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# A Critical Text of the Ordo Ubium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesars of Decimus Magnus Ausonius

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A CRITICAL TEXT OF THE ORDO URBIUM NOBILIIUM,  
THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM, AND THE CAESARES  
OF DECIMUS MAGNUS AUSONIUS

BY

JAMES PATRICK CONLEY

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
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## PREFACE

This study will undertake to present an accurate text and a critical commentary of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesares of Ausonius. It proposes to re-examine the particular problems of the textual transmission of these opuscula as a part of a modern replacement projected by Professor Sesto Prete for the monumental editions of Karl Schenkl in 1883 and Rudolf Peiper in 1886. Palaeographical and philological methods have been applied to correct the deficiencies found in their texts. Consideration was given to discoveries in both of these areas which either had been overlooked or which have since come to light. Accordingly, readings from manuscripts covering seven centuries and editions from five centuries have been included in the critical apparatus.

Many rewarding hours among the special collections of manuscript catalogues in the libraries of Loyola University of Chicago and the University of Chicago as well as in the outstanding scholarly repository, The Newberry Library, have been of paramount importance in registering over 30 new manuscripts in the Ausonian tradition and in studying close to 60 which had already been recognized. All the manuscripts described in this study were personally examined from facsimiles supplied

by libraries both here and in Europe. Thanks must be given to the librarians who were so patient in responding to my often unspecific requests for information locally unavailable and so conscientious in forwarding copies of materials over great distances. They furnished the raw materials for my research.

Those scholars cognizant of the problems surrounding the Ausonian textual tradition will immediately recognize the strong influence the theories of Prof. Sesto Prete exert in this thesis. His pupils, Fathers Thomas Gradilone, Neil Tobin, and Matthew Creighton, have provided, in their completed studies, useful paradigms to approach the many problems endemic in Ausonian studies. The reconstruction of the histories of the texts of the Ordo, Ludus, and Caesares and the interrelationships established for the witnesses among the V, P, Z, and Excerpta families reflect the theory and practice of Prof. Prete and his pupils.

At Loyola University my own associates have been involved in critically editing other portions of the Ausonian corpus under the direction of Fr. Creighton. Kathleen Hosey, William Napiwocki, and JoAnn Stachniw have been quite helpful in offering advice and consultation. The descriptions of the editions of Ferrarius (1490), Avantius (1507), and Pulmannus (1568) here complement their earlier efforts at providing ready access to such printed sources of Ausonius through folio by folio descriptions.

To Fr. Matthew E. Creighton, S. J., I owe an especial debt of gratitude for his generous expenditure of time, thought, and goodwill as director of this thesis. During his absence at the Rome Center, Fr. John P. Murphy, S. J., has been constantly supportive. I extend my sincere thanks to him and to the readers, especially to Dr. Leo M. Kaiser, whose comments have always been insightful.

Because of the time and energy channelled into this study, the demands made upon my wife and family were often rather heavy. Through it all they have remained genuinely involved and generously helpful; it is to my wife, Jeanne, both for her encouragement as well as her proofreading, that I dedicate this work:

nec ferat ulla dies ut commutemur in aevo....  
scire aevi meritum non numerare decet.

(Epig. xl. 3, 8)

## V I T A

James Patrick Conley, the son of Liguori Basil Conley, Jr. and Agnes (Kwolek) Conley, was born on August 28, 1944, in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

His elementary education was obtained in the local schools of Glassport, Pennsylvania, and secondary education at St. Meinrad High School, St. Meinrad, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1962.

In September, 1962, he entered St. Meinrad College and then transferred to Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, in June, 1964. In June 1966, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with a major in Latin.

In September, 1966, he entered the Graduate School of Loyola University of Chicago on a National Defense Education Act Fellowship. In February, 1970, he received the degree of Master of Arts in Classical Studies. While at Loyola University he was also awarded a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship.

From September, 1970, to the present he has been teaching in the Department of Classics and the Humanities Program at St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont. He and his wife, Jeanne, are the parents of a daughter, Jennifer.

