



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Pat-5 XIX-1203

**Andreae Alciati**  
**Emblematum Fontes Quatuor;**

Namely  
AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE ORIGINAL COLLECTION MADE AT MILAN, 1522,  
AND  
PHOTO-LITH FAC-SIMILES OF THE EDITIONS,  
*Augsburg 1531, Paris 1534, and Venice 1546.*

EDITED BY HENRY GREEN, M.A.

With  
A Sketch of Alciat's Life  
AND  
Bibliographical Observations respecting the Early Reprints.

Published for the Dehnb. Society by

*Andreae Alciati*  
*Emblematum fontes quatuor*

Andrea Alciati, Henry Green

































## **The Holbein-Society.**

---

### **COUNCIL.**

**SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL, Bart., PRESIDENT.**

**HENRY YATES THOMPSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.**

**ALFRED BROTHERS, F.R.A.S.**

**JAMES CROSTON, HONORARY SECRETARY.**

**REV. HENRY GREEN, M.A., EDITOR.**

**WILLIAM HARRISON, F.S.A.**

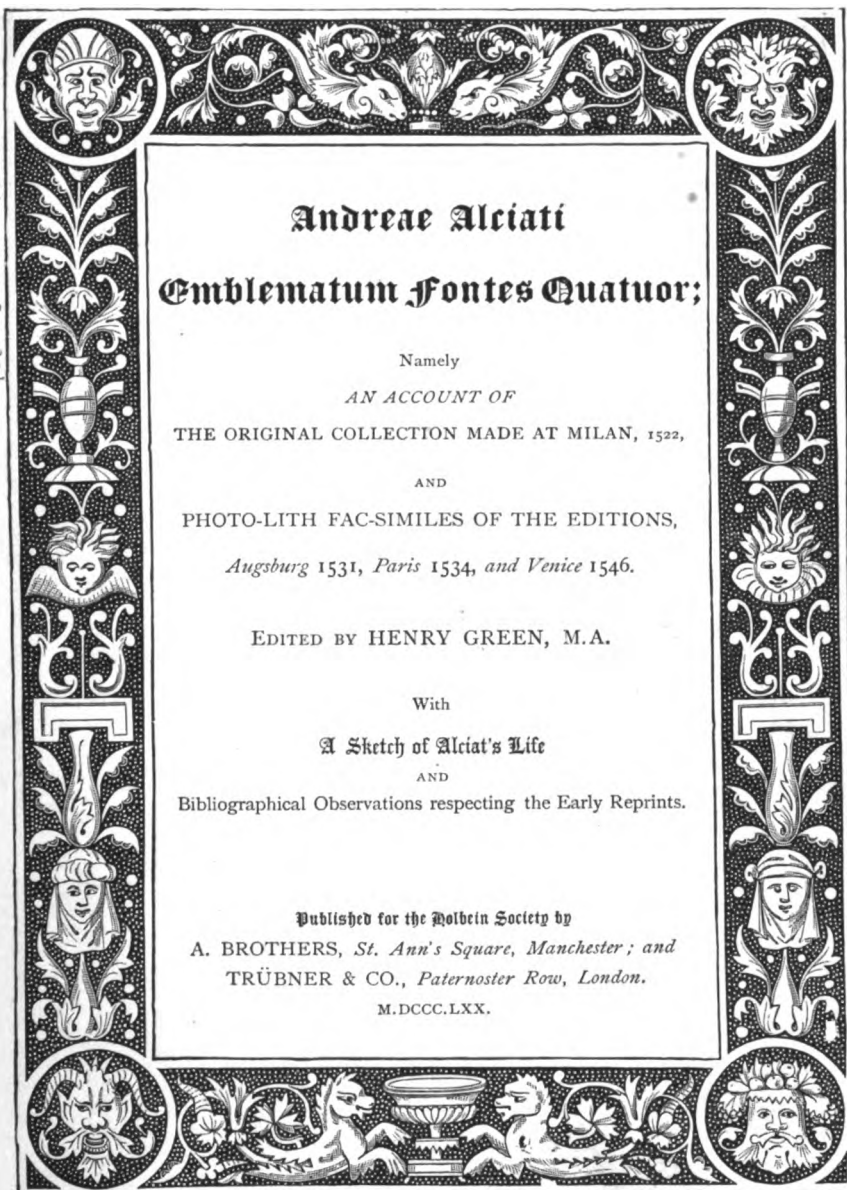
**WILLIAM LANGTON.**

**G. W. NAPIER.**



J. Porter  
100, - plus.













## PREFACE.

---



WHEN, in the Prospectus of the HOLBEIN SOCIETY'S proposed facsimile Reprints, *the Four Fountains of the Emblems of Alciat* were announced, it was an opinion generally entertained that the Milan Collection of 1522 had been printed, and, though an exceedingly rare book, that copies existed and would not be inaccessible. Very extensive inquiries, however, have led to the conclusion that the Milan collection did not become a printed book until, with a few additions, it was printed at Augsburg in 1531, and at Paris in 1534, and consequently,



that no copy of this *first* Fountain could be obtained for reproduction.

The other *three* Fountains, which, in the Lyons edition of 1551, made up the complete stream of Emblems, have been accessible, and are presented within the present volume in Photolithography. Among the libraries from which the use of original copies have been granted may be mentioned those of the Rev. Thomas Corser, of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., and of Henry Yates Thompson, Esq.—The favours that are of grace are doubly gracious.

To all who find an interest in following the growth of a work, it will be an advantage to possess the chief sources of it within a single volume, and also, in a Tabular form, a complete list of the Mottoes to the Emblems, with references, first to their sources, and then to the perfect editions in which they occur. Photolith specimens of other editions of the Augsburg and of the Paris first imprints have also been added, and will supply no inapt nor unsuggestive illustrations.

Any little delay that may have arisen in the issue



of the present Volume to the Subscribers has been due to a cause very honourable to our Photographer and Publisher, Mr. BROTHERS: he was chosen as one of the scientific observers who, at Syracuse, in Sicily, carefully noted the late total eclipse of the sun, and was successful in executing photographs of some of the more important phenomena.

The experience of another year as Editor of the HOLBEIN SOCIETY'S publications the more decidedly proves to me that our basis has been too narrow, and that not only should the editorship pass from hand to hand as suitable persons may be found to undertake it, but that neither in the size of the volumes nor in the subjects should there be uniformity. The principle on which the Society commenced was the facsimile reproduction of old and rare volumes in which literature and art are combined. Surely it is an excellent principle, but evidently the superintendence of it might very advantageously change with nearly every fresh reprint by the Society. In the direct interest, then, of our object, I venture to invite communications to our Honorary Secretary, JAMES CROSTON, Esq., Cheetham Hill, Manchester, from those who



may be willing and competent to undertake the editorship of suitable works. Of course, it will be indispensable to such editorship that at least one perfect and good copy of the work proposed should be entrusted to our Publisher, and that such Notes and Observations be supplied as the subject demands.

H G.

KNUTSFORD, Dec. 31, 1870. •





## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

	<i>Pages</i>
TITLE-PAGE, for the Fac-simile Reprint .....	i—ii
Preface .....	iii—vi
Table of Contents .....	vii—viii
Sketch of Alciat's Life .....	1—5
The Four Fountains of Alciat's Emblems .....	6—8
FOUNTAIN I.—The Collection of Emblems gathered by Alciat himself at Milan in 1522 .....	8—14
FOUNTAIN II.—The volume of Emblems printed by Steyner of Augsburg, 1531 .....	14—17
Other editions of the Augsburg series .....	17—18
FOUNTAIN III.—The edition with Alciat's approval printed at Paris by Christian Wechel, 1534 .....	18—20
Other editions of the Paris series.....	20—25
FOUNTAIN IV.—The edition with entirely new Em- blems, printed at Venice by the Aldi—Sons, 1546 .	25—27
The Emblems of Alciat in their full stream compen- diously shown .....	27—30
1° <i>The edition by Sebastian Gryphæus</i> .....	p. 28
2° <i>„ of 1551, printed by Bonhomme</i> .....	p. 29
3° <i>„ by Tozzius, Padua, 1621</i> .....	p. 29
The Mottoes and Titles to the whole of Alciat's Em- blems .....	p. 31—38



## CONTENTS.

### PHOTOLITH FAC-SIMILE REPRINTS.

FOUNTAIN II.—Augsburg edition, 28 Feb. 1531 ... Sign. A—F3

Titles, &c. of other Augsburg editions, 6 April,  
1531, and 29 July, 1534 ..... (pages 10)

FOUNTAIN III.—Paris edition, 1534 ..... (pages 1—120)

Titles, &c. of other Paris editions, 1534—1542,  
namely—

Andreae Alciati Emblematum Libellvs ...	1535	} (pages 24)
Livret des Emblemes, &c. (Jehan le Feure)	1536	
Les Emblemes, &c. .... (Jehan le Feure)	1540	
Les Emblemes, &c. .... (Jehan le Feure)	1542	
Emblematum libellus, &c., per Wolphgan- gum Hungerum.....	1542	

FOUNTAIN IV.—Venice edition, 1546 ..... (leaves 1—48)

Two pages drawn with a pen in 1814, to make  
good a defective leaf ..... (pages 4)

GENERAL INDEX.







## SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

**T**HE very eminent jurisconsult and lawyer of the sixteenth century, Andrea Alciato, or Alciat, as the word is usually printed in French and English, was born at Alzato, a village in the duchy of Milan. It is supposed that it derived its name from Alce, the elk or strong stag, which became the cognizance or badge of the family, and which bore the expressive motto ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΝΑΒΑΛΛΟΜΕΝΟΣ, *Nunquam procrastinandum, Never procrastinate*. According to Oettinger's *Bibliog. biographique*, his birth took place May 1st, 1492; but if we follow the *Biographie universelle*, it was May 8th of that same year. He died at Pisa, January 12th, 1550,\* in his fifty-eighth year.

From his early youth he devoted himself to the pursuit of jurisprudence and of kindred studies, and in his fifteenth year composed his *Paradoxes of the Civil Law*. Tiraboschi's *Storia della Letteratura italiana*, vol. vii. p. 1061, records that at Milan Janus Parrhasius instructed him in Greek and Latin, and that at Pavia Jason Mainus was his teacher in jurisprudence, and at Bologna Carlo Ricini. At the latter university, in 1514, the Doctorate of Laws was accorded to him when he was only twenty-two years of age.

• Until 1517 he followed his profession in Milan; and Bayle's *Dictionnaire historique et critique* affirms, on the

\* Several editions of Claude Mignault's *Life of Alciat*, as the Paris edition of 1602, the Rapheleng, 1608, and the Lyons, of 1614, assign 1559 as the date of Alciat's death; but this is incorrect, probably a mere typographical error, copied, and so continued.



authority of a letter from Alciat, that during this time he married a wife, whom he left in Milan when he went to Avignon. For a few years in the university there he became Public Lecturer on Law with great acceptance. In 1521 he returned to Milan, and in 1522 composed, some say printed, a series of one hundred Emblems, which, after various editions, in the Venice edition, 1546, and a great increase of emblems not before known, entered into the large collection of *two hundred and one* Emblems, as issued through his own authority,\* by Sebastian Gryphæus at Lyons in 1548, and by Michael Isingrin at Bâle. The number of emblems was further increased, apparently by contributions of Alciat himself; and within a year of his death, in the Lyons 8vo edition of 1551, there are found *two hundred and eleven*, each with its appropriate device in woodcut, and to every page a rich and elaborate border, which also in the years 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, and 1551 accompanied and adorned some incomplete editions in Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian.

In 1529 Alciat was summoned by Francis I. of France to the University of Bourges, and there had the gallant sovereign for an auditor, who, in the presence of the famous teacher, it is said, lowered the insignia of the king to the majesty of the law. During the five years engaged here, he occasionally taught in the University of Paris,† and by various works added greatly to his fame.

From Bourges, about 1534, just after Christian Wechel, the printer, of Paris, had prevailed on him to issue a more correct and better ornamented edition of his Emblems than Steyner's Augsburg edition of 1531, Alciat was recalled by his sovereign, Francis Sforza, Duke of Milan, who bestowed senatorial rank on his now famous subject, and commanded him to lecture on law in Pavia. Alciat's sojourn in that city was brief, and he withdrew to Bologna, a more genial soil. For four entire years he taught civil law there, and

\* See the Preface to the Lyons edition, folio, 1548.

† Thus doubtless becoming acquainted with Christian Wechel, the printer, who published for him an edition of his Emblems in 1534.



with such repute, that no man, on leaving Bologna, was accounted learned unless he had been his auditor.

The emperor, Charles V., summoned him again to Pavia. In that city he resided for some years amid abundant labour and increasing fame. Duke Hercules d'Este then prevailed upon him to take up his residence at the declining Ferrara, and the fortunes of that university were considerably revived.

After many other journeys and engagements, he sought Pavia once more, and there taught for three or four years. About this time, in 1546, was brought forth into light another Emblem-book which Alciat had composed, and which was entirely new. It was printed at Venice by the "ALDI-FILIOS," who gave the assurance in their dedication that "its sportiveness, examples, subjects, instruction, culture, variety, elegance, images, and very many other things, would give great delight."

Of vigorous health and most active mind, he did not remit his labours. He had almost reached his fifty-eighth year when he died at Pavia, as we have said, January 12th, 1550. He was buried in the Basilica of that city; and proudly, yet truly, his epitaph records,—“He completed the whole circle of learning, and was the first to replace the studies of the law in their ancient dignity.”

The general voice of Europe, as Bayle testifies, has always named Andrea Alciato, of Milan, as the restorer of the Roman law. He taught from the year 1518 to his death, in 1550, in the universities of Avignon, Milan, Bourges, Pavia, and Bologna. Literature became with him the handmaid of law; the historians of Rome, her antiquaries, her orators and poets, were called upon to illustrate the obsolete words and obscure allusions of the Pandects.

Into the defects of his character, and they were undoubtedly great, we need not enter; they were more personal against himself than offensive to the detriment of his neighbours. Two of his contemporaries, Erasmus and



Lelius Gyraldus, apply to him the eulogy of Cicero upon Scævola, "that of orators he was the one most skilled in jurisprudence, and of lawyers the most eloquent." In De Bry's *Icones Virorum illustrium*, Pt. II. p. 134, reflecting, in 1597, the opinion of his time and of his predecessors, Boissard declares,—“Not only was he the most noble jurisconsult, but in all liberal learning, and especially in pœtry, so experienced that he could vie with the very highest geniuses.”

Alciat's efforts as a poet are, in their earliest printed state, presented in this work. We exhibit them with their artistic defects clustering thick around them, and yet we dare hope for them a recognition, if not of absolute identity, of unmistakable likeness to the style of the age in which they were produced. The devices are bald and cold, and to please us demand something more ornate,—the border of flowers or of other fancies to relieve the nakedness,—and more imaginative power in the figures delineated. Would we, however, desire to know what amused, and may be, instructed the men who were leisurely literate in the middle of the sixteenth century, we must seek some acquaintance with works like Alciat's Emblems, where the graving-tool attempts to give a visible form to the wisdom concealed in mottoes and exemplified in stanzas, whether of Latin verse or of the vernacular rhymes.

One of Alciat's contemporaries and translators, Wolfgang Hungerus, regarded his Emblems as the light reading which may occupy a casual opportunity or inclination at the breakfast-table or during supper-time. And in all probability the greater part of them were composed in the sunny or festive hours of life, when literature, like love in idleness, cannot overcome the habit of indulging its natural propensity. The preface of dedication to his friend Conrad Peutinger, manifests, that in this way Alciat himself regarded them,—as the slight skirmishes of wit rather than any serious warfare; for he thus addresses the learned secretary :—



*"Dum pueros iuglans, iuvenes dum tessera fallit,  
Delinet et segnes chartula picta viros;  
Hæc nos festiuis Emblemata cudimus horis,  
Artificum illustri signaq; facta manu."*

While boys the nuts beguile, and youth the dice,  
And sluggish men the figured board detains ;  
For festive hours each emblem and device  
We forge, that artist's hand illustrious feigns.


Bagatelles then to play with, trifles to amuse, is the light in which we should regard Alciat's Emblems. But at the same time, they are the trifles which none but a scholar could gracefully sport with, and none but a man of talent invent.





## The Four Fountains of Alciat's Emblems.

---

HEN from several sources or springs, literary works of the same character and by the same author, are at last gathered into one, it seems not inappropriate to consider the sources as so many fountains which unite to form a continuous stream. On this theory or erratic fancy, if you choose so to name it, we treat here of the Emblems of Alciat. From their nature even the first collection of them must have been formed by the junction of independent atoms. The two or three, or half a dozen, which once constituted the entire stock, received successive additions, until the number was considerable enough to be made public. These Emblems are short, detached, unconnected stanzas, seldom exceeding eight lines, and often not more than two or four. This fact proves them not to have been written consecutively, but in snatches, just like short songs, or fugitive poetry, as the fit, or the inspiration, seized the author. They accumulated on his hands, and from his store he selected about a hundred—Goujet says, "*une centaine*"—of such as he thought suitable for being communicated to his friends at Milan, in 1522. The number, however, which was commended in a very pretty short poetical preface to the learned Conrad Peutinger, secretary to the Senate of Augsburg, was *one hundred and four*, printed by Henry Steyner, in 1531. There was a small increase in the Paris edition of 1534, and a very considerable one at Venice, in 1546: a few other Emblems were supplied by the author, until, in 1551, within a year from his death, the full count was attained.



The works of Alciat chiefly related to his profession of the law, but are diversified by a variety of subjects; as *The Emblems*, *Three Orations*, *Annotations on Cornelius Tacitus*, and treatises, *Concerning Weights and Measures*, and *On the Supreme Trinity and the Catholic Faith*. His writings and publications, at least such as he chose to bring forth from their "*scrinia*," or bookshelves, were collected together under his direction, if not by his own supervision. They were printed at Bâle, in four large folio volumes, by Michael Isingrin, and bear the date 1549; though, from Alciat's *Address to the Reader*, "*Mediolani, Calen Martiis, 1547*," the printing commenced in 1547, or even in 1546. The entire works were also issued in six volumes folio, at Lyons, 1560; at Bâle, 1571 and 1582; at Strasburg, 1616; and at Frankfort, 1617; facts which manifest the great influence of his name and authority for nearly seventy years after his death.

As appears from the preface of a folio volume of *Remains of Alciat*, printed at Lyons by Sebastian Gryphæus, in 1548, it was under his own authority and supervision that his scattered Emblems were gathered together, in that volume, to the number of 202, but without woodcuts or embellishment of any kind. With this collection the Emblems printed by Isingrin, at Bâle, in 1549, exactly agree in order, as well as in the number and in the subjects. These, also, are *nude* Emblems,—*i. e.*, Emblems destitute of any device or ornament.

There were also collections of Alciat's Emblems not directly authorized, yet, on the whole, accurate and well prepared, which were published in Lyons by John Roville and Matthew Bonhomme, in 1547, with 198 Emblems and small devices; and in 1548, with 201 Emblems, arranged in the order of the subjects, and adorned with 125 woodcuts; but neither of these collections can be regarded as complete; neither can the versions of 1549 into Spanish, French, and Italian.

The Four Fountains had thus before Alciat's death given forth their streams: 1° The Milan Collection of



1522, probably a manuscript and not an imprint; 2° the Augsburg editions, 1531-1534, by Henry Steyner; 3° the Paris editions by Christian Wechel, in Latin, French, and German, 1534-1544; and, 4° the Venice single edition of 1546, by the sons of Aldus, with its entirely new collection of Emblems and Devices. To these Four Fountains, a few solitary emblems were added, until, in 1551, the number was complete, and the Stream rendered full and entire.\*

Of that first perfected edition we here present simply the title; it is pictorially set up within the niche of a figured and ornamented monument:—

“EMBLEMATA | D. A. ALCIATI, | denuo ab ipso  
Autore | recognita, ac, quæ desi|derabantur, imagini|bus  
locupletata. | *Accesserunt noua aliquot ab | Autore Em-  
blemata suis quog; | ciconibus insignita.*” (Printer’s device  
and motto, ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΥ ‘Ο ΒΙΟΣ.) “LVGD. APVD MATHI. |  
BONHOMME. 1551. | CVM PRIVILEGIO.”

8vo, pages 1—226 + Index of 5 pages. All the 226 pages are ornamented with a rich, broad, and deep border. The Emblems and Devices number 211 of each.

## Fountain I.

THE COLLECTION OF EMBLEMS GATHERED BY ALCIAT  
HIMSELF AT MILAN IN 1522.

COLLECTIO PRINCEPS. “Andreas Alciati I. C. Em-  
blematum Liber. Mediol. 1522. 8vo, leaves 43.”

Some have confidently spoken of this Collection of Emblems as if it had been both printed and published at Milan in the year 1522. Panzer’s *Annales typographici*, vol. vii. p. 402, names it “the first and rarest edition;”

\* Except in the case of an intensely coarse-minded Emblem and Device, which Tozzius, in the Pavia edition of 1621, had the dirtiness to restore, happily without finding above one or two imitators. With this there are 212 Emblems, without it 211, as in the Lyons Latin edition of 1551 and in very many others.



Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et précieux*, vol. v. p. 62, "the first [Milan, 1522, 8vo, in 43 folios] is the rarest; the author of it, as is said, having withdrawn the copies;" and Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, ed. 1860, vol. i. col. 147, supports these statements, but with some confusion of expression, rendering it uncertain whether it may not be Wechel's Paris edition of 1534, and Steyner's Augsburg edition, 1531, to which reference is made. If Brunet had ever seen the Milan collection, surely he would have written with more decision, and not have repeated only hearsay evidence.

The existence of the Milan collection in 1522 cannot, however, be doubted,—it is an historical fact, and I accept it as such. But after very full and searching inquiries, and the offering of a douceur of 50 francs to any one who could advance proof of a copy for inspection, I have failed to discover a single example of that work in the great libraries of Europe. It cannot then be surprising that the Holbein Society is not able to present a fac-simile of it among the Four Fountains of Alciat's Emblems.

By a circular very generally distributed on the Continent and in Great Britain, in February, 1869, and which was entitled, "Enquête pour découvrir la première Edition des Emblèmes d'André Alciat, illustre Jurisconsulte Italien, Milan, A.D. 1522," a zealous attempt was made to uncover and hunt up Alciat's first collection. The effort was unsuccessful; the returns to the Inquest did not mention a single copy; the edition of Augsburg, 1531, was the earliest named; and one of my correspondents, eminent for his pursuit of the older emblem literature, that of the sixteenth century,—the Rev. G. S. Cautley,\* remarks,—“Alas! I can give you no help in the matter of

\* This gentleman, vicar of Nettleden, Herts, with the full qualifications both of the scholar and the poet, is, I am informed, engaged on a translation of Alciat's Emblems into English verse,—a labour as yet unaccomplished. Were he enabled to carry out his idea, his work will contain, as well a selection of devices from the various editions, as a poetical English version. We should thus have in our own tongue a most valuable expression of the once popular emblem-writer of Milan.



the Milan Alciat. I have the edition of 1531, and from ignorance ventured to imagine that there might be none earlier, and I had fancied from Wechel's preface to ed. of 1535, that the Augsburg one was printed from a MS. surreptitiously. You will confer a great boon upon us all, should your *Œcumenical* letter summon from its hiding-place the Missing Volume."

In the autumn of 1869 an advertisement was inserted in the *Literary Times* of Leipzig, offering, as is mentioned above, a *douceur* of 50 francs to any one who could supply satisfactory proof of the existence of a copy, or produce it for inspection. There were two claimants for the reward. *One* of these was in virtue of an edition of Alciat's Emblems without a title-page, but the description of which most satisfactorily identified it with an edition which was not issued earlier than 1549. The *other* claimant averred that there was a Milan copy, 1522, in the Royal Library at Berlin; but, on a personal investigation made at Berlin by an English gentleman, the librarian, Dr. Schröder, who had charge of the Emblem-book department, himself declared that no such copy was to be found in that library, and that the supposition of a copy being there arose from a written entry in the printed catalogue, under the title of the earliest edition of 1535, which was possessed by the Berlin Royal Library: the written entry was, "die erste Ausgabe. Mediol. 1522." To the gentleman who instituted the inquiry, Dr. Schröder showed in manuscript, in his own handwriting, the *List of desiderata* for the library, proving plainly enough that the Milan edition of 1522 was only one of which they wished to obtain a copy.

This vision of the Milan collection of 1522 was a pure mistake, and a copy had yet to be sought for.

The inquiry was repeated in one of the Paris literary journals, but was alike fruitless. In the spring of the year 1870 printed lists of 151 editions of Alciat's Emblems, including the supposed editio princeps of 1522, were issued through the post-office to the chief libraries of Europe and America, with an urgent request that in the returns asked



for each librarian should mark off upon the printed list to be sent to me the editions contained in his library, and on a page, left blank for the purpose, should add information respecting other editions not contained in the list.\* Returns were made from many librarians in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain ; and the heartiest thanks are due to them, and are hereby offered, for the great care and abundant courtesy with which they have complied with my requests ; but no mark nor notice has been recorded with me that any one of them had in charge a copy of the Milan Emblems of 1522.

During the coming in of these returns concerning Alciat's Emblem-book editions, very positive assurances were communicated to me that two copies of the edition in question certainly existed, and that the *one* had its habitat in the Mazarine Library, Palais de l'Institut, Paris ; and the *other* in the Library of Augsburg. Immediate intercourse was opened with those libraries, the inquiry being conducted by Messrs. Trübner and Co., of London, and the letters in reply are now before me. M. Cocheris, of the Mazarine Library, "Palais de l'Institut, ce 21 Mai 1870," enters in his reply a list of all the editions of Alciat's Emblems under his care, the earliest being the French version of 1540. And M. Greiff, dating his reply "Augsburg, 12 Juni, 1870," declares that he cannot find the edition 1522 of Alciat's Emblems "auf heutiger Bibliothek," *in the library of the present day*.

Such are the means which have been pursued for gaining information respecting the existence at present of the earliest of the Fountains of Alciat's Emblems ; and they have been utterly without success. Thus has it not been found possible to reproduce in this volume what appears to be hidden from the actual knowledge of the

\* The list of 151 editions has thus been raised to about 170 editions, of which a full account is being prepared for the press, with a Life of the author, Andrew Alciat. This work will be entitled "ANDREA ALCIATO and his Book of Emblems, a *Bibliographical Study*, by Henry Green, M.A." In due time a Prospectus will be issued.



literary world. The great libraries ignore it; and they who mention it express themselves so as to justify the inference that as a printed book none of them had seen or handled it.

To the same purport is the testimony of Nicéron's *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes illustres*, vol. xxxvii. p. 325, 8vo, Paris, 1735; and the Abbé le Clerc, in his *Additions au Dictionnaire de Bayle*, though declaring that the first edition was made at Milan, in 1522, yet seems to imply that the first actual printing of it was at Augsburg: "*Conrad Peutinger, à qui Alciat les dédia, les fit imprimer à Augsbourg en 1531, en 8. Il s'en est fait depuis un grand nombre d'éditions.*" And Mazzuchelli, in his *Scrittori d'Italia*, fol. *Brescia*, 1753, vol. ii. pt. i. § 27, p. 366, only assigns as a reason for believing the Emblems to have been first published by Alciat in Milan, in 1522, or about that time,\* "because in that year they were composed by him, as appears in one of his letters. He at first made only 100 of them, and then went on adding to them at different times up to 212."

In the absence of positive knowledge through the production of the Milan collection of 1522 itself, we may suspend our judgment. My own opinion, I am prepared, in due time, more fully to justify;—it is, that the first collection of the Emblems was made by the author himself, while residing in his native country Milan, about 1522, but that it was not printed before 1531, after Alciat had addressed a preface for it to his friend Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg, and when Henry Steyner, of that city, issued it from his press. A fac-simile reprint of that edition the Holbein Society now publishes; and plainly does it represent how roughly the original was engraved and how rudely printed.

\* Mazzuchelli's text is as follows:—"Si può credere che la prima edizione si sia fatta nel 1522, o in quel torno, perciocchè in quell'anno furono da lui composti, come da una sua Lettera appare. Egli non ne fece alla prima che un centinajo, poi andò aggiugnendovene in diversi tempi degli altri sino al num. di 212."



No wonder that the author should wish to withdraw from circulation, not a supposed printed edition, Milan, 1522, but Steyner's Augsburg edition, 1531. In 1534 he adopted the advice of a celebrated printer of Paris, Christian Wechel, there to bring out a more correct and a more polished edition, with a slight increase in the number of emblems. Wechel, in the preface to his edition, in the year M.D.XXXIII., puts the case rather strongly:—" Though Alciatus acted unwillingly when he sent forth into men's hands the tyro-products of his studies, yet, since once by others, the work was rashly struck off, he was scarcely able entirely to suppress it. I easily obtained consent that he would call it back to the file, and, like a bear, by licking, fashion anew\* his immature and shapeless offspring."

So we maintain, that the first collection of the Emblems took place at Milan about 1522, but the first printing was at Augsburg, in February, 1531; and to this Augsburg edition, in all probability, pertains the right to be named the EDITIO PRINCEPS. A high authority, the Abbé Goujet, in his *Bibliothèque Française*, tome vii. p. 77, keeps entire silence as to the work being printed and published at Milan in 1522, but thus speaks of the Emblems:—

" L'Auteur les composa en 1522 à Milan, même où il étoit né le 8 de Mai 1492. Il ne fit d'abord qu'une centaine d'Emblèmes, mais dans la suite il en augmenta le nombre à différent reprises. La première ébauche étoit fort imparfaite, et l'on s'en apperçoit dès qu'elle fut publique. Alciat le sentit lui-même : il en eut quelque honte, et son premier mouvement fut de tenter ce qui étoit impossible, de retirer tous les exemplaires déjà repandus."

Goujet goes on to say, that it was in consequence of Wechel's advice, that Alciat prepared another edition,— which passed through the press at Paris in 1534. Then too was it, in his preface, that the Paris printer spoke of the carelessness of some of his fellow-craftsmen, singling out, as it appears, those of Augsburg.

\*. This "fashioning anew" applies chiefly to the woodcuts, which are much superior to those by Steyner; but of the 113 Emblems in the Paris edition, 104 are found in the Augsburg.





"This little book of Alciat's Emblems is my witness, which in former years, and that without order from the Author, was, not to use a harsher word, so negligently published among the Germans, that many supposed it was done by certain evil-minded persons for sake of lessening its estimation."

Though these critics of eminent name have declared "la première ébauche" the first sketch, or rough draft, which Alciat endeavoured to withdraw from public knowledge, to have been the Milan collection of 1522, I am yet inclined to maintain—from the numerous marks of carelessness and rough barbarism in Steyner's Augsburg edition, February 28th, 1531, and the consequent necessity for one more correct, which appeared April 6th, 1531, within forty days—that the printed book of Emblems which Alciat wished to obliterate, was what we name the Second Fountain, issued in 1531,—and really the *Editio Princeps*. This conclusion is upheld by the authors of the *Dictionnaire Historique*, who say that these Emblems were originally published at Augsburg, 8vo, 1531.

### Fountain II.

THE VOLUME OF EMBLEMS PRINTED BY STEYNER  
OF AUGSBURG, 1531.

*Editio Princeps.* "VIRICLA | RISSIMI D. AN-|dree  
Alciati Iurisconsultiss. | Mediol. ad D. Chonra-|dum  
Peutingeri Augu-|stanum, Iurisconsul-|tum Emblema-|  
tum liber. | M.D.XXXI." See *Photolith.*

Colophon—"EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN | *delicorum, per*  
*Henricum Steyne-|rum die 28. Februarij, | Anno M.D. |*  
*XXXI.*" See *Photolith.*

For reasons already assigned, we have been led to regard this collection of Alciat's Emblems as the *first* printed edition. We now add the testimony of Delandone's *Bibliothèque de Lyon*, 1815—1824, in 8vo, vol. ii. p. 180, which declares "*Peutinger* publica la première [édition] à Augs-



bourg, en 1531, en 8"; a statement not contradicted, indeed, by Bernd, in his *Schriften der gesammten Wappenwissenschaft*, Bonn, 1830, erster Theil, p. 79, when speaking of collections of Emblems, and quoting the title of the Milan volume; for Bernd does not name it as a printed work, but "Eine der ältesten und bekanntesten Schriften dieser Art, welche häufig gedruckt und benützt werden,"—One of the oldest and best-known writings of the kind, which has frequently been printed and made use of.

Still more positive is the testimony of Nicéron, in his *Mém. pour servir à l'Hist. des Hommes Illustres dans la République des Lettres*. Paris, 1730, vol. xiii. p. 340:—

"Ce fut Peutinger qui publia pour la première fois les Emblèmes d'Alciat, que ce Sçavant lui avoit adressées pour cela; et cette édition se fit à Augsbourg en 1531, en 8°. Alciat, dans la dédicace qu'il lui en fait, lui donne la qualité de Poète; on n'a cependant aucune Poésie de sa façon qui puisse faire connoître s'il la méritoit."

The imprint by Steyner, of Augsburg, is a collection which contains 104 of Alciat's Emblems, with as many mottoes and stanzas. The devices are 97, of a rough and very simple kind, often with a border on each side; they are from woodcuts, and very little workmanship has been bestowed upon the figures. Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et précieux*, vol. i. p. 62, assigns the execution of the blocks to Henry Steyner and Hans Schäußelein. Probably the former was the printer, and the latter the engraver, though the work is inferior to what his skill usually produced. Hans Schäußelein was born at Nuremberg in 1483, and was a scholar of Albert Dürer. He died at Nordlingen in 1539, having obtained celebrity both as a painter and as an engraver.

Conrad Peutinger, to whom at this early date, 1531, the Emblems were devoted, was a man of remarkable learning, born at Augsburg 1465, and dying there in 1547,\* Alciat

\* Nicéron, vol. xiii. ad finem, records, "Peutinger (Conrad) m. le 28 Décembre 1547." As showing Peutinger's own knowledge of Emblems, we here notice that he purchased a MS. of Horapollon's *Hieroglyphics* in Greece, a translation of which, dedicated to himself, was printed at Bâle, 1518, 4to.



held him in great respect, which he deserved for his knowledge of history and antiquities, and his skill as an able negotiator. He filled the honourable post of secretary to the Senate of his native city, and began to prepare for publication an ancient map of the Roman empire in the age of Theodosius the Great, which is known as the Peutingerian table or chart, but which was not really printed until 1753. Alciat's preface to the Emblems shows the pleasant terms on which the aged Conrad and the much younger Andrew carried on their friendship. Take the Latin stanzas of the preface, in which Alciat commends his Emblems to his friend:—

*" Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas  
Et valeat tacitis scribere quisque notis.  
At tibi supremus pretiosa nomismata Cæsar,  
Et veterum eximias donet habere manus,  
Ipse dabo vati chartacea munera vates,  
Quæ, Chonrade, mei pignus amoris habet."*

Thus to be set forth in English.

As some on gowns have skill the tuft to weave,  
And some to fashion shields with borders wide,  
So work most pressing others idly leave,  
In silent notes to write from tide to tide.  
Cæsar supreme the precious coins bestows,  
That thou choice powers mightst have from ancient day;  
I to a poet gave a poet's vows,  
And in my verse love's pledge to Chonrad pay."

