C. JULIUS SOLINUS. ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

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The Addenda, which are arranged in the order of the original article (CTC 6.73–85), consist of new material for the Fortuna and Bibliography.

FORTUNA

p. 74b45. Add:
In his final edition of the text, Mommsen listed sixteen pre-1300 manuscripts of the Memoria
bilis preserved in British libraries and assumed that they belonged to the continental tradition. While this assumption is not sufficiently defined, certain pertinent information is indisputable. Two witnesses once at Bury St. Edmunds are now
at Cambridge: Clare College, S.N., s. XI (fragments); Pembroke College, 87, fols. 109 (110)–120,
s. XIII–XIV (excerpts from Solinus et al.). Manuscripts of Solinus in the British Library include
at least four of known provenance: Reading Abbey (Add. ms. 30898, s. XIII); Rochester Cathed-
ral Priory (Royal 15.A.xxii, s. XII and 15.B.xi + Cotton Vitellius A.xiii, s. XIIex.) and Merton Pri-
ory (Royal 15. A.xxxii, s. XIII). Oxford, Bodle-
ian Library, Laud. Lat. 4 is the work of Johannes
Merylynch, a monk of Glastonbury, who copied
it in 1406 from a manuscript listed in a twelfth-
century catalogue of Glastonbury Cathedral and
now missing. Trier, Bibliothek des Bischöflichen
Priesterseminars, 61, s. XI is remarkable for a ru-
nic text and Anglo-Saxon glosses in parts of the
codex. No systematic search, however, has been
undertaken for continental manuscripts written
in England or in continental monasteries founded
by Celtic monks. Nor has there been any study of
the passage or interpolation in Solinus’ text
which describes Ireland in a kind of detail that
would not be expected of an author from Italy or
Gaul in the third century. It would be of inter-
est to determine how, when, and whence Solinus
came to Britain at the early date suggested by the
manuscript evidence.

p. 75a, next-to-last line. Add:

Nearly half of all the extant manuscripts pre-
date the thirteenth century, and it may not be
surprising that only a few later manuscripts have
been located since the publication of the original
article in 1986. From the fourteenth century we
have Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana,
Marc. lat. XIV.259 (4611), with an added ex libris
on fol. 1r: “M. Johannes de Ravena conduxit die vii
Martii Indictione prima 1393.” A new fifteenth-
century manuscript, Augsburg, Staats- und
Stadtbibliothek, 2° Cod. 108, probably belonged
to Johannes Mendel of Amberg (d. 1484), chancel-
lor to Bishop Johannes III of Eichstädt; suc-
cessive owners at Eichstädt include the Fürstbischö-
flichen Hofbibliothek and the Kreisbibliothek.

New York, Columbia University, Butler Library,
Pлимpton 123 was once owned by the notary Ja-
cobus Halthorne. Another scribe who has been
identified is frater Johannes Stephanus (London,
BL, Add. ms. 12014, s. XV).

p. 75b25–28: Replace with:

The sixteenth century produced few manu-
scripts of Solinus. A new witness is St. Peters-
burch, Rossiaiskia Natsionalna Biblioteka, Lat. F
IV 174, copied by Jacobus Cracoviensis and dat-
ed 1553 (Kristeller, Iter 5.187b). However, at least
fifty editions of the text as well as translations
and some distinguished commentaries were pub-
lished.

p. 76a49. Add:
The only epitome of Solinus’ Mirabilia pre-
ently known is the abridgment, in Italian, of
Giovanmarco Cinico of Parma, a scribe and former student of Piero Strozzi in Florence. In 1458 Cinico began his work for the Aragonese court in Naples. This epitome, now Paris, BNF, ital. 84, is still unpublished; the preface is addressed to King Ferdinand I of Naples.

p. 76b24. Add:

Other seventeenth-century manuscripts are Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale, 15771-15813 (van den Gheyn 7320), which contain the lengthy six-volume Bibliotheca compiled by Petrus Corneillisonius Bockenbergius Goudanus, who claims to have finished this “handbook” of classical authors in 1581 at Munich. Near the beginning of book 3 (vol. 1, ms. 15771-15813, fols. 27r–35r), Goudanus first produces three short “chapters” of his own which are selected item by item from throughout Solinus: the greater fertility in men than women, the variety of birth anomalies reflected in Roman names, and the constantia of character of famous men. None of these was so presented in Solinus. He continues with such genuine Soliniana as Mauretanian elephants, the swells of Ocean, the effect of fear, and Milo of Croton.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

II. Translations

p. 77a38. Add:

Giovanmarco Cinico of Parma, epitome in Italian (Paris, BNF, ital. 84, s. XV ex. (Kristeller, Iter 3.309a).

IV. Specialized References

p. 78a, end. Add: