Aeschylus. Addenda

By Monique Mund-Dopchie

(University Catholique de Louvain)

The Addenda are arranged in the order of the original article (vol. II, 5–25) and consist of a) additional material for the Fortuna and Bibliography, b) a new Latin translation, and c) a new Latin commentary.

Vol. II, 7a (end). Add:

For a complete Fortuna, two other kinds of documents should also be considered: free adaptations of Aeschylus’ tragedies and numerous manuscript notes of humanists in several printed books (libri annotati).

The Prometheus of Coriolanus Martiranos (1503–57), bishop of Cosenza, and the Parabata Vinctus of Jacobus Augustus Thuanus (1553–1617) are free adaptations of Prometheus Vinctus. The first work (Coriolani Martirani Cosentini episcopi sancti Marci Tragodiae VIII: Medea Electra Hippolytus Bacchae Phenissae Cyclops Prometheus Christus. Comediae II: Plutus Nubes. Odysseae lib. XII. Batrachomyomachia. Argonautica, Naples, 1556; new issue, 1563) follows the subject and scheme of the Greek drama, but in a completely different style: Aeschylus’ verses are condensed, paraphrased, replaced, amplified and, above all, abridged (873 verses in the adaptation; 1093 verses in Prometheus Vinctus). The second work (Parabata Vinctus, Paris, 1595; reedited in Poemata sacra, Paris, 1599) is a new neo-Latin drama in which Prometheus is replaced by Lucifer, Hephaestus by the Archangel Michael, Kratos and Bia by Justice and Peace, Oceanus and Io by Job, Elias and John the Baptist, Hermes by the Archangel Gabriel, and the Oceanids by angels. Thuanus borrows from Aeschylus the dramatic scheme and division into episodes, and translates numerous verses in the manner of Martiranos.

Among humanist libri annotati, the critical and explanatory notes by Franciscus Portus and Joseph Scaliger must be mentioned because of their influence on modern editions; there is also a corpus of various notes compiled from Johannes Auratus’ lectures and Portus’ annotated copy. All these notes are concerned with the Oresteia and the Supplices and are written in the margins of copies of the edition of Petrus Victorius (Aeschylae tragodiae VII, Geneva, 1557).

Portus’ annotated copy (Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit 756 D 22) is related to ms. B.P.L. 180 (in the same library) containing Portus’ developed commentary (CTC II, 20b and passim). Scaliger’s notes (Leiden, Bibliotheca der Rijksuniversiteit 756 D 21) are reproduced in London, Victoria and Albert Museum, Dyce 113.2 and in Casaubon’s annotated copy, now Cambridge University Library, Adv. b.3.3 (CTC II, 9 and 11). Four copies preserve in a distinct way the compilation based upon Auratus and Portus: Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit 756 D 23; London, British Library 11705.d.2 and Victoria and Albert Museum, Dyce 113.2; Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawl. G. 190. They have many elements in common and regularly attribute emendations and conjectures to Auratus and Portus. Other witnesses


4. On these four copies, see: C. J. Blomfield, “On Supposed Plagiarisms,” Museum criticum, II (1826), 488–509; G. Burges, “Franciscus Portus and His Aeschylus,” The
recording the same notes without attaching the author’s name to them are: Cambridge University Library, Adv. c.25.5; London, British Library 832.k.26; Oxford, Bodleian Library, Auct.S.VI.16.5


p. 15b10. Add:

3. Simeon Bosius (?)

A prose translation of II. 1–742 of the Persae is preserved in a copy of Turnebus’ edition (now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris) and depends largely on Turnebus’ own translation (CTC II, 14b–15b and passim). The attribution of the translation to Bosius rests on a brief entry (dated October 13, 1771) at the beginning of the volume. The marginalia also contain paraphrases of the Septem ad Thebas and some explanatory notes on Prometheus, Septem ad Thebas, Agamemnon and Supplices.


Manuscript:

Biography:
Simeon Bosius (Siméon Dubois or Du Boys) was born in Limoges in 1536. He studied Greek and Latin with Johannes Auratus and Adrianus Turnebus, and Law with Fr. Duaren. He became a barrister in his native city and died in 1581. As a humanist, Bosius was in contact with Claudius Puteanus and Joseph Scaliger and published a famous edition, with commentary, of Cicero’s Letters to Atticus (1580).


p. 17b21. Add:
1609, Argentorati (Strasbourg): excudebat Antonius Bertramus. With the Greek text, anonymous additions and an Argumentum in German. Göttingen, UB.


p. 23a8. Add:

COMMENTARY
a. Franciscus Portus

Franciscus Portus wrote a commentary on the Supplices, along with other plays of Aeschylus, most probably between 1562 and 1569. His
commentary on the *Supplices* has no title and is inserted in the commentary on the *Eumenides*. For details, see above, I. a.

[Inc.]: (fol. 49r) Distinguuit ab exilio τῶν ἀνδροκτόνων (l. 196) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (fol. 59r) Καὶ ὁ ἔρως κηρύσσει τούς κωλύοντας ὀρμαίνειν ἀσφάλεια ἢ τούς κωλύοντας ὀρμαίνειν εἰς ἀσφάλεια. Intellegit ἵστως τούς γονεῖς: qui sunt conciliandi et demulcendi precibus et officis, vel ut despondeant sibi puellas, vel ut etc. (l. 1002).

**Manuscript:**
See above, I. a.

**Biography:**
See below, p. 198 (Ps.–Longinus, I. a).