The little volume contains 44 leaves, of which 43 are printed on, the last being blank. It is curious to note, that exactly 43 leaves are assigned by Graesse and Brunet to the supposed Milan imprint of 1522. Had either of these most eminent and useful critics a copy of the 1522 collection in their hands? or with a copy of the Augsburg 1531 before them, have they not supposed that the Milan was so identical as also to be comprised in 43 leaves *small octavo*? Again, if the 1522 collection supplied exactly "une centaine" of emblems, why was the Augsburg 1531 raised to 104? and how were they comprised, as they are, in that same Milan number of leaves, *forty-three*?



The impression on the title-page measures 12.1 centimetres by 8.4; or 4.76 Eng. in. by 3.3. The devices vary from 3.5 c. to 6 c. by 6, or 1.29 in. to 2.36 in. by 2.36.

For the contents of the volume we refer to our facsimile reprint itself. It may be noted that, at folio E 3v, to the motto "CAPTIVVS OB GVLAM," *Prisoner for the gullet's sake*, the mouse is represented as caught by a wooden trap. There is a similar woodcut for this emblem in all the editions of this series; but in Wechel's editions, beginning in 1534, the captivity is between the shells of an oyster.

*Other editions of the Augsburg series.*

"VIRI CLA|RISSIMI D. AN-|dree Alciati Iurisconsultiss. | Mediola, ad D. Chonra-|dum Peutingeru Augu-|stanum, Iurisconsul-|tum Emblema-|tum liber. | M.D.XXXI."

Colophon—Above a very fine printer's device, "EXCV-SVM AVGVSTAE VIN | -delicorum, per Heynricum Steyner-|um die 6. Aprilis | Anno M.D. | XXXI." See Photolith.

The measurements, number of folios, the subjects and the devices of this imprint, bearing date April 6, 1531, are exactly the same with those of the imprint of February 28, 1531, but they are of a certainty different editions. The list of errata in the earlier has been omitted in the later, and the corrections made in the proper places. Many of the borders, too, are altered; indeed, out of 28 devices with borders, only four retain exactly the same. The issuing of an amended edition so soon may have arisen from the displeasure with which Alciatus and his friends regarded the mistakes.

There is, however, a singular error in this edition at *sign. A 5*, motto, "NON VVLGANDA CONSILIA"; the lettering on the Roman standard has been misplaced, P S Q R being substituted for S P Q R. It suggests that the original block of the woodcut was *hollow*, that it had spaces cut out into which metal type might be inserted. Hence the error, which was afterwards corrected without a new block.

We give the contents of this edition, that it may be seen how nearly they agree with those of the *editio princeps*; namely, A, Title; Av, Candido Lectori; A 2, Præfatio ad D. Chonradum Peutingereum Augustanum; A 2—F 3, 104 Emblems with 97 Devices; F 3v, the Colophon, but no errata, and instead the Printer's Device.

"VIRI CLARISSIMI D. ANDREE ALCIATI, &c. Emblematum liber. M.D.XXXII. AVGVSTAE VIN. *per Heynricum Steynerum.*" 8vo.◀

The 1532 edition is named by Bernd. See *Allgemeine Schriftenkunde der gesammten Waffenwissenschaft*, &c., erster Theil, p. 79. Bonn, 1830.



"VIRI CLARISS. D. AND. ALCIATI, &c. Emblematum liber. M.D.XXXIII. AVGVSTAE VIN. *per Heynricum Steynerum.*" 8vo.

See Bernd's *Allgemeine Schriftenkunde der gesammten Wappenwissenschaft*, &c., i. p. 79.

"VIRI CLA|RISSIMI D. AN|DREAE ALCIATI IVRIS|cōsultiss. Mediol. ad D. Chonradū Peu|tingerum Augustanum Iurisconsul|tum, Emblematum liber, iam|denuo emendatus & |recognitus. | M.D.XXXIII." See Photolith.

Colophon — "Excvsvm Avgvstae Vindelicorum, per Henricum Steyner, Die 29 Iulij, Anno M.D.XXXIII."

Small 8vo. In measurements, number of folios, and the contents, this last edition by Steyner is exactly the same as the *two* editions of 1531. The emblems are 104, and the devices 97, with different arrangements of the borders, and the text followed is that of the second edition, April 6, 1531.

The title makes profession that the edition has been newly amended and revised. Probably the knowledge that in Paris, under the authority of Alciatus himself, a better and more correct imprint was about to be issued, may have prompted this declaration. It is but justice to Steyner to say, that though in execution, especially in the woodcuts, his series of editions is much inferior to Wechel's, yet in the text itself it is equal.

As far as evidence has been offered, this edition of 1534 is the last of Alciat's Emblems that issued from Steyner's press.

### Fountain III.

THE EDITION WITH ALCIAT'S APPROVAL, PRINTED AT  
PARIS BY CHRISTIAN WECHEL, 1534.

"ANDREAE | ALCIATI EMBLEMA|TVM LIBELLVS."  
(Printer's device, "VNICVM ARBVSTŪ NON ALIT DVOS ERY-  
THACOS.") "PARISIIS | *Excudebat Christianus Wechelus,* |



*sub scuto Basiliensi, in uico | Iacobæo, Anno | M.D.XXXIIII.*"  
See Photolith.

Colophon—The printer's device and its motto repeated.

Small 8vo. There are 60 leaves, or 120 pages, numbered 1—119, and 1 unnumbered. A full page of text measures about 11.5 centim. by 6.8; or 4.52 Eng. in. by 2.67. There are 113 emblems, each with a title, a device, and a set of Latin verses containing from 4 to 34 lines. Including title and colophon, the devices number 115, and are certainly superior to those in Steyner's editions. It may be observed, at page 91, that the mouse is caught by an oyster. The same blocks were afterwards used in Wechel's Paris editions of 1535, 1536, 1540 (two), 1542, and 1544. For the contents of this see the facsimile imprint given entire.

The device of the title-page and its motto, that *one tree does not maintain two robins*, almost intimates an actual opposition between the two printers, Wechel of Paris, and Steyner of Augsburg. Wechel was celebrated for the extreme accuracy of his printing; and it is said that not a mistake could be discovered in a certain Greek folio which he had published. Probably Alciat, during one of his visits to the University of Paris, became acquainted with him, and, as appears, consulted him respecting an issue of his collection of Emblems more correct than the Augsburg, and excelling also in the style of the woodcuts. We know from this Paris edition of 1534 that Wechel's advice was followed, and that an improved imprint was the result, with *nine* additional emblems. It is evident that the work became popular, for versions were made, first into French in 1536, and next into German in 1542. There is also said to have been a Spanish version in 1540.

Alciat, as we have mentioned before, being disgusted with some former editions of his Emblems, attempted, what was impossible, to withdraw all the copies already dispersed.

"Christian Wechel, an able printer, of Paris," says M. l'Abbé Goujet, vol. vii. p. 77, &c., "gave him wiser advice, and certainly more easy to follow; it was to review his work, to correct it, and to polish it (*de le limier*) with care. Alciat listened to this advice, and yielded to it. A severe censor of himself, he passed the sponge over whatever appeared to him reprehensible, and added several emblems. It was in this state that he sent his work to Wechel, who undertook the charge of giving a new edition of it."



Of that new edition our photolith imprint is a facsimile ; and thence, by comparison with Steyner's, judgment may be given.

Christian Wechel began to practise the art of printing about 1520, and until his death, in 1554, executed many works in French, Latin, and Greek, some in Hebrew, and a few in German. Erasmus esteemed him, and he was regarded by Gesner as worthy of being numbered among the most renowned typographers of the age. There is a foolish tale respecting his having been reduced to poverty as a punishment for publishing a book displeasing to the Church ; but his name in various works, and in the Greek *Tablet of Cebes*, A.D. M.D.LII., testifies that he was successful in his business close up to the time of his death.

Philibert Baboo, to whom Wechel dedicated his editions of the Emblems, was Bishop of Angoulême, and famed for his patronage of literature,—“Antistitum decus.” He is termed “*The glory of the episcopate*,” and is assured that nothing could issue from Alciat's study which by himself would not be stored up among his precious things, and as in some more sacred treasury.\*

The superiority of Wechel's editions must be confessed ; those of 1534 and 1535 are excellent specimens of the typography of the day, and the devices compare with advantage with what are found in the Aldine Emblems of 1546. The devices have been attributed to Jollat, a French engraver, who flourished about 1510, and who in 1532 executed the cuts for Stephens's anatomical work.

#### *Other Editions of the Paris Series.*

“ANDREAE | ALCIATI EMBLEMA- | TVM LIBELLVS.” (Printer's device, Pegasus, Mercury's wand, and cornucopiæ.) “PARISIIS, | *Ex officina Christiani Wecheli*, | sub scuto Basiliensi in uico | Iacobæo, Anno | M.D.XXXV.” See Photolith.

\* See Wechel's *dedication* to Philibert Baboo.



Colophon—Pegasus, Mercury's wand, and cornucopiæ.

Small 8vo. Signatures A—G in 8s, H in 4s, = 60 leaves, or 120 pages; numbered 1—119. The last page, unnumbered, contains the Pegasus, &c.

A full page measures 12.5 centim. by 7; or 4.92 Eng. in. by 2.75. Woodcuts from 4.5 c. to 6.6 by 6.2; or 1.77 in. to 2.59 by 2.48.

Contents—Page 1, Title; pp. 2, 3, "Reverendo in Christo Patri D. Philiberto Baboo," &c., as in ed. 1534; p. 4, "Præfatio, ad D. Chonradum Peutingerum Augustanum," with a Latin stanza of 10 lines; pp. 5—119 the 113 Emblems and the same number of devices; (p. 120) the Colophon.

This Paris edition, 1535, is the first mentioned by Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*

LIVRET | des Emblemes / de maistre Andre | Alciat / mis en  
rime francoyse | et presente a monseigneur | L'admiral de | France. |  
(Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) On les vend a Paris / en la  
maison de | Chrestien Wechel / demeurant en la rue | saint  
Jaques / a l'escu de Basle. M. D. XXXV.

Colophon, the Printer's same device. See Photolith.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—P in 8s, Q in 4s, = 124 leaves, or 248 pages unnumbered; the last but two and the last but one being blank.

A full page measures 11.5 c. by 6.5, or 4.52 Eng. in. by 2.55; the woodcuts as before.

Contents—Ai, ii, Title and Dedication, as in ed. 1534; Aijv—Aiiij, "A treshault et puissant seigneur Monseigneur messire Philippe Chabot," &c. &c.; A 5, "Lacteur des translations;" A 5v, "Præfatio ad D. Chonradum Peutingerum Augustanum;" A 6, "La preface au liuret des bigarreures du luyant homme Andre Alciat," &c.; A 6v—Qiiij, "Livret des Emblemes de Andre Alciat," 113 emblems and 113 devices.

The Latin text is from the Paris edition of 1534, and printed in the italic character. The French version is printed for the first time, and in gothic.

John Le Fevre, the translator, born at Dijon in 1493, was by profession an ecclesiastic, canon of the cathedral of Langres, and secretary of Cardinal de Givry. He died in 1563, and was regarded as a learned theologian and a clever mechanician. Those who will compare Le Fevre's French rhymes with Alciat's Latin text will doubtless confirm the Abbé Goujet's opinion, that "he has given an imitation rather than a translation."

The Philip Chabot to whom the translation by Le Fevre is dedicated, was of very illustrious birth, and is well known in the history of Francis I. and his times as the Admiral de Brion. He was brought up at the castle of Amboise with Francis I., Anne de Montmorency, Montchenu, and Robert de la March, and on the accession of Francis, in



1515, was admitted to his inmost counsels. In 1535 he had command of the war against the Duke of Savoy. His death occurred 1st June, 1543, and through his daughters he was allied to many great houses in France.

"LES EMBLE-|MES DE MAISTRE | ANDRE ALCIAT, MIS EN | RIME FRANCOYSE, ET PVIS | nagueres reimprime avec | curieuse correction." | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) "On les vend a Paris en la maison de Christien | Wechel demeurant a lescu de Basle, en la rue saint Jacques, & a lenseigne du Cheual vo|lant, en la rue saint Iehan de | Beauuays. M.D.XL." See Photolith.

Colophon—The Pegasus, &c., from a smaller block.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—P in 8s, Q in 4s, = 124 leaves, or 248 pages, numbered 1—245; final 2 blank and 1 colophon, unnumbered = 248 pages.

Full pages about 12. c. by 6.7, or 4.72 in. by 2.63; devices 4.3 c. to 7.5 by 6, or 1.69 in. to 3.03 by 2.36.

Contents—Page 1, title; p. 2, blank; pp. 3—7, "A tres havlt et pvissant Seigneur Monseigneur messire Philippe Chabot," &c.; "Iehan le feure Secretaire de monseigneur reuerendissime Cardinal de Giury, dit humble salut;" p. 8, "L'acteur des translations;" p. 9, blank; pp. 10, 11, "Præfatio," and "La preface au liuret des bigarreures du luyant homme Andre Alciat," &c.; pp. 12—245; "AND. ALC. EMBLEM. LIB. & Liuret des Emblemes de Andre Alciat;" (246, 247) blank, (248) Colophon.

There are 113 Emblems and the same number of devices; the Latin text, in italic, under the devices; the French version, in roman, on the next page. The impressions, from the same blocks as before, are good and clear.

"LES EMBLE-|MES DE MAISTRE AN-|dre Alciat, puis nagueres augmentez | par le dict Alciat, & mis in rime | francoise, avec curieuse | correction." | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) "On les uend a Paris, en la maison de | Chrestien Wechel, demeurant en la rue | saint Jacques, a lescu de Basle: & en la rue Saint Iehan de Beauuais, au | cheual uolant. L'an M.D.XLII." See Photolith.

Colophon—FINIS.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—Q in 8s = 128 leaves, or 256 pages, numbered 1—249, unnumbered the Index in 7 pages; total, 256 pages.

The full pages measure 12.4 c. by 7. c.; or 4.38 in. by 2.75; the devices 4.5 c. to 7.5 by 6. c.; or 1.77 in. to 2.95 by 2.36 in.

Contents—Page 1, Title; p. 2, blank; pp. 3—8, Dedication, as in ed. 1540; p. 9, "L'acteur des translations;" pp. 10, 11, Prefaces, as in ed. 1540;



pp. 12—249, "AND. ALC. EMBLEM. LIB. *Les Emblemes de Andre Alciat*, i—cxv." Final 7 pp., "Emblematum omnium Index."

The text varies a little from editions 1536 and 1540. Two Emblems have been added; cxliii. *Vino prudentiam augeri*; *Le vin augmente la sagesse*, and cxv. *Antiquissima quæq; commentitia*; *Les deus de l'ancien temps*. The two woodcuts are of course new, and are different from the others both in touch and style.

"CLARISSIMI | VIRI D. ANDREAE AL | ciati *Emblematum libellus, uigilanter re- | cognitus, & iâ recens per Wolphgan- | gum Hungerum Bauarum, rhyth- | mis Germanicis uersus.*" | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) "PARISIIS. | *Apud Christianum Wechelum, sub scu- | to Basiliensi, in uico Iacobeo: & sub | Pegaso. in uico Bellouacensi.* | Anno M.D.XLII." See Photo-lith.

Colophon—Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—Q in 8s = 128 leaves, or 256 pages; numbered 1—253; unnumbered 2 pp. blank and 1 colophon = 256 pages.

Title and full pages 11.4 c. by 6.5; or 4.48 in. by 2.55. Device blocks about 4.5 c. to 7.5 by 6, or 1.77 in. to 2.95 by 2.36.

Contents—Page 1, Title; p. 2, "Typographvs Lectori;" pp. 3—13, "Epistola Nynepatoria;" "Wolphgangvs Hyngerus nobiliss. iuuenibus Baldasari & Wernhero Seyboldsdorf, fratribus, S. D.;" "Biturigibus, Calendis Maij, M.D.XXXIX.;" p. 14, Latin stanzas, "Wolphgangi Hyngeri ad detractorem;" p. 15, Latin stanzas, "Hieronymi Brvnneri Bavari ad Lectorem;" pp. 16, 17, Latin and German Prefaces to Doctor Conrad Peutinger; pp. 18—253, "And. Alc. Emblem. lib.," and "Das buechle der verschroten werck;" Emb. i.—cxv. (256), Colophon, Printer's Device, Pegasus, &c.

This German version, like the French of the same date, contains the two extra emblems, 114 and 115, and allusion is made to them, both in the Printer's Address to the Reader (p. 2), and in the Translator's Dedication Epistle (p. 6). Probably a larger increase was intended, for the Printer remarks:—

"Thou mayst still remain in want of that desirable accession of Emblems with which the author professes to publish an enlarged book; but this happens through the unfaithfulness of a famous engraver, to whose charge we had entrusted the drawn blocks."

And the translator, speaking of Wechel urging him "to carry forward the work commenced up to its entire completion," adds: "Moreover, Wechel is sending no trifling addition of Emblems recently brought from Alciat



out of Italy." Now the entire increase in this 1542 edition is only two, and in Wechel's other editions nine, making a total only of eleven above the Augsburg Emblems. May it not have been the fact that the 86 Emblems which were issued at Venice in 1546, or a large part of them, were intended as the "no trifling addition" to Wechel's Paris editions of 1540, 1542, &c., but of which, the "*perfidia*" spoken of hindered the publishing?

The translator, WOLFGANG HUNGER, according to Sale's *General Biographical Dictionary*, 1736, vol. vi. p. 317, was born at Wasserberg, in Bavaria, in the sixteenth century. He was a man of considerable attainments, and held the professorship of the Civil Law in the university of Ingolstat; and besides other offices, discharged that of Assistant of the Imperial Chamber at Spire. He wrote, but suppressed, an Apology for the Emperor Barbarossa and for Louis of Bavaria. He was the author of several learned works, and translated into German from Spanish and Italian, and also from the Latin of Alciat's Emblems. It is said he died in 1555.

In his Epistle Dedicatory, p. 4, he states the occasion of his acquaintance with the Emblems, and thus shows how they were regarded as a source of amusement:—

"Very opportunely the little book of Alciat's Emblems falls into my hands. As, for recreation's sake, I often look into it at breakfast, or at supper, and I see it turned into rhymes in French."

"Therefore," he goes on to say,—

"it seemed good to attempt a German version in the same kind of verse; especially since there was also a festive reason, and, moreover, one wonderfully agreeing with all my alleged arguments. For in this poem of Alciat's, if anywhere, the useful appeared mixed with the agreeable, in which neither was the Gallic speech wanting, nor, what I chiefly followed, did I perceive that for copiousness or ornament any method of coughing out our country's language was more compendious or fruitful. For why, as in the Latin tongue, so in any other, should not the custom of writing verse bestow upon prose great fertility of words and figures, and, as Sabius terms it, a certain degree of sublimity?"

Who the noble youths were, Baldasar and Wernher von Seyboldsdorf, to whom the German version is devoted, does not appear. Honour was intended for them by the dedi-



cation, and an erudite and thoughtful man would not offer it unless it were deserved.

Of the PARIS SERIES of Emblem-books by Wechel there were some others, besides those of which we have given an account. Thus, in Latin were the editions of 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, and 1544; and in French, 1539, 1540, 1543, and 1544, all, it is to be presumed, essentially the same with those which have been described. A very affluent Fountain, therefore, was Wechel's Paris edition of 1534.

### Fountain IV.

THE EDITION WITH ENTIRELY NEW EMBLEMS, PRINTED  
AT VENICE BY THE ALDI—SONS, 1546.

"ANDREAE AL-|CIATI EMBLEMATVM LI-|BELLVS,  
NVPER IN LVCEM EDITVS." (The Aldine device, Anchor  
and Dolphin.) "VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI. | *Cum priuilegio  
Pauli III. Pont. Max. & | Senatus Veneti, ad annos decem.*"

Colophons—"APVD ALDI FILIOS. | VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI. |  
MENSI IVNIO." And the Aldine device, Anchor and  
Dolphin. See Photolith of the whole work.

Sm. 8vo. Sign. A—F in 8s = 48 leaves; numbered 1—47, unnumbered 1;  
total, 48 leaves.

The Title measures 10.7 c. by 6.5; or 4.21 in. by 2.55; full pages 12. c.  
by 7.7; or 4.72 in. by 5.03; devices 6. c. by 7.7; or 2.36 in. by 3.03.

Contents—Leaf 1, Title. Leaf 2, "Clarissimo Hieronymo Bernardo Petrus  
Rhvsithinvs S." "Venetiis. Cal. Iunii. M. D. XLVI." Leaves 3—47, "An-  
dreae Alciati Emblematvm Libellvs." Leaf 47v, "Series Literarvm;" and  
Leaf 48v, the Aldine Dolphin and Anchor.

There are 86 Emblems and 84 devices or woodcuts, the whole of them  
new. In point of execution, the engravings, it may be, are superior to those  
in the other earlier editions, but not being on the same subjects, are less  
capable of direct comparison.

In one copy, otherwise admirably preserved, which we have used, there is  
one leaf, the fifth, which in 1814 was reproduced by a most skilful pen. It is  
thought worthy of being printed in photo-lithography, to preserve in some  
degree a representation of such clever workmanship. See Photolith at the end.

Not one of the Emblems in this Fourth Fountain had

E



ever before been made public. It has been conjectured, though on slight grounds, that they constitute the emblems of which one of Wechel's Paris editions, 1542, was disappointed, "*insignis perfidia sculptoris*," through the treachery of a famous engraver; but the way in which Peter Rhosithinus, the Aldine editor, claims merit for issuing the work, shows that it was obtained from undoubted sources. In his dedication to Jerome Bernard, Rhosithinus puts his case with no little force:—

"But just as out of all the actions for which, by reason of surpassing worth of mind, man is born, I have thought none altogether more excellent than when we zealously strive that we may plan for the advantage of men of our age and of their children: so all blemishes in this little book of Alciat's Emblems we castigate, as people say, with a two-edged axe. It is a little book which at this very time is issuing into the light from the veritable original; which doubtless, unless it were so, we should have been forced no otherwise to act than *out of the sand to entwine a rope of rushes*."

The illustrious Jerome Bernard, to whom Peter Rhosithinus addressed this little book of Emblems, appears to have been of a patrician family, and held in high repute at Venice; but the biographies consulted do not make mention either of him or of Rhosithinus. The rare *Index of Books printed by the Aldi* should record the Alciat volume, but I have not been able from that source to obtain information; and nothing is communicated in the Dedictory Epistle out of which to construct more than the simple fact that these Emblems are veritably of the source to which they are attributed.

From the famous city and the famous printers whence the edition of 1546 proceeded, we might have expected devices of a superior kind; but several of the woodcuts have a coarseness of execution which greatly lessens their value, and there is occasionally a grossness which a refined taste cannot endure, and for which there can be no excuse. It is scarcely worth while to seek who the designer may have been, for his work would add nothing to his fame.

After the issue of the Aldine edition of the Emblems, Alciat himself soon authorized, and maybe superintended,



the union of the parts into one stream. This was accomplished previous to his death, and gave, in 1548, a collected body of 201 Emblems. He must, however, previous to his death, in 1550, have communicated, or have left for communication, *ten* or *eleven* more to the printer Bonhomme, or the publisher Roville, of Lyons ; for the perfect edition of 1551, the title of which is given on p. 29, contains 211 when the work was completed and the count full. We may add that a facsimile reprint of the whole of this edition is the next work to be issued by the Holbein Society.

THE EMBLEMS OF ALCIAT IN THEIR FULL STREAM,  
*Compendiously shown.*

The Emblems of Alciat—and there are many works of great similarity in growth—present an interesting example to the critic respecting the origin, increase, and parallel course of several documents by the same author, which at one time appear without his sanction, then are attempted to be withdrawn, and almost immediately after put forth again nearly as they were at first. Gradually additions are made, sometimes a considerable body of fresh matter is published, and after awhile a general collection of all the preceding parts is established ; and even when the author is dead, writings are produced which have a just claim to be regarded as his. What a number of discrepancies arise in this method of authorship ! Yet it would be going counter to history, to experience, and to absolute knowledge, to contend that such authorship is all vitiated by such discrepancies.

There is, I believe, a similar process that has been followed in several of the books, historical and didactic, of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures ; and it is as false to true philosophy in their case to infer that variations destroy credibility, as it is in Alciat's case to maintain that what appears under his name in 1551, after his death, cannot be his, because he did not himself gather it together



during his life. After-thoughts and additions do not, in reality, destroy either genuineness or authenticity.

The Four Fountains from Alciat have been described, and *three*, from the primary sources, are exhibited by us in this volume in facsimile from the originals. How these Fountains flowed on until they united in one stream we shall indicate in a tabular form, comprising all the mottoes of the Emblems arranged in alphabetical order. The sources whence the mottoes have been taken are three photolithed reproductions of the editions of Steyner, Wechel, and Aldi, of which particulars occur on pages 14-17, 18-20, and 25-27; and the editions where those mottoes are all, or nearly all, collected, we shall briefly set down: they also are three;—1st, by Sebastian Gryphæus, in 1548; 2nd, by Bonhomme, in 1551; and 3rd, by P. P. Tozzius, in 1621.

1°. *The Edition by Sebastian Gryphæus.*

"RELIQVA | D. ANDREAE AL-|CIATI OPERA, QVÆ |  
TYPIS NOSTRIS HA|CTENVS NON FVE|RANT EX-|CVSA. |  
*Quorum catalogum sequens continet pagella.*" (Printer's  
device, a griffin bearing a stone, and winged bull; *motto*,  
"VIRTUTE DVCE, COMITE FORTVNA.") "LVGDVNI APVD  
SEBASTIA|NVM GRYPHIVM. | M. D. XLVIII."

Colophon—"LVGDVNI APVD SEBASTIA-|NVM GRY-  
PHIVM. | M. D. XLVIII."

Folio. Leaves 262, in 1,048 columns, numbered 1—974, unnumbered 74; total, 1,048. Full pages 16.2 c. by 27.5, or 6.37 in. by 10.82.

On columns 949—974 inclusive, are 201 Emblems, bearing the following title:—

"ANDREAE ALCIA|TI EMBLEMATVM | LIBELLVS | AD. D. CONRA-  
DVM PEYTINGERV | AVGVSTANVM PRÆFATIO."

The Emblems have no devices; but in the Table of Contents the Book of Emblems is declared to have been "reviewed and enriched by the Author." These Emblems are exactly the same with those contained in the folio edition of Alciat's works, Bâle, 1547, and the editions appear to have been simultaneous in their issue, and equally authorized by Alciat himself. As in the Venice edition, the trees are inserted, not at the end of the other Emblems, but in the midst of them.



2°. *The Edition of 1551, printed by Bonhomme.*

"EMBLEMATA | D. A. ALCIATI, | denuo ab ipso  
Autore | recognita, ac, quæ desi|derabantur, imagini | bus  
locupletata. | Accesserunt noua aliquot ab | Autore Emble-  
mata suis quoq; | eiconibus infigurata." (Device, Perseus  
and Medusa's head; motto, ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΥ 'Ο ΒΙΟΣ, *Life  
from Labour*.) "LVGDVNĠ MATHI. | BONHOMME. 1551. |  
CVM PRIVILEGIO."

Colophon—"Lugduni, | Excudebat Mathias Bonhomme."

8vo. Sign. A—O in 8s. P 4 = 116 leaves, or 232 pages; numbered 1—226,  
Index in 5 pp. unnumbered, and 1 page blank = 232.

The full pages, including border, measure 16. c. by 10. ; or 6.29 in. by 3.93 ;  
the devices about 6. c. square.

This edition contains 98 emblems more than the Paris edition of 1540, and  
127 more than the Venice edition of 1546. Exclusive of the Preface to Peu-  
tinger, the total number is 211, of which 197 have mottoes, and 14 trees  
titles; to the whole there are stanzas of Latin verse.

We may regard this edition as the standard of by far the greater number of  
the editions which followed; they are arranged like it, and contain the same  
Latin text, except in a few trifling readings.

The Plates have been attributed to the *Little Bernard*; but the borders  
cannot be his, for many bear the monogram P.V., which some explain to  
mean P. Vingles, of Lyons, and others Pierino del Vaga, of Rome, an artist  
of celebrity.

3°. *The Edition by Tozzius, Padua, 1621.*

"ANDREÆ ALCIATI | EMBLEMATA | CVM COMMEN-  
TARIIS | CLAVDII MINOIS I. C. FRANCISCI SANCTII BRO-  
CENSIS, | & Notis, | LAVRENTII PIGNORII PATAVINI. | &c.  
&c." (Printer's device.) "Patauij apud Petrum Paulum  
Tozzium, | Sub Signo S.S. Nominis JESV. 1621."

Colophon—"PatauĠ ex Typographia Laurentii | Pas-  
quati. M. DCXXI."

4to. There are 542 leaves, or 1,084 pages; numbered 1—LXXX and  
1—1003, last page colophon; total, 1,084 pages.

The full pages measure, with marginal notes, 19. c. by 13.5 ; or 7.48 in.  
by 5.31 ; the devices in squares, 8.5 c.

This edition has been named a noble monument of labour, and is the most



complete in every respect. It restores, however, the offensive Emblem which had been banished for seventy years, and for which restoration, says Mazzuchelli, i. p. 366, No. (112), "the Emblems of Alciat were prohibited in Spain until they were amended."

The Emblems thus count 212, but the arrangement coincides nearly with that of the Lyons edition of 1551.

From the six editions thus made use of, there are doubtless in other editions various differences; but these six are amply sufficient to show the growth of Alciat's Emblems and their full development. In the Table which follows, comprising all the Mottoes and Titles of the entire body of those Emblems, there is presented a convenient index; for by the Mottoes and Titles may be ascertained the position of each in by far the larger part of the complete series. A fuller table had been prepared, but one, in reality, of no greater service than the present for reference and comparison.







# THE MOTTOES AND TITLES

## IN THE WHOLE OF ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS,

WITH THE SOURCES WHENCE THEY ARE TAKEN AND THE EDITIONS  
WHERE THEY ARE COLLECTED.

NOTE.—In Steyner's edition the leaves are unnumbered, and can only be referred to by the *Signatures*, as A, A 2, *v* denoting the reverse of the leaf, as Az.

The Roman numeral after each Motto refers to the order of each Emblem in the great majority of the editions after A.D. 1574 ; but the Roman numerals under column Tozzius, 1621, refer to the order in the editions from Padua.

All the Emblems have devices, excepting those marked with † prefixed, and excepting all in the edition 1548.