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## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The intellectual revival that breathed new life into the literary pursuits of the fourth century Roman world was, unfortunately, quite imitative. Glover has summarized this era: "Latin literature had from the first been imitative, but imitation is one thing in strong hands and another in weak, and the surest road to decline is to copy the copy."<sup>1</sup> It was the passive preservation of the copy rather than renewed creativity of fresh originals that was the hallmark of the age. Literary works were marred by rhetoric that was no longer a practical art but an artificial skill in which style was important and nature was ignored. This rhetoric completely dominated the Roman educational system and inculcated clever and novel expression of patently unoriginal ideas.

Gaul was quite prominent in this literary rejuvenation and the university at Bordeaux was its intellectual center as well as the most flourishing citadel of learning in western Europe.<sup>2</sup> An illustrious example of both the educational level

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<sup>1</sup>T. R. Glover, Life and Letters in the Fourth Century (New York, 1924), p. 10.

<sup>2</sup>Theodore J. Haarhoff, Schools of Gaul: A Study of Pagan and Christian Education in the Last Century of the Western Empire (London, 1920), p. 105; Nora K. Chadwick, Poetry and Letters in Early Christian Gaul (London, 1955), p. 22.



of Bordeaux and the effects of rhetoric on literature and on education as a whole was the Gallic teacher and poet, Decimus Magnus Ausonius.<sup>3</sup> Born about 310 in Bordeaux, Ausonius was the second child of Julius Ausonius, a physician mentioned prominently in a number of Ausonius' opuscula,<sup>4</sup> and Aemilia Aeonina. Ausonius began his instruction in grammar at the school in Bordeaux. In 320 his maternal uncle, Aemilius Magnus Arborius, tutored him in the art of Rhetoric. A professor of rhetoric at Toulouse before being summoned to become tutor to one of the sons of Constantine at Constantinople, Arborius started the young Ausonius on a career similar to his own. Upon his return to Bordeaux nearly seven years later, Ausonius continued his rhetorical training with Tiberius Victor Minervius, a brilliant teacher at Rome and at Constantinople.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>See complete information about Ausonius and a family stemma in A. H. M. Jones, J. R. Martindale, and J. Morris, The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire, Volume I: A.D. 260-395 (Cambridge, 1971), pp. 140-141, 1134-1135; see Sister Marie Jose Byrne, Prolegomena to an Edition of the Works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (New York, 1916), pp. 1-40; F. Marx, RE, II (1896), 2562-2580; a fully annotated family tree is found in Karl Schenkl, D. Magni Ausonii Opuscula (Monumenta Germaniae Historica: Auctorum Antiquissimorum, Tomi V, Pars Posterior, Berolini, 1883), p. XIV [hereinafter: Schenkl]; a skeletal outline of Ausonius' family is in Rudolf Peiper, Decimi Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis Opuscula (Lipsiae, 1886), p. CXV [hereinafter: Peiper].

<sup>4</sup>Perhaps the locus classicus for this term in Ausonian studies is the preface to the Epicedion in Patrem [Schenkl XI, 1, p. 32; Peiper III, iv, p. 21]: ...imagini ipsius hi versus subscripti sunt neque minus in opusculorum meorum seriem relati...

<sup>5</sup>See Haarhoff, op. cit., p. 240.

During his appointment as grammaticus at the university of Bordeaux around the year 334 and his promotion to a professorship in rhetoric a short time later, Ausonius displayed his natural talent for teaching:

nec fora non celebrata mihi, set cura docendi,  
cultior et nomen grammatici merui....

At this same early period of his career, he married Attusia Lucana Sabina, the daughter of a leading citizen of Bordeaux. They had three children: Ausonius who died in infancy, Hesperius to whom the original edition of the Fasti, the extant Caesares, and two epistles are addressed, and an unknown daughter. The death of his wife after nine years of marriage left the young professor heartbroken. Despite this personal tragedy, thirty years of teaching had so distinguished Ausonius that in 364 he was appointed tutor to Valentinian's son Gratian and spent the next ten years guiding the future emperor in the standard courses of grammar and rhetoric. Both Gratian and his mentor accompanied Valentinian on the expedition against the Alemanni where Ausonius made the acquaintance of Symmachus.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Ausonius Lectori Sal, vv. 17-18 [Schenkl III, p. 2; Peiper I, p. 1]. For the effect the works of Ausonius had on education see Hermann Peter, Die geschichtliche Literatur über die Römische Kaiserzeit bis Theodosius I und ihre Quellen, I (2 vols., Hildesheim, 1967), pp. 51-53.

