

ABSTRACTS

MENSTRUATION AS PUNISHMENT: THE STORY OF LOT'S WIFE

This article examines one unusual detail included in the anonymous fifth-century poem *Versus de Sodoma*, namely, the graphic description of the menstruating statue of Lot's wife, a punishment meted out to her by God. The harshness of this punishment is examined from three perspectives: time, gender, and biblical law. This is followed by a section on the symbolism of salt, both negative and positive. And finally, two interesting seventeenth-century medical texts are presented, one by Thomas Bartholin and another by Georg Franck von Franckenau, as they are the first authors to talk about the menstruating statue after the fifth century.

KEYWORDS: Lot's Wife, *Versus de Sodoma*, Menstruation, Gender and Biblical Law, Salt Symbolism.

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GLOSSES TO SONG OF SONGS IN MS. MUNICH, CLM 4523

This study presents the first critical edition of the unpublished gloss on the Song of Songs preserved in the manuscript München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 4523 (ff. 42r-47r, s. XI ex.). The paleographical features of the examined fascicle reveal a scholastic context of use, while also bearing traces of a liturgical and recited practice of the biblical text. The gloss is characterized by a complex *mise en page*, where marginal and interlinear scholia frequently tend to overlap. The source study shows that the exegetical discourse relies on a dense network of *vores*, among which Alcuin of York's *Compendium* prevails. The main source is integrated with fundamental contributions from Bede the Venerable, Origen, Gregory the Great and Haimo of Auxerre, whose specific patterns of reuse are herein examined; the exegetical text also features *excerpta* that cannot be unequivocally attributed to any known works. The adopted ecdotic approach aims to preserve, as far as possible, the original linguistic *facies* of this *codex unicus*, providing a vivid testimony of High Medieval biblical exegesis.

KEYWORDS: *Song of Songs*, Biblical Exegesis, Manuscript Munich Clm 4523, Alcuin, *Glossa*.

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THE COMPOSITION AND TRANSMISSION OF GODFREY OF VITERBO'S «PANTHEON»
BETWEEN WORKING COPIES AND TRANSCRIPTION COPIES. EDITORIAL CRITERIA

Godfrey of Viterbo's *Pantheon* is a universal chronicle in a distinctive mixture of metrical tercets and prose, which contains many pieces of information that cannot be found anywhere else, and that the author claims to have derived from written and oral sources gathered during his long diplomatic activity. Despite the considerable success of this work, it has not yet received a proper and complete critical edition. Georg Waitz's edition for the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, following the editorial practice of his time, includes only the sections considered more interesting, while the *editio princeps* (Basel 1559) represents a non-final redactional stage of the prosimetrum. This significant gap is due to the complex textual situation: Waitz postulated the existence of five authorial redactions of the *Pantheon*, one of which was transmitted through a partial autograph. Although the rigidity of this hypothesis has been questioned by recent studies, the complexity of such a text requires a wide range of methodological precautions in the stage of textual re-cension. This paper aims to illustrate some of these precautions we are using to prepare the first complete critical edition, on the basis of our research conducted within the framework of the PRIN project *Universal Latin Chronicles in Medieval Italy (1183-1340): Evolutions and Networks between Traditional Models and (Pre)humanistic Experiments*.

KEYWORDS: Godfrey of Viterbo, Textual Criticism, Manuscript Studies, Medieval Universal Chronicles, Historiography.

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THE «LIBER REGUM» IN VERSE FROM MS. PARIS, BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE, LAT. 14758. INTERTEXTUAL CLUES FOR DATING AND LOCATING THE TEXT

Within the rich tradition of medieval biblical versification stands the anonymous poem *Liber Regum*, a rewriting of the four Books of Kings, preserved in ms. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 14758. This study presents an analysis of the poem's 'intertextual constellation', employed as a tool for dating and locating the text. Investigation of textual reuse and echoes detectable in the *Liber Regum* reveals a close connection with twelfth-century authors active in northern France. Of particular significance is the relationship with Peter Riga's *Aurora*: the many points of consonance between the two texts suggest an influence of the *Liber Regum* on Riga's poem, allowing the composition of the *Liber Regum* to be placed before 1170/1180. The second part of the article examines the relationship between the *Liber Regum* and other versifications of the Books of Kings, notably the *Carmen in libros Regum* (PL 171, 1239-1263) and the version of the *Aurora* preserved in ms. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 13050. Analysis of the intertextual echoes between these poems shows that the *Liber Regum* both draws on earlier tradition while maintaining its own linguistic autonomy and functions as a source for later rewritings. This case study demonstrates the usefulness of the intertextual approach for establishing the compositional period, cultural context, and formal strategies of medieval Latin poetic compositional texts.

KEYWORDS: *Liber regum*, Biblical Poetry, Peter Riga, Intertextuality, Books of Kings.