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
Abies, cci .....	—	—	19v	958	216	ccij
Abstinentia, xxx .....	—	—	—	971	38	xxxi
Adversus naturam peccantes .....	—	—	26v	970	—	lxxx
Aemulatio impar, cxli .....	—	—	37v	972	154	cxlij
Aere quandoque salutem redimen- dam, clij .....	E 3	90	—	960	165	cliij
Albutii ad D. Alciatum suadentis ut de tumultibus Italicis se subducant, et in Gallia profiteatur, cxlij .....	B 5	34	—	953	155	cxliij
Aliquid mali propter vicinum malum, clxv .....	D	62	—	956	179	clxvi
Alius peccat, alius plectitur, clxxiiij..	D 8v	74	—	958	188	clxxv
Amicitia etiam post mortem durans, clix .....	A 6	16	—	951	172	clx
A minimis quoque timendum, clxviii	C 7v	58	—	956	182	clxix



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf. C 3	Page. 48	Leaf. —	Column. 958	Page. 208	Emblem. cxciv
Amor filiorum, cxciiij.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amor virtutis, <i>see</i> 'Αντίρως .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amor virtutis, alium Cupidinem superans, <i>see</i> 'Αντίρως .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amuletum Veneris, lxxvij .....	—	—	17 <sup>v</sup>	958	85	lxxvij
Amygdalus, ccviiij .....	—	—	24	969	224	ccix
'Ανέχου καὶ ἀπέχου, Sustine et abstine, xxxiv .....	—	—	29 <sup>v</sup>	970	41	xxxiv
'Αντίρως, id est, Amor virtutis, cix ..	Ev	86	—	960	119	cx
'Αντίρως, id est, Amor virtutis, alium Cupidinem superans, cx .....	D 6 <sup>v</sup>	76	—	958	120	cxi
Antiquissima quæque commentitia, clxxxij .....	—	(cxv)	6	965	196	clxxxij
Ars naturam adiuuans, xcviij .....	—	—	42	974	107	ic (99)
Auaritia, lxxxiv .....	—	—	36	972	92	lxxxv
Auxilium nunquam deficiens, clxi ...	C 2 <sup>v</sup>	47	—	955	174	clxij
Bonis à diuitibus nihil timendum, xxxij .....	F 2	107	—	962	39	xxxij
Bonis auspiciis incipiendum, cxxvi ...	—	—	14 <sup>v</sup>	967	138	cxxvij
Buxus, ccvij .....	—	—	22	969	222	ccvij
Captius ob gulam, xciiij .....	E 3 <sup>v</sup>	91	—	960	102	xcv
Cauendum à meretricibus, lxxvi .....	—	—	10 <sup>v</sup>	966	84	lxxvi
Concordia, xxxix .....	B 4	31	—	966	46	xxxix
Concordiæ symbolum, xxxviij .....	A 4	10	—	966	45	xxxix
Concordia insuperabilis, xl .....	—	—	11 <sup>v</sup>	966	47	xl
Consilarii Principum, cxlv .....	—	—	28	969	160	cxlvi
Consilio et virtute Chimeram superari, hoc est, fortiores et deceptores, xiiij .....	†F 2 <sup>v</sup>	108	—	963	20	xiiij
Cotonea, ccij .....	—	—	20 <sup>v</sup>	968	218	cciv
Cuculi, lx .....	—	—	12	966	68	lx
Cum laruis non luctandum, cliij .....	C 8 <sup>v</sup>	61	—	956	166	cliij
Cupressus, cxcviij .....	—	—	18	968	213	cxcix
Custodiendas virgines, xxij .....	C 2	46	—	955	28	xxij
De Morte et Amore, cliv .....	D 3 <sup>v</sup>	69	—	957	167	clv
Desidia, lxxx .....	—	—	35	971	88	lxxxi
Desidiam abijciendam, lxxxi .....	A 7 <sup>v</sup>	18	—	972	89	lxxxij
Dicta septem sapientium, clxxxvi ...	—	—	32	971	200	clxxxvij
Diues indoctus, clxxxix .....	E 4	92	—	960	204	clxxxix
Doctorum agnomina, xcvi .....	—	—	—	—	104, 5	xcviij
Doctos doctis obloqui nefas esse, clxxx .....	E 8 <sup>v</sup>	105	—	962	193	clxxx



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
Dolus in suos, l .....	—	—	43	974	58	l
Dulcia quandoque amari fieri, cxi ...	E 4v	95	—	961	121	cxij
Duodecim certamina Hercules, cxxxvii	—	—	15	967	149	cxxxviiij
Ei qui semel sua prodegerit, aliena credi non oportere, liiij .....	E 8v	104	—	962	62	liiij
Eloquentia fortitudine præstantior, clxxx .....	E 6	98	—	961	194	clxxxi
Etiam ferocissimos domari, xxix .....	A 3	8	—	950	36	xxix
Ex arduis perpetuum nomen, cxxxi	B 2v	27	—	953	143	cxxxij
Ex bello pax, clxxvii .....	C 3v	49	—	959	191	clxxviiij
Ex damno alterius, alterius utilitas, cxxxv .....	—	—	8v	965	137	cxxvi
Ex litterarum studiis immortalitatem acquiri, cxxxii .....	Cv	45	—	955	144	cxxxiiij
Ex pace ubertas, clxxviii .....	Bv	23	—	959	192	clxxix
Ἐχθρῶν ἀδωρα δῶρα, In dona hos- tium, clxvii .....	—	119	—	964	181	clxviiij
Facundia difficilis, clxxxi .....	—	—	13v	967	195	clxxxij
Fatuitas, lxxv .....	—	—	42v	974	73	lxxv
Fere simile ex Theocrito, <i>see</i> Dulcia, &c., cxii .....	†E 5	95	—	961	122	cxiiij
Ficta religio, vi .....	—	—	5	965	12	vi
Fidei Symbolum, ix .....	E 6v	100	—	961	15	ix
Firmissima conuelli non posse, xlii	C 8	60	—	956	49	xlij
Fœdera Itatorum, x .....	A 2v	6	—	950	16	x
Fortuna virtutem superans, cxix .....	C	44	—	952	131	cxix
Furor et rabies, lvii .....	—	—	27	970	64	lvij
Garrulitas, lxx .....	—	—	40	973	78	lxx
Gramen, xxvi .....	—	—	—	—	33	xxvi
Gratiæ, clxii .....	—	—	5v	951	175	clxiiij
Gratiam referendam, xxx .....	A 3v	9	—	951	37	xxx
Gula, xc .....	—	—	36v	972	98	xc
Hedera, cciii .....	—	—	21v	968	219	ccv
Ignavi, lxxxiii .....	—	—	13	967	91	lxxxiv
Ilex, ccv .....	—	—	21	968	220	ccvi
Illicitum non sperandum, xlvi .....	A 6v	84	—	959	54	xlvi
Imparilitas, cxxxix .....	—	—	17	968	152	cxxxix
Impossibile, lix .....	E 3	89	—	960	67	lix
Impudentia, lxxviii .....	—	—	—	972	76	lxxviiij
In adulari nescientes, xxxv .....	†F 2v	112	—	960	42	xxxv

F



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Koville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf. Page.	Leaf. Page.	Leaf. Page.	Column Page.	Page. Emblem.	
In adultores, liii	†E 4	93	—	960	61	liij
In amatores meretricum, lxxv	E 4v	33	—	953	83	lxxv
Inanis impetus, clxiv	—	—	44	974	178	clxv
In astrologos, ciii	C 7	57	—	956	113	civ
In aulicos, lxxxvi	—	117	—	964	94	lxxxvij
In auaros, lxxxv	C 6	55	—	972	93	lxxxvi
In auaros, vel quibus melior conditio ab extraneis offertur, lxxxix	A 6	15	—	972	97	xc
In colores, cxvii	—	—	30v	970	128	cxviiij
In Deo lactandum, iiii	B 6	36	—	954	10	liij
In deprehensum, xxi	D 0	64	—	957	27	xxi
In desciscentes, cxi	—	—	8	965	153	cxli
In detractores, clxiii	—	—	16v	958	177	clxiv
In dies meliora, xlv	—	—	33v	971	53	xlvi
In diuites publico male, lxxxviii	—	—	3	964	96	lxxxix
In dona hostium, <i>see</i> 'Εχθρων, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
In eos qui supra vires quicquam au- dent, lviii	Bv	24	—	952	66	lviiij
In eum qui sibi ipsi damnum apparat, lxix	E 5v	96	—	961	72	lxix
In eum qui truculentia suorum per- ierit, clxvi	D 7v	79	—	959	180	clxvij
In facile à virtute desciscentes, lxxxii	C 5	53	—	952	90	lxxxiiij
In fidem uxoriæ, cxc	D 2	65	—	957	205	cxci
In fecunditatem sibi ipsi damnosam, cxcii	B 8v	43	—	953	207	cxciij
In formosam fato præruptam, clv	—	70	—	957	168	clvi
In fraudulentos, xlix	—	—	7	965	57	xlvi
In garrulum et gulosum, xcv	—	—	44v	974	103	xcvi
In illaudata laudantes, cxliii	B 7	40	—	954	135	cxliiij
In iuentam, xcix	—	—	3v	964	108	c
In momentaneam foelicitatem, cxliiii	D 5	72	—	958	136	cxv
In mortem præpoperam, clvi	—	118	—	964	169	clvij
In nothos, cxxxviii	—	—	15v	967	151	cxxxix
In obliuionem patriæ, cxliii	—	115	—	963	125	cxv
In occasionem, cxxi	A 8	20	—	952	133	cxliij
In parasitos, xcii	B 3v	30	—	953	100	xciiij
In Pudoris statuam, cxvii	—	—	4	964	211	cxviiij
In quatuor anni tempora, c	—	—	—	—	109	ci
In receptatores sicariorum, lii	E 6v	99	—	961	60	liij
Insani gladius, clxxv	—	—	14	967	189	clxxvi
In senatum boni Principis, cxliiii	D	63	—	956	157	cxlv
Insignia ducatus Med., <i>see</i> Super insignia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insignia poetarum, clxxxiii	—	113	—	963	197	clxxxix



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	Page.	Leaf.	Column.	Page.	Emblem.
In silentium, <i>see</i> Silentium .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
In simulachrum spei, xliv .....	D 8v	82	—	959	51	xliv
In sordidos, lxxxvii .....	—	—	30	970	95	lxxxix
In statuam Amoris, cxlii .....	E 7v	102	—	962	123	cxiv
In statuam Bacchi, xxv .....	D 4	71	—	957	30	xxv
In studiosum captum Amore, cviii ..	D 6	75	—	958	118	cix
In subitum terrorem, cxxii .....	—	111	—	963	134	cxxiiij
In temerarios, lvi .....	D 3	68	—	973	65	lvi
In victoriam dolo partam, xlviii .....	A 5	13	—	951	56	xlviij
Invidia, lxxi .....	—	—	35v	972	79	lxxi
Inuiolabiles telo Cupidinis, lxxviii ..	B 6	37	—	954	86	lxxviij
In vitam humanam, cli .....	E 7	101	—	961	164	clij
Ira, lxiii .....	—	—	38	972	71	lxiiij
Iusta ultio, clxxii .....	D 7	78	—	959	186	clxxiiij
Iusta vindicta, clxxi .....	B 7v	41	—	954	185	clxxij
Lapsus ubi ? quid feci ? <i>see</i> Πῆ παρὶ- βην, &c. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lasciuia, lxxix .....	—	—	39	973	87	lxxix
Laurus, ccx .....	—	—	19	968	225	ccxi
Litera occidit, spiritus uiuificat, clxxv	—	—	25	969	199	clxxvvi
Luxuria, lxii .....	—	—	34	971	80	lxxij
Luxuriosorum opes, lxxiii .....	—	—	7v	971	81	lxxiiij
Maledicentia, li .....	—	—	†37	972	59	lj
Malè parta malè dilabuntur, cxxviii ..	—	—	9	965	140	cxxix
Malus medica, ccvi .....	—	—	22v	969	221	ccvij
Maturandum, xx .....	C 6v	56	—	956	26	xx
Mediolanum, ii .....	—	—	45v	949	8	ij
Mentem, non formam plus pollere, clxxxviii .....	C 5	52	—	955	203	clxxxix
Morus, ccix .....	—	—	24v	969	223	ccx
Mulieris famam, non formam vul- gatam esse oportere, cxcv .....	F 2	106	—	962	210	cxcvi
Muscam Diis curæ esse, clxxxiv .....	—	114	—	963	198	clxxxv
Mutuum auxilium, clx .....	B 2	26	—	953	173	clxi
Natura, <i>or</i> Vis Naturæ, xcvi .....	—	—	41v	973	106	iic
Nec questionis quidem cede dum, xiii .....	D 3	67	—	957	19	xiiij
Nec verbo nec facto quanquam ceden- dum, xxvii .....	A 7	17	—	952	34	xxviij
Νῆφε, καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπιστεῖν. ἀρετὰ ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν, xvi .....	—	—	28v	969	22	xvi
Nil, <i>or</i> nihil reliqui, cxxvii .....	—	—	43v	974	139	cxxviiij



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	Page.	Leaf.	Column.	Page.	Emblem.
Nobiles et generosi, cxxxvi .....	—	—	12v	967	148	cxxxvij
Non tibi sed Religioni, vii .....	B 7	39	—	954	13	vij
Non vulganda consilia, xii .....	A 4v	12	—	951	18	xij
(Nullius indiga virtus) <i>Emb. Thuilii</i>	—	—	—	—	—	(p. xiiij)
Nunquam procrastinandum, iii .....	—	—	46v	974	9	iiij
Nupta contagioso, cxvii .....	—	—	27v	970	212	cxcvij
Obdurandum adversus urgentia, xxxvi	B 3	28	—	953	43	xxxvi
Obliuio paupertatis parens, lxvi .....	—	—	—	—	74	lxvi
Obnoxia infirmitas, clxix .....	—	—	—	—	183	clxx
Ocni effigies, de iis qui meretricibus donant quod in bonos usus verti debeat, xci .....	A 8v	21	—	952	99	xcij
Omnia mea mecum porto, xxxvii .....	—	—	—	—	44	xxxvij
Optimus avis, cxxxiii .....	†F 3	110	—	963	146	cxxxv
Opulentia tyranni paupertas subiec- torum, cxlvi .....	—	—	—	—	159	cxlvij
Opulenti hæreditas, clviii .....	—	—	45	974	171	clix
Parem delinquentis et suasoris culpam esse, clxxiii .....	C 7v	59	—	956	187	clxxiv
Paruam culinam duobus ganeonibus non sufficere, xciii .....	B 5v	35	—	954	101	xciv
Paupertatem summis ingeniis obesse, ne prouehantur, cxx .....	A 7v	19	—	952	132	cxxi
Pax, clxxvi .....	E	85	—	959	190	clxxvij
Πῇ παρίβην; τί δ' ἐρίξαι; τί μοι δέον οὐκ ἐτελίσθαι, xvii .....	—	—	29	969	23	xvij
(Peutinger, see Præfatio) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philautia, or Φιλαντία, lxix .....	—	—	38v	973	77	lxix
Picea, ccii .....	—	—	20	968	217	ccij
Pietas filiorum in parentes, cxci .....	D 5	73	—	958	209	cxci
Populus alba, ccxi .....	—	—	23	969	226	ccxi
Potentia Amoris, cvi .....	D 8	80	—	958	116	cviij
Potentissimus affectus amor, cv .....	A 4v	11	—	951	115	cvi
(Præfatio ad Chonradum Peutingerum)	†A 2	†4	—	949	†6	†p. ii
Princeps sublitorum incolumitatem procurans, cxliii .....	B 2	25	—	953	156	cxliv
Principis clementia (maledicentia con- trâ) cxlviii .....	—	—	†37	972	161	cxlix
Prudens, sed infacundus; or, magis quam loquax, xix .....	—	—	41	965	25	xix
Prudentes, xviii .....	—	—	6v	965	24	xviii
Prudentes vino abstinent, xxliii .....	C 5v	54	—	965	30	xxliij
Indicidia, xlvii .....	—	—	—	—	55	xlviij



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
Qua Dii vocant eundum, viii .....	D 8v	81	—	959	14	viii
Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos, cii .....	B 4	32	—	953	112	cii
Quercus, cxcix .....	—	—	18v	968	214	cc
Qui alta contemplantur cadere, civ ...	E 2v	88	—	960	114	cv
(Quid excessi ! quid admisi ! quid omisi ! <i>see</i> <i>Πῆ παρίβην</i> , &c.) .....	—	—	(29)	(969)	(23)	(xvii)
Quod non capit Christus, rapit fiscus, cxlvii .....	D 2v	66	—	957	158	cxlviii
Remedia in arduo, mala in prono esse, cxxx .....	E 5v	97	—	961	142	cxxx
Respublica liberata, cl .....	—	—	26	970	163	cl
Reuerentiam in matrimonio requiri, cxci .....	A 5v	14	—	951	206	cxci
Salix, cc .....	—	—	23v	969	215	cci
Salus publica, cxlix .....	—	—	25v	969	162	cl
Sapientia humana stultitia est apud Deum, v .....	—	—	16	967	11	v
Scyphus Nestoris, ci .....	—	—	9v	965	110	cij
Semper præsto esse infortunia, cxxix	C 4v	51	—	955	141	cxxix
Senex puellam amans, cxvi .....	—	—	10	966	127	cxvi
Signa fortium, xxxiii .....	E 2	87	—	960	40	xxxiii
Silentium, <i>or</i> in silentium, xi .....	A 3	7	—	950	17	xi
Sirenes, cxv .....	—	—	4v	964	126	cxvi
(Sobriè viuendum : et non temerè cre- dendum. <i>See</i> <i>Νῆφε καὶ μέμνησ'</i> , &c.) .....	—	—	(28v)	(969)	(22)	(xvi*)
Spes proxima, xliii .....	B 6v	38	—	954	50	xliii
Strenuorum immortale nomen, cxxxv	—	—	11	966	147	cxxxv
Submouendam ignorantiam, clxxxvii	C 3v	50	—	955	202	clxxxvii
Superbia, lxxvii .....	—	—	34v	971	75	lxxvii
Super insignia ducatus Mediolanensis, i	A 2	5	—	949	7	i
Sustine et abstine, <i>see</i> <i>Ἀνέχου καὶ</i> <i>ἀπίχου</i> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tandem, tandem iusticia obtinet, xxviii .....	B 8	42	—	955	35	xxix
Temeritas, lv .....	—	—	39v	973	63	lv
Terminus, clvii .....	—	—	33	971	170	clvii
Tumulus Ioannis Galeacij Vicecomitis primi ducis Mediolanensis, cxxxiii	†F 3	109	—	963	145	cxxxiv
Tumulus meretricis, lxxiv .....	B 3v	29	—	966	82	lxxiv

\* The Motto also reads : "Sobrius esto, et memineris non temerè credere ; hæc sunt membra mentis."



MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Emblem.</i>
Vnum nihil duos plurimum posse, xli	—	116	—	963	48	xli
Vel post mortem formidolosi, clxx ...	—	—	—	—	184	clxxi
Vespertilio, lxi	—	—	—	—	69	lxi
Vespertilio, lxii	—	—	—	—	70	lxij
Vigilantia et Custodia, xv	—	—	31v	971	21	xv
Vino prudentiam augeri, xxiii	—	(cxiii)	40v	973	29	xxiiij
Virtuti, fortuna comes, cxviii ...	B	22	—	952	130	cxix
Vis amoris, cvii	D 7	77	—	958	117	cviiij
Vis Naturæ, <i>see</i> Natura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emblems of Alciatus	No. 104	No. 113	No. 86	No. 201	No. 211	No. 212
Devices, or woodcuts to do.	98	113	84	none	211	212
Preface to Ch. Peutinger, without device	I	I	O	I	I	I
Emblem by Thuilius	—	—	—	—	—	I
Add in some editions	—	2	—	—	—	—





# Photo-lith Fac-simile Reprints

OF

*The Three Earliest Editions of*

## ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS

*Entire ;*

Namely, the AUGSBURG Edition 1531,

the PARIS „ 1534,

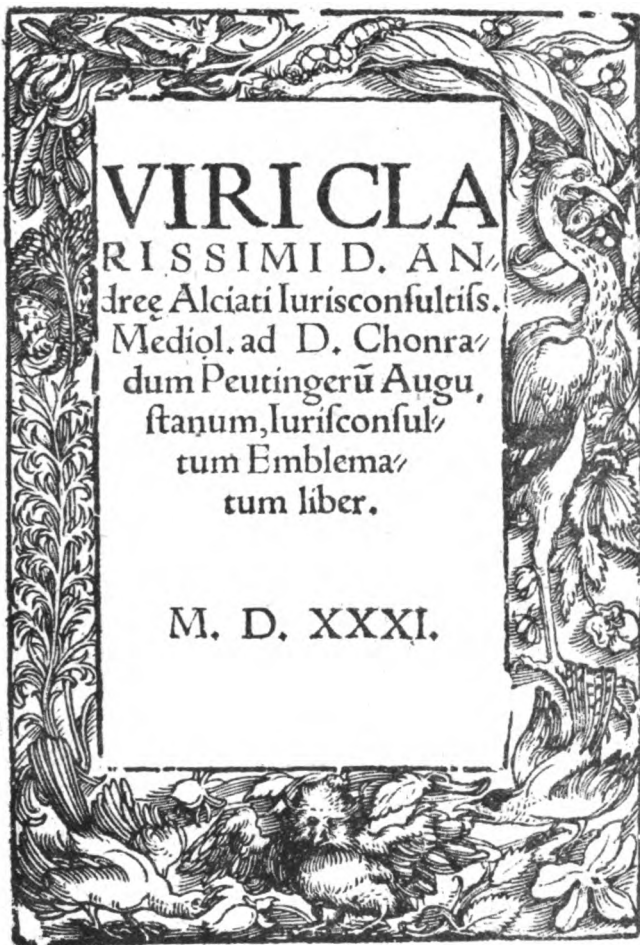
and the VENICE „ 1546.

*With the Titles, &c., of some other Editions  
of the Augsburg and Paris Series.*











## CANDIDO LECTORI S. P.



Aud merito candide lector, nostram  
desiderabis diligentiam, in hijs tabel  
lis quæ huic operi adiectæ sunt, ele  
gantiores namq; picturas, et autho  
ris grauißimi authoritas, et libelli  
dignitas merebantur, quod quidẽ nos fatemur, cupi  
ebamusq; inuentiones has illustriores tibi tradere ita,  
si eas quam artificiosiss; depictas, nate oculos ponere  
mus, nihilq; (quod sciam) ad eam rem nobis defuit.  
Vtrum cum hoc non tantum magni laboris fuerit,  
(quem certe non subterfugimus) sed et maximi sum  
pus, intelligis quicquid huiusmodi erat, id omne  
tibi denuo persolucundum fuisse. Valissimũ itaq; nobis  
uisum est, si notulis quibusdam obiter, rudioribus,  
grauissimi authoris inuentionem significaremus, q  
docti hæc p se colligent, hocq; ipso tibi grati  
ficari uoluimus, si magnas delicias  
paruo tibi compararemus,  
bene uale, nostramq;  
operam boni  
consule.



CLARISSIMI VIRI D. ANDREAE

*Alciati in libellum Emblematum praefatio ad*

*D. Chonradum Peutingerum*

*Augustanum.*

**D**um pueros iuglās, iuvenes dū tessera fallit,  
Detinet & segnes chartula picta uiros.  
Hec nos festiuis emblemata cudiinus horis,  
Artificum illustri signaq; facta manu.  
Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas,  
Et ualeat tacitis scribere quisq; notis.  
At tibi supremus prehosa nomismata Caesar,  
Et ueterum eximias donet habere manus.  
Ipse dabo uan, chartacea munera uates,  
Que Chonrade mei pignus amoris habe.

INSIGNIA DVCATVS MB

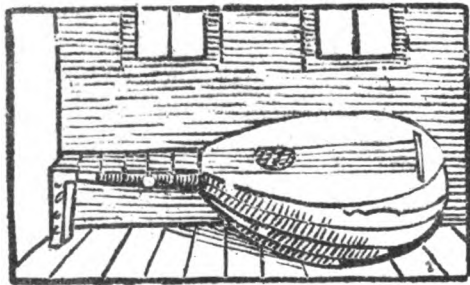
DIOLAN.





Exiliens infans sinuosi è faucibus anguis,  
 Est gentilitijs nobile stemma tuis.  
 Talia Pellæum gessisse nominata regem,  
 Vidimus, hisq; suum concelebrare genus.  
 Dū se Anmone, iatū matrē anguis imagine lufam,  
 Diuini et sobolem seminis esse docet.  
 Ore exit tradidit sic quosdam eniter angues,  
 An quia sic Pallas de capite orta Iouis.

#### FOEDERA ITALORVM.



Hanc cytharam à lembi, que forma halieutica fertur  
 Vendicat et propriam musa latina sibi.  
 Accipe Dux, placeat nostrū hoc tibi tempore munus  
 Quo noua cum socijs foedera inire paras.  
 Difficile est nisi docto homini tot tendere chordas,  
 Vnāq; si fuerit non bene tenta fides.



Raptatæ (q. facile est) perit omnis gratia cœche,  
 Illeq; præcellens cantus ineptus erit.  
 Sic Itali co:unt procures in foedera, concurs,  
 Nil est quod timeas si tibi constet amor.  
 At si aliquis deciscat (ut plerunq; uidemus,  
 In nihilum illa omnis soluitur harmonia.

### IN SILENTIVM.



Cum tacet haud quicquid differt sapientibus amens  
 Stulticia est index linguæq; uoxq; sue.  
 Ergo premat labias dignoq; silentia signet  
 Et sese pharium uertat in Harpocratem.

### ETIAM FEROCISSIMOS DOMARI





Romanū postquā eloquium Cicrone perempto  
 Perdiderat patria pestis acerba sua  
 Inscendit currus victor uinxitq; leones  
 Compulit & durū colla subire iugum  
 Magnanimos cēssisse suis Antonius armis  
 Ambage hac cupiens significare duces.

#### GRATIAM REFERENDAM





*Aërio insignis pietate Ciconia nido  
 Inuestes pullos pignora grata fouet  
 Ta'iaq; expectat sibi munera munus reddi  
 Auxilio hoc quoties mater egebit anus.  
 Nec pia spem soboles fallit, sed fessa parentum  
 Corpora fert humeris præstat et ore cibos.*

# CONCORDIA.



*Cornicum mira inter se concordia uita est  
 Inq; uicem nunquam contaminata fides.  
 Hinc uolucres has sceptrâ gerunt q; scilicet omnes  
 Consensu populi stantq; caduntq; duces  
 Quem si de medio tollas discordia preceps  
 Aduolat & secum regia fata trahit.*



**POTENTISSIMVS**  
*affectus amor.*



*Aspice ut inuictas uires auriga leonis  
Expressus gemma pugio uincat amor  
Vtq; manu hac scuticam teneat hac flectat habenas  
Vtq; sit in pueri plurimus ore decor  
Dura lues procul esto feram qui uincere talem  
Est potis, a nobis temperet an ne manus.*

**NON VVLGANDA CON  
SILIA.**





Limine quod cæco obscura et caligine monstrum,  
 Gnosiæcis clausit Dædalus in latebris.  
 Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia gestat,  
 Semi uiroq; nitent signa superba boue,  
 Nosq; monent debere ducum secreta latere,  
 Consilia auctori cognita texina nocet.

INVICTORIAM DOLO  
 PARTAM

A 5





*Aiacis tumulum ego perlucio uirtus,  
 Hec miſera albentes dilacerata comas.  
 Scilicet hoc reſtabat ad huc ut iudice græco,  
 Vincerer & cauſa ſtet poſtore dolus.*

**REVERENTIAM IN MATRIMO  
 NIO REQ VIRL**





*Cum furit in Venerem pelagise in lütore sistit,  
 Vipera & ab stomacho dira uenena uomit.  
 Murenam q; ciens ingentia sybila tollit,  
 At subito amplexus appetit illa uiri.  
 Maxima debetur thalamo reuerentia, coñtæ,  
 Alternum debet coniugi & obsequium.*

**IN AVAROS, VEL QVIBVS ME-  
 lior conditio ab extraneis offertur.**



*Delphini insidens unda cerula sulcat Arion,  
 Hocq; aures mulcet frenat & ora sono.  
 Quam sit avari hominis, nõ tam mens dira ferari est,  
 Quiq; uiris rapimur, piscibus eripimur*

**MICITIA ETIAM POST MOR-  
 TEM DVANS,**





*Arentem senio, nudam quoq; frondibus ulmum,  
 Complexa est uiridi uitis opaca coma.  
 Agnoscitq; uices natura et grata parenti,  
 Officij reddit mutua iura suo.  
 Exemploq; monet, tales nos querere amicos,  
 Quos neq; disiungat foedere summa dies.*

# **IL LICITVM NON SPERANDVM**





*Spes simul & Nemesis nostris altaribus adiunt,  
Scilicet ut speres non nisi q. liceat.*

**NEC VERBO NEC FACTO**  
*quenquam ledendum*



*Assequitur, Nemesisq. uirum uestigia seruat  
Continet & cubitum, duraq. frena manu  
Ne male quid facias, neue improba uerba loquaris  
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum*



DESIDIAM ABIICIENDAM



*Quisquis iners abeat in chenixe figere sedem  
Nos prohibent Samij dogmata sancti senis  
Surge igitur duroq; manus asuesce labori  
Det tibi dimensos crastina ut hora cibos*

PAUPER TATEM SUMMIS  
*ingenijs obesse ne prouehantur.*





*Dextra tenet lapidem, manus altera sustinet alas.  
 Ut me pluma leuat, sic graue mergit onus  
 Ingenio poteram superas uolitare per arces  
 Me nisi paupertas inuida deprimeret.*

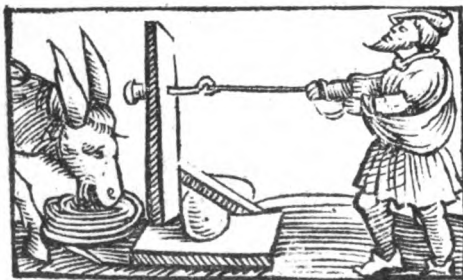
#### IN OCCASIONEM





Lyſippi hoc opus eſt, Sycion cui patria, tu quis?  
 Cuncta domans capiti temporis articulus  
 Cur pinnis ſtas, uſq; rector, talaria plantis  
 Cur retines? paſſim me leuis aura rapit  
 In dextra eſt tenuis dic unde nouacula? acutum  
 Omni acie hoc ſignum me magis eſſe docet  
 Cur in fronte coma occurrens ut preſendar, at heus tu  
 Dic cur pars calua eſt poſterior capitis  
 Me ſemel alipedem ſi quis permittat abire.  
 Ne poſſon appreſſo crine deinde rapi  
 Tali opifex nos arte tui cauſa edidit hoſpes  
 Vig; omnes moneã per gula aperta tenet

OCNI EFFIGIES DE HIS QVI  
 meretricibus donat, q; in bonos uſus  
 uerti debeat.





*Impiger haud cessat funem contexere sparto  
 Humidaq; artifice iungere fila manu  
 Sed quantum multis uix torquet strenuus horis,  
 Protinus ignaui uentris asella uorat.  
 Fœmina iners animal, facili congesta marito;  
 Lucra rapit mundum prodigit inq; suum.*

VIRTVTI FORTVNA COMES.



*Anguibus implicitis geminis caduceus alis,  
 Inter Amaltheæ cornua rectus adest.*

B



*Pollentes sic mente uiros, fundiq; peritos,  
Indicat, ut rerum copia multa beet.*  
**EX PACE VBERTAS.**



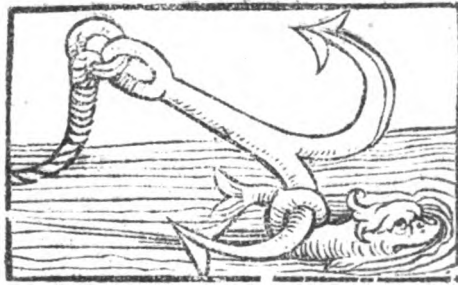
*Grandibus ex spicis tenues contraxe corollas,  
Quas arcu alterno palmitis uitis eat.*  
*His compta Alcyones tranquilli in marmoris unda  
Nidificant pullos inuolucresq; fouent.*  
*Lætus erit Cereri Baccho quoq; ferulis annus,  
Æquorei si rex alitis instar erit.*  
**IN EOS QVI SV PRA VIRES**  
*quicquam audent.*





Dum dormit, dulci recreat dum corpora somno,  
 Sub picca & clauam cæteraq; arma tenet.  
 Alcycen pygmea manus prosternere letho,  
 Posse putat, uires non bene docta suas.  
 Excitus ipse uelut pulices, sic proterit hostem,  
 Et seu implicitum pelle leonis agit.

PRINCEPS SVBDITORVM IN:  
 columbatem procurans.



Titanij quoties conturbant æquora fratres  
 Tum miseros nautas anchora iacta iuuat.  
 Hanc pius erga homines Delphin complectitur imis  
 Tutus ut possit figier illa uadis.  
 Quam decet hæc memores gestare insignia reges,  
 Anchora q; nautis, se populo esse suo.

MYTVVM AVXILIVM

B 3





Loripedem sublatū humeris fert lumine captus  
 Et socij hæc oculis munera retribuit  
 Quo caret alteruter, concors sic præstat uterq;  
 Mutuat hic oculos, mutuat ille pedes.  
**EX ARDVIS PERPETVUM NOMĒ.**





Crediderat platani ramis sua pignora passer,  
 Et bene in sæuo uisa dracone forent.  
 Glutijt hic pullos omnes miserūq; parentem  
 Saxeus, et tali dignus obire nece  
 Hæc nisi mentitur chalcas monumenta laboris  
 Sunt longi, cuius fama percussis eat

OBDVRANDVM ADVER=  
 susurgentia.



Nuttur in pondus palma et consurgit in arcū  
 Quo magis et premitur hoc mage tollit onus.  
 Fert et odoratis bellaria dulcia glandes,  
 Quis mensas inter primus habetur honos.

B 3



Ipse & reptans ramis has collige, mentis  
 Qui constantis erit, premia digna feret.  
 TVMVLVS MERETRICIS.



Quis tumulus? cuius urna? Ephyræ est Laidos, &  
 Erubuit tantum perdere parca decus? (non  
 Nulla fuit tum forma illam iam carpsérat ætas,  
 Iam speculum Veneri cauta dicar. at anus.  
 Quid scilicet sibi uult Aries quem parte leena  
 Vnguibus apprensus posteriore tenet?  
 Non aliter captos q. & ipsa teneret amantes,  
 Vir gregis est aries cluue tenetur amans.  
 IN PARASITOS.





Quos tibi donamus fluuiatiles accipe cinctos,  
 Munera conueniunt moribus ista tuis.  
 His oculi uigiles, & forfice plurimus ordo  
 Chelarum armatus, maximaq; alius adest.  
 Sic tibi propensus stat pingui ab domino uenter,  
 Pernicesq; pedes, spiculaq; apta pedi.  
 Cum uagus in tristijs, mensq; sedilibus erras,  
 Inq; alios mordax scommata salsa iacis.

### CONCORDIA



In bellum ciuile duces cum Roma pararet,  
 Viribus & caderet Matia terra suis.  
 Mos fuit in partes turmis cocumbus hasdant,  
 Coniunctas dextras mutua dona dare,  
 Fœderis hæc species, id habet concordia signum,  
 Vt quos iungit amor iungat & ipsa manus.

QVÆ SVPR A NOS NI=  
 hit ad nos.





*Caucasus eternū pendens in rupe Prometheus  
 Dirripitur sacri præpetis ungue iccus  
 Et nollet fœcisse hominem, figulosq; posus  
 Accensa rapto damnat ab igne facem  
 Roduntur uarijs prudentum pectora curis  
 Qui cœli affectant scire deumq; uices*

**IN AMATORES MERE-  
 tricum.**





*Villosa indutus piscator tegmina caprae  
Addidit ut capiti cornua bina suo.*

**Fallit amatorem stans summo in livore Sargum**

*In laqueos simi quem gregis ardor agit*

**Capra refert scortum similis fit Sargus amanti**

*Qui miser obsceno captus amore perit*

**ALBVTII ADD. ALCIATVM,**

*suadens, ut de tumultibus Italicis se sub  
ducat, & in Gallia pro-*

*ficatur.*



**B** **f**



*Que dedit hos fructus arbor cœlo aduena nostro,  
 Venit ab eo perfidis axe prius.  
 Translatu facta est melior que noxia quondam,  
 In patria, hic nobis dulcia poma gerit,  
 Fere folium lingue, fert poma similima cordi,  
 Alciate hinc uitam degere disce tuam.  
 Tu proci! a patria in pretio es maiore futurus,  
 Multum corde sapis, nec minus ore uales.*  
**PARVAM CVLINAM DVOBVS**  
*ganconibus non sufficere*



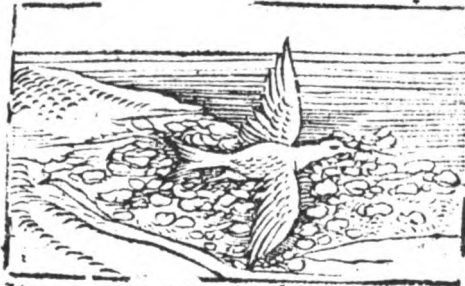
*In modicis nuni est quod quis lucretur, & unum  
 Arbustum geminos non alit Erythacos,  
 In tenui spes nulla lucri est, unoq; residunt  
 Arbusto geminae non bene succidulae.*



IN DEO LAETANDVM



*Aspice ut egregium puerum Iouis alite pictor  
Fecerit Iliacum summa per astra uchi.  
Quis ne Iouem tactum puerili credat amore?  
Dic hæc Meonius finxerit unde senex.  
Consilium mens atq; dei cui gaudia præstant,  
Credetur is summo raptus adesse Iouis.  
INVIOLABILES TELO Cupidinis*

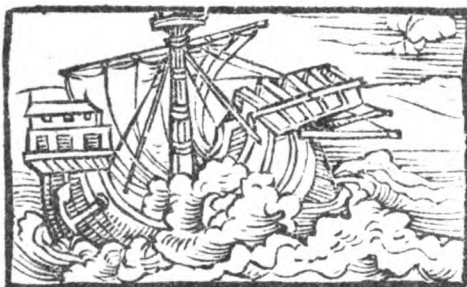


*Ne circæ te vincat amor, neu fœmina mentem  
Dirripiat magicis artibus ulla tuam*



Bacchica quis præsto tibi motacilla paratur,  
 Quam quadri radiam circuli in orbe loces.  
 Ore crucem et cauda, et geminis ut complicit alis.  
 Tale amuletum carminis omnis erit.  
 Dicitur hoc Veneris signo Pegasus Iason,  
 Phasiacis ledi non potuisse dolis.

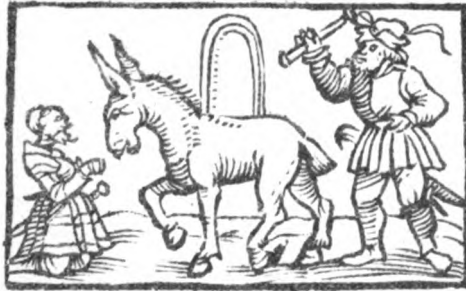
### SPES PROXIMA:



Innumeris agitur respub. nostra procellis,  
 Et spes uentura sola salutis adest.  
 Non secus ac nauis medio circum equore uenti,  
 Quam rapiunt, salsis iamq. fuscit aquis.  
 Quod si Helenæ adueniant lucæa sidera fratres,  
 Amissos animos spes bona restituit.



