

in a threefold way, in the first place with changed words, in the second with changed construction, in the third with changed figures and schemes, which three yet repeat the same sentiment in first one set of words and then in another. And in this explained plan we have a brief index of the first commentary.⁵

Then at the end of these seven divisions, Veltkirchius again sums up and explains the plan of the remainder of Book I.

For the first division, Synonymy, has two forms; namely, synonymy of words, and synonymy of construction. The second, Enallage, likewise two; namely, Antimery of parts, and Heterosis of accidents. The third, Metaplasm, has fourteen species, above at the end of chapter thirteen. The fourth, Trope of diction, has eleven species. The fifth, Trope of oration, has eight species. The sixth, Scheme of the first order, has twelve species. The seventh, Scheme of the second order, has nine species. In sum, therefore, there are seven general divisions, and of these about fifty species. Of these, therefore, all copy consists, by which speech is varied and enriched, provided the argument or its material is not increased, because the same sentiment remains in the speech, however variously changed, as here at the end of this chapter he says specifically. What indeed follow hence from chapter thirty-three up to the end of the first book of *Copia*, since they are mere illustrations of practice, and examples of Copy of words, and Synonymy of words and constructions. Therefore there is no need to waste time and labor in explaining these, which the student moderately skilled in grammar may follow by his own industry. And it would be exceedingly valuable to add many similar forms of Synonymies from Cicero, Terence, Plautus, Caesar, Livy, Virgil, Ovid, and other especially good and copious authors, even of the more recent, to these forms of Erasmus. And besides everyone ought to exercise privately copy of words in these and many other ways as above in chapter nine Erasmus, and Fabius in the tenth book, chapter five, have diligently prescribed. Because without exercise and labor of writing well, copy of speech will never be attained, but perpetual aridity and poverty will remain.⁶

Similarly, Veltkirchius explains the structure of the second book of *Copia*, which deals with copy of things.

There are altogether in this second commentary twenty divisions descriptive of copy of things, which take their rise from the places of Topics in dialectic, as below we shall see and make proof in order. The first division is partition. The second, enumeration of antecedents. The third, enumeration of causes. The fourth enumeration of effects and consequences. The fifth, description. The sixth, digression. The seventh, epitheton. The eighth, circumstance. The ninth, amplification. The tenth, extenuation. The eleventh, multiplication of propositions. The twelfth, proof. The thirteenth, example.

⁵ *Copia* (London, 1573), pp. 6r-7r; (1566), pp. 27-29.

⁶ *Copia* (London, 1573), pp. 51r & v; (1566), pp. 109-110.