii, line 1, E universo is changed to E diverso. Finally, in his poem In obitum Ioannis III (1557), Resende corrects exanime with examine.

Many of these are typographical errors, but they are still visible in later editions, if not in the *Errata*. For his *Vincentius* in particular, the *debetur* and the two new notes should be included by the first scholar who edits this very interesting poem (4). The combined impact of his progressive numeration and his regular emendations supports my suggestion that Resende collected a copy of each of his printed works, bound for his own use, in one or two volumes. They were then bequeathed to his son, Barnabé, and at his death, or later on, were dismembered. Fortunately, at least six of them are now safely stored in the *Museu-Biblioteca* at Vila Viçosa.

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<sup>(3)</sup> P. 106, published by Peter Lang, Bern, 1990.

<sup>(4)</sup> In José V. de Pina Martins, André de Resende: *Vincentius Levita et Martyr* (Braga, 1981), he included a facsimile of the 1545 Lisbon edition, but does not discuss the text of the poem or notes in any detail.