## NON TIBI SED RELIGIONI



*Isidis effigiem tardus gestabat asellus,  
Pando uerenda dorso habens mysteria.  
Obuius ergo deam quisquis reuerenter adorat,  
Piasq; genibus concipit flexis preces.  
Ast asinus tantum præstari credit honorem,  
Sibi, & intumescit admodum superbiens.  
Donec cum flagris compescens dixit agaso,  
Non es deus tu aselle, sed deum uchiis.*

IN ILLA VDATA LAV  
DANTES.





Ingentes Galatum semerini milite turmas,  
 Spem præter trepidus fuderat Antiochus.  
 Lucarum cum seua boum uis, ira proboscis,  
 Tum primum hostiles corripuisset equos.  
 Ergo trophea locans Elephantis imagine pinxit,  
 Insuper *¶* socijs occideramus ait  
 Bellua seruasset ni nos foedissima barrus,  
 At superasse iuuat, sic superasse pudet.

IVSTA VINDICTA.

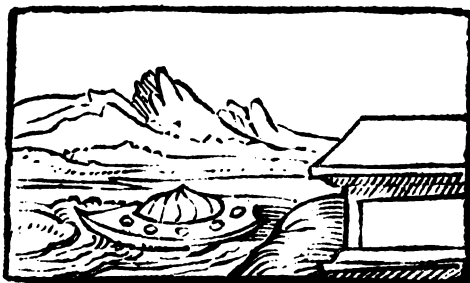




Dum refydet cyclops sinuosi in faucibus antri,  
 Hæc secum teneras concinit inter oues.  
 Pascite uos herbas, socijs ego pascar Achivjs  
 Postremumq; utin u sacra nostra ferent  
 Audijt hæc Ithacius Cyclopaq; lumine cassum  
 Redd. d. t. en pœnas ut suus author habet.

TANDEM TANDEM IUSTICIA  
 OBTINET.





*Aeacide Hectorco perfusum sanguine scutum,  
 Quod Graecorum Ithaco concio iniqua dedit.  
 Iustior arripuit Neptunus in aequora iactum,  
 Naufragio ut dominum posset adire suum.  
 Littoreo Aiacis tumulo namq; intulit unda,  
 Quae boat, & tali uoce sepulchra ferit.  
 Vicisti Thelamoniade tu dignior armis,  
 Affectus fas est cedere iusticiae.*

**IN FERTILITATEM SIBI IPSI  
 DAMNOSAM.**





*Ludibrium pueris lapides iacentibus hoc me,  
 In triuio posuit rustica cura nucem.  
 Que laceris ramis perstrictoq; ardua libro;  
 Certatini fundis per latus omne petor.  
 Quid sterili posset contingere turpius? eheu,  
 In scelix fructus in mea damna fero.*

**FORTVNA VIRTVTEM**  
*superans.*



*Cæsaro postquàm superatus milite uidit,  
 Ciuili undantem sanguine pharsaliam.*



*Iam iam stricturus moribunda in pectora ferrū.  
 Audaci hos Brutus protulit ore sonos.  
 Infœlix uirtus & solis prouida uerbis,  
 Fortunam in rebus cur sequeris dominam ?*

**EX LITERARVM STVDIIIS**  
*immortalitatem acquiri.*



*Neptuni tubicen, cuius pars ultima coetum,  
 Aequareum facies indicat esse deum.  
 Serpentis medio Triton comprehenditur orbe  
 Qui caudam inserto mordicus ore tenet.  
 Fama uiros animo insignes præclaraq; gesta  
 Prosequitur, toto mandat & orbe legi.*



CUSTODIENDAS VIR-  
gines.



Vera hæc effigies immptæ est Palladis, eius  
 Hic Draco, qui dominæ constitit ante pedes.  
 Cur diuæ Cemes hoc animal? custodia rerum  
 Huic data, sic lucos, sacraq; templa colit,  
 Immptas opus est cura asseruare puellas,  
 Peruigili laqueis undiq; tendit amor.



**AUXILIUM NVNQVAM**  
*deficiens.*



*Bina pericla unis effugi sedulus armis,  
Cum premeretq; solo, cum premeretq; salo.  
Incolumem ex acie clypeus me præsunt, idem,  
Naufragum apprensus litora adusq; tulit.*



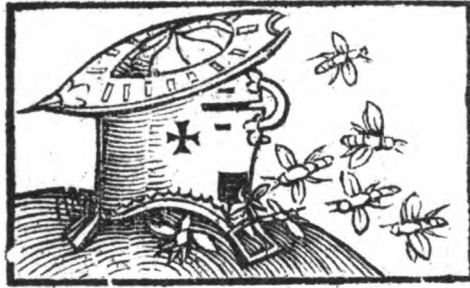
## AMOR FILIORVM.



*Ante diem uernam boreali cana palumbes,  
 Frigore nudificat, præcoqua & oua fouet.  
 Mollius & pulli ut taceant sibi uellat alas,  
 Quis nuda hyberno deficit ipsa gelu.  
 Ecquid Colchi pudet, uel te Progne improba mortē?  
 Cum uolueris propriæ prolis amore subit?*



## EX BELLO PAX



*En gales intrepidus quam miles gesserat, et que  
Sæpius hostili sparsa cruore fuit.  
Parta pace apibus tenuis concessit in usum,  
Abieci atq; fauos gratisq; melle gerit.  
Arma procul iaceant, fas sit tamen sumere bellis,  
Quin aliter pacis non potes arte frui.*

SVBMOVENDAM IG-  
norantiam.





Quod monstrum id? sibi inx est, cur candida uirginis  
 Et uolucrum pennas, crura leonis habet? (ora,  
 Hanc faciem assumpsit rerum ignorantia, tanti  
 Scilicet est triplex causa, et origo mali.  
 Sunt quos ingenuū leue, sunt quos blanda uoluptas,  
 Sunt et quos faciunt corda superbi rudes.  
 At quibus est notum quid Delphici littera possit,  
 Precipitis monstri guttura dira secant.  
 Naq; uir ipse, bipesq; tripesq;, et quadrupes idē est  
 Primaq; prudentis laurea nosse uirum.



SEMPER PRAESTO ESSE  
*in fortuna.*



Ludebant parili tres olim ætate puellæ  
Sortibus, ad stygias quæ prior iret aquas.  
Ast cui iactato male cesserat alea talo,  
Ridebat fortis cæca puella sue.  
Cum subito ista caput labente est mortua tecto,  
Solvit et audacis debita fata ioci.  
Rebus in adversis mala fors non fallitur, ast in  
Fausis, nec precibus nec locus est manui.



MENTEM NON FORMAM  
*plus pollere.*

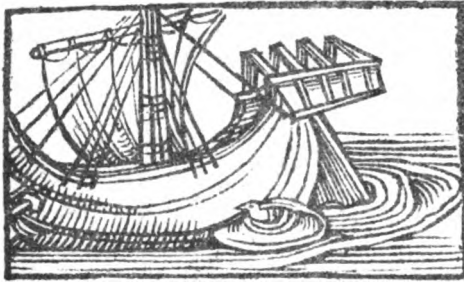


*Ingressa uulpes in Choragi pergulam,  
Fabre expositum inuenit humanum caput.  
Sic eleganter fabricatum, ut spiritus  
solum decisset, cæteris uiuisceret,  
Id illa cum sumpsisset in manus ait,  
Hoc quale caput est, sed cerebrum non habet.*

IN FACILE A VIRTUTE  
*deciscentes*

C 5





*Parua uelut limax remora sprcto impeti uenti,  
Remorantq; ratem sistere sola potest.  
Sic qui osdam ingenio & uirtute ad sydera uectos,  
D' tnet in medio tramite causa leuis.  
Anxia lis ueluti est, uel qui meretricius ardor,  
Egregijs iuuenes seuocat à studijs.*

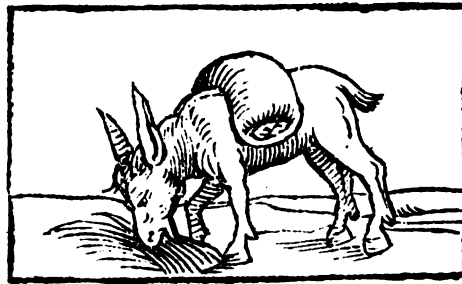
PRVDENTES VINO AB-  
STINENT.





*Quid me uexatis rami? sum Palladis arbor,  
Auferte hinc botros, uirgo fugit bromum.*

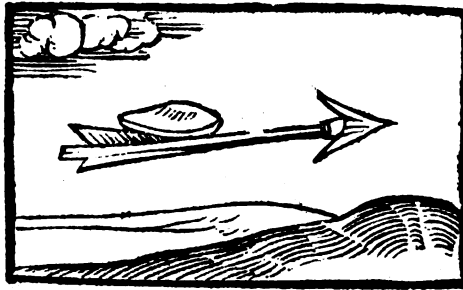
IN AVAROS.





Septitius populos inter ditissimus omnes,  
 Arua senex nullus quo magis ampla tenet.  
 Defraudans geniumq; suum, mensasq; paratas  
 Nil præter betas, duraq; rapa uorat  
 Cui similem dicā hunc, inopem quem copia reddit?  
 An ne asino sic est instar hic eius habet.  
 Namq; asinus dorso preciosa obsonia gestat,  
 Seq; rubo aut dura carice pauper alit.

#### MATVRANDVM





*Maturare iubent propere et cunctarier omnes  
 Ne nimium præceptis neu mora longa moris  
 Hoc tibi declaret connexum echneide te: tum  
 Hæc tarda est, uolitant spicula missa manu.*

# IN ASTROLOGOS.



*Icare per superos qui raptus & æra donec  
 In mare præcipitem cæra liquata daret.  
 Nunc te cæra eadem feruensq; resuscitat ignis,  
 Exemplo ut doceas dogmata certa tuo.  
 Astrologus caueat quicquam prædicere præceptis,  
 Nam cadet impostor dum super æstra uolabit.*



A MINIMIS QVIVQVE  
*timendum.*



Bella gerit scarabæus & hostem prouocat ultro,  
Robore & inferior consilio superat.  
Nam plumis aquile clam se neq; cognitus abdit,  
Hostilem ut nidum summi per astra petat.  
Quaq; confodiens prohibet spem crescere prolis,  
Hocq; modo illatum dedecus ultus abit.

PAREM DELINQVENTIS ET  
*suasoris culpam esse.*





*Præconem linuo perflantem classica uictrix,  
 Captiuum in tetro carcere turma tenet.  
 Quis ille excusat, q. nec sit strenuus armis,  
 Vilius aut seuo leferit ense laus.  
 Hinc illi quin ipse magis timidiſſime peccas,  
 Qui clangore alios æris in arma cies.*

**FIRMISSIMA CONVELLI**  
*non poſſe.*





*Oceani quamvis fluctus pater excitet omnes;  
 Danubiumq; omnem barbare Turca bibas,  
 Non tu irrumperes perfracto limite Caesar,  
 Dum Charolus populis bellica signa dabit.  
 Sic sacrae quercus firmis radicibus adstant.  
 Sicca licent venti concutiant folia.*

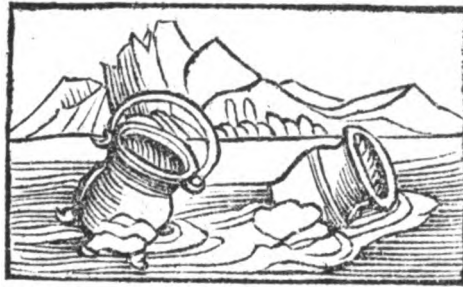
**CUM LARVIS NON LVCTAN-**  
**DVM.**



*Acacide moriens percussu cuspidis Hector,  
 Qui toties hosteis uicerat ante suos.  
 Comprimere haud potuit uocem insultantibus illis;  
 Dum curru et pedibus necare uincla parant.  
 Disfrabite ut libitum est sic cassi luce leonis,  
 Conuellunt barbam uel timidi lepores.*



ALIQUID MALI PROPTER  
*vicinum malum.*



Raptabat torrens ollas quarum una metallo;  
Altera erat figuli terrea facta manu.  
Hanc igitur rogat illa, uelit sibi proxima ferri,  
Iuncta ut præcípites utraq; sistat aquas.  
Cui lutea haud nobis tua sunt commercia curæ,  
Ne mihi proximitas hæc mala multa ferat.  
Nam seu te nobis seu nos tibi conferat unda,  
Ipsa ego te fragilis sospit sola terrar'.

IN SENATVM BONI  
PRINCIPIS.

D





Effigies manibus trunca ante altaria Diium.  
 Hic resident, quarum lumine capta prior.  
 Signa potestatis summi & sanctiq; senatus,  
 Thebanis fuerant ista, epta uiris.  
 Cur resident? quia mente graues decet esse quieta,  
 Iuridicos animo ne uariare leui.  
 Cur sine sunt manibus? capiant ne xenia, nec se  
 Pollicitis flecti muneribus ue sinant.  
 Cæcus at est princeps, q. solis auribus, absq;  
 Affectu constans iussa senatus agit.

IN DEPRENSVM.





*Lam dudum quacunq; fugis te persequor at nunc  
Cassibus in nostris demiq; captus ades.  
Amplius haud poteris uires eludere nostras,  
Ficu! no anguillam struximus in folio.*

**IN FIDEM V XORIAM.**



*Ecce puella uiro quae dextra iungitur, ecce  
V sedet ? ut canilus lusitat ante pedes.*

**D 2**



Hæc fidei est species Veneris quæ si educat ardor,  
 Malorum in læus non male ramus erit.  
 Poma etenim Veneris sunt, sic echeneida uicit,  
 Hippomanes, petijt sic Galathea uirum.

Q VOD NON CAPIT CHRISTVS  
 rapit fiscus.



Exprimit humentes quas iam madefecerat ante,  
 Spongiolas nostri principis arcta manus.  
 Prouehit ad summum fures quos deinde coercet,  
 Vertat ut in fiscum quæ male parata suum.



NEC QVESTIONI  
*quidem cedendum.*



Cecropia effictam quam cernis in arce leenam,  
Harmodij an nescis hospes, amica fuit ?  
Sic animum placuit monstrare uiraginis arcem,  
More ferre, nomen uel quia tale fuit.  
Quod fidibus contorta suo non prodidit ullum,  
Indicio, & linguam reddidit Iphicrates.

IN TEMERARIOS





Aspicis aurigam currus phætoni paterni,  
 Inguinomos ausum flectere solis equos.  
 Maxima qui postquam terris incendia sparsit,  
 Est temere in fesso lapsus ab axe miser.  
 Sic plerique rotis fortunæ ad sidera Reges,  
 Euecti ambitio quos iuuenilis agit.  
 Post magnam humani generis clademq; suamq;  
 Cunctorum poenas deniq; dant scelerum.

#### DE MORTE ET AMORE





Errabat socio mors iuncta cupidine secum,  
 Mors pharetras paruos tela gerebat amor.  
 Diuertere simul, simul una et nocte cubarunt,  
 Cecus amor, mors hoc tempore caeca fuit.  
 Alter. n. alterius, male prouida spicula sumpsit,  
 Mors aurata, tenet ossa tela puer.  
 Debuit inde senex qui nunc acheronticus esse,  
 Ecce amat et capiti florea ferta parat.  
 Ast ego mutato quia amor me perculit arcu,  
 Deficio iniiciunt et mihi fata manu.  
 Parce puer, mors signa tenens uictricia parce,  
 Fac ego amem subeat fac Acheronta senex

IN STATVAM BACCHI.



Bacche pater quis te mortali lumine uenit,  
 Et docta effinxit hinc tua membra manu.  
 Praxiteles, qui me rapientem Gnossida uidit  
 Atq; illo pinxit tempore qualis eram.



Cur iuuenis tener aq; etiam lanugine uernat,  
Barba quæcas Pylum cum superare senem.  
Muneribus quandoq; meis si parcere disces,  
Iunior & forti pectore semper eris.  
Tympana non manibus capiti non cornua defunt,  
Quos nisi dementis talia signa decent.  
Hoc doceo, nostro quod abusus munere sumit,  
Cornua & insauus mollia fistra quatit.  
Quid uult ille color membris penè igneus omen,  
Absit, an humanis ureris ipse focis?  
Cum Semeles de uètre parens me fulmine traxit,  
Igniuomo infectum puluere mersit aquis.  
Hinc sapit, hinc liquidis qui nos bene diluit undis,  
Qui non ardenti torret ab igne iecur.  
Sed nunc me doceas, qui uis miscerier? & qua  
Te sanus tutum prendere lege que at?  
Quadrantem addat aque calicem sumpsisse falerni  
Qui cupit, hoc sumi pocula more iuuat.  
Stes citra hæminas, nam qui procedere tendit  
Vltra, alacer, sed mox ebrius inde furit.  
Res dura hec nimium, sunt pendula guttura dulce  
Tu fluis, heu facile commoda nulla cadunt.



IN MOMENTANEAM  
*felicitatem.*



Aerian propter creuisse cucurbita pinum  
Dicitur, & grandi luxuriasse coma  
Cum ramos complexa, ipsumq; egressa cacumen  
Se prestare alijs credidit arboribus.  
Cui pinus, nimium brevis est hæc gloria, nam te  
Protinus adueniet, quæ male perdat hyems.

PIETAS FILIORVM IN  
*parentes.*

D 4





*Per melios hostis patrie cum foret ab igne,  
 Aeneas humeris dulce parentis onus.  
 Parcitur dicebat, uobis fene adorea raptis  
 Nulla erit, erepto sed patre summa mebi.*

**ALIVS PECCAT ALIVS  
 plectitur.**





*Arripit ut lapidem catulus morsuq; fatigat,  
Nec percussori mutua damna facit.  
Sic pleriq; sinunt ueros elabier hostis,  
Et quos nulla grauat noxia dente petunt.*

**IN STUDIO SV CA-**  
*ptum amore,*





*Immer,us studijs dicundo et iure peritus  
Et maximus libellio.*

*Heliodoran amat, quantum nec Thracius unquam,  
Princeps sororis pellicem.*

*Pallada cur alio superasti iudice cyprum  
Num stat sub ida est uincere?*

**ΑΝΤΕΡΩΣ ΑΜΟΡ VIRTΥ**  
*tis alium cupidinem superans.*



*Aligerum aligeroq; inimicum pinxit amori  
Arcu arcum atq; ignes igne domans Nemesis  
Vt quæ alijs fecit patiat, at hic puer olim,  
Intrepidus gestans tela miser lachrymat.  
Ter spuit inq; sinus imos (res mira) crematur,  
Igne ignis furias odit amoris amor.*



VIS AMORIS



*Aligerum fulmen fregit deus aliger, igne  
Dum demonstrat uti est fortior ignis amor.*

IVSTA VLTIO.





*Raptabat uolucres captum pede coruus in auras,  
 Scorpion, audaci premia parta gule.  
 Ast ille infuso sensim per membra ueneno,  
 Rapto rem in stygias compulit ultor aquas.  
 Oris res digna, alijs qui fata parabat,  
 Ipse perit, proprijs sucubuitq; dolis.*

IN EVM QVI TRVCVLENTIA  
*suorum perierit.*





**Delphinum inuitum me in littora compulit æstus,  
 Exemplum infido quanta pericla mari.  
 Nam si nec proprijs Neptunus parcat alumnis,  
 Quis tuos homines, nauibus esse putet?**

**POTENTIA AMORIS.**



**Nudus amor uidet ut ridet placidumq; tuetur?  
 Nec faculas nec quæ cornua slectæ habet.  
 Altera sed manuum flores gerit altera piscem,  
 Scilicet & terræ iura dat atq; mari.**



QVA DII VOCANT EVNDVM.



In triuio mons est lapidum supereminet illi,  
 Trunca dei effigies pectore facta tenus,  
 Mercurij est igitur tumulus, suspende uiator,  
 Serta deo, rectum qui tibi monstrat iter.  
 Omnes in triuio sumus, atq; hoc tramite uitæ,  
 Fallimur ostendat ni deus ipse uiam.

IN SIMVLACHRVM SPEI.





Que dea tam leto suspectans sidera uultu?  
 Cuius penniculis reddita imago fuit.  
 Elpidij fecere manus, ego nominor illa,  
 Que miseris promptam spes bona, prestat op̃.  
 Cur uiridis tibi Palla? quod omnia me duce uernem.  
 Quid manibus mortis tela refracta geris.  
 Quod uiuos sperare decet, præcido sepultis,  
 Cur in dolioli tegmine pigra sedes.  
 Sola domi mansi uolitantibus undiq; noxis,  
 Ascrei ut docuit musa uerenda senis.  
 Que tibi adest uolucris? cornix fidisumus oscen,  
 Est bene cum nequeas dicere dicit erit.  
 Qui comites? bonus euentus, præcepsue cupido,  
 Qui præcunt, iugilum somnia uana uocant.  
 Que tibi iuncta astat, sce'erū Rhamnusia uindex,  
 scilicet ut speres nil nisi q̃ liceat.

P A X



E



*Turrigeris humeris, dentis quoq; barrius eburni,*  
*Qui superare ferox Martia bella solet.*  
*Supposuit nunc colla iugo stimulisq; subactus,*  
*Casareos currus ad pia templa uehit.*  
*Vel fera cognoscit concordēs undiq; gentes,*  
*Proiectisq; armis munia pacis obit.*

ANTEPQ̃E .I. AMOR  
 uirtutis.



*Dic ubi sunt incurui arcus? ubi tela cupido?*  
*Mollia quās iuuenam figere corda soles.*  
*Fax ubi tristis? ubi pennæ? tres unde corollas,*  
*Fert manus? unde aliam tempora cincta gerunt,*  
*Haud mihi vulgari est hospes cū Cypride quicquā*  
*Vlla uoluptas nos neq; forma tulit.*  
*Sed puris hominum succendo mentibus ignes,*  
*Discipline animos astraq; ad alta traho.*  
*Quatuor eq; ipsa texo uirtute corollas,*  
*Quarum quæ sophiæ est tempora prima tegit.*



## SIGNA FORTIVM.



*Que te causa mouet uolucris saturnia magni,  
 Vt tumulto infideas ardua Aristomenis?  
 Hoc moneo quantum inter aues ego robore presto,  
 Tantum semi deos inter Aristomenes.  
 Infideant timide timidorum busta columbe,  
 Nos aquile intrepidis signa benigna damus.*



QVI ALTA CONTEMPLAN  
tur cadere.



*Dum Turdos uisco, pedica dum fallit Alaudas,  
Et iactam alnuolam figit harundo gruem.  
Dipsada non prudens auceps pede perculit ultrix,  
Illa mali emissum uirus ab ore iacit.  
Sic obit extento qui sydera respicit arcu,  
Securus fan q iacit ante pedes.*



IMPOSSIBILE.



*Abluis Aethiopem quid frustra? ah desine, noctis  
illustrare nigrae nemo potest tenebras.*

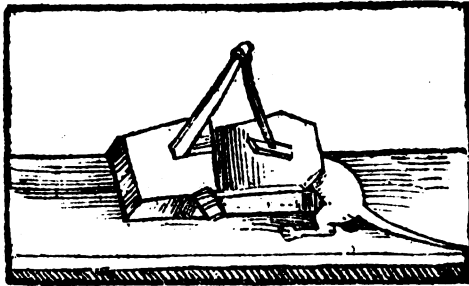
AERE QVANDOQVE SALV  
tem redimendam.





Et pedibus segnis, tumida et propendulus aluo,  
 Hac tamen insidias effugit arte fiber.  
 Mordicus ipse sibi medicata uirilia uellit,  
 Atque abiicit se se gnarus ob illa peti,  
 Huius ab exemplo disces non parcere rebus,  
 Et uitam ut redimas hostibus era dare.

# CAPTIVVS OBQVLAM.



Regnator poenus, et mense corrofor herilis,  
 Ostrea mus summis uidit biulca labris.  
 Quis teneram opponēs barbam falsa ossa momordit  
 Illa recluserunt tacta repente domum.  
 Depransum et tetro tenuerunt carcere furem,  
 Se met in obscurum qui dederat tumultum.



DIVES INDOCTVS.



*Tranat aquas refidens precioso in uellere phrixus,  
Et flauam impaudius per mare scandit ouem.  
Ecquid id est? uir sensu hebeti, sed diuite gaza,  
Coniugis aut serui quem regit arbitrium.*

IN ADVLATORES.

*De Chameleonte uide Plin. natur. histor.  
libro. VIII. Cap. XXXIII.*



Semper hiat, semper tenuem qua uescitur aurum,  
 Reciprocatur chameleon.  
 Et mutat faciem uarios sumitq; colores,  
 Præter rubrum uel candidum.  
 Sic & adulator populari uescitur aura,  
 Hiansq; cuncta deuorat.  
 Et solum mores imitatur principis atros.  
 Albi & pudici nescius.

DVLCIA QUANDO  
 que amara fieri.





*Matre procul lieta paulum secesserat infans,  
Lydius, hunc diræ sed rapuistis apes.  
Venerat hic ad uos placidas ratus esse uolucres,  
Cum nec ita imitæ uipera seua foret.  
Que datis ab dulci stimulos pro munere mellis,  
Proh dolor, heu sine se gratia nulla datur.*

**AD IDEM.**

*Alueolis dum mella legit, percussit amorem.  
Furacem mala apes, et summis spicula liquit,  
In digitis, tunido gemit at puer ungue  
Et quatit errabundus humû, Veneriq; dolorem,  
Indicat et grauitè quæritur, qd' apicula parum  
Ipsa inferre animal tam noxia uulnera possit.  
Cui ridens Venus, hanc imitæris tu quoq; dixit  
Nate feram, qui das tot noxia uulnera paruus.*

**E r**



IN EVM Q VI SIBI IPSI  
danniū apparat.



*Capra lupum non sponte meo nunc ubere lacto,  
Quod male pastoris provida cura iubet.  
Creuerit ille simul, mea nec post ubera pascet,  
Improbitas nullo flectitur obsequio.*

REMEDIA IN ARDVO MALA.  
*in prono esse.*





*Aetherijs postquā deiecit sedibus Aten,  
 Iupiter heu uexat quā mala noxa uiros.  
 Emolat haec pedibus celer & pernicious alis,  
 Intactumq; nihil casibus esse finit.  
 Ergo litae proles Iouis hanc comitantur euntem,  
 Sarcitur & quicquid fecerit illa mali.  
 Sed quia segnipedes straba lassaq; senecta,  
 Nihil nisi post longo tempore restituūt.*

**ELOQVENTIA FORTITV**  
*dine praestantior.*



*Arcum leua tenet, rigidam fert dextera clauam,  
 Contegit & Nemees corpora nuda leo.  
 Hercules haec igitur facies? non conuenit illud,  
 Quod uetus & senio tempora cana gerit.  
 Quid q; lingua illi leuibus traiecta cathenis,  
 Quis fissa facili allicit aure uiros.*



*An ne q. Alcyden lingua non robore Galli,  
 Prestantem populis iura dedisse ferunt.  
 Cedunt arma togæ, & quamvis durissima corda,  
 Eloquio pollens ad sua vota trahit .*

**IN RECEPTORES  
 siccariorum**



*Latronum furumq; manus tibi scæua per urbem,  
 It comes, & diris cincta cohors gladijs.  
 Atq; ita te mentis generosum prodige censes,  
 Quid tua complereis allicit olla malos.  
 En nouus Actæon qui postquã cornua sumpsit,  
 In prædam canibus se dedit ipse suis.*

**FIDEI SYMBOLVM.**





*Stet depictus honor tyrio uelatus amictu,  
 Eiusq; iungit nuda dextram ueritas.  
 Sitq; amor in medio castus, cui tempora circum,  
 Rosa it, Dyones pulchrior cupidine.  
 Constituunt hæc signa fidem, reuerentia honoris,  
 Quam fouet, alit amor, parturitq; ueritas.*

IN VITAM HUMANVM.





Plus solito humana nunc desle incomoda iute  
 Heraclite, scatet pluribus illa malis.  
 Tu rursus, si quando alias extollet cachinnum,  
 Democrite, illa magis ludicra facta fuit.  
 Interea hec cernens meditor, qua deniq; tecura.  
 Fine fleam, aut tecum quomodo splene ioccr.  
 IN STATVAM AMORIS.



Quis sit amor plures olim cecinere poetæ,  
 Eius qui uario nomine gesta ferūt.  
 Conuenit hoc q; ueste caret, q; corpore parvus,  
 Tela alasq; ferens, lumina nulla tenet.  
 Hec ora hic habitusq; dei est, sed dicere tantæ



Si licet in uates falsa subesse rror.  
 Eccur nudus agat? diuo quasi pallia desint,  
 Qui cunctas domiti possidet orbis opes.  
 Aut qui quæso niues boreamq; euadere nudus,  
 Alpinum potuit, strictaq; prata gelu.  
 Si puer est puerum ne uocas qui Nestora uincit,  
 An nosti Ascræij, carmina docta senis.  
 Inconstans puer, hic peruiçax, pectora quæ iam  
 Trans adiit, nunquam liquere sponte potest.  
 At pharetras & tela gerit, quid inutile pondus?  
 An curuare infans, cornua dura ualet?  
 Alas cur ue tenet quas nescit in æthera ferre?  
 Inscius in uolucrum flectere tela iecur.  
 Serpit humi semperq; uirum mortalia corda  
 Lædit, & haud alas saxeus inde mouet.  
 Si cæcus uitamq; gerit, quid tania cæco  
 Vtilis est? ideo num minus ille uidet.  
 Quis ne sagittiferum credat qui lumine captus  
 Hic certa, asi cæci spicula uana mouent.  
 Igneus est aut uersatq; in pectore flammæ,  
 Cur age riuat adhuc, omnia flamma uorat.  
 Quin etiam tumidis, cur non extinguitur undis.  
 Naiadum quoties mollia corda subit.  
 At tu ne tantis capiare erroribus audi,  
 Verus quid sit amor carmina nostra ferent.  
 Iucundus labor est, lasciuia per ocia, signum  
 Illius est, nigro punica glans clypeo.



ET QUI SEMEL SUA PRO:  
degerit aliena credi non  
oportere.



Cholchidos in gremio nidum quid congeris? heu  
Nescia cur pullos tam male credis auis.  
Dira parens Medea suos seuiſſima natos  
Perdidit, & ſperas parcat ut illa tuis.

DOCTOS DOCTIS OB:  
loqui neſas eſſe.





Quid rapis heu progne uocalem seu cicadam,  
 Pignoribusq; tuis fercula dira paras?  
 Ac stridula stridulam, uernam: uerna hospita ledis.  
 Hospitam, & aligeram penniger ales auem?  
 Ergo abiice hanc prædem, nam musica pectora sumus.  
 Alterum ab alterius dente perire nefas. (nisi est,

F



**MVLIERIS FAMAM NON**  
*formam vulgatam esse*  
*operire.*



*Alma Venus quæ nam hæc facies, quid denique illæ,  
 Testudo molli quam pede dæda premis?  
 Me sic effinxit Phidias, sexumque referri,  
 Fœmineum nostra iussit ab effigie,  
 Quodque manere domi et tacitas decet esse puellas,  
 Supposuit pedibus talia signa meis.*



BONIS A DIVITIIS *nihil*  
*tumendum.*



unctus contiguo Marius, mihi pariete, nec non,  
 Subbardus nostri nomina nota fori.  
 Aedificant bene nummati, sattagum q̄ uel ultro,  
 Obscruere heu nostris undiq; luminibus.  
 Me miserum gemine, quem tamquã phinea restant  
 Harpye, ut proprijs sedibus eijciant.  
 Integritas uestra, atq; animus quesitor honesti,  
 His nisi sunt Zetes, his nisi sint Calais.



CONSILIO ET VIRTUTE CHIE  
meram superari .i. fortiores  
& deceptores.

Vide Fulgen. in Bellerophon ut fortis eques superare chimeram,  
Mithalogijs lib. Et licij potuit sternere monstra soli.  
3. in princ. Sic tu pegasei uectus petis aethera pennis,  
Consilioq; animi monstra superba domas.

IN ADVLARI INSCI  
entem.

Scire cupis toties dominos cur in subris ora,  
Muit & ut regi seruiat utq; duci?  
Nescit adulari, cuiquam ut obrudere palpa  
Regiaq; morem principis omnis habet,  
Sed uelut ingenuus sompes dorso excutit omne  
Qui moderandi nesciat hypocomum.



**TVMVLVS IOANNIS GA:**  
*leucij Vicecomitis primi Ducis*  
*Mediol.*

*Pro tumulto pone Italiam, pone arma ducesq;  
Et mare q; geminos mugit adusq; sinus.  
Adde his barbariem conant ē irrumpere frustra  
Gallus ut, & Teuton alpe & hyberus aquis.  
Anguiger aut summo sistens in culmine dicat,  
Quis paruis magnum me super imposuit?*

**OPTIMVS CIVIS.**

*Dum iustis patriam Thrasylbulus vindicat armis,  
Dumq; simulates ponere quemq; iubet.  
Concors ordo omnis magni instar muneris, illi  
Palladiæ fertum frondis habere dedit.  
Cinge comam Thrasylbule geras hunc solus honore,  
In nostra nemo est æmulus urbe tibi.*



## ERRATA

- A 1. lin. 1. lege *immerito*.  
Eodem lin. 8. lege *ante*.  
A 2. pag. 2. lin. 1. lege *sinuasti*.  
A 5. pag. 1. lin. ult. lege *techna*.  
A 8. pag. 2. lin. penult. lege *donant*.  
B 3. pag. 2. lin. 2. lege *ni*.  
B 7. pag. 1. lin. 8. lege *tum*.  
C 9. pag. 2. lin. penult. lege *Quum*.  
C 7. pag. 2. lin. 1. lege *QVOQVE*.  
E 4. pag. 2. lin. 1. lege *auram*.  
E 5. pag. 2. lin. 5. nec lege *me*,  
E 7. pag. 2. lin. 3. lege *extolle*.  
E 8. pag. 1. lin. 9. lege *linquere*.

## EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN

*delicorum per Heynricum Steynera*  
*rum die 28. Februarij,*

Anno M. D.

XXXI.



TITLES, &c. OF EDITIONS  
OF  
ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS:

PRINTED

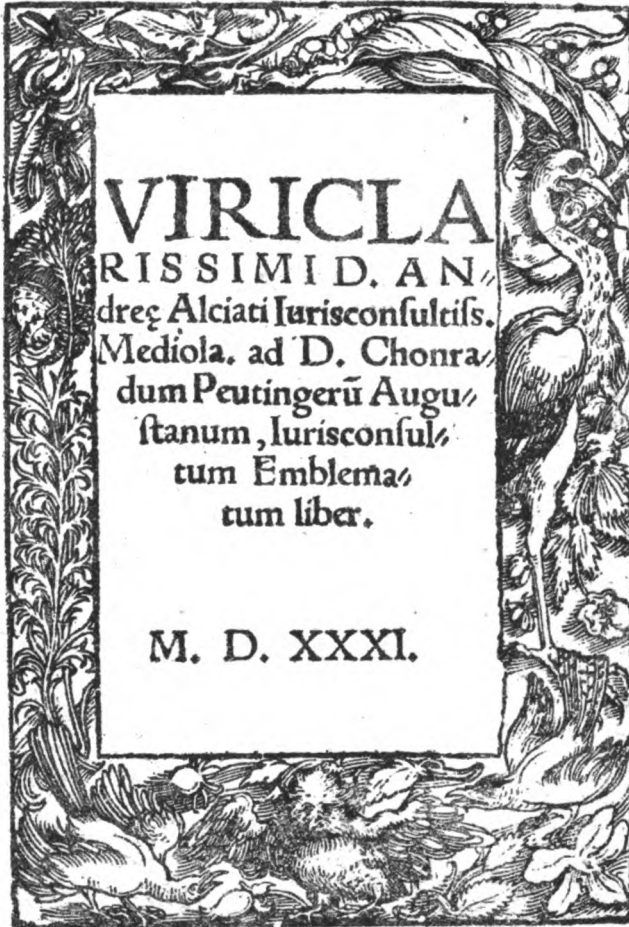
By HENRY STEYNER, OF AUGSBURG.