<sup>7</sup>Epistula Ausonii Symmacho [Schenkl XVII, p. 177; Peiper XVIII, ii, p. 223] ...et expertus es fidem meam mentis atque dictorum, dum in comitatu degimus ambo aevo dispari. ubi tu ueteris militiae praemia tiro meruisti, ego tirocinium iam ueteranus exercui.... For Q. Aurelius Symmachus, see Jones, et. al., Prosopography, pp. 865-870.

Political advancement followed for the professor and it reached its zenith when Gratian named Ausonius praefectus Galliarum in 378 and consul with Olybrius in 379.<sup>8</sup> Shortly after his consulship Ausonius composed his official thanksgiving for the office, the Gratiarum Actio ad Gratianum [Schenk I VIII, pp. 19-30; Peiper XX, pp. 353-376], and retired to his ancestral estate near Bordeaux to spend the remaining years of his life composing what has amounted to the bulk of his literary output.

Because a detailed evaluation of Ausonian literary composition as a whole would be a most formidable task in this introduction, a more general view of Ausonius' literary achievement may suffice. Ausonius reflects his education, profession, and the age in which he lived. Since the fourth century produced compositions that were rhetorical, derivative, and imitative, we might expect the same characteristics

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<sup>8</sup>The meteoric rise of Ausonius' political influence has elicited some interesting comments: Glover, op. cit., p. 117, "Between this date [375--the year of Gratian's accession] and 380 all the highest offices in the West were held among the family [of Ausonius], and the laws of the time betray the genius of Ausonius. Laws were passed in favour of the literary and medical professions and in defence of monuments of ancient art." Contrast this with the view expressed in A. Alföldi, A Conflict of Ideas in the Late Roman Empire: The Clash Between the Senate and Valentinian I (Oxford, 1952), pp. 87-88, "...In the Western half of the Empire every single post of any importance came at a stroke into his [Ausonius'] family, and they were able to enrich themselves to an incredible degree. Behind the fine-sounding phrases gross selfishness lay concealed."

to infect Ausonius' creative attempts. The brusque summation of Ausonius by G. Boissier as a versificateur incorrigible is perhaps somewhat severe; although he lacked the creative genius essential to any poet, Ausonius could be ranked as a poet for his particular age.<sup>9</sup> Our poet possessed what he termed poetica scabies<sup>10</sup> which led him to compensate for a lack of essential genius and poetic power to penetrate below superficial elements of human nature by dexterity in meter and diction, by manipulation of words, by ornamental use of erudite mythological references, and by all too frequent rhetorical devices. The poet himself explains his prolific verse-making on topics of little or no long-lasting importance:

posseum absolute dicere,  
sed dulcius circumloquar 11  
diuque fando perfruar.

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<sup>9</sup>La Fin du Paganisme, I, p. 175, also quoted by Glover, op. cit., p. 110. A. H. M. Jones, in his work The Later Roman Empire 284-602: A Social, Economic and Administrative Survey, II (3 vols., Norman, 1964), p. 1009, feels that, for the times in which they lived, both Ausonius and Claudian could be considered poets. On the other hand, Marx (RE, II, 2565) takes a more conservative stand: "Ausonius ist kein Dichter gewesen, er hat sich in dem Gedicht ad lectorem p. 2 als grammaticus und rhetor, nicht aber als poeta bezeichnet."

<sup>10</sup>See the introduction to a riddle of the number three, Griphus [Schenk1 XXVI.1,16, p. 128; Peiper XVI, 27, p. 198].

<sup>11</sup>Epis. XVI.2,7-9 [Schenk1, p. 175; Peiper XII, p. 239]. For a good example of both metric dexterity and verbal manipulation see Oratio Consulis Ausonii Versibus Rhopalicis [Schenk1 X, pp. 31-32; Peiper Domestica 3, pp. 19-21]. The numerous allusions to myth in the Mosella detract from the natural quality of this his most famous poem. The Ludus Septem Sapientum, a diverting mime and school farce, is a splendid example of both verbal artifice and ingenious device.