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LANGUAGE OF TRANSLATION AND MODEL: BARTOLOMEO DA MESSINA'S LATIN TRANSLATION OF THE HIPPOCRATIC TREATISE «DE NATURA PUERI»

The article re-examines the question of the Greek model underlying Bartholomew of Messina's medieval Latin translation of the Hippocratic treatise *De natura pueri*. Although the manuscript Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. gr. 276 has scholarly been regarded as the source manuscript for Bartholomew's work, the arguments supporting this identification remain inconclusive. The present study adopts a philological approach focused on the analysis of how specific Greek passages are rendered into Latin, and on the possible reasons why certain translations appear problematic. A close examination of a limited number of cases reveals readings that are difficult to account for solely on the basis of Vat. gr. 276, unless one assumes a series of unlikely errors by the translator or by the Latin manuscript tradition. These examples may instead suggest that Bartholomew relied on a Greek exemplar belonging to the same branch as Vat. gr. 276 and very close to it, as indicated by the presence of shared, significant, and non-polygenetic errors, yet not identical to the Vatican manuscript itself.

KEYWORDS: Bartholomew of Messina, Hippocrates (Medieval Reception), Medieval Greek-Latin Translations, Textual Criticism, Manuscript Studies.

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ON THE TEXTUAL CRITICISM AND EXEGESIS OF JACQUES DE DINANT'S RHETORICAL WORKS

The pseudo-Ciceronian *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, known in the Middle Ages as Cicero's *Rhetorica secunda*, was often commented on and influenced rhetoric teaching in the 12th/13th centuries Italy. In his *Ars Arengandi* and *Summa dictaminis* Jaques de Dinant, a teacher in Bologna in the late 13th century, adapted the ancient textbook for students of his time. He even wrote a commentary on the *Rhetorica*. The article discusses *Textual and exegetical problems in Jacques' rhetorical works*, each of which survives only in a late, flawed manuscript.

KEYWORDS: Jacques de Dinant, *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, *Summa dictaminis*, *Ars arengandi*.

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MORE ON THE REUSE OF A LATE ANTIQUE MEDICAL RECIPE (MARCELL. «MED.» 30, 51)

The circulation of *excerpta* is a form of transmission that has been hardly studied in Marcellus of Bordeaux's *De medicamentis*. A recent paper brought to light four different versions of a digestive and purgative salt that have their origin in a lost rewriting of Marcell., *med.* 30, 51. The study of transmission errors made it possible to delineate a stemma of the relationship between the four recipes and group them in two families. This article draws attention to a recipe from the manuscript Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 11218 (late 8th or early 9th century). It represents a new variant of the same rewriting, which can be added to the four previous ones and whose place in the stemma can be determined with the greatest precision.

KEYWORDS: Medieval Medicine, Marcellus of Bordeaux, Late Antique Medical Recipes, Medical Manuscripts.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERPRETATION OF THE «GESTA OCTAVAE SYNODI». A RECENT ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ACTS OF THE 869-870 CONSTANTINOPO-LITAN COUNCIL

The main object of the council of Constantinople in 869-870 was the deposition and condemnation of Photius for having been irregularly promoted to the patriarchal see of Constantinople. The acts of the council have survived in Greek only through an epitome, but are preserved in their entirety in the Latin version composed by Anastasius the Librarian. The English translation published in 2022 by Richard Price and Federico Montinaro now makes a fundamental contribution to the interpretation of these acts and to the historical study of that council. In this article are firstly reported some corrections that the two scholars make to the critical edition of the Latin *Gesta*, prepared by Claudio Leonardi and published after his death in 2012 with revisions and additions by the author of the present article. They suggest other improvements concerning the notes and indexes of the edition, especially amending the identification of some episcopal sees. A detailed examination of Price's translation and Montinaro's notes is then carried out, with a discussion of individual passages or issues for which a better solution seems possible. In addition to the analytical discussion of many points of detail, some more general aspects emerge, such as those concerning the procedure of conciliar debates, the mandate of the representatives of the Eastern patriarchal sees (with implications for the disputed ecumenicity of the council), the canonical institution of the pentarchy and the *privilegium* of the Roman See, and the chronological formulas used in dating the conciliar sessions. In a final paragraph some sources are pointed out that had not hitherto been identified, in particular quotations from Aristotle, John Chrysostom, and Dionysius the Areopagite.

KEYWORDS: Fourth Council of Constantinople, Anastasius Bibliothecarius, Medieval Greek-Latin Translations, Medieval and Byzantine Church History, Textual Criticism.

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NOTES ON A RECENT EDITION OF ANGELO POLIZIANO'S «MISCELLANEA»

The article deals with the textual and exegetical issues concerning the task of editing the *Miscellanea* by Angelo Poliziano (1454–1494) in the convenient form of discussing particular decisions made in the 2020 edition of the work prepared by A. R. Dyck and A. Cottrell for the *ITRS* series, the first complete scholarly edition of the *Miscellanea*, which consists of the *Centuria prima* published in 1489 and never provided by a qualitative critical text before and the unfinished *Centuria secunda*, discovered only in 1961 and published in 1972. The article consists of 68 notes, each of which recommends to introduce particular changes in Dyck and Cottrell's Latin text and translation. In most cases when the text is discussed it is shown that the conjectures they introduce are unnecessary, though in some places it is claimed that they have overlooked textual problems necessitating corrections. Many instances concern the text of the quotations from ancient authors adduced by Poliziano, which often get normalized without necessity by Dyck and Cottrell.

KEYWORDS: Poliziano, Angelo, *Miscellanea*, Textual Criticism, Renaissance Humanism, Scholarly Editing.

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