1531—1534.











## CANDIDO LECTORI S. P.



Aud immerito candide lector, nostra  
 stram desiderabis diligentiam, in  
 his tabellis quæ huic operi adiectæ  
 sunt, elegantiores namque picturæ,  
 et authoris grauißimi authoritas,  
 et libelli dignitas merebantur,  
 quod quidem nos facimus, cupiebamusque inuentiones  
 has illustriores tibi tradere ita, si eas quam artificioso  
 siss. depictas, ante oculos poneremus, nihilque (quod sci  
 am) ad eam rem nobis defuisset. Verum cum hoc non  
 tantum magni laboris fuerit, (quem certe non subter  
 fugimus) sed et maximi sumptus, intelligis quicquid  
 huiusmodi erat, id omne tibi denuo persolendum  
 fuisse. Valissimum itaque nobis uisum est, si notulis quibus  
 dā obiter, rudioribus, grauißimi authoris intentio  
 nem significaremus, quod docti hæc per se colligent, hoc  
 quod ipso tibi gratificari uolumus, si magnas  
 delicias paruo tibi compararemus,  
 bene uale, nostramque  
 operam boni  
 consule.





Limine quod cæco obscura et caligine monstrum,  
 Gnosiæcis clausit Dædalus in latebris.  
 Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia gestat,  
 Semi uiroq; nitent signa superba boue,  
 Nosq; monent debere ducum secreta latere,  
 Consilia auctori cognita tectum nocet.

IN VICTORIAM  
 dolo partam.

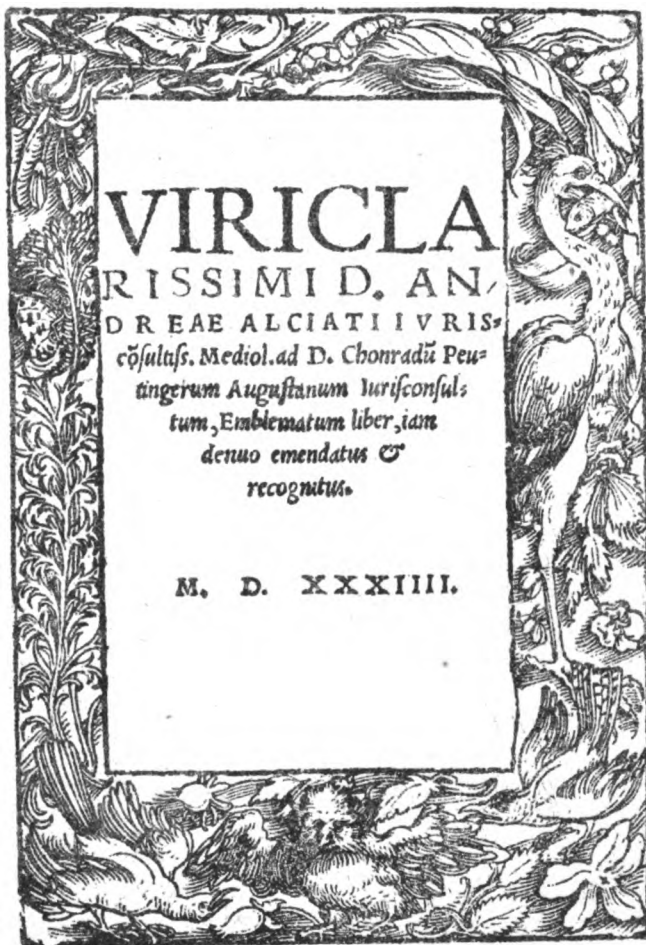
A 5



**EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN**  
*delicorum, per Heynricum Steyne*  
*rum die 6. Aprilis,*  
**Anno M. D.**  
**XXXI.**









CANDIDO LECTORI S. P.



Aud immerito, candide lector, nos  
stram desiderabis diligentiam, in  
hij tabellis, quæ huic operi adiectæ  
sunt, elegantiores namq; picturas,  
et authoris grauißimi authoritas,

et libelli dignitas merebantur, quod quidem nos fa-  
temur, cupiebamusq; inuentiones has illustriores ti-  
bi tradere ita, si eas quàm artificiosiss: depictas ante  
oculos poneremus, nihilq; (quod sciam) ad eã rē no-  
bis defuit. Verum cum hoc non tantum magni labo-  
ris fuerit, (quem certe non subterfugimus) sed et  
maximi sumptus, intelligis quicquid huiusmodi ce-  
rat, id omne tibi denuo persolucendum fuisse. Vtilis-  
simum itaq; nobis visum est, si notulis quibusdam o-  
biter, rudioribus, grauißimi authoris intentionem si-  
gnificaremus, q; docti hæc per se colligent,  
hocq; ipso tibi gratificari uoluimus, si ma-  
gnas delicias paruo tibi comparare,  
mus. Bene uale, nostramq;  
operam boni con-  
sule.





Limine quod cæco obscura et caligine monstrum,  
 Gnosiacis clausit Dædalus in latribus.  
 Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia gestat,  
 Semiuiroq; nitent signa superba Ioue.  
 Nosq; monent debere ducum secreta latere,  
 Consilia auctori cognita techna nocet.

IN VICTORIAM DOLO  
 PARTAM.

A 1







# ANDREAE

ALCIATI EMBLEMA

TVM LIBELLVS.



PARISIIS,

*Excudebat Christianus Wechelus,*

*sub scuto Basiliensi, in uico*

*Iacobæo. Anno*

M. D. XXXIIII.



## 2 REVERENDO IN CHRI

STO PATRI D. PHILIBERTO

Baboo Angolismen. Antistiti, Domino suo et  
patrono omnibus modis obseruando,  
Christianus Wechelus. S. D.



Apud Aegyptios morem fuisse legimus, Antistes reuerende, ut singuli uita suae ratione destinato magistratus probarent, existimantes reipub. plurimum interesse, ut omnes in officio essent. Quod cum ego in animo cogitatione uersarem, circumspicere coepi, si quam mihi uia ipse communicare possem, qua et uitam honeste tuerer, et mei usum aliquem Reipub. adferrem. Delegi itaque ex tanta exercitationum uniuersitate arte excudendorum librorum, quam passim incultam et penè abiectam iacere uidebā. Vanus sum, nisi id quam plurima Auctorum monumenta Typographorum incuria miserè contaminata palam testentur. Testis et hic And. Alciati Emblematum libellus, qui superioribus annis, idque Auctoris iniussu, tam neglectè, ut ne quid grauius addam, apud Germanos inuulgatus fuit, ut illius minuenda existimationis ergo, à maleuolis quibusdam id fuisse factum, plurimi interpretarentur. Quam ob rem mearum partium esse putavi, ut noua editione, et lectoribus consulerem, et notam D. Alciato negligentia prioris iniustam, quantum



EPIST. NVNCVPAT. 3

quantum in me quidem esset, eluerem. Quāq̃ autē Alciatus inuitus fecit, ut studiorū suorū tyrocīnia in manus hominū emitteret, quomā tamen opus semel aliorū temeritate excusum, suppressere uix erat integrū, facile ab eo impetravi, ut ad limā reuocaret, & factū illum immaturum informemq̃, urfi instar, lambendo conformaret. Menais itaq̃, quibus scatebat undiq̃, sustulit, plurima etiā retractauit & correxuit, addidit item non pauca, ut eo autore nūc deum liber prodire uideatur. Quod ad me attinet, pro uiribus contendī, ne in formandis iconibus, quae sanē ut in eo libello q̃ plurimae sunt, neq̃ laborē me ullum, neq̃ impensas subterfugisse quisq̃ iure obijcere queat. Sub cuius uerō auspicijs potius q̃ tuis, Philiberte Antistitū decus, libellum hac παλινγενεσίᾳ renatū emitterem, aliū habebā neminē: q̃ scirem nihil ex Alciati officina proficisci, quod idē tu non inter κειμήλια, & uelut in sanctius aliquod rerarū reponendum existimes. Velis igitur Antistes reuerende, pro singulari tua humanitate hunc nostrū laborē benignē suscipere. Quod si feceris, multo me in posterū alacriorem reddideris, ut alios quoq̃ Autores q̃ plurimos ex altissimis mendarū tenebris in suum splendorem nostra opera educātur. Bene uale, & me inter illos esse uelim tibi persuadeas, qui nominis tui & dignitatis sunt studiosissimi, ut alia desint omnia. Lutetiae ex officina nostra typographica. Anno M. D. XXXIII.

A 4



## CLARISSIMI VIRI

D. ANDREAE ALCIATI

IN LIBELLVM EMen

blematum Prefatio, ad D.

Chonradum Pentinengerum August

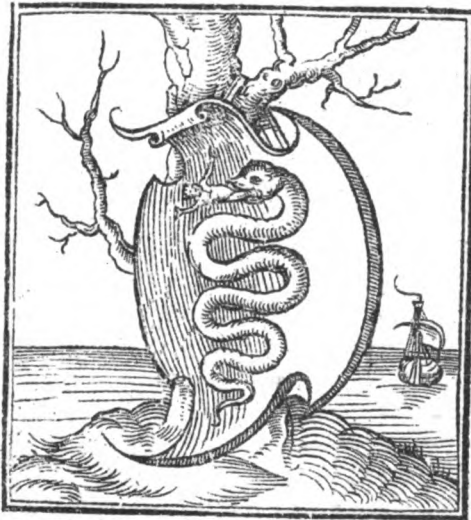
stanum.

Dum pueros iuglans, iuvenes dum tessera fallit,  
 Detinet & segnes chartula picta viros.  
 Hec nos festiuis Emblemata cudimus horis,  
 Artificum illustri signaq; facta manu.  
 Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas,  
 Et valeat tacitis scribere quisq; notis.  
 At tibi supremus pretiosa nomismata Caesar,  
 Et veterum eximias donet habere manus.  
 Ipse dabo uati chartacea munera uates,  
 Quæ Chonrade mei pignus amoris habe.



ANDREAE ALCIATI  
Emblematum Libellus.

Ad illust. Maximil. ducem Mediol.

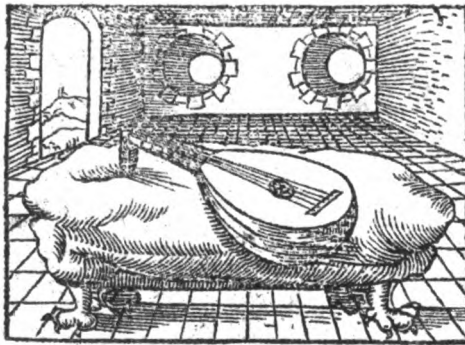


Xiliens infans sinuosi è faucibus anguis,  
Est gentilitijs nobile stemma tuis.  
Talia Pelleum gessisse nomismata regem  
Vidimus, hisq; suū cōcelebrasse genus,  
Dū se Amnone satū, matrē anguis imma-  
Diuini & sobolem seminis esse docet, (gine lusam,  
Ore exit, tradunt sic quosdam enitier angues,  
An quis sic Pallas de capite orta Iouis?

A iij



## Fœdera.



Hæc citharæ à lembi quæ forma balientica fertur,  
 Vendleat & propriam Musa latina sibi,  
 Accipe Dux, placeat nostrum hoc tibi tēpore munus,  
 Quo noua cum socijs fœdera inire paras.  
 Difficile est, nisi docto homini, tot tendere chortas,  
 Vnâq; si fuerit non bene tenta fides,  
 Raptâne (quæ facile est) perit omnis gratia cœche,  
 Illeq; præcellens cantus, ineptus erit.  
 Sic Itali cœunt procures in fœdera, concurs,  
 Nil est quod timeas, si tibi constet amor.  
 At si aliquis desciscat (uti plerunque uidemus)  
 In nubili illa omnis soluitur harmonia.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 7.

*In Silentium.*



*Cum tacet haud quicquam differt sapiētibus amēs,  
Stultitiæ est index linguāq; uoxq; sue.  
Ergo premat labias, digitoq; silentia signet,  
Et sese Pharium uertat in Harpocratem.  
A iij*



*Etiam ferocissimos domari.*



*Romanū postquā eloquium , Cicerone perempto,  
 Perdiderat patrie pestis acerba sua:  
 Inscendit currus victor iunxitq; leones,  
 Compulit & durum colla subire iugum,  
 Magnanimos cecisse suis Antonius armis  
 Ambage hac cupiens significare duces.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 9

*Gratiam refrendam.*

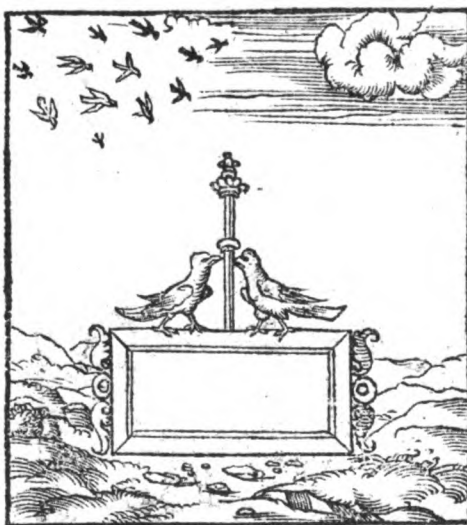


*Aërio insignis pietate Ciconia nido  
Innestes pullos pignora grata fouet,  
Taliaq; expectat sibi munera mutua reddi,  
Auxilio hoc quoties mater egebit anus:  
Nec pia spem soboles fallit, sed fessa parentum  
Corpora fert humeris, prestat et ore cibos.*



IO ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Concordia.*



*Cornicum mira inter se concordia uita est,  
Inq; uicem nunquam contaminata fides.  
Hinc uolucres has sceptrā gerunt, q; scilicet omnes  
Consensu populi stantq; caduntq; duces,  
Quem si de medio tollas, discordia preceps  
Aduolat, & secum regia fata trahit.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. II

*Potentissimus affectus Amor.*



*Aspice ut inuictus uires auriga leonis  
Expressus gemma pusio uincat Amor.  
Vtq; manu hac scuticâ teneat, hac flectat habenas,  
Vtq; sit in pueri plurimus ore decor.  
Dira lues procul esto, feram qui uincere talem  
Est potis, à nobis temperet an ne manus ?*



**B**      **ANDREAE ALCIATI**

*Non uulganda consilia.*



*Limine quod ceco obscura et caligine monstrum  
Gnosiæ clausit Dedalus in latebris:  
Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia gestat,  
Senniuirôq; nitent signa superba boue,  
Nosq; monent, debere ducum secreta latere  
Consilia, auctori cognita techna nocet.*



*In victoriam dolo partam.*



*Aiacis tumulum lacrymis ego perluo Virtus,  
Heu misera albentes dilacerata comas.  
Scilicet hoc restabat adhuc, ut indice græco  
Vinceret, & caussa stet potiore dolus.*



*Reuerentiam in matrimonio  
requiri.*



*Cum fuit in Venerem pelagi se in litore sistit  
Vipera, & ab stomacho dira uenena uenit.  
Murenarūq; curus, ingentia sibi tollit,  
At subito amplexus appetit illa uiri.  
Maxima debetur thalamo reuerentia, coniunx  
Alternum debet coniugi & obsequium.*



*In Auaros, uel quibus melior con-  
ditio ab extraneis offertur.*



*Delphini infidens uada cerula sulcat Arion,  
Hocq; aures mulcet, frenat & ora sono:  
Quam sit auari hominis, nō tā mens dira ferarū est.  
Quīq; uiris rapimur, piscibus eripimur.*



*Amicitia etiam post moram  
durans.*



*Arentum senio, nudam quoque frondibus ulmum,  
Complexa est uiridi uitis opaca coma.  
Agnoscitque uices naturae, et grata parenti  
Officij reddit mutua iura suo.  
Exemploque monet, tales nos querere amicos,  
Quos neque disiungat fœdere summa dies.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 17

*Nec uerbo nec facto quenquam  
ledendum.*



*Assequitur, Nemesisq; uirum uestigia seruat,  
Continet & cubitum duraq; frena manu.  
Ne malè quid facias, nèue improba uerba loquaris:  
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum.*

B



*Desidiam abijciendam.*



*Quisquis iners abeat, in chœnice figere sedem  
Nos prohibent sœnij dogmata sancta senis.  
Surge igitur, duroq; manus adsuesce labori,  
Det tibi dimensos crastina ut hora cibos.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 19

*Paupertatem summis ingenijs  
obesse ne prouchantur.*



*Dextra tenet lapidem, manu altera sustinet alas,  
Vt me pluma leuat, sic graue mergit onus.  
Ingenio poteram superas uolitare per arces,  
Me nisi paupertas inuida deprimeret.*

B ij



## In occasionem.



Lysippi hoc opus est, Sycion cui patria: tu quis?  
 Cuncta domans capti temporis articulus.  
 Cur pinnis stasusque rotor: talaria plantis  
 Cur retines ? passim me levis aura rapit.  
 In dextra est tenuis dic unde nouacula ? acutum  
 Omni acie hoc signum me magis esse docet.  
 Cur in fronte coma? occurrēs ut preñdar: at heus tu  
 Dic cur pars calua est posterior capitis?  
 Me semel alipedem si quis permittat abire,  
 Ne possim apprensò postmodò crine capi.  
 Tali opifex nos arte, tui causa, edidit hospes,  
 Utq; omnes moneam, pergula aperta tenet.



Oeni effigies, de his qui meretricia  
bus donant, quod in bonos  
usus uerti debeat.



Impiger haud cessat funem contexere sparto,  
Humidaq; artifici iungere fila manu:  
Sed quantum multis nix torquet strenum horis,  
Protinus ignavi uentris afella uorat.  
Foemina iners animal, facili congesta marito  
Lucra rapit, mundum prodigit inq; suum.

B iij



*Virtuti fortuna comes.*



*Anguibus implicitis geminis caduceus alis,  
Inter Amaltheæ cornua rectus adest.  
Pollentes sic mente uiros, sanctiq; peritos  
Indicat ut rerum copia multa beet.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 23

*Ex pace ubertas.*



ALCYON

*Granditus ex spicis tenues contexe corollas,  
Quas circum alterno palmute uitis eat.  
His compta Al.yones tranquilli in marmoris unda  
Nidificant,pullos inuolucresq; fouent.  
Letus eris Cereri,Baccho quoq; fertilis annus,  
Aequorei si rex alitis instar erit.*

B iij



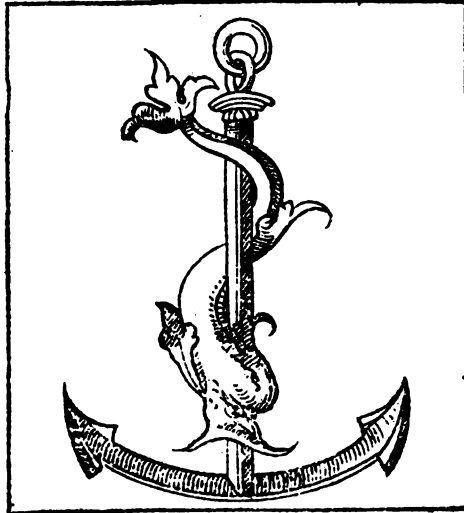
*In eos qui supra vires quicquam  
audent.*



*Dum dormit, dulci recreat dum corpora somne  
Sub picea, et clauam ceteraque arma tenet,  
Alciden pygmea manus prosternere letho  
Posse putat, vires non bene docta suas.  
Excitus ipse, uelut pulices, sic proterit hostem,  
Et seui implicitum pelle leonis agit.*



*Princeps subditorum incohumi-  
tatem procurans.*



*Titanij quoties conturbant equora fratres,  
Tum miseros nautas anchora iacta iuuat.  
Hanc pius erga homines Delphin complectitur, imis  
Tutius ut possit figier illa uadis.  
Quam decet hæc memores gestare insignia Reges,  
Anchora quod nautis, se populo esse suo.*



*Mutuum auxilium.*



*Loripedem sublatum humeris fert lumine captus,  
 Et socij hæc oculis munera retribuit:  
 Quo caret alteruter, concors sic præstat uterq;  
 Mutuat hic oculos, mutuat ille pedes.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 27

*Ex arduis perpetuum nomen.*



*Crediderat platani ramis sua pignora passer,  
Et bene, ni seuo uisa dracone forent.  
Glutijt hic pullos omnes, miseramq; parentem  
Saxeus, & tali dignus obire nece.  
Hæc, nisi mentitur Calchas, monumenta laboris  
Sunt longi, cuius fama perennis eat.*



*Obdurandum aduersus urgentia.*



*Nititur in pondus palma, & consurgit in arcum,  
 Quo magis & premitur hoc magis tollit onus.  
 Fert & odoratas bellaria dulcia glandes,  
 Quos mensas inter primus habetur honos.  
 I puer, & reptans ramis has collige, mentis  
 Qui constantis erit, premia digna feret.*

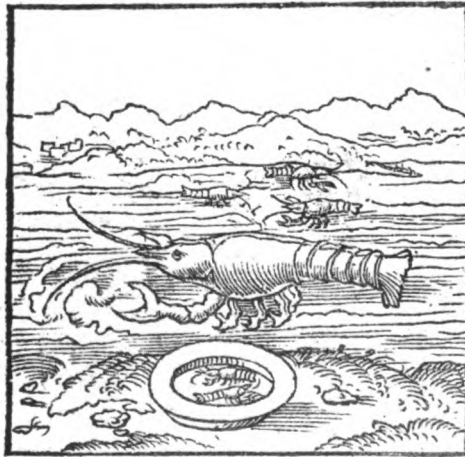


*Tumulus meretricis.*



Quid tumulus? cuius urna? Epbyrae est Laidos, et nō  
 Erubuit tantum perdere Parca decus?  
 Nulla fuit tum forma, illam iam carpserat etas,  
 Iam speculum Veneri cauta dicarat anus.  
 Quid sculptus sibi vult Aries, quem parte leona  
 Vnguibus apprensū posteriore tenet?  
 Non aliter captos quōd & ipsa teneret amantes,  
 Vir gregis est aries, clunc tenetur amans.



*In Parasitos.*

Quid tibi donamus fluminales accipe cancrus,  
 Munera conueniunt moribus ista tuis.  
 His oculi uigiles, & forfice plurimus ordo  
 Chelarum armatus, maximaq; alius adest.  
 Sic tibi propensus stat pingui abdomine uenter,  
 Pernicesq; pedes, spiculaq; apta pedi.  
 Cum uagus in triuijs, mensq; sedilibus erras,  
 Inq; alios mordax scommata salsa iacis.



*Concordia.*



*In bellum ciuile duces cū Roma pararet,  
Viribus & caderet Martia terra suis.  
Mos fuit in partes turnis coeuntibus hasdem,  
Coniunctas dextras mutua dona dari.  
Fœderis hæc species, id habet Concordia signum,  
Vt quos iungit amor, iungat & ipsa manus.*





ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Que supra nos, nihil ad nos.*



*Caucasia eternum pendens in rupe Prometheus  
Diripitur sacri præpetis ungue iccur,  
Et nollet fecisse hominem, figulosq; perosus  
Accensam rapto damnat ab igne facem.  
Roduntur uarijs prudentum pectora curis,  
Qui cœli affectant scire deûmq; uices.*



*In Amatores meretricum.*

*Villoſe indutus piſcator tegmina capre,  
 Addidit ut capiti cornua bina ſuo,  
 Fallit amatorem ſtans ſummo in littore Sargum,  
 In laqueos ſini quem gregis ardor agit.  
 Capra refert ſcortum, ſimilis fit Sargus amanti,  
 Qui miſer obſceno captus amore perit,*

C



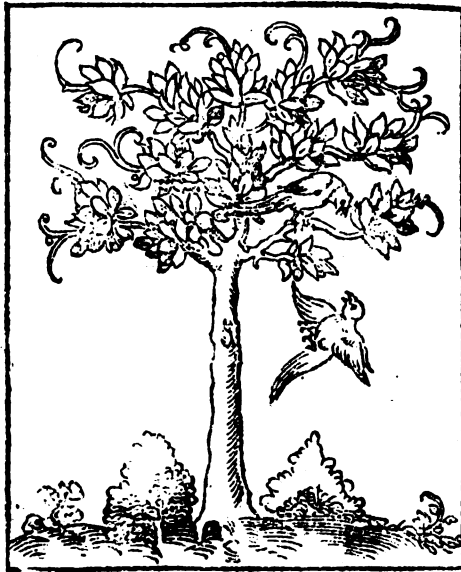
*Albucij ad. D. Alciatum suadens,  
ut de tumultibus Italicis se  
subducat, & in Gallia  
profiteatur.*



*Quæ dedit hos fructus arbor, cælo aduena nostro,  
Venit ab Eoo perfidis axe primus:  
Translatu facta est melior, quæ noxia quondam  
In patria, hic nobis dulcia poma gerit:  
Fert folium linguæ, fert poma simillima cordi,  
Alciate hinc uitam degere discite tuam.  
Tu procul à patria in pretio es maiore futurus,  
Multum corde sapis, nec minus ore uales.*



*Paruam culinam duobus gancombus  
non sufficere.*



*In modicis nihil est quod quis lueretur, & unum  
Arbustum geminos non alit Eirythacos.*

ALIVD,

*In tenui spes nulla lucri est, unoq; residunt  
Arbusto geminae non bene Ficcedula.*

C ij



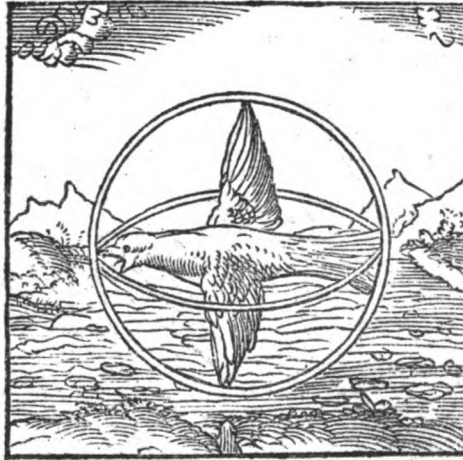
*In Deo letandum.*



Aspice ut egregius puerum Iouis alite pictor  
 Fecerit Iliacum summa per astra uchi.  
 Quis ne Iouem tactum puerili credat amore?  
 Dic hæc Meonius finxerit unde senex?  
 Consilium mens atque Dei cui gaudia præstant,  
 Creditur is summo raptus adesse Ioui.



*Inuiolabiles telo Cupidinis.*



Ne dirus te uincat amor, neu femina mentem  
Diripiat magicis artibus ulla man:  
Bacchica aut præsto tibi motacilla paretur,  
Quam quadriradiam circuli in orbe loce:  
Ore crucem et cauda, et geminis ut cõplicet alas,  
Tale amuletum carminis omnis erit.  
Dicitur hoc Veneris signo Pagasem Iason  
Phasiacis ledi non potuisse dolis.

C iij



*Spes proxima.*

Innumeris agitur respub. nostræ procellis,  
 Et spes uenturæ sola salutis adest:  
 Non secus ac naus medio circum, æquore uenti  
 Quam rapiunt, falsis iamq; fatiscit aquis.  
 Quod si Helenæ adueniant lucetia sidera fratres,  
 Amisos animos spes bona restituit.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 39

*Non tibi sed religioni.*

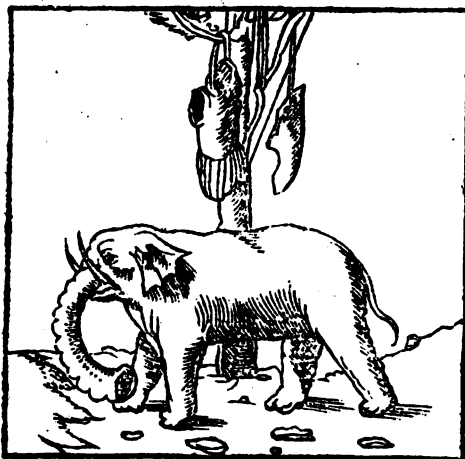


*Isidis effigiem tardus gestabat asellus,  
Pando uerenda dorso habens mysteria.  
Obuius ergo Deam quisquis reuerenter adorat,  
Piasq; genibus concipit flexis preces.  
Ast asinus tantum præstari credit honorem  
Sibi, & intumescit admodum superbiens,  
Donec eum flagris compescens dixit agaso,  
Non es Deus tu aselle, sed Deum uehis.*

C iij



*In illaudata laudantes.*



*Ingentes Galatum semerui milite turmas,  
Spem præter trepidus fuderat Antiochus.  
Lucarum cum seua boum uis, ira, proboscis,  
Tum primium hostiles corripuisset equos.  
Ergo trophæa locans Elephâtis imagine pinxit,  
Insuper & socijs occideramus ait,  
Bellua seruasset ni nos fœdissima barrus,  
At superasse iuuat, sic superasse pudet.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 41

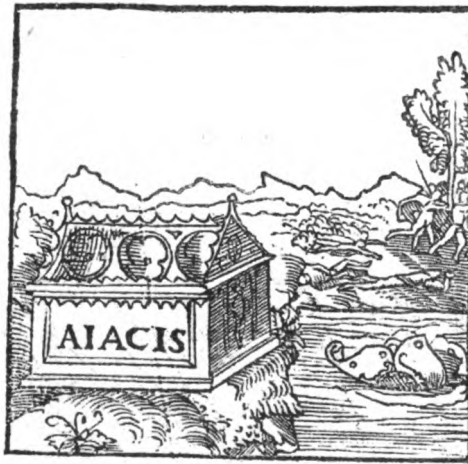
*Iusta vindicta.*



*Dum refidet Cyclops sinuosi in faucibus antri ,  
Hæc secum teneras concinit inter oues,  
Pascite nos herbas, socijs ego pascam Achivis,  
Postremumq; Vtm viscera nostra ferent.  
Audist hæc Ithacus, Cyclopaq; lumine cassum  
Reddidit, en poenas ut suus auctor habet.*



*Tandem tandem iustitia obtinet.*



*Aeacida Hectoris perfusum sanguine scutum,  
 Quod Graecorum Ithaco concio iniqua dedit.  
 Iustior arripuit Neptunus in equora iactum  
 Nasfragio, ut dominum posset adire suum.  
 Littoreo Aiaceis turnulo namq; intulit unda,  
 Quae boat, & tali uoce sepulchra ferit.  
 Viciisti Telamoniasse, tu dignior armis,  
 Affectus fas est cedere iustitia.*



*In fertilitatem sibi ipsi damnosam.*



*Ludibrium pueris lapides iacentibus, hoc me  
In triuio posuit rustica cura nucem.  
Que laceris ramis perstrictog; ardua libro,  
Certatum fundis per latus omne petor.  
Quid sterili posset contingere turpius? eheu,  
Infelix fructus in mea damna fero.*



*Fortuna uirtutem superans.*



*Cæsareo postquàm superatus milite uidit  
 Ciuili undantem sanguine Pharsaliam:  
 Iam iam striditur moribunda in pectora ferrum,  
 Audaci hos Brutus protulit ore sonos:  
 Infelix uirtus & solis prouida uerbis,  
 Fortunam in rebus car sequeris dominam?*



*Ex literarum studijs immortalitas  
tem acquiri.*



*Neptuni tubicen, cuius pars ultima cetum,  
Aequoreum facies indicat esse Deum,  
Serpentis medio Triton compranditur orbe,  
Qui caudam inserto mordicam ore tenet.  
Fama uiros animo insignes preclaraq; gesta  
Prosequitur, toto mandat & orbe legi.*



*Custodiendas uirgines.*



Vera hæc effigies innuptæ est Palladis, cuius  
 Hic Draco, qui domina constitit ante pedes.  
 Cur diuæ comes hoc animal? custodia rerum  
 Huic data, sic lucos sacraq; templa colit,  
 Innuptas opus est cura asseruare puellas  
 Pernigili, laqueos undique tendit amor.

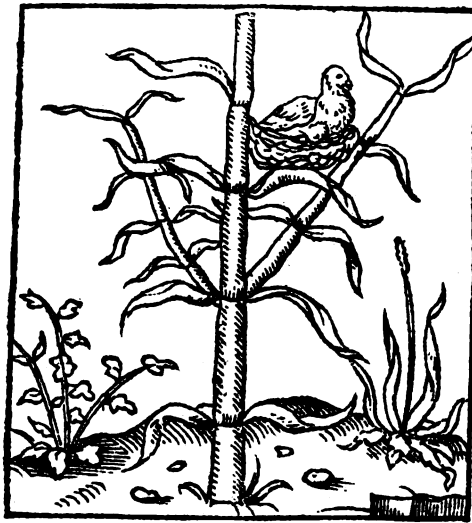


*Auxilium nunquam deficiens.*



Bina pericla unis effugi sedulus armis,  
Cum premererq; solo, cum premererq; salo.  
Incolumem ex acie clypeus me præstitit, idem  
Nauifragum apprensus littora adusq; tulit.



*Amor filiorum.*

Ante diem uernam boreali cana palumbes  
 Frigore nidificat, præcoqua & oua fouet.  
 Mollis & pulli ut iaceant sibi uellicat alas,  
 Quæis nuda hyberno deficit ipsa gelu.  
 Ecquid Colchi pudet, uel te Procne improba, mortē  
 Cum uolucris propriæ prolis amore subit?