His life-long study and more than thirty years of teaching acquainted Ausonius with the literary masterworks from which he drew both phraseology and classical allusions.<sup>12</sup>

This overview of Ausonius makes it clear that he is more a versifier than a poet, more inspired by technique than by life. Yet literary critics do not ignore the historical value of his writings. His compositions reflect the rhetorical standards of the era. While his works disregard contemporary events with only a vague reference to tempora tyrannica,<sup>13</sup> they do stand as evidence of the culture of the fourth century. Through the studied gaze of Ausonius we now see the social, economic, intellectual, and religious life of the doctors, professors, and politicians of his milieu.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>C. O. Axt, in his Quaestiones Ausonianae maxime ad Codicem Vossianus 111 Spectantes (Leipzig, 1873), p. 1, note 1, cites Elias Vinetus to underscore the widespread knowledge of Ausonius: "Eliam Vinetum in edit. a. 1604 praefat. haec dicentem: Nullam Ausonius disciplinam ignoravit; omnes Latinos Graecosque scriptores, quorum major pars intercidit, ad unguem novit. Hinc in ejus scriptis multa se ostendit et varia eruditio, ut cuiusvis legenti non statim queant intellegi...." See also, Schenkl, "Index Scriptorum," pp. 265-271; Peiper, "Auctores et Imitatores," pp. 437-499; Byrne, op. cit., pp. 45-52.

<sup>13</sup>This reference to the usurpation by Maximus of leadership in the West in 383 is found in the title of an epistle [Schenkl ii, p. 158; Peiper xx, pp. 257-258] to his son Hesperius.

<sup>14</sup>Chadwick, op. cit., pp. 47-60. There is also the oft-quoted epigrammatic comment of Gibbon: "The poetical fame of Ausonius condemns the taste of his age" in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, ed. by J. B. Bury, III (7 vols., London and New York, 1896), p. 134, note 1.

Aside from the historical value of various opuscula, there is yet another facet of Ausonius' works which attracts scholarly attention; this is the history of the transmission of the Ausonian text.<sup>15</sup> There remain perplexing problems that complicate study in this area. A major difficulty is the fact that no extant manuscript preserves all of Ausonius' works; the compositions must be gathered from manuscripts divided by scholarly consensus into four families. These groups are:

1) the V family, the best representative of which is Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111;

2) the Z family, which is dependent upon Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus);

3) the P family, which is so designated from Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis);

4) the so-called "family of the excerpta" of which a major member is Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis).<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>Concerning the many problems of the Textgeschichte of the Ausonian corpus, see Giorgio Pasquali, Storia della tradizione e critica del testo (Second edition, Florence, 1962), pp. 411-415.

<sup>16</sup>Consensus disappears over the relationships among the four families. See Sesto Prete, "The Vossianus Latinus 111 and the Arrangement of the Works of Ausonius," Didascaliae: Studies in Honor of Anselm M. Albareda..., ed. by Sesto Prete, (New York, 1961), pp. 355-366. Major work in the history of the Ausonian text has been done by Sesto Prete in the following informative works: "Problems of the Text of Ausonius," L'Antiquite Classique, XXVIII (Brussels, 1959), pp. 243-254; "Problems, Hypotheses, and Theories on the History of the Text of Ausonius," Studien zur Textgeschichte und Textkritik (Cologne, 1959), pp. 191-229; Ricerche sulla storia del testo di Ausonio (Temi e Testi, 7, Rome, 1960). Prete's views are received rather critically by Agostino Pastorino, "A

Most of the manuscripts which contain some of the works of Ausonius are miscellaneous in that they preserve not only Ausonian compositions but also the works of various other authors. A further complication in the history of the text is the fact that many of the manuscripts are anthological in that they contain compositions gathered eclectically and sometimes condensed, abridged, and excerpted according to the wishes of a particular scribe or anthologist. Such aspects of the Ausonian textual tradition force the interested scholar to engage in a philological study of the extant witnesses, classify these manuscripts according to family, and, then, through a comparison of the text of works transmitted by more than one family of manuscripts, determine which is the source of the others. Due to the absence of precise factual knowledge of the manuscript history, the only proper method would be to arrive at relationships of families on the basis of fact