*Ex bello pax.*



*En galea intrepidus quam miles gesserat, & quæ  
Sæpius hostili sparsa cruore fuit.  
Parta pace apibus tenuis concessit in usum,  
Alueoli atque fauos grataq; mella gerit.  
Arma procul iaceant, fas sit tunc sumere bellum,  
Quando aliter pacis non potes arte frui.*

D



*Submouendam ignorantiam.*



Quod monstrū idē sphinx est, cur candida uirginis  
 Et uolucrum pennas, crura leonis habet? (oras  
 Hanc faciem assumpsit rerum ignorantia, tanti  
 Scilicet est triplex caussa & origo mali.  
 Sunt quos ingenium leue, sunt quos blanda uoluptas,  
 Sunt & quos faciunt corda superba rudes.  
 At quibus est notum quid Delphica littera possit,  
 Precipitis monstri guttura dira secant.  
 Nāq; uir ipse, bipesq; tripesq; et quadrupes idē est,  
 Primaq; prudentis laurea, nosse uirum.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. ¶

*Semper præsto esse infortunia.*



*Ludebant parili tres olim ætate puellæ  
Sortibus, ad stygias quæ prior iret aquas.  
At cui iactato malè cesserat alea talo,  
Ridabat sortis cæca puella suæ:  
Cum subito icta caput labente est mortua tecto,  
Solvit et audacis debita fata ioci.  
Rebus in aduersis mala fors non fallitur : at in  
Faustis, nec precibus, nec locus est manui.*

D ij



*Mentem non formam plus pollere.*



**I**ngressa uulpes in Choragi pergulam,  
Fabrè expositum inuenit humanum caput,  
Sic eleganter fabricatum, ut spiritus  
Solum deesset, ceteris uiuisceret:  
Id illa cum sumpsisset in manus, ait,  
Hoc quale caput est, sed cerebrum non habet.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 93

*In facile à uirtute defciscetes.*



*Parua uelut limax remora spreto impete uenti,  
Remorunqꝫ, ratem sistere sola potest.  
Sic quosdam ingenio et uirtute ad sidera uectos  
Detinet in medio tramite causa lenis.  
Anxia lis ueluti est, uel qui meretricius ardor  
Egregijs iuuenes senocat à studijs.  
D iij*



*Prudentes uino abstinēt.*



*Quid me uexatis rami? sum Palladis arbor,  
Auferte hinc botros, uirgo fugit Bromium.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 55

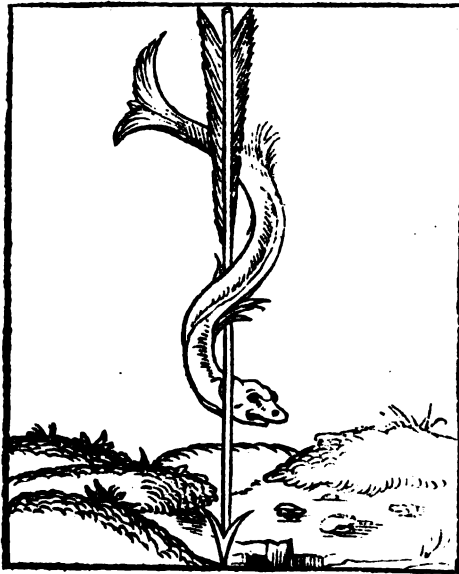
In Avaros.



Septitius populos inter ditissimus omnes,  
 Arua senex nullus quo magis ampla tenet.  
 Defraudans geniumq; suum, mensasq; paratas,  
 Nil preter betas, durasq; rapa uorat.  
 Cui similem dicā hunc, inopem quem copia reddit,  
 An ne asino ? sic est, instar hic eius habet.  
 Namq; asinus dorso preciosa obsonia gestat,  
 Seq; rubo aut dura carice pauper alit.  
 D iij .



*Maturandum.*



*Maturare iubent properè & cunctarier omnes,  
Ne nimium præceps, neu mora longa nimis.  
Hoc tibi declaret connexum echeneide telum:  
Hæc tarda est, uolitant spicula missa manu.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 57

*In Astrologos.*



*Icare per superos qui raptus est aëra, donec  
In mare præcipitem cera liquata daret.  
Nunc te cera eadem feruensque resuscitat ignis,  
Exemplo ut doceas dogmata certa tuo.  
Astrologus caueat quicquam prædicere, præceps  
Nam cadet impostor dum super astra uehit.*



*A minimis quoque timendum.*



Bella gerit Scurabens, & hostem provocat ultro,  
Robore & inferior consilio superat.  
Nam plumis Aquila clau: se neq; cognitus abdit,  
Hostilem ut nidum summa per astra petat.  
Qua; confodiens prohibet spem crescere prolis,  
Hocq; modo illatum dedecus ultus abit.



*Pareem delinquentis & suaseris  
culpam esse.*



*Præconem lituo perflantem classica uictrix  
Captiuum in tetro carcere turma tenet.  
Quæis ille excusat, quod nec sit strenuus armis  
Vilius aut sæuo læserit ense latus.  
Huic illi, quin ipse magis timidissime peccas,  
Qui clangore alios æris in arma cies,*



*Firmissima concuelli non posse.*



Oceanus quāvis fluctus pater excitet omnes,  
 Danubiumq; omnem barbarę Turcæ bibas:  
 Non tamen irrumpes perfractō limite, Cæsar  
 Dnm Charolus populis bellica signa dabit.  
 Sic sacre quereus firmis radicibus adstant,  
 Sicca licet venti concutiant folia.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 61

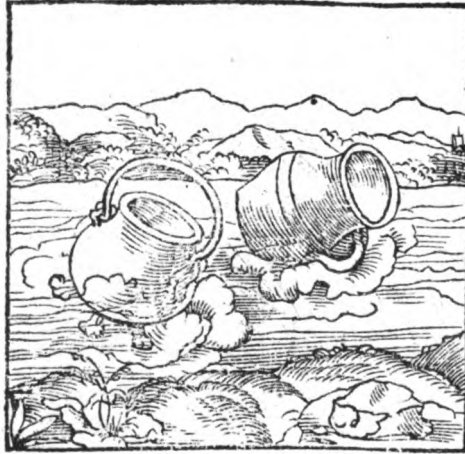
*Cum larvis non luctandum.*



*Acacide moriens percussu cuspidis Hector,  
Qui toties hosteis uicerat antè suos.  
Comprimere haud potuit nocem insultantibus illis,  
Dum curru & pedibus neçtere uincla parant.  
Distrabite ut libitum est, sic caçi luce leonis  
Conuellant barbam uel timidi lepores.*



*Aliquid mali propter ulcinum malum.*



Raptabat torrens ollas, quarum una metallo,  
 Altera erat figuli terrea facta manu.  
 Hanc igitur rogat illa uclit sibi proxima ferri,  
 Iuncta ut precipites utraque sistat aq̄uas.  
 Cui lutea, haud nobis tua sunt commercia cura,  
 Ne mihi proximitas hæc mala multa ferat.  
 Nam seu te nobis, seu nos tibi conferat unda,  
 Ipsa ego te fragilis sospite sola terar.



*In senatum boni principis.*



*Effigies manibus trunca ante altaria diuūm*  
*Hic resident, quarum lumine capta prior.*  
*Signa potestatis summa sanctiq; senatus*  
*Thebanis fuerant ista reperta uiris.*  
*Cur resident? quia mente graues decet esse quicta*  
*Iuridicos, animo nec uariare leui.*  
*Cur sine sunt manibus? capiant ne xenia, nec se*  
*Pollicitis flecti muneribusue sinant.*  
*Cecus at est princeps, quod solis auribus absque*  
*Affectu, constans iussa senatus agit.*



*In depræhensum.*



*Iam dudum quacunq; fugis te persequor: at nunc  
Casibus in nostris deniq; captus ades.  
Amplius haud poteris vires eludere nostras,  
Ficulno anguillam strinximus in folio.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 69

*In fidem uxoriā.*



Ecce puella uiro qua dextra iungitur, ecce  
Vt sedet, ut catulus lusitat ante pedes?  
Hec fidei est species, Veneris quā si educat ardor,  
Malorum in leua non malè ramus erit:  
Poma etenim Veneris sunt, sic Scheneïda uicit  
Hippomanes, petijt sic Galathea uirum.

E



*Quod non capit Christus, rapit fiscus.*



*Exprimit humentes quas iam madescebat antè  
Spongiolas, cupidi Principis arcta rianus.  
Prouchit ad sumunt fures, quos deinde coerces,  
Vertat ut in fiscum que male parca suum.*



*Nec questioni quidem cedendum.*



*Cecropia effictam quam cernis in arce Icenam,  
 Harmodij, an nescis hospes? amica fuit.  
 Sic' animum placuit monstrare uiraginis acrem  
 More fera, nomen uel quia tale tulit.  
 Quòd fidibus contorta suo non prodidit ulli.  
 Indicio, elinguem reddidit Iphicrates.*

B ij



*In Temerarios.*

*Aspicias aurigam currus Phaëtona paterni  
 Igniuomos ausum flectere Solis equos:  
 Maxima qui postquam terris incendia sparsit,  
 Est temere in seffo lapsus ab axe miser.  
 Sic pleriq; rotis Fortune ad sidera Reges  
 Euctli ambitio quos iuuenilis agit,  
 Post magnam humani generis clademq; suamq;  
 Cunctorum poenas denique dant scelerum.*



*De Morte & Amore.*



Errabat socio Mors iuncta Cupidine, secum  
 Mors pharetras, paruus tela gerebat Amor.  
 Diuertere simul, simul una & nocte cubarunt,  
 Cecus Amor, Mors hoc tempore caeca fuit.  
 Alter enim alterius malè prouida spicula sumpsit,  
 Mors aurata, tenet offesa tela puer.  
 Debuit inde senex qui nunc Acheronticus esse,  
 Ecce amat & capiti florea ferta parat.  
 Ast ego mutato quia Amor me perculit arcu,  
 Deficio, injiciunt & mihi fata manum.  
 Parce puer, Mors signa tenens uictricia parce,  
 Fac ego anem, subeat fac Acheronta senex.

E ij



*In formosam fato praeceptam.*



*Cum puerum Mors ausa dolis es carpere Amorem  
Tela tua ut iaceret, dum propria esse putat.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 71  
In statuam Bacchi.



Bacche pater quis te mortali lumine nouit,  
Et docta effinxit hinc tua membra manu?  
Praxiteles, qui me rapientem Gnosida uidit,  
Atque illo pinxit tempore qualis eram.  
Cur iuuenis, teneraq; etiam lanugine uernat  
Barbasqueas Pylum cum superare senem.  
Muneribus quandoque meis si parcere discas,  
Iunior & forti pectore semper eris.  
Tympana non manibus, capiti non cornua desunt,  
Quos nisi dementis talia signa decent?  
Hoc doceo, nostro quod abusus munere sumit  
Cornua, & insanus mollia sinistra quatit.  
Quid uult ille color membris penè igneus? omen  
Absit, an humanis ureris ipse focis?  
Cum Semeles de ventre parens me fulmine traxit  
Igninomo, infectum puluere merfit aquis.



Hinc sapit hic liquidis qui nos bene diluit undis,  
 Qui non, ardenti torret ab igne iecur.  
 Sed nunc me doceas qui uis miscerier? & qua  
 Te sanus tutum prendere lege queat?  
 Quadrantē addat aquæ, calicem sumpsisse phaleri  
 Qui cupit, hoc sumi pocula more iuuat.  
 Stes citra heminas, nam qui procedere tendit  
 Vltrâ, alacer, sed mox ebrius, inde furit.  
 Res dura hæc nimium, sunt pendula guttura, dulce  
 Tu fluïs, heu facile commoda nulla cadunt.

*In momentaneam felicitatem.*



Aeriam propter creuisse cucurbita pinum  
 Dicitur, & grandi luxuriasse coma.  
 Cum ramos complexa, ipsumq; egressa cacumen,  
 Se prestare alijs credidit arboribus.  
 Cui pinus, nimium brevis est hæc gloria: nam te  
 Protinus adueniet quæ malè perdat hyems.



*Pietas filiorum in parentes.*



**Per medios hosteis patria cum ferret ab igne  
Aeneas humeris dulce parentis onus:  
Pareite dicebat, uobis sene adorca rapto  
Nulla erit, crepto sed patre summa mihi.**



*Alius peccat, alius plectitur.*



*Arripit ut lapidem catulus morsuq; fatigat,  
Nec percussori mutua damna facit.  
Sic pleriq; sinunt ueros clabier hosteis,  
Et quos nulla grauat noxia, dente petunt.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 75

*In studiosum captum Amore.*



*Immersus studijs dicundo & iure peritus,  
Et maximus libellio.  
Heliodoran amat, quantum nec Thracius unquam  
Princeps sororis pellicem.  
Pallada cur alio superasti iudice Cypri?  
Num sat sub Ida est vincere?*



ΑΥΤΕΩΣ Amor uirtutis alium Cupi-  
dinem superans.



Aligerum aligeroq; inimicum pinxit Amori,  
Arcu arcum, atq; ignes igne domans Nemesis:  
Vt quæ alijs fecit patiat, at hic puer olim  
Intrepidus gestans tela, miser lachrymat.  
Ter spuit inq; sinus imos (res mira) crematur  
Igne ignis, furias odit Amoris Amor.



*Vis Amoris.*



*Aligerum fulmen fregit Deus aliger, igne  
Dum demonstrat uti est fortior ignis Amor.*



*Iusta ultio.*



*Raptabat uolucres captum pede coruus in auras  
 Scorpion, audaci premia parta gule.  
 Ast ille infuso sensim per membra ueneno,  
 Raptorem in stygias compulit ultor aquas.  
 O risu res digna, alijs qui fata parabat,  
 Ipse perit, proprijs succubuitq; dolis.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 79

*In eum qui truculentia suorum perierit.*



*Delphinem inuitum me in littora compulit aestus,  
Exemplum infido quanta pericla mari.  
Nam si nec proprijs Neptunus pareit alumnis,  
Quis tutos homines nauibus esse putet?*



*Potentia Amoris.*

*Nudus Amor uidetur ut ridet placidumq; tuctur?  
Nec faculas, nec quæ cornua flectat habet.  
Altera sed manuum flores gerit, altera pisces,  
Scilicet ut terræ iura det atque mari.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 81

*Quà Dij uocant eundum.*



In triuio mons est lapidum, supereminet illi  
Trunca Dei effigies, pectore facta tenus:  
Mercurij est igitur tumulus, suspende uiator  
Setta deo, rectum qui tibi monstrat iter.  
Omnes in triuio sumus, atque hoc tranate uit  
Fallimur, ostendat ni Deus ipse uiam.

F







EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 89

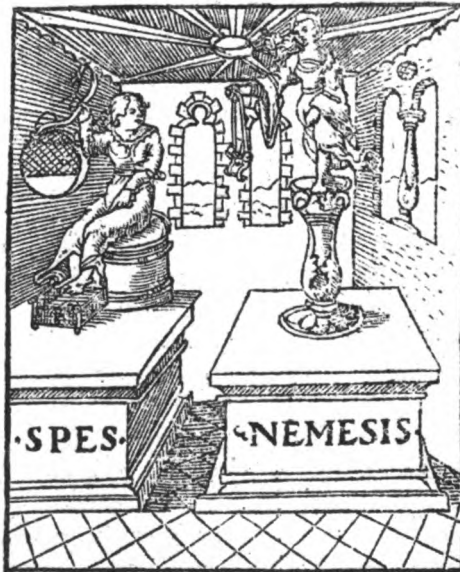
*In simulachrum Spei.*

*Que Dea tam leto suspectans sidera ualent  
Cuius penniculis reddita imago fuit.  
Elpidij fecere manus, ego nominor illa,  
Que miseris promptam Spes bona prestat opẽ.  
Cur uiridis tibi Palla? quod omnia me duce uernẽt,  
Quid manibus mortis tela refracta geris?  
Quod uiuos sperare decet, præcido sepultis,  
Cur in dolioli tegmine pigra sedes?  
Sola domi mansi uolitantibus undique noxis,  
Ascrei ut docuit massa uerenda senis.  
Que tibi adest uolucris? Cornix fidissimus oscen,  
Est bene cum nequeat diccre, dicit erit.  
Qui comites? bonus Euentus, præceptsq; Cupido,  
Qui præeunt, uigilum somnia uana uocant.  
Que tibi iuncta astat, scelera Rhamnusia uindex,  
Scilicet ut speres nil nisi quod liceat.*

F ij



*Illicitum non sperandum.*



*Spes simul & Nemesis nostris altaribus adsunt,  
Scilicet ut speres non nisi quod liceat.*



Pax.



Turrigeris humeris, dentis quoq; barrus eburni,  
 Qui superare ferox Martia bella solet,  
 Supposit nunc colla iugo, stimulisq; subactus,  
 Cesareos currus ad pia templa uehit.  
 Vel fera cognoscit concordēs undiq; gentes,  
 Proiectisq; armis munia pacis obit.

F iij



ἀντρέως, id est, amor uirtutis.



Dic ubi sunt incurui arcus ? ubi tela Cupido ?  
 Mollia queis iuuenum figere corda soles.  
 Fax ubi tristis ? ubi pennæstres unde corollas  
 Fert manus ? unde aliam tempora cincta gerunt ?  
 Hæc mihi uulgari est, hospes cū Cypride quicquā  
 Vlla uoluptatis nos neque forma tulit.  
 Sed puris hominum succendo mentibus ignes  
 Discipline, animos astraq; ad alta traho.  
 Quattuor eq; ipsa texo uirtute corollas,  
 Quarum quæ Sophiæ est, tempora prima tegit.



*Signa Fortium*



*Que te causa mouet uolucris Saturnia, magni  
 Vt tumulo infideas ardua Aristomenis  
 Hoc moneo, quantũ inter aues ego robore præsto,  
 Tantũ semideos inter Aristomenes.  
 Infideant timide timidorum busta columbe,  
 Nos aquila intrepidis signa benigna damus.  
 F uij*



*Qui alta contemplantur cadere.*



*Dum turdos uisco, pedica dum fallit alaudas,  
 Et iacta altiuolam figit harundo gruem,  
 Dipsada non prudens auceps pede perculit, ultrix  
 Illa mali, emissum uirus ab ore iacit.  
 Sic obit extento qui sidera respicit arcu,  
 Securus fati quod iacit ante pedes.*



*Impossibile.*



*Abluis Aethiopem quid frustra? ah desine, noctis  
Illustrare nigra nemo potest tenebras.*



*Aere quandoq; salutem redimendam.*



*Et pedibus segnis, tumida & propendulus aluo  
 Hac tamen insidias effugit arte fiber.  
 Mordicus ipse sibi medicata uirilia nelli  
 Atq; abijcit, sese gnarus ob illa peti,  
 Huius ab exemplo disces non parcere rebus,  
 Et uitam ut redimas, hostitus era dare.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 91

*Captiuus ob gulam.*



Regnator penus, & mensa corrosor herilis  
Ostrea mus summis uidit hiulca labris.  
Queis tenera apponens barbâ falsa ossa momordit,  
Illa recluserunt tacta repente domum.  
Depransum & tetro tenuerunt carcere furem,  
Semet in obscurum qui dederat tumultum.



*Diues indoctus.*

*Tranat aquas residēs precioso in uellere Phrixus,  
Et flauam impavidus per mare scandit ouem.  
Ecquid id est ? uir sensu hebeti, sed diuite gaza,  
Coniugis aut serui quem regit arbitrium.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 93

In Adultores.



Semper hiat, semper tenuem qua nescitur aur,  
Reciprocatur chamaeleon,  
Et mutat faciem, varios sumitq; colores,  
Præter rubrum uel candidum:  
Sic & Adulator populari nescitur aura,  
Hiansq; cuncta deuorat,  
Et solum mores imitatur principis atros,  
Albi & pudici nescius.







*Dulcia quandoq; amara fieri.*

*Matre procul lecta paulum secesserat in sans  
Lydius, hunc dira sed rapuistis apes.  
Venerat hic ad uos placidas ratus esse uolucres,  
Cum nec ita immitis uipera saxa foret.  
Que datis ab dulci stimulos pro munere mellis,  
Proh dolor, heu sine te gratia nulla datur.*

FERE SIMILE EX THEOCRITO.

*Alucolis dum mella legit, percussit Amorem  
Furacem mala apes, & summis spicula liquit  
In digitis, tumido gemit at puer anxius ungue,  
Et quatit errabundus humum, Veneriq; dolorem  
Indicat, & grauitur queritur quod apicula paruum  
Ipsa inferre animal tam noxia uulnera possit.  
Cui ridens Venus, hanc imitaris tu quoq; dixit  
Nate seran, qui das tot noxia uulnera paruis.*



*In eum qui sibi ipsi damnum  
apparat.*



*Capra lupum non sponte meo nunc ubere lacto,  
Quod malè pastoris prouida cura iubet.  
Creuerit ille simul, mea me post ubera pascet,  
Improbilas nullo flectitur obsequio.*



*Remedia in arduo, mala in  
prono esse.*



**Aetherijs postquam deiecit sedibus Aten  
Iuppiter, heu uexat quàm mala noxa uiros.  
Euolat hec pedibus celer & pernicibus alis,  
Intactumq; nihil casibus esse sinit.  
Ergo Lite proles Iouis hanc comitantur euntem,  
Sarcure quicquid fecerit illa mali.  
sed quia segnipedes straba lassæq; senecta,  
Nul nisi post longo tempore restituar.**

G



*Eloquentia fortitudine præstantior.*

*Arcum leua tenet, rigidam fert dextera clauam,  
 Contegit & Nemees corpora nuda leo.  
 Herculis hæc igitur facies non conuenit illud  
 Quod uetus & senio tempora cana gerit.  
 Quid quod lingua illi leuibus traiecta cathenis,  
 Queis fissa facili allicit aure uiros?  
 An ne quod Alciden lingua non robore Galli  
 Præstantem populis iura dedisse ferunt?  
 Cedunt arma togæ, & quamuis durissima corda  
 Eloquio pollens ad sua uota trahit.*



*In receptatores sicariorum.*



Latronum furumq; manus tibi Scena per urbem  
 It comes, et diris cincta cohors gladijs.  
 Atque itate mentis generosum prodige censes,  
 Quod tuâ complureis allicit olla malos.  
 En nouus Actæon, qui postquam cornua sumpsit,  
 In prædam canibus se dedit ipse suis.

G ij



*Fidei symbolum.*

*Stet depictus Honor tyrio uelatus amictu,*  
*Eiusq; iungat nuda dextram Veritas.*  
*Sitq; Amor in medio castus, cui tempora circum*  
*Rosa it, Diones pulchrior Cupidine.*  
*Constituunt hæc signa fidem, reuerentia Honoris*  
*Quam fouet, alit Amor, parturitq; Veritas.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. IOI

*In uitam humanam.*



*Plus solito humane nunc desle incommoda uite  
Heraclite, scatet pluribus illa malis.  
Tu rursus, si quando alias extolle cachinnum  
Democrite, illa magis ludicra facta fuit.  
Interea hæc cernens meditor, qua deniq; tecum  
Fine fleam, aut tecum quomodo splene iocer.  
G ij*



*In statuam Amori.*

*Quis sit Amor plures olim cecinere poëte,  
Eius qui uario nomine gesta ferunt.  
Conuenit hoc, q̄ uesti caret, q̄ corpore paruus,  
Telo alasq̄ ferens, lumina nulla tenet.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 103

*Hec ora hic habitusq; dei est, sed dicere tantos  
 Si licet in uates, falsa subesse reor  
 Ecce nudus agat? diuo quasi pallia defint,  
 Qui cunctas domiti possidet orbis opes.  
 Aut qui? queso niues boreamq; euadere nudus  
 Alpinum potuit, stricteq; prata gelu?  
 Si puer est, puerum ne nocas qui Nestora uincit,  
 An nosti Ascrei carmina docta senis?  
 Inconstans puer, hic peruicax, pectora que iam  
 Trans adiit, nunquam relinquere sponte potest.  
 At pharetras & tela gerit, quid inutile pondus?  
 An curuare infans cornua dura ualet?  
 Alas curue tenet, quas nescit in aethera ferre?  
 Inscius in uolucrum flectere tela iecur.  
 Serpit humi: semperq; uirum mortalia corda  
 Ledit, & haud alas saxum inde mouet.  
 Si cecus uitamq; gerit, quid tenia ceco  
 Vtilis est tideo num minus ille uidet?  
 Quis ne sagittiferum credat qui lumine captus  
 Hic certa, ast cecum spicula uana mouet.  
 Igneus est aiunt, uersatq; in pectore flammam,  
 Cur age uiuit adhuc? omnia flamma uorat.  
 Quin etiam tumidis cur non extinguitur undis?  
 Naiadum quoties mollia sorda subit?  
 At tu ne tantis capiare erroribus audi,  
 Verus quid sit Amor carmina nostra ferent,  
 Iucundus labor est, lasciua per ocia, signum  
 Illius est, nigro punica glans elypeo.*

G iij



2

*Ei qui semel sua prodegerit, aliena credi  
non oportere.*



*Colchidos in gremio nidum quid congeris? cheu  
Nescia cur pullos tam malè credis suis.  
Dira parens Medea suos seuißima natos  
Perdidiß, & speras parcat ut illa tuis?*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 105

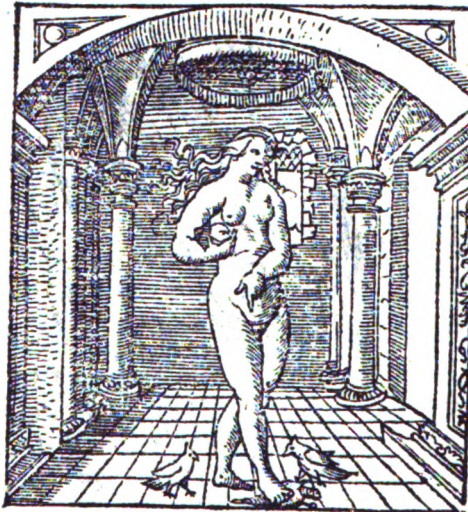
*Doctos doctis obloqui nefas esse:*



*Quid rapis heu Progne vocalem seu Cicadam,  
Pignoribusq; tuis fercula dira paras?  
Ac stridula stridulam, uernam uerna, hospita ledis  
Hospitam, & aligeram penniger ales auem?  
Ergo abijce hanc praeda, nā musica pectora summum  
Alterum ab alterum dente perire nefas. (cB,*



*Mulieris famam non formam  
uulgatam esse oportere.*



*Alma Venus que nam hæc facies, quid denotat illa  
Tessudb, molli quam pede diua prems?  
Me sic effinxit Phidias, sexumq; referri  
Fœmineum, nostra iussit ab effigie,  
Quodq; manere domi, et tacitas decet esse puellas,  
Supposuit pedibus talia signa meis.*



*Bonis à diuitibus nihil timendum.*



*Iunctus contiguo Marini mihi pariete, nec non  
 Subbardus nostri nomina nota fori.  
 Aedificant bene nummati, sataguntq; uel ultrò  
 Obsruere ben nostris undiq; luminibus.  
 Me miserum geminae quem tanquã Phineã rapiunt  
 Harpyiæ, ut proprijs sedibus eijciant.  
 Integritas nostra, atque animus quesitor honesti,  
 His nisi sint Zetes, his nisi sint Calais.*



*Consilio & uirtute Chimeram superari, id est,  
fortiores & deceptores.*



*Bellerophon ut fortis eques superare Chimeram,  
Et Licij potuit sternere monstra soli.  
Sic tu Pegaseis uectus petis aethera pennis,  
Consiliog; animi monstra superba domas.*



*Tumulus Ioannis Galeacij Vicecomitis  
primi Ducis Mediol.*



Pro tumulo pone Italiam, pone arma Ducesq;  
Et mare, quod geminos mugit adusq; sinus.  
Adde his barbariem conantem irrumpere frustra,  
Et mercede emptas in fera bellæ manus.  
Anguiger aſt ſummo ſiſtens in culmine dicat,  
Quis parvis magnum me ſuper impoſuit?



III      ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Optimus cinis.*



*Dum infus patriam Thrasymbulum uindicat armis,  
Dumq; simulates ponere quemq; iubet.  
Concors ordo omnis magni instar muneris, illi  
Palladia fertum frondis habere dedit.  
Cinge comam Thrasymbule, geras hūc solus honorē,  
In magna nemo est æmulus urbe tibi.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. IIo

*In subitum terrorem.*



*Effuso cernens fugientes agmine turmas,  
Quis mea nunc inflat cornua, Faunus ait.*



*In adulari nescientem.*



*Scire cupis dominos toties cur Theſſalis ora  
 Mutet, & ut uarios querat habere duces.  
 Nescit adulari cuiquamue obtrudere palpum,  
 Regia quem morem principis omnis habet.  
 Sed ueluti ingenuus sonipes, dorso excutit omnem,  
 Qui moderari ipsum nesciat Hippocomon.  
 Nec ſequi tamen domino fas, ultio ſola eſt,  
 Dura ſerum ut iubeat ferre lupata magis.*



*Insignia poetarum.*



*Gentiles clypeos sunt qui in Iouis alite gestant,  
Sunt quibus aut Serpens aut Leo signa ferunt.  
Dira sed hæc Vatum fugiant animalia ceras,  
Doctaq; sustineat stemmata pulcher Olor.  
Hic Phœbo sacer, & nostræ regionis alumnus,  
Rex olim, veteres seruat adhuc titulos.*

H



*Musicae Dii cura esse.*



Locrensis posuit tibi Delphice phœbe cicadam  
 Eunomus hanc, pœnæ signa decora suæ.  
 Certabat plectro Sparthyn commissus in hostem,  
 Et percussa sonum pollice fila dabant.  
 Trita fides rauco cœpit cùm stridere bombo,  
 Legitimum harmonies & uitare melos:  
 Tum citharæ argutans suavis sese intulit ales,  
 Quæ fractam impleret uoce cicada fidem.  
 Quæq; allecta, soni ad legem descendit ab altis  
 Saltibus, ut nobis garrula ferret opem.  
 Ergo tuæ ut firmus stet honos, ô sancte, cicade,  
 Pro cithara hic fidicen æneus ipsa sedet.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. II

*In obliuionem patrie.*



*Iam dudum missa patria, oblitusq; tuorum,  
Quos tibi seu sanguis, sine parauit amor:  
Romam habitas, nec cura domũ subit ulla reuerti,  
Aeternæ tantum te capit urbis honos.  
Sic Ithacum præmissa manus dulcedine loti  
Liquerat & patriam, liquerat atque ducem.*

H ij



*Vnum nihil, duos plurimum posse.*



*Laerte genitum, genitum quoq; Tydeos unâ  
 Hac cera expressit Zenalis apta manus.  
 Viribus hic prestat, hic pollet acumine mentis,  
 Nec tamen alterius non eget alter ope.  
 Cùm duo coniuncti veniunt, victoria certa est,  
 Solam mens hominem, dextrâue destituit.*



**EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. II7**

**IN Anticos.**



**Vana palatinos quos educat aula clientes  
Dicitur auratis neſtere compedibus.**



*Inmortem præproperam.*



Qui teneras forma allucit torfitq; puellas  
 Pulchrior et tota nobilis urbe puer  
 Occidit ante diem, nulli mage flendus Arresti  
 Quam tibi, cui casto iunctus amore fuit.  
 Ergo illi tumulum tanti monumenta doloris  
 Adstruis, et querulis uocibus astra feris:  
 Me sine abis dilectetneq; amplius ibimus una?  
 Nec mecum in studiis otia grata teres?  
 Sed te terra teget, sed fati Gorgonis ora,  
 Delphinesq; tui signa dolenda dabunt.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 119

ἔχουσιν δὲ τὰ δῶρα. In dona hostium.



Bellorum coepisse ferunt monumenta vicissim  
 Scutistrum Aiacem Hectoraq; Iliacum,  
 Balthea Priamides, rigidum Telamonis ensen,  
 Instrumenta sua coepit uterq; necis.  
 Ensis enim Aiacem confecit, at Hectora functum  
 Traxere Aemonys cingula nexa rotis.  
 Sic titulo obsequij quæ mittunt hostibus hostes  
 Munera, venturi præscia fata ferunt.







TITLES, &c. OF EDITIONS  
OF  
ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS:

PRINTED

By CHRISTIAN WECHER, PARIS.

1534—1542.







# ANDREAE

ALCIATI EMBLEMA  
TVM LIBELLVS.



PARISIIS,  
Ex officina Christiani Wecheli,  
sub scuto Basiliensi, in uico  
Iacobæo. Anno  
M. D. XXXV.



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS. 17

*Nec uerbo nec facto quenquam  
ledendum.*



*Assequitur, Nemesisq; dirum uestigia seruat,  
Continet & cubitum durasq; frena manu.  
Ne malè quid facias, nec improba uerba loquaris:  
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS M

*Princeps subditorum incolumi-  
tatem procurans.*



*Titanij quoties conturbant equora fratres,  
Tum miseros nautas anchora iacta inuat.  
Hanc pius erga homines Delphin complectitur, imis  
Tutius ut possit figier illa uadis.  
Quam decet hac memores gestare insignia Reges,  
Anchora quod nautis, se populo esse suo.*



EMBLEMATVM LIBELLVS II7

*In Aulicos.*



*Vana palatinos quos educat aula clientes  
Dicitur auratis neſcere compedibus.*

*H ij*



# LIVRET

des Emblemes/de maistre Andre  
Alciat/mis en rime francopse/  
& presente a monseigneur  
L'admiral de  
France.



On les vend a Paris/ en la maison de  
Chrestien wechel/ demeurant en la rue  
saint Jaques/ a l'escau de Basle.

M. D. XXXVJ.



AND. ALC. EMBLEM. LIB.

*In occasionem.*



*Lyssippi hoc opus est, Sycion cui patriastu quis?  
Cuncta domans capiti temporis articulus.  
Cur pinnis stas? usque reor, calaria plantis  
Cur retines? passim me levis aura rapit.  
In dextra est tenuis dic unde nouacula? acutum  
Omni acie hoc signum me magis esse docet.  
Cur in fronte coma? occurrens ut prenda, et heus tu  
Dic cur pars calua est posterior capitis?  
Me semel alipedem si quis permittat abire,  
Ne possim apprenso post modò crine capiti.  
Tali opifex nos arte, tui causa, edidit hospes,  
Vtq; omnes moneam, per gula aperta tinct.*



**Liuret des Emblemes de  
Andrie Alciat.**

**De la derresse Occasion.**

**J**e surs Occasion que Lysippus forma  
La marque seule estant du chair temps  
quel'homme a.

La roc ay soubz mes piedz/dont ne puis  
arrester.

Les plumes que ie y ay/me font plus fort  
haster.

Don rasoit signe rend/que tout oultre ie  
taille.

Des cheueulx au front seul/monstrent  
qu'on ne me faillit.

Car si le doz ie tourne/acoup pens eschap  
Deu que derriere poi n'ay/ou lon me (pe:  
puisse happer.

A cause de vo<sup>r</sup> to<sup>r</sup>/louurier feist mon bi-  
Esperât q seray image monitoire.)stoire  
Pour ce fante dur ât, mettez le tēps a point  
Deu que en vieillesse / a tard remord au  
cœur vous point.



La preface au liure des' bigarreures du  
luyfant homme Andre Alciat/fai-  
cte a maistre Conrad Peu-  
tinare de Auspurg.



Dendant que enfans au leu  
de noiz se amusent/  
Et les plusgrands souuent  
aux dez se abusent/  
Dendât que aucuns aux cartes perbent  
temps.

Gay dresse (selon ce que ientend)  
Quelques propos cōposez par histoires/  
En quoy le rends voyes a tous notoires/  
Cōme ilz pourrōt p seulz signes biē dire/  
Et maintz bons motz / sans letre faire  
escripre.

Quō peult poser en signeaulx & doreures  
Et escuz/bonnetz / & en aultres pareures/  
Pour maintenant cy tel present rendons/  
Laiissas aux Roys les groz p̄sens & dōs  
Donques Conrad / prends de mamour  
ce galge.

Unq porte a tous ses dons en langaige.



LES EMBLE.  
MES DE MAISTRE  
ANDRE ALCIAT, MIS EN  
RIME FRANCOYSE, ET PUIS  
siagueres reimprime avec  
curieuse correction.



On les vend a Paris en la maison de Chrestien  
Wechel demourant a l'esca de Balle, en la rue  
saint Jacques, & a l'enseigne du Cheval vo  
lant, en la rue saint Iehan de  
Beauvais. M. D. XL.



*Ex bello pax.*



En galea intrepidus quam miles gesserat, et que  
Sæpius hostili sparsa cruore fuit.  
Parta pax: apibus tenuis concessit in usum  
Alveoli, atque fauos, gratæque mella gerit.  
Arma procul iacent, fas sit tunc sumere bellum,  
Quando aliter pacis non potes arte frui.



De guerre Paix.

L'arnet d'ung hardy cheualier  
En temps de paix tut de repos,  
De mouches a miel ung milier,  
Lont trouue pour elles dispos:  
Toft y ont fait leurs petitz potz,  
Mettans miel, ou meist sang la guerre:  
Soit donc noise hors de tous propos,  
Qui n'est contrainct pour paix acquerre.  
G iij



# A TRESHAVLT ET PVISSANT SEIGNEVR MON

seigneur messire Philippe Chabot, cheualier de  
lordre, Conte de Burancoys & Charny. Baron  
Dafremont, de Paigny & de Myrebeau, seig-  
neur de Bryon, de Beaumont, & de Fontaine  
Francoise. Admyral de France, Bretagne &  
Guyenne. Gouverneur & Lieutenant general  
pour le Roy en Bourgongne, aussi Lieutenant  
general pour monseigneur le Daulphin,

ou gouvernement de Normandie,

Iehan le feure, Secretaire

de monseigneur re-

uerendissime Car-

dinal de Giu-

ry, dit hum-

ble sa-

lut.



Il est ainsi, hault & puissant seig-  
neur, que aucunesfoiz lon travaille  
a taire ieux publiques, pour esioyr  
& cōsolatier les habitās dune vil-  
le, sans qu'on saiche a qui lon s'es-  
force complaire. Cest chose bien iuste, que la ou  
nous cognoissōs le chef de nostre prouice aggra-  
ue de soucyz pour le pays, travaille de labours cō-  
tinuelz pour le biē du peuple: et par ce souuēt sepa-

A ij re.

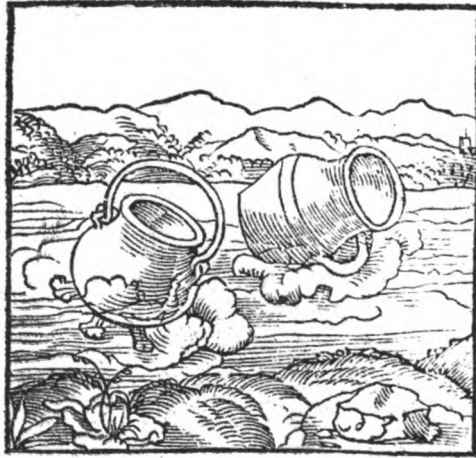


LES EMBLE-  
MES DE MAISTRE AN-  
dre Alciat, puis nagueres augmentez  
par ledict Alciat, & mis in rime  
francoise, avec curieuse  
correction.



On les uend a Paris, en la maison de  
Chrestien Wechel, demeurant en la rue  
saint Iacques, a lescu de Basle : & en  
la rue Saint Iehan de Beauuais, au  
cheual uolant. L'an M. D. XLII.



*Aliquid mali propter vicinum malum. LVIII.*

Raptabat torrens ollas, quarum una metallo,  
 Altera erat figuli terrea facta manu.  
 Hanc igitur rogat illa, uelit sibi proxima ferri,  
 Iuncta ut præcipites utraq; sistat aquas:  
 Cui laeta, Haud nobis tua sunt commercia cure.  
 Ne mihi proximitas hac mala multa ferat.  
 Nam seu te nobis, seu nos ubi confrat unda,  
 Ipsa ego te fragilis fospit sola terrar.



*Voisinage peult rendre mal. LVIII,*

La riuere portoit deux potz,  
L'ung de terre, l'autre de cuyure:  
Qui dit au foible telz propos:  
Viens pres moy ton chemin pour suyure.  
Je ne te ueulx (dit l'autre) suyure,  
Ny aulcunement approcher:  
Car tost me garderoys de uiure,  
Si me laissoys a toy toucher,



La preface au liuret des bigarreures du  
luyfant hōme Andre Alciat faiçte a mai-  
stre Conrad Peutinger de Aufpurg.



Endant que enfans au ieu de  
noix se amusent,  
Et les plusgrōds sounēt aux  
dez se abusent,

Pendāt q̄ aucuns aux cartes perdēt tēps,  
Iay cy dressé (selon ce que ie entends)  
Quelques propos cōposez par histoires,  
En quoy ie rends uoyes a tous notoires,  
Cōme ilz pourrōt p̄ seulz signes biē dire,  
Et maintz bons morz, sans letre faire,  
escripre :

Qu'ōpeult poser en signeaulx et d'oreures  
De escuz, bonnetz, et en aultres pareures:  
Pour maintenant cy tel present rendons.  
Laiſsans aux Roys les groz p̄ſens et dōs,  
Donques Conrad, prends de m'amour ce  
gaige,  
Vng Poete a tous ses dons en langage.



# CLARISSIMI

VIRI D. ANDREAE AL-  
ciati *Emblematum libellus, uigilanter re-*  
*cognitus, & iã recens per Wolphgan-*  
*gum Hungerum Bauarum, rhytb-*  
*mis Germanicis uersus.*



PARISIIS.

Apud Christianum Wechelum, sub scu-  
to Basiliensi, in uico Iacobeo: & sub  
Pegaso, in uico Bellouacensi.

Anno. M. D. XLII.



*Impossibile.*

LXXXIII.



*Abluis Aethiopem quid frustra? ab desine, noctis  
Illustrare nigra nemo potest tenebras.*



Das buechle der verschroten werck. 189

Vnmuglich. LXXXIII.

Man wasch ein Moren lang vnd wol,  
Hilfft es alles nicht vmb ein bar:  
Die nacht so finsternuß ist vol,  
Mag durch kain liecht nit werden klar:  
Der gleichen nim dier eben war,  
Naurlich laster, oder sunst  
Lang zeit veraltt, wird nimer gar  
Außgelescht, was man brauch fur kunst.



*Antiquissima quæq; commentitia. C XV.*



*Pellenæ senex cui forma est histria Proteu,  
 Qui modò nympha uiri fers, modò membra fers.  
 Dic age quæ species ratio æ uerit in omnes,  
 Nulla sit ut uario æta figura abis?  
 Signa uenustatis, primæni & præfiro secll,  
 De quo quisq; suo sommat arbitrio.*



**Das buecble der verschroten werck. 253**

**Was gar alt, ist gemeinklich  
erdichtet. C XV.**

**Sag Proteus lieber alter greysß,  
Was dich verkert in so vil gstat?  
In fewr, in stayn, in menschen weysß,  
Dann in ein thier das laufft zu wald?  
Die Pöeten haben gemalt  
Hyemit die langst vergangen welt,  
Vnd gschicht der iar vil tausent alt,  
Die yeder schreybt wie yms gefelt.**







ANDREAE AL.

CIATI EMBLEMATVM LI.

BELLVS, NVPER IN LV.

CEM EDITVS.



VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI.

*Cum privilegio Pauli III. Pont. Max. &  
Senatus Veneti, ad annos decem.*







2  
CLARISSIMO HIERONYMO  
BERNARDO PETRVS  
RHOSITHINVS S.

Vñd animi mei singulare in te studiũ  
 Hieronymi amplissime sit : in causa  
 ¶ sunt tum eximia ista uirtutes , qui-  
 bus te inter patricios clarissimos admi-  
 ror ; tum familia ista , quã inter pri-  
 marias honestissimã esse intelligo . uerum , ut nihil  
 impensius desidero , quã te officio quopiã promereri :  
 ita nullum mihi munus , ad uoluntatem hanc tibi ex-  
 plicandam , facere uidetur . ea propter sanequã ange-  
 bar in præsentia ; cum nihil nouum , hoc est , te dignũ  
 ex adibus nostris ederetur , quod nomini tuo dica-  
 rem , muneriq ; mitterem . quemadmodum uero ex  
 omnibus actionibus , ad quas propter animi iẽsoxiũ na-  
 tus homo est , nullam prorsus præstantiorem unquam  
 existimaui ; quã , cum studiose contendimus , ut ex  
 nostra etatis hominibus et posteris cõsulatur : sic omnes  
 nauos tenebris bipenni , ut aiunt , libello Emblematum  
 Alciati susulimus , qui in lucem ab archetypo uero re-  
 cens prodit ; qui profecto nisi is fuisset , nos haud secus  
 agere , quã in τῷ ἰαμμου σπον οὐ πλάκων , coegisset .  
 sed , ut redeam , unde diuertii ; accipe munus hoc no-  
 strum ea fronte , quã semper , quanta tua sit humani-  
 tas , plane declarat : ac certo scias , eo non uoluntati  
 meã , sed tempori satisfactum esse . delectabunt te

A ñ



ipſius luſus, exempla, ioci, doctrina, cultus, uarietas,  
elegantia, imagines, & alia permulta, quæ facile  
& aſſequeris, & approbabis. Venetijs. Cal. lu-  
ny: ∞ 13 XLVI.



*In diuites publico malo .*



Anguillas quisquis capiat , si limpida uerrat  
 Flumina , si illimes ausit adire lacus ,  
 Cassus erit, ludetq; operam . mulcum excitet ergo  
 Si creta , et uisreas palmula turbet aquas ,  
 Diues erit . sic ips res publica turbida lucro est,  
 Qui pace , arctati legibus , esuriunt .

A iiij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

IN INUENTAM .



Natus uterque Iouis tener , atque imberbis uterque,  
Quem Latona tulit , quem tulit & Semele,  
Saluete, aeterna simul & florete iuuenta,  
Numine sit uestro quae diuturna mihi.  
Tu utino curas, tu uictu dilue morbos,  
Vt lento accedat sera senectus pede .



*In Pudoris statnam .*



Penelope desponsa sequi cupiebat Vlysssem,  
 Ni secum Icarius mallet habere pater.  
 Ille Ithacam , hic offert Sparcen , manet anxia uirgo,  
 Hinc pater , inde uiri mutuus urget amor .  
 Ergo sedens uelat uultus , obnubibz ocellos :  
 Ista uerecundi signa pudoris erant .  
 Quis sibi praelatum Icarius cognouit Vlysssem,  
 Hocq; pudori aram schemate constituit .

A. iij



.ANDREAE ALCIATI

.Sirenes .



Absque alis volucres , & cruribus absque puellas,  
Rostris absque & pisces , qui tamen ore canant,  
Quis puces esse ullos ? iungi hac natura negavit  
Sirenes fieri sed potuisse docent .  
Illicum est mulier , qua in piscem desinit atrum,  
Plurima quodd secum monstra libido uenit .  
Aspectus , uertis , animi candore , trahuntur ,  
Parthenope Ligia Leucosiaq; uiri.  
Has musæ explumant , has atque illudit Vlysses.  
Scilicet est doctus cum meretrice nihil .



*Ficta Religio.*

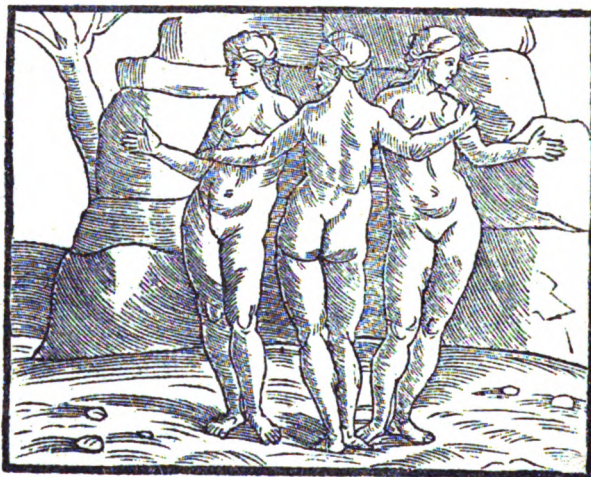


Regali residens meretrix pulcherrima sella  
 Purpureæ insignem gestat honore peplum,  
 Omnibus & latice pleno è cratere propinat.  
 At circum cubitans ebria turba iacet.  
 Sic Babylona notant, quæ gentes illicce forma,  
 Et ficta stolidas religione capit.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

Gratia .



Tres Charites Veneri assistunt , dominamq; sequuntur .

Hincq; voluptates , atque alimenta parant .

Lacrimam Euphrosyne; speciosum Aglaia nitorem,

Suadela est Pithus, blandus & ore lepor.

Cur nuda : mentis quoniam candore uenustas

Constat., & eximia simplicitate placet .

An quia nil referunt ingrati atque arcula inanis ,

Est Charitum ? qui dat munera , nudus eget .

Addita cur nuper pedibus talaria ? bis dat

Qui cito dat , minimi gratia tarda pretij est .

Implicitis ubi cur uertitur altera ? gratus

Fœnerat , huic remanent una absente due .

Iuppiter ijs genitor , coeli de semine diuas

Omnibus acceptas edidit Eurynome .



*Antiquissima quaeque commentitia .*



Pellenae senex, cui forma est histrica, Proteu,  
 Qui modo membra uiri fers, modo membra feri,  
 Dic age quae species ratio te uertit in omnes,  
 Nulla sit ut uario certa figura tibi?  
 Signa uetustatis, primæui et præfero seculi:  
 De quo quisque suo somniat arbitrio .



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Prudentes.*



lane bifrons , qui iam transacta futuraq; calles ,  
Quq; retro sannas sicut & ante uides ,  
Tot te cur oculis , tot fingunt uultibus ? an quidd  
Circumspectum hominem forma fuisse docet ?



*In fraudulentos .*



Parua lacerta , atris stellatus corpora guttis  
 Stellio, qui latebras , & cana busta colit,  
 Inuidia prauiq; doli fert symbola pictus .  
 Hæc nimium nuribus cognita zelotypis .  
 Nam turpi obtegitur faciem lentigine quisquis  
 Sit quibus immersus Stellio , uina bibat .  
 Hinc uindicta frequens decepta pellice uino ,  
 Quam formæ amisso flore relinquit amans .



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Luxuriosorum opes.*



Rupibus aeris, summiq; crepidine saxi  
Immites fructus ficus acerba parit:  
Quos corni comedunt, quos deuorat improba cornix,  
Qui nihil humane commoditatis habent.  
Sic futuorum opibus parafiti & scorta fruuntur,  
Et nulla iustos utilitate iuuant.



*In Deficientes.*



Quod sine egregios turpi maculaueris orsus,  
 In noxamq; tuum uerteris officium,  
 Fecisti, quod capra, sui mulctaria lactis  
 Cum ferit, & proprias calce profundit opes.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Ex damno, alterius utilitas .*



*Dum senis ruerent in mucua vulnere talis,  
Vngue leana ferox, dense timendus aper,  
Accurrit vulnux spectatum, & prandia captas.  
Gloria victoris, prada futura sua est .*

**Male-**



*Male parca male dilabuntur.*



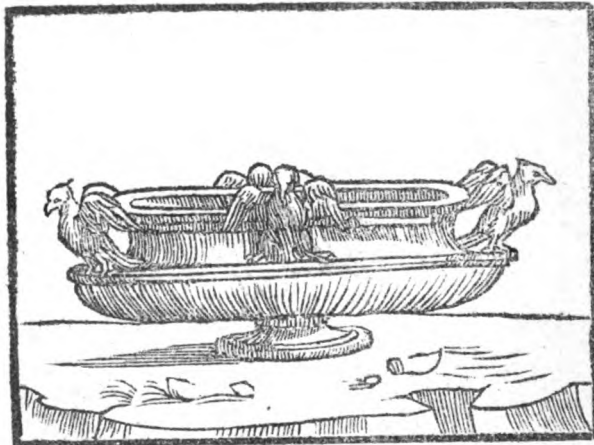
*Milvus edax, nimis quem nausea torserat esca,  
 Hei mihi mater ais viscera ab ore fluunt.  
 Illa autem quid fles? cur hæc tua viscera credas,  
 Qui rapto uiuens sola aliena uomis?*

2



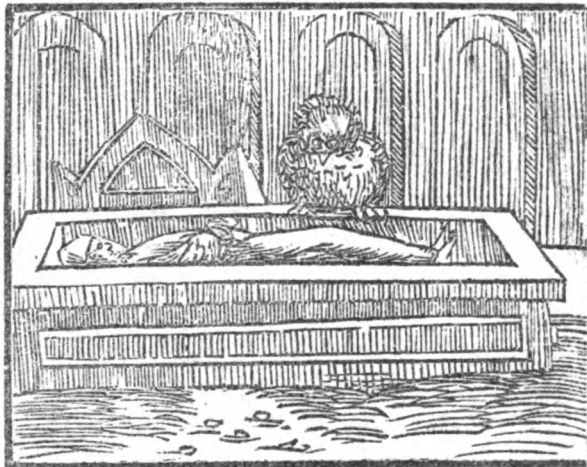
ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Scyphus Nestoris.*



Nestorem geminis cratera hunc accipe fundis ,  
Quod grauis argenti massa profudit opus .  
Claviculi ex auro : stant circum quattuor anse :  
Vnam quanque super fulua columba sedet .  
Solutum potuit longæuis tollere Nestor .  
Maonidæ doceas quid sibi musa uelit .  
Est cœlum scyphus ipse . color argenteus illi est :  
Aurea sunt cœli sidera claviculi .  
Pleidas esse putant , quas dixerit ille columbas .  
Vmblici gemini , magna minorq; fera est .  
Hæc Nestor longo sapiens intelligit usu .  
Bella gerunt fortes , callidus astra senex .



*Senex puellam amans.*

Dum Sophocles, quamvis affecta etate, puellam  
 A' questu Archippen ad sua uota trahit,  
 Allicie & pretio, tulit egre insana iuuentu:  
 Ob zelum, & tali carmine utrunque notat.  
 Noctua ut in tumulis, super uisq; cadauera bubo,  
 Talis apud Sophoclem nostra puella sedet.

B 7



ANDREAE ALCIATI

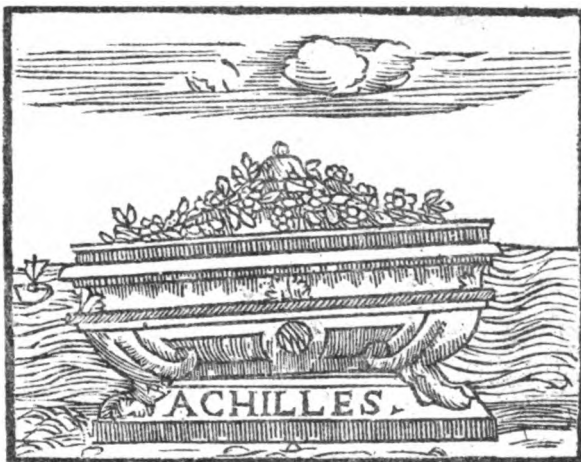
*Cauendum à meretricibus.*



Sole sata Circes tam magna potentia fertur,  
Verterit ut multos in noua monstra viros .  
Tetlis equum domitor Picus, tum Scylla biformis,  
Atque Ithaci postquam una bibere sues .  
Indicat illestri meretricem nomine Circe,  
Et rationem animi perdere , quisquis amat .



*Strenuorum immortale nomen.*



*Aeacida tumulum Rhoeteo in litore cernis ,  
 Quem plerunque pedes uisitas alba Thetis.  
 Obtegitur semper uiridi lapis hic amarantho,  
 Quid nunquam herois sit moriturus honos.  
 Hic Graium murus. magni nex Hectoris haud plus  
 Debet Maonida, quam sibi Maonides.*

B ij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Concordia insuperabilis.*



*Tergemino: inter fuerat concordia fratres,  
Tanta simul pietas mutua, & unus amor:  
Inuicti humanis ut uiribus ampla tenerent  
Regna, uno dicti nomine Geryonis.*



## Cuculi.



Ruricolae agreste genus plerique cuculos  
 Cur nocitent, quam prodita causa fuit?  
 Vere nouo cantat Cocyx, quo tempore uites  
 Qui non absoluit iure notatur iners.  
 Fert oia in nidos alienos, qualiter ille  
 Cui thalamum prodit uxor adulterio.

B iij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Nobiles & generosi.*



*Aurea Cecropias uestebat fibula uestes,  
Cui coniuncta tenax dente cicada fuit:  
Calceus Arcadico suberat cui lunula ritu,  
Gestatur patribus mullea Romulidis.  
Indigenas quod se adferrent hæc signa tulerunt  
Antiqua illustres nobilitate uiri.*



## Ignauus.



Ignauus ardeolam stellarem effingere serui  
 Et studia, & mores, fabula prisca fuit,  
 Quae famulum Asteriam uolucris sumpsisse figuram  
 Est commenta. fides sit penes historicos.  
 Degener hic ueluti qui cauet in aere falco est  
 Dictus ab antiquis uatibus ardelio.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Facundia difficilis.*



*Antidotum Ae æe medicata in pocula Circes  
Mercurium hoc Ithaco fama dedisse fuit.  
Moly vocant, id uix radice euellitur atra,  
Purpureus sed flos, lactis et instar habet  
Eloquij candor facundiaq; allicit omnes,  
Sed multi res est tanta laboris opus.*



*Infanti gladius.*



Setigeri medius stabat gregis ensifer Ajax,  
 Cade suum credens cadere Tantalidas.  
 Hostia sic tanquam suis succedanea pamas  
 Pro Laertiade, pro caueaq; dabat.  
 Nescit obesse suis furor hostibus, errat ab istius  
 Consiliq; impos in sua damna ruit.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Bonus auspicijs incipiendum.*



*Auspicijs res coepta malis, bene cedere nescite.  
Felici qua sunt omine facta, iuvant.  
Quidquid agis, mustella tibi si occurrat, omitte:  
Signa mala hec sortis bestia vana peris.*



XII certamina Herculis ἀλλυγοκῶς.

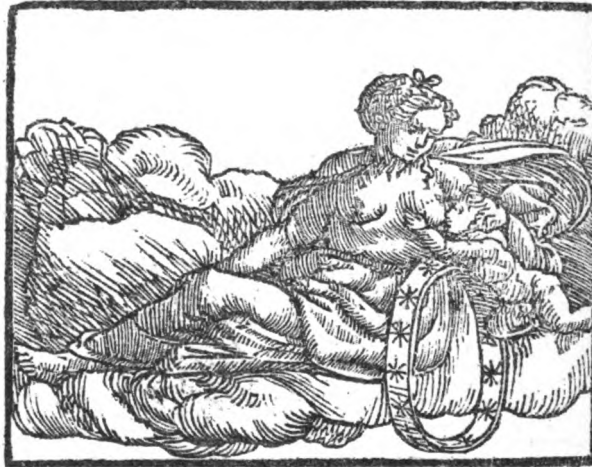


Roboris inuicti superat facundia laudes :  
 Dicta sophistarum laqueosq; resoluit inanes :  
 Non furor, aut rabies uirtute potentior ulla est :  
 Continuum ob cursum sapienti opulencia cedit :  
 Spernit auaritiam nec rapto aut fœnore gaudet :  
 Vincit, fœmineos spoliataq; insignibus astus :  
 Expurgat sordes, & cultum mentibus addit :  
 Illicitos odit coitus, abigitq; nocentes :  
 Barbaries feritiasq; dat impia denique poenam :  
 Vnius uirtus collectos dissipat hostes :  
 Inuehit in patriam externis bona plurima ab ortis :  
 Docta per ora uirum uolat & non interit unquam .



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*In nothos .*



*Herculeos spurū semper celebretis honores :  
Nam nestri princeps ordinis ille fuit.  
Nec prius esse deus potuit , quān suggeret infans  
Lac , sibi quod fraudis nescia Iuno dabat .*



*Sapientia humana stultitia est apud Deum*

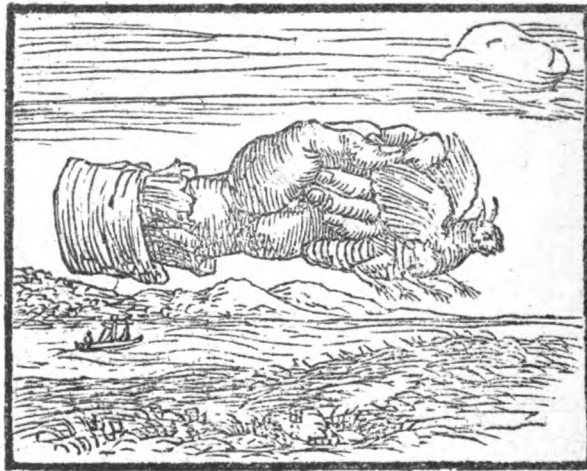


Quid dicam ? quonam hoc compellem nomine monstrum ?  
 Biforme quod non est homo, nec est draco :  
 Sed sine utr pedibus , summis sine partibus anguis ,  
 Vir anguipes dici, & homiceps anguis potest.  
 Anguem pedie homo , hominem eructavit & anguis ,  
 Nec finis hominis est , initium nec est fera.  
 Sic olim Cecrops doctus regnavit Athenis,  
 Sic & gigantes terra mater protulit  
 Hæc nostrum species, sed religione carentem,  
 Terrena tantum quisq; curet, indicat.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

In Detractores.



Audent flagriferi matula, stupidiq; magistri  
Bilem in me impari pectoris euomere:  
Quid faciam? reddam ne uices? sed non ne cicadam  
Ala una obstreperam corripuisse ferar?  
Quid prodest muscas operosus pellere flabris?  
Negligere est satius, perdere quod nequeas.  
Imparitas.



*Imparitas.*



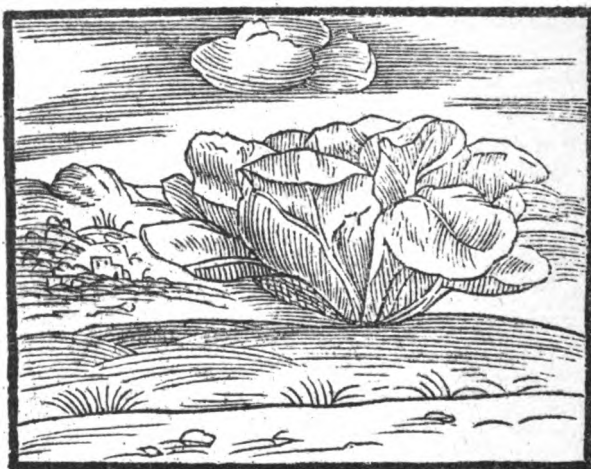
*Ut sublime uolans tenuem secat aëra falco,  
Ut pascuntur humi graculus, anser, anas:  
Sic summum scandit super æthera Pindarus ingens.  
Sic scit humi tantum serpere Bacchilydei.*

C



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Amuletum Veneris.*



*Inguina dente fero suffossam Cypris Adonim  
Lactuca folijs condidit exanimem.  
Hinc genitali arno tantum lactuca resistit,  
Quantum eruca salax nix stimulare potest.*



*Cupressus.*



*Indicat effigies metæ , nomenq; cupressi  
Traclandos parili conditione suos .*

*Aliud . .*

*Funeſta eſt arbor , procerum monumenta cupreſſus ,  
Quale apium plebis , comere fronde ſolet .*

*Aliud*

*Pulchra coma eſt , pulchro digeſtaq; ordine frondes ,  
Sed fructus nullos hæc coma pulchra gerit .*

*C ij*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Amuletum Veneris.*



Ingenita dente fero suffossam Cypris Adonim  
Lactuca foliis condidit exanimem.  
Hinc genitali arno tantum lactuca resistit,  
Quantum eruca salax nix stimulare potest.



*Cupressus.*



*Indicat effigies meta, nomenq; cupressi  
Traclandos parili conditione suos.*

*Aliud . .*

*Funesta est arbor, procerum monumenta cupressus,  
Quale apium plebis, comere fronde solet.*

*Aliud*

*Pulchra coma est, pulchro digestaq; ordine frondes,  
Sed fructus nullos haec coma pulchra gerit.*

C ij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Quercus.*



*Grata Ioni est quercus , qui nos seruatq; fouetq; .  
Seruanti ciuem querna corona datur .*

*Aliud .*

*Glande aluit ueteres , so!a nunc proficit umbra ,  
Sic quoque sic arbor officiosa Iouis .*



LAVRVS.



*Præcia uenturi laurus fert signa salutis .  
Subdita puluillo somnia uera facit .*

*Aliud .*

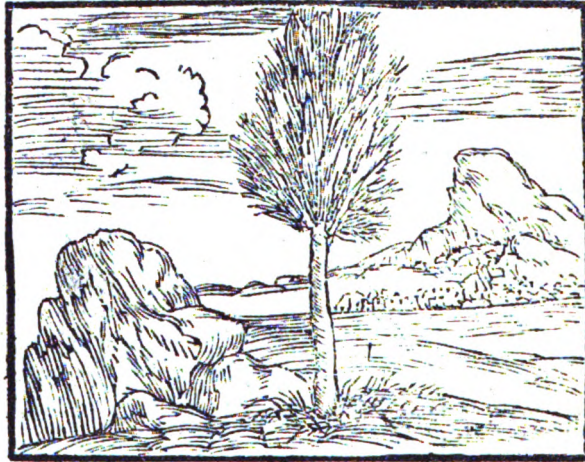
*Debetur Charolo superatis laryrea poenis :  
Victrices ornans talia fersa comas .*

C 11j



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Abies.*



*Apta fretis abies in montibus editur altis :  
Est & in aduersis maxima commoditas .*



*Picea .*



*At picea emittat nullos quod stirpe stolones ,  
illius est index , qui sine prole peris .*

C *iii*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Cotoned.*



Poma nouis tribui debere Cydonia nuptis  
Dicitur antiquas constituisse Solon .  
Grata ori & stomacho cum sine , ut & halitus illis  
Sit suavis , blandus manet & ore lepos .



*ilex.*



*Duritie nimia quòd sese rumperet ilex,  
Symbola ciuilis seditionis habet.*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Hedera .*



*Haudquaquam arescens hedera est arbuscula , Cisso  
Que puero Bacchum dona dedisse ferunt:  
Errabunda , procax, auratis fulva corymbis,  
Exterius nitidis , cetera pallor habet .  
Hinc apertis nates cingunt sua tempora fertis :  
Pallefcunt studiis , laus diuturna niret .*



BUXUS.

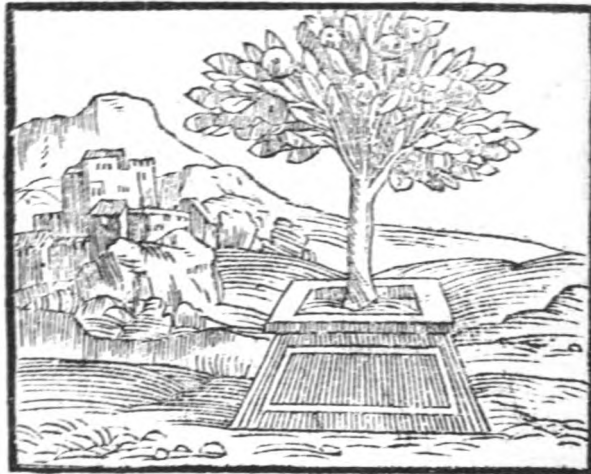


Perpetuo uiridis, cristæq; cacumine buxus,  
 Vnde est disparibus fistula facta modis,  
 Delicijs apta est teneris, & amantibus arbor.  
 Pallor inest illi, palleat & omnis amans.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Maius medica .*



*Antea sunt Veneris poma haec, iucundus amator  
Indicas, est graecis sic glycypteros amor .*



*Populus alba.*

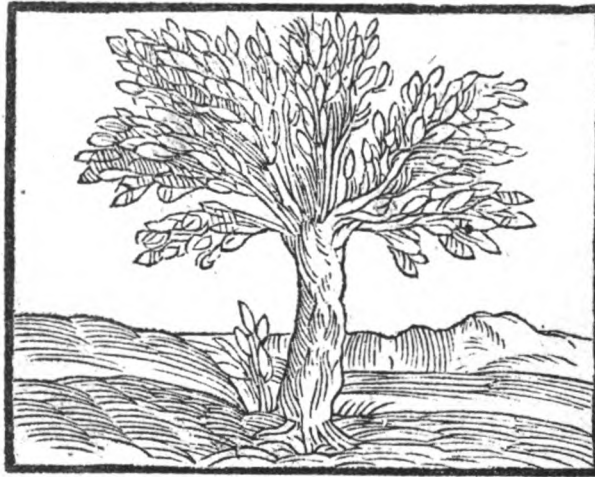


*Herculeos crines bicolor quod populus ornet ,  
Temporis alternat noxq; diesq; uices .*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*salix.*



*Quod frugisferdam salicem uocitaris Homerus,  
Clitoris homines moribus adsimulas.*



*Amygdalus.*



*Cur properans folijs pramittis amygdale flores ?  
Odi pupillos precocis ingenij .*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Morus.*



*Senior at Morus nunquam nisi frigore lapsa  
Germinat ; & sapiens nomina falsa gerit .*

*Liteta*



*Littera occidit, spiritus uiuificat .*



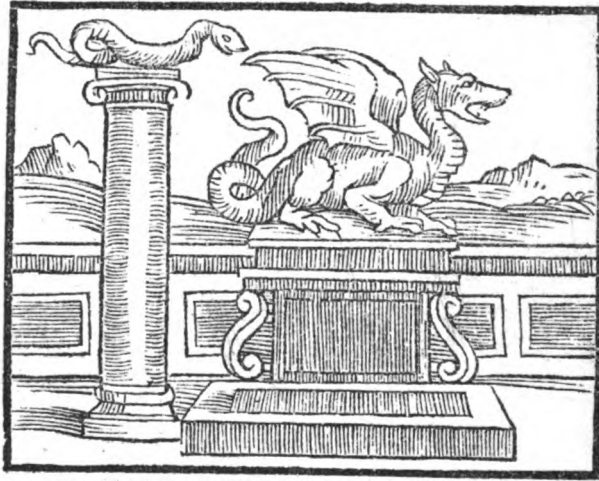
Vipereos Cadmus dentes ut credidit aruis,  
 Scuit & Aonio semina dira solo,  
 Terrigenum clypeata cohors exorta utrorum est,  
 Hostili inter se qui cecidere manu .  
 Euasere quibus monitu Tritonidos armis  
 Abiectis data pax dextraq; iuncta fuit  
 Primus Agenorides elementa notasq; magistris  
 Tradidit, ijs suauem iunxit & harmoniam.  
 Quorum discipulos contraria plurima uexant,  
 Non nisi Palladia quæ dirimuntur ope .