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proposito della tradizione del testo di Ausonio," Maia: rivista di letterature classiche, XIV (1962), pp. 41-68, 212-243, especially, pp. 42-43, 236-237. Prete states his preference for the tradition represented by Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 in the following work: "The Textual Tradition of the Correspondence between Ausonius and Paulinus," Collectanea Vaticana in honorem Anselmi M. Card. Albareda a Bibliotheca Apostolica Edita (Studi e Testi, 220, Vatican City, 1962), p. 330 in this way: "...The text of the Vossianus 111 shows itself not simply to be a fuller or more perfect rendering of the poet than any of its rivals but that with very few exceptions, it represents, for the compositions it contains, what is closest to the authentic version of the works of Ausonius." See also Axt, op. cit., p. 5: "...Id certissime concludi posse mihi videtur, ut remotis multis ac variis qualia librariorum vel incuria vel inscitia oriantur vitiis genuina Ausonii verba in V praebeantur...."

established by an examination of the witnesses rather than on theory propounded without a thorough familiarity with the text. Such a method is employed in our study of the families of manuscripts involved.

This methodology had not been used in the approach taken by earlier scholars working with the history of the text of Ausonius. A survey of modern scholarship dealing with the textual history of the Ausonian corpus must begin with Rudolf Peiper.<sup>17</sup> While not reaching a hypothesis applicable to the entire body of Ausonius' works, Peiper selected five or six groups of works and presented this view: X represents the principal collection of opuscula published in the lifetime of Ausonius; y encompasses a group of epigrams appended to the main collection; and, z signifies a remnant (Nachlass) of compositions published after the poet's death. The principal collection, x, receded into oblivion but there survived smaller aggregates: x<sup>1</sup>, representing an independent group of literary efforts descending directly from the main body and leading into the tradition of Parisinus Latinus 8500; and, x<sup>2</sup>, signifying another group of excerpta, including the Mosella, evolving from the main collection in a separate tradition. Later, the heritage, z, split from the principal collection, x, and was linked with the group of epigrams, y<sup>3</sup>,

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<sup>17</sup>The Ausonian Textgeschichte and descriptions of the codices are discussed fully in Peiper's monograph: "Die handschriftliche Ueberlieferung des Ausoniau," Jahrbuecher fuer klassische Philologie (Suppl. XI, Leipzig, 1880), pp. 189-353, and in the preface to his edition, pp. V-LXXXVIII.



which has been appended to a major collection of epigrams,  $\underline{y}$ , forming the union,  $\underline{z}^1 + \underline{y}^3$ . From this combination there was prepared in the ninth century a codex which contained all the works of the  $\underline{z}$  family; this manuscript was carried to Italy where it was lost. After  $\underline{y}^3$  and  $\underline{z}^1$  had been joined, a full copy of  $\underline{y}$  was made and called  $\underline{y}^1$  from which Vossianus Latinus F 111 (V) ultimately descended. From this summary we can see that typical of Peiper's approach to the history of the text is a multiplicity of archetypes to explain the contents of various codices. For Peiper, the derivation of the  $\underline{y}$  family and the  $\underline{z}$  family, although independent, was the union of  $\underline{y}$  and  $\underline{z}$ , and the source of the  $\underline{p}$  family and the family of the Excerpta was the  $\underline{x}$  group. Peiper proposed the existence of three editions of Ausonius' works: the first edition dedicated to Syagrius<sup>18</sup> in 383, a second redaction published in 390 at the request of Theodosius, and a third edition, assembled posthumously by a relative such as the poet's son Hesperius, which contained all the material of the earlier two along with some previously unpublished poems. The  $\underline{z}$  family is related to this third edition.<sup>19</sup>

Schenkl initiated his study of the textual history with the  $\underline{z}$  family of witnesses collated under the common siglum  $\omega$ , but he did not establish a theory of their inter-

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<sup>18</sup>For Flavius Afranius Syagrius, see Jones, et al., Prosopography, p. 862.

<sup>19</sup>See the stemma constructed by Peiper to clarify his theory in his Die Ueberlieferung, p. 317.

relationships. His arrangement of manuscripts in his preface and of the opuscula in his text indicates a preference for the Z family.