D



ANDREAE ALCIATI

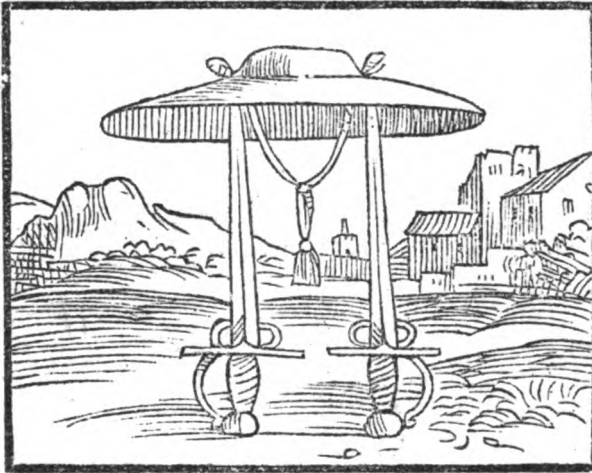
*salus publica.*



*Phoebigena erectis Epidaurius insidet aris,  
Mitis et immani conditur angue deus.  
Accurrunt aegri, ueniatq; salutarifer orant:  
Annuit, atque ratas efficit ille preces.*



*Reff. liberata .*



*Cæsaris exitio cen libertate recepta ,  
Hæc ducibus Brutis cufa moneta fuit,  
Enfculi in primis , quæ pileus infuper adflat,  
Qualem miffa manu feruitia accipiunt .*

D ij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Aduersus naturam peccantes .*



*Turpe quidem factu , sed et est res improba dictu ,  
Excipiat si quis choenice uentris onus .  
Mensuram legisq; modum hoc excedere sancta est ,  
Quale sit incesto pollui adulterio .*



*Furor, & rabies.*



*Ora gerit clypeus rabiosi picta leonis ,  
Et scriptum in summo margine carmen habet :  
Hic hominum est terror , cuius possessor Atrida  
Talia magnanimus signa Agamemno tulit.*

D iiij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Nupta contagioso.*



*Dij meliora pijs, Mezeriti . cur age sic me  
Compellas ? emptus quodd tibi dote gener ,  
Gallica quem scabies, dira et mensura perurit .  
Hoc est quidnam aliud, dic mihi saue pater,  
Corpora corporibus quàm iungere mortua uiuis,  
Efferatq; Etrusci facta nouare ducis ?*



*Consiliarij Principum.*



*Heroum genitos, et magnum fertur Achillem  
 In stabulis Chiron erudisse suis.  
 Semiferum doctorem, et semivirum ceneaurum,  
 Assideat quisquis regibus, esse decet.  
 Est fera, dum violat socios, dum proterit hostes:  
 Estq; homo, dum simulat se populo esse pium.*

D iij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

Νῆφε, καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπὸ τῆς . ἄρξαι ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν.



Ne credas ne, Epicharmus ait, non sobrius eslo .

Hi nervi, humanae membraq; mentis erunt :

Ecce oculata manus credens id quod uidet, ecce

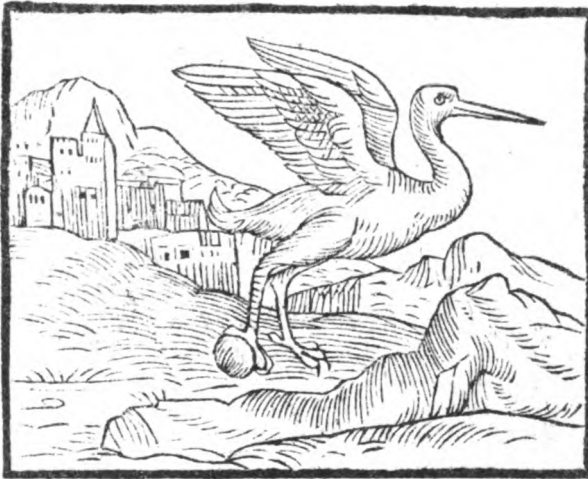
Pulegium antiquae sobrietatis olus ,

Quo turbam ostenso sedauerit Heraclitus,

Mulxerit & tumida seditione grauem .



Πῆ πᾶσι βῆν; τί δ' ἔστι; τί μοι δέον, οὐκ ἐπὶ λείδῃ;



*Italica Samius secla celeberrimus anſor  
Ipse suum clausit carmine dogma breuit .  
Quo prætergressus ? quid agis ? quid omittis agendum ,  
Hanc rationem urgens reddere quenque sibi ?  
Quod didicisse gruū uolitantum ex agmine fertur ,  
Arreptum gestant qua pedibus lapidem ,  
Ne cessent , neu transuersas mala flamina raptent .  
Qua ratione hominum uita regenda fuit .*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

Ἀνέχου καὶ ἀπέχου .



*Et toleranda homini tristis fortuna ferendo est ,  
Et nimium felix saepe timenda fuit .  
Sustine, Epictetus dicebar, et abstine . oportet  
Multa pati, illicitis absq; tenere manus .  
Sic ducis imperium uinctus fert poplite taurus  
In dextro , sic se continet a gravidis .*



*In sordidos.*



*Que rostro clystere uelut sibi prohit aluum  
Ibis, Niliacis cognita littoribus,  
Transit opprobrij in nomen, quo Publius hostem  
Naso suum appellat, Battiadesq; suum.*



ANDREAE ALCIATI.

*In colores .*



Index mœstitiæ est pallus color , utimur omnes  
Hoc habitu tumulis cum damus inferias :  
At sinceri animi , & mentis stola candida pura.  
Hinc syndon sacris linea grata uiris.  
Nos sperare docet uiridis , spes dicitur esse  
In uiridi , quoties irrita retro cadit .  
Est cupidis flauus color , est & amantibus aptus ,  
Et scortis , & quæ spes sua certa fuit .

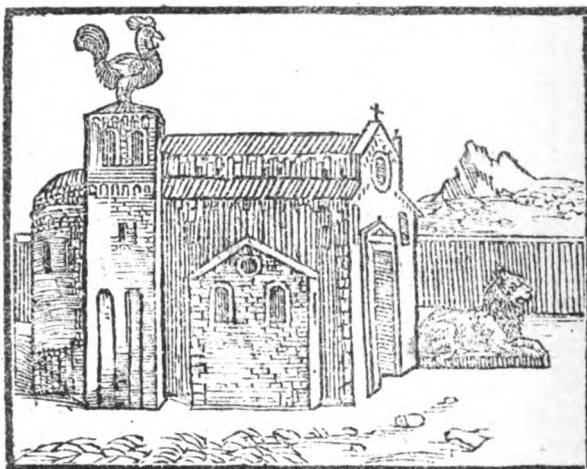


At ruber armatos equites exornet amictus,  
 Indicet & pueros erubuisse pudor.  
 Ceruleus nautas, & qui coelestia uates  
 Attoniti nimia religione petunt.  
 Vilia sunt giluis natinaq; uellera birris,  
 Qualia lignipedes stragula habere solent.  
 Quem cura ingentes cruciant, uel zelus amoris  
 Creditur hic fulua non male ueste tegi.  
 Quisquis sorte sua contentus, ianthina gestet  
 Fortune equanimis tadia quiq; ferat.  
 Vt uaria est natura coloribus in gignendis,  
 Sic alijs aliud, sed sua cuique placent.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Vigilantia, & custodia.*



*Instantis quod signa canens det gallus eoi ,  
Et reuocet famulas ad noua pensa manus,  
Turribus in sacris effingitur . aerea mentem  
Ad superos peluis quod reuocet uigilem ,  
Est leo ; sed custos oculis quia dormit apertis ,  
Templorum iccirco ponitur ante fores .*



Diſta VII. ſapientium .



Hac habeas, ſeptem ſapientum effingere diſta ,  
 Atque ea picturis qui celebrare uelis .  
 Optimus in rebus modus eſt , Cleobulus ut inquit ,  
 Hoc trutinæ examen , ſiue libella docet .  
 Noſcens ſe Chilon ſpartanus quæque intebat  
 Hoc ſpecula in manibus, ultraq; ſumpta dabunt .  
 Quod



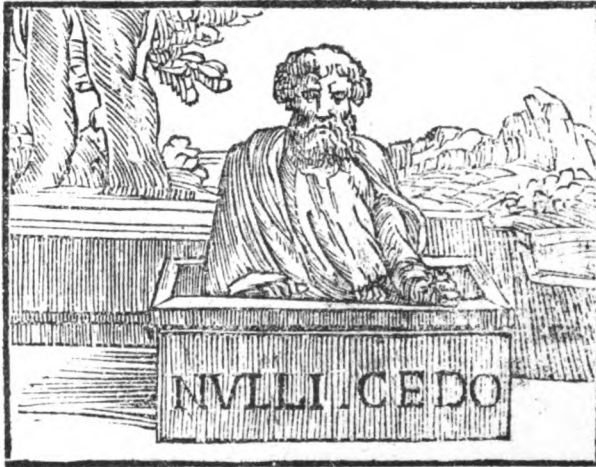
ANDREAE ALCIATI

Quod Periander ait, fræna adde corinthius iræ  
Pulegium admorum naribus efficiet .  
Pittacus at ne quid dixit nimis . hæc eadem aiunt,  
Contracto qui gith ore liquefaciunt .  
Respexisse Solon finem iubet ultimus agris ,  
Terminus haud magno cesserit ipse Ioui .  
Heu quàm uera Bias , est copia magna malorum  
Musmoni insideat effice sardus eques .  
Ne præ esto Thales dixit , sic illita uisco  
In laqueos sociam parra , meropsq; trahit .

Terminus.



## Terminus.



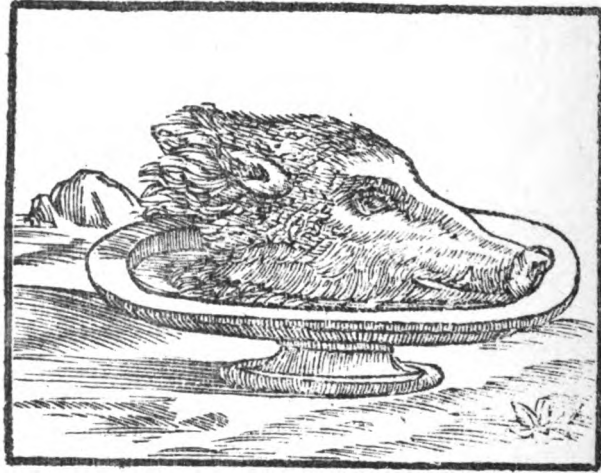
Quadratum infoditur firmissima tessera saxum.  
 Sæc circumdata super pectore imago tenus,  
 Et sese nulli profuerit cedere. talis  
 Terminus est, homines qui scopus unus agit  
 Est immota dies, præfixaq; tempora fati,  
 Deq; ferunt primis ultima iudicium.

E



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*In dies meliora.*



Rostro nouo mihi setigeri suis obrulit anno,  
Hæcque cliens uentri xenia dixit habe.  
Progreditur semper, nec retro restitit unquam,  
Gramina cum pando prouit ore uorax.  
Cura uiridis eadem est, ne spes sublapsa retrorsum  
Cedat, & ut melius sit, quod & uilicarius.



Luxuria.



*Eruca capripes redimitus tempora Faunus  
Immodica Veneris symbola certa refert.  
Est eruca salax, indexq; libidinis hircus,  
Et satyri nymphas semper amare solent.*

E 7



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*superbia.*



*En statua statua, & ductum de marmore marmor,  
Se conferre deis ausa procer Niobe.  
Est vitium muliebri superbia, & arguit oris  
Duriciem, ac sensus, qualis inest lapidi.*



*Desidia.*



*Desidet in modio Effusus, specularur & astra.  
 Subtus & accensam contegit igne facem.  
 Segnitie specie relict, uelata cucullo,  
 Non se, non alios utilitate inuat.*

E vij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Invidia .*



*Squallida vipereas manducans foemina carnes ,  
Cuiq; dolent oculi , quaq; suum cor edit ,  
Quam macies , et pallor habent , spinosq; gestat  
Tela manu , talis pingitur invidia .*



## Avaritia .



Heu miser in medijs sitiens stat Tantalus undis ,  
 Et poma esuriens proxima habere nequit .  
 Nomine mutato de te id diceretur auare ,  
 Qui, quasi non habeas , non frueris quod habes .

E iiiij



ANDRÆ AE ALCIATI

Gula .



Curculione gruis tumida uir pingitur aluo,  
Qui laurum; aut manibus gestet onocrotalum .  
Talis forma fuit Dionysi, & talis Apici,  
Et gula quos celebres delitiosa facit .



*Maledicentia .*

*Archilochi tumulo insculptas de marmore uespas  
Esse firunt , lingua certa sigilla male .*

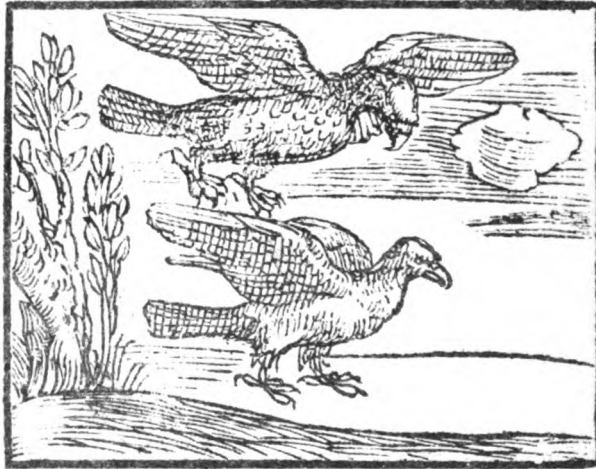
*Contra .*

*Vesparum quid nulla unquam Rex spicula figet  
Quodq; alijs duplo corpore maior erit ,  
Arguet imperium clemens , moderataq; regna ,  
Sancta; iudicibus credita intra bonis .*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Aemulatio impar.*



*Alcino' am miluus comitatur degener harpam,  
Et praeda partem saepe cadentis habet .  
Nullum prosequitur qui spretas sargus ab illo,  
Præcristasq; avidus deuorat ore dapes .  
Sic mecum Oenocrates agit : at deserta studentum  
Vsitur hoc lippo curia tanquam oculo .*



Ira .



Alceam ueteres caudam dixere leonis,  
 Qua stimulanse iras concipit ille granes .  
 Lushea cum surgit bilis , crudescit & atro  
 Felle dolor , furias excizat indomitas.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Philautia.*



Quod nimium tua forma tibi Narcisse placetas,  
In florem, et noti est uersa stuporis olus.  
Ingenij est marcor, cladesq; philautia, doctos  
Que pessum plures datq; deditq; uiros.  
Qua ueterum abiecta methodo, noua dogmata querunt.  
Nilq; suas praeter tradere phantasias.



*Lasciua.*



*Delicias, & molliciem mus creditur albus  
 Arguere, ac ratio non sat aperta mihi est.  
 An quod ei natura salax, & multa libido est?  
 . Ornat Romanas an quia pelle nurus?  
 Sarmaticum murem uocitant plerique zibellum,  
 Et celebris suauis est unguine muscus arabs.*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Temeritas .*



*In præceps rapitur , frustra quoque tendis habenas  
Auriga , effreni quem uelut oris equus .  
Haud facile huic credas , ratio quem nulla gubernas ,  
Et temere proprio ducitur arbitrio .*



*Garrulitas.*



*Quid matutinos Progne mihi garrula somnos  
Rumpit, & obstrepero Daulias ore canis?  
Dignus epops Tereus, qui maluit ense putare  
Quam linguam immodicam stirpitus eruere.*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Vino prudentiam augeri .*



*Hæc Bacchus pater , & Pallas communiter ambo  
Templa tenent , soboles utraq; uero Iouis :  
Hæc caput, ille femur soluit : huic usus olini  
Debitus , inuenit primus at ille merum .  
Iunguntur merito . quod si qui abstemius odit  
Vina , deæ nullum sentiet auxilium .*

*Prudenti,*



*Prudens, sed infacundus.*



Noctua cecropijs insignia praeſtat Athenis  
Inter aues ſani noctua conſilij .  
Armifera merito obſequijs ſacrata Minervæ eſt ,  
Garrula quo cornix ceſſet ante loco .

F



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Vis natura .*



*Pana colunt gentes, ( naturam hoc dicere rerum est )  
Semicaprumq; hominem , semiuirumq; Deum .  
Vir tenuis umblico est , hominum quod propria uirtus  
Corde oriens cussa uerticis arce sedet .  
Hinc caper est , quae nos natura in saecula propagat  
Concubitu , ut uolucres , squamea , bruta , feras .  
Quod commune alijs animantibus , est caper index  
Luxuria , Veneris , signaq; aperta gerit .  
Cordi alijs sapiens , alijs tribuere cerebro .  
Inferiora modus , nec ratio ulla tenet .*



*Ars naturam adiuvans.*



Ut Fortuna pile, cubo sic insidet Hermes :  
 Artibus hic, varijs casibus illa, præst.  
 Aduersus uim Fortuna est ars facta : sed artis  
 Cum Fortuna mala est, sepe requirit opem.  
 Disce bonas artes igitur studiosa iuuentus,  
 Que certa secum commoda sortis habent.

F. J.



ANDREAE ALCIATI

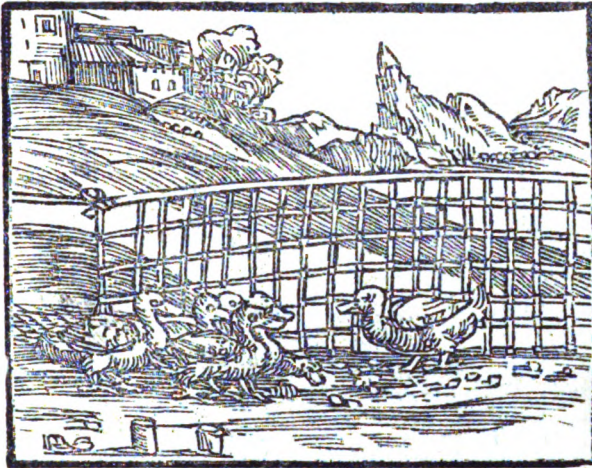
*Fatuitas .*



Miraris nostro quodd carmine dicēris Otus ,  
Sic uetus à proauis cum tibi nomen Otho .  
Aurita est, similes et habet ceu noctua plummas,  
Saltantemq; auceps mancipat aptus auem .  
Hinc fatuos, capiti et faciles , nos dicimus otos.  
Hoc tibi conueniens tu quoque nomen habe .



Dolus in suos.



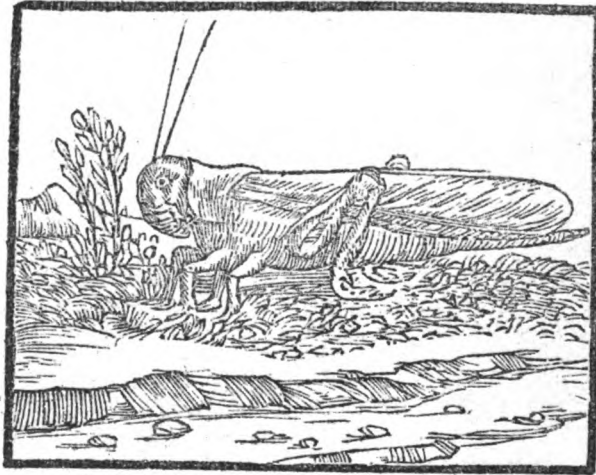
Altilis alleflator anas, et cerula pennis  
 Adsueta ad dominos ire redire suos,  
 Congeneres cernens uolitare per aera turmas  
 Garrit, in illarum se recipitq; gregem,  
 Prætensa incautas donec sub retia ducat.  
 Obstrepitant captae, conscia at ipsa silet.  
 Perfida cognato se sanguine poluit ales,  
 Officiosa alijs, exitiosa suis.

F. 34



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Nil reliqui .*



*Scilicet hoc deerat , post tot mala denique nostris  
Locustæ ut raperent, quidquid inesset, agris .  
Vidimus innumeras euro duce tendere turmas ,  
Qualia non Aryla castra'ue Xerxis erant .  
Hæ fœnum , milium, corda omnia consumperunt ;  
Spes et in angusto est , stant nisi uota super .*



*Inanis impetus .*



*Lunarem noctis , ut speculum , canis inspicit orbem ?  
Seque videns , alium credit inesse canem ,  
Et latrat : sed frustra agitur vox irrita mentis ,  
Et peragit cursus sorda Diana suos .*

F iiij



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*In garrulum et gulosum .*



Voce boas torua , praelargo est gutture, rostrum  
Instar habes nasi multiforūq; tuba .  
Deformem rabulam , additum uentrūq; gulaq;  
Signabit , uolucet cum truo pictus erit .



*Opulenti hereditas.*



*Patroclum falsis rapiunt hinc Troes in armis,  
 Hinc socij, atque omnis turba Pelasga uetat.  
 Obtinet exuias Hector, Græciq; cadauer.  
 Hæc fabella agitur, cum uir optimus obit.  
 Maxima rixa oritur, tandem sed transigit hæres,  
 Et coruis aliquid, uulturijq; sinit.*



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Mediolanum .*





Bitoricis ueruec Heduis dat fucula signum .  
 His populis patrie debita origo mea est ,  
 Quam Mediolanum Sacram dixere puella,  
 Terram: nam uetus hoc gallica lingua sonat .  
 Culea Minerva fuit , nunc est , ubi numine Thecla  
 Mutato matris uirginis ante domum .  
 Laniger huic signum sus est , animalq; biforme  
 Acribus hinc fetis , lanitio inde leui .



ANDREAE ALCIATI

*Nunquam procrastinandum.*





ALCIA TAE gentis insignia sustinet alce ,  
 Vnguibus ὧ μὲν ἐν φερὶ ἀναβαλλομένη .  
 Constat Alexandrum sic respondisse roganti ,  
 Qui tot obuiisset tempore gesta breui :  
 Nunquam, inquit, differre uolens , quod ὧ ἰνδικας alce :  
 Fortior hac dubites ocyor an ne fuer .



SERIES LITERARVM.

A B C D E F.

*Omnes sunt quaterniones.*

APVD ALDI FILIOS.

VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI.  
MENSE IVNIO











# PHOTO-LITHS

*OF A LEAF*

REPRODUCED BY THE PEN IN 1814,

FOR AN ALDINE COPY

OF

ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS.



EMBLEMATUM LIBELLVS.

*Ficta Religio*



*Regali residens meretrix pulcherrima sella  
Purpureo insignem gestat honore peplum,  
Omnibus & latices plena è cratere propinat.  
At circum cubitans ebria turba iacet.  
Sic Babylona notant, quæ gentes illic forma,  
Et ficta stolidas religione capit.*



ANDREAE ALCIATI  
Gratiae.



Tres Charites Veneri assistunt, dominamq; sequuntur.  
Hincq; uoluptates, atque alimenta parant.  
Lætitiam Euphrosyne, speciosum Aglaia nitorem,  
Surdela est Pithus, blandus & ore lepos.  
Cur, nuda? mentis quoniam candore uenustas  
Constat, & eximia simplicitate placet.  
An quia nil referunt ingrati atque arcula inanis,  
Est Charitum? qui dat munera, nudus eget.  
Addita cur nuper pedibus calcaria? bis dat  
Qui cito dat, minimi grætia tarda pretij est.  
Implicuitis ulnis cur uestitur altera? gratus  
Fœnerat, huic remanent una abeunt duæ.  
Iuppiter Ijs genitor cœli de semine diuas  
Omnibus acceptas edidit Eurynome.







## GENERAL INDEX.

- ALCIATO**, or Alciat,—sketch of his life, 1-5; born 1492, died 1550, 1; family motto, education, early works, doctoriate, 1514, at Milan, 1517, 1; married, at Avignon, 1521; composed emblems at Milan 1522, at Bourges 1529, Pavia 1531, at Bologna, 2; at Pavia, Ferrara,—another Emblem-book, 1546, died at Pavia, 1550, aged 58, the restorer of Roman law,—defects in character, 3; honoured by Francis I. and Charles V., 2, 3; Eulogies on, efforts as a poet,—his Emblems the light reading of the age, 4; trifles to amuse, 5.
- Alciat's *Paradoxes of the Civil Law*, 1; *Works*, 7; *Remains*, 7, 28.
- Alciat's *Emblems*. Milan 1522, Venice 1546, Lyons and Bâle 1548, Lyons 1547-1551, Steyner 1531, Paris 1534, 2; Milan collection of, 8-14; Augsburg edition, 1531, 14-18; Paris, 1534, 15-25; Venice, 1546, 25-27; full editions of, 28-30; Mottoes of, 31.
- Aldi Filii,—their edition of the Emblems, 2, 3, 25, 26.
- Augsburg edition, 1531, the earliest, 13; fac-simile reprint named, 12; withdrawn from circulation by Alciat, 13; the *Editio princeps*, account of, 13, 14-17; contains almost as many emblems as the Paris edition, 1534, 13, 14; the second Fountain, 14-17; Delandine's testimony, 14; Bernd's and Nicéron's, 15; account of this edition, 15, 16. The *Photolith* imprint in full.
- Augsburg Series, other editions of, 6th April, 1531, 1532, 17; 1533 and 1534, 18. *Photolith* Titles.
- BABOO**, Philibert, notice of, 20. Bayle's *Dict. hist. et crit.* affirms Alciat's marriage, 1; testifies to his fame, 3.
- Bernd's *Schriften der gesammten Wappwissenschaft*, testifies to Augsburg ed., 15; ditto, 17, 18.
- Bernard, Jerome, dedication to, of Venice ed., 1546, 26.
- Biographie universelle*, Alciat's birth, 1.
- Bonhomme, Mat., edition by, in 1551, 29.
- Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, on Alciat's Emblems, 9, 16.
- CAPTIVUS** ob gulam,—Mouse caught by a trap in Augsburg edition—by an oyster in the Paris ed., &c., 17.
- Cautley, Rev. G. S., his proposed English version of Alciat's Emblems, 9.
- Chabot, Philip, admiral de Brion, notice of, 21, 22.
- Charles V., emperor, summons Alciat to Pavia, 3.
- Clerc, Abbé le, his *Additions au Dict. de Bayle* implies the first printing of the Emblems in 1531, 12.
- COLLECTIO PRINCEPS—Milan, 1522, 8, 13; supposed to have been printed—not a single copy discovered, 9; search for, 9-12; not published till 1531, 11.
- DE BRY'S** *Icones Viror.* Ill., on Alciat, 4.
- Delandine's *Bibliothèque de Lyon*, first edition of Emblems, 1531, 14.
- Doctoriate of Laws, Alciat's, 1.



## GENERAL INDEX.

**EDITIO PRINCEPS** of Alciat's Emblems, Augsburg, 1531, 13-17; testimony to, Delandine's, 14; Bernd's and Niceron's, 15.

Editions of the Emblems, 1548, 1551, and 1621, where the Emblems are collected, 28-30. *See also* 31.

Emblems, Alciat's, the growth and full account of, 2, 6, 8; collected in the *Reliqua*, 1548, as in the *Opera*, 1549, 7; editions by Roville and Bonhomme, 7; number of the Emblems, 2, 6, 12; first collection, 1522, 8, 13; first edition, 13; character of, 24; in full stream, 27-30; Mottoes and Titles of, 31-38.

*Enquête pour découvrir la première édition*, 9. *See* Search.

Erasmus, his praise of Alciat, 3.

**FAC-SIMILE** reprints, *see* Photolith Reprints.

Fountains, four, of Alciat's Emblems, 6; 1st, Milan Collection, 1522, 3-14; 2nd, Steyner's Augsburg edition, 1531, 14-18; 3rd, Paris edition, 1534, by Wechel, 18-20; 4th, Venice edition, 1546, by the Aldi, 25, 26.

Fountain I. *See* Collectio Princeps.

Fountain II. The Emblems printed at Augsburg, 1531-1534, 14-18.

Fountain III. Editions with Alciat's approval. Paris, 1534-1544, 18-25.

Fountain IV. Edition with entirely new Emblems, Venice, 1546, 25-27.

Francis I., of France, honours Alciat, 4. Full stream, the Emblems of Alciat in, 27-30; exhibited in a tabular form, 28, 31-38.

**GOUJET'S** naming *une centaine* of Emblems, 6; *Bibliothèque Française* on the Emblems of Alciat, 13; account of the attempt to withdraw them, 19.

Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et précieux* intimates Milan ed., 1522, the rarest, 9; assigns woodcuts of Augsburg ed., 1531, to Steyner and Schäußelein, 15; notice of Milan collection, 16. Gryphæus, Sebastian, his edition of Alciat's

*Reliqua*, 1548, contains the Emblems, 28.

Gyraldus, Lelius, his praise of Alciat, 4.

**HERCULES D'ESTE** invites Alciat to Ferrara, 3.

Hungerus, Wolfgang, his opinion of the Emblems, 4; his German version of the Emblems, 1542, 23; a larger number intended, but the plan defeated by the "*perfidia*" of the engraver, 23; account of Hungerus, 24. *See* Photolith specimens of his version.

**JOLLAT**, a French engraver, executed the devices of the Paris edition, 1534, 20.

**LE FEVRE**, Jean, translator of the Emblems into French, 1536, account of, 21. *See* Photolith specimens.

**MAINUS**, Jason, taught Alciat jurisprudence, 1.

Mazzuchelli's *Scrittori d'Italia* names the Emblems as composed at Milan in 1522, 12.

Μηδὲν ἀναβαλλόμενοι, *Never procrastinating*, Alciat's motto, 1.

Mignault, Claude,—his *Life of Alciat* assigns a wrong date to Alciat's death, 1.

Milan "*Collectio Princeps*" of the Emblems, 1522, 8-12.

Mottoes and Titles in the whole of Alciat's Emblems, editions 1531, 1534, 1546, 1548, 1551, and 1621, 31-38.

**NICERON'S** *Mémoires*,—testimony to the Augsburg ed. 1531 as the first, 12.

Number of editions of Alciat's Emblems, 10, 11.

**OETTINGER'S** *Bibliog. biographique*, date of Alciat's birth, May 1, 1492, 1.

**PANZER'S** *Annales typographici* names the Milan ed., 1522, "first and rarest," 8.



## GENERAL INDEX.

Paris editions of the Emblems, 1534-1544, 18-20; ed. 1535, 20; Le Fevre's, 1536, 21; ditto, 1540, 22; ditto, 1542, 22; Hunger's, 1542, 23; versions in French, German, and Spanish, 19; account of ed. 1534, 18-20; other Paris editions, 20-24; superiority of the devices, 20; attributed to Jollat, 20; other editions of the series, 25. *See* Photoliths.

Parrhasius, Janus, Alciat's instructor in Latin and Greek, 1.

Perfected edition of the Emblems, 1551, title, 8.

Peutingering, Conrad,—the Emblems dedicated to him, 4, 6, 12; published the first edition, 1531, 14, 15; account of Peutingering, 15.

Peutingeringian Table or Chart, 16.

Photolith imprints. Fountain II. The Augsburg edition, Feb. 28, 1531, *entire*; leaves 43, signatures A-F 3; titles, &c. of ed. April, 1531, and of ed. 1534. Fountain III. The Paris edition, 1534, *entire*, pp. 1-124, sign. A-H. Titles, &c., of editions 1536, 1540, and 1542. Fountain IV. The Venice edition, 1546, *entire*, leaves 48, sign. A-F; two pen-and-ink pages reproduced.

**R**ELIQUA, remains of Alciat, 1548, contain the Emblems, 8.

Rhosithenus, Peter, the Aldine editor of the Emblems, 26.

Ricini, Carlo, Alciat's instructor at Bologna, 1.

Roville, printer, of Lyons, 27.

**S**ALE'S *General Biog. Dict.*,—its account of Hunger, 24.

Schäufelein and Steyner, engravers for the Augsburg edition, 1531, notice of, 15.

Search for the first edition of Alciat's Emblems, Feb. 1869, 9-14; douceur offered and claimed, but proof defective, 10; inquiry in Paris, 10; inquiries in 1870 through the chief libraries, 10; no copy of ed. 1522 named,

11; fruitless inquiries in the Mazarine and in the Augsburg Libraries, 11.

Seyboldsdorf, B. and W. von, dedication to by Hunger, 24.

Sforza, Duke of Milan, recalls Alciat, 2. Sources whence the collected Emblems are taken, editions 1531, 1534, 1546, 27. *See* also 31-38.

Steyner's editions of the Emblems, 2, 6, 12, 13; Alciat desires to withdraw ed. 1531, 13; various editions, 17, 18; the text equal to that of Wechel's, 18.

Photolith reprint of edition 1531 *entire*. Stream of Alciat's Emblems full and *entire*, 2, 27, 28; edition 1548, 28; 1551 and 1621, 29.

**T**IRABOSCHI'S *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, his account of Alciat's education, 1.

Titles, &c., in fac-simile of Augsburg editions, 1531-1534; of Paris editions, 1534-1542; and of the Venice edition, 1546. *See* the Photoliths.

Tozzius, P. P.—his edition of the Emblems in 1621, account of it, 29.

**V**ARIATIONS in copies and editions do not destroy credibility, 27.

Venice edition of the Emblems, 1546, 2, 6; were these Emblems intended for Wechel's edition of 1542, 24, 26; entirely new Emblems, the title, 25; account of, 25, 26; the woodcuts coarse, 26. The *Photolith* imprint in full.

**W**ECHEL'S editions of the Emblems, 2, 6, 18-25; Alciat follows his advice, 13, 19; Device—1st, a tree, 19; 2nd, Pegasus, 20; notice of Wechel, 20.

Woodcuts of Augsburg editions, by Steyner and Schäufelein, 15; of Paris ed., by Jollat, 20; of Venice ed., coarse, 26.

Works of Alciat, 7; Bâle editions, 1549, 1571, and 1582; Lyons 1548, Strasbourg 1616, Franckfort 1617, 7; *Reliqua*, 1548, 28.



# HOLBEIN-SOCIETY'S PHOTO-LITH REPRINTS

*For the Year 1871.*

---

## I.

### ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS IN THEIR FULL STREAM,

BEING A FACSIMILE OF

"EMBLEMATA D. A. ALCIATI

Denuo ab ipso Autore recognita, ac, quæ desiderabantur,  
imaginibus locupletata.

*Accesserunt noua aliquot ab Autore Emblemata suis quoq; eiconibus insignita.*

LVGD. APVD MATHI BONHOMME. 1551."

Small 4to, pp. 231, with 211 Emblems, and a rich Border to each page.

EDITED BY HENRY GREEN, M.A.

---

## II.

The second work for 1871 is not yet determined. Probably it will be a  
Volume of Portraits from the original Engravings ; or

"A TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

OF THE

EMBLEMS OF ANDREA ALCIATI;

Preceded by a Memoir of the Author,

*With Facsimiles of the Devices selected from the best Editions ;*

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE AFTERGLOW, &c."

Sm. 4to, about 250 pages.

---

Price for the Two Works to Subscribers, *One Guinea*, payable, on the  
delivery of the first, to MR. ALFRED BROTHERS, 14, St. Ann's Square,  
Manchester.

*Subscribers' Names and Addresses may be forwarded to MR. ALFRED  
BROTHERS, 14, St. Ann's Square, Manchester ; to the Hon. Secretary,  
JAMES CROSTON, ESQ., The Grove, Cheetham Hill, Manchester ; or to  
MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., Paternoster-row, London.*













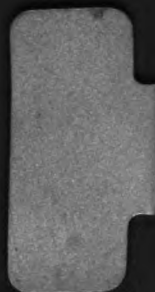
M J—

74









Biblioteca  
de Catalunya

Adq.

CB

1000090630

Top.

Ber-8-6625

BIBLIOTECA DE CATALUÑA



1000

Digitized by Google  
Generalitat de Catalunya  
Departament de Cultura