Wilhelm Brandes proposed a new viewpoint in a theory highlighted by these salient elements: the Z family, compiled between 370 and 383, was older than V and was independent of it because of Z's isolation in Italy; the V family with its longer, amplified text was compiled much later and was completely independent of the Z family.<sup>20</sup> Otto Seeck, revealing a deep antipathy toward the poet Ausonius as a part of his review of Peiper's edition,<sup>21</sup> suggested the existence of two authentic editions of Ausonius' works. The first edition, represented by the Z tradition, was privately circulated (verschaeunte) to Ausonius' friends with at least the implicit request for corrections. The second redaction, seen in the tradition of V, was a public (offene) edition without a preface to his readers. Both Brandes and Seeck, in their ignoring the P family and the family of the Excerpta, failed to undertake a complete philological comparison of variants,

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<sup>20</sup>Wilhelm Brandes, "Zur handschriftlichen Ueberlieferung des Ausonius," "Fleckeisens Jahrbuecher fuer klassische Philologie", XXVII (1881), pp. 59-79.

<sup>21</sup>Otto Seeck, Goettingische Gelehrte Anzeiger, XIII (1887), pp. 497-520. Seeck's aversion to Ausonius is pointed out in these selections from his review of Peiper: "War denn der geschmacklose Schulfuchs von Burdigala wirklich ein so grosser Geist, dass er nur das Vernuenftigste haette waehlen konnen ? (p. 518); "Die Fehler, welche Peiper ihnen vorwirft, halte ich alle fuer ganz Ausonianisch, also nur fuer Beweise ihrer Echtheit (p. 520).

lacunae, abridgements, and corruptions of the four families; therefore, theoretical hypotheses rather than factual observations were the results of their efforts.

Friedrich Leo,<sup>22</sup> Guenther Jachmann,<sup>23</sup> Sesto Prete,<sup>24</sup> and Giovanni Vignuolo<sup>25</sup> have demonstrated proper methodology is studying the Ausonian textual tradition: philological examination of the text to determine the significant variants and omissions transmitted by a number of families. Their efforts, especially those of Sesto Prete, have clarified the interrelationships of the witnesses in such key passages as the Epicedion in patrem, vv. 37-52 [Schenkl, p. 34; Peiper, Domes-tica, p. 23], Grammaticomastix, vv. 1-6 [Schenkl, p. 139; Peiper, p. 167], the letter of Ausonius to Paulinus, Discuti-mus, Pauline, iugum [Schenkl, pp. 190-194; Peiper pp. 276-282], and the Oratio [Schenkl, Ephemeris 3, pp. 4-7; Peiper II, 3, pp. 7-11]. Another noteworthy passage of this type, useful to establish the relationship between the V and P

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<sup>22</sup>Friedrich Leo, "Zum Briefwechsel des Ausonius und Paulinus," Nachrichten der Koenigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Goettingen (1896), pp. 253-264.

<sup>23</sup>Guenther Jachmann, "Das Problem der Urvariante in der Antike und die Grundlagen der Ausoniuskritik," in Concordia Decennalis Deutsche-Italienforschungen: Festschrift der Universitaet Koeln zum 10-jaehrigen Bestehen des deutsche-italienischen Kulturinstituts Petrarcahaus (1941), pp. 47-104.

<sup>24</sup>Ricerche, op. cit., pp. 53-54, 76-80.

<sup>25</sup>Giovanni Vignuolo, "Notes on the Text-Transmission of Ausonius' Oratio," The Classical World, LIV (1961), pp. 248-250.

families, is Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-16 [Schenkl, XX, p. 104; Peiper XIII, pp. 169-170]; this and other significant passages are treated in this thesis in an effort to explore with accuracy the interrelationships of the families of manuscripts involved. In this context, a relatively unheralded codex, Harleianus 2613 [h<sup>2</sup>], receives its overdue recognition. Our discussion of the interrelationships among the myriad manuscripts of the Caesares is centered around anew view of the two traditions, the Z family and the family of the Excerpta, transmitted in Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 [M], Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 [1], and Harleianus 2578 [h]; this is an area previously unexplored.

The present study attempts to offer an accurate text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesares of Ausonius based on a collation of close to 90 manuscripts and over 30 editions and on a close comparison with the efforts and critical texts of the editors, Schenkl and Peiper. Starting from elements which are offered in the text itself, we give a philological classification of all manuscripts preserving the opuscula under current scrutiny. Both the manuscripts previously treated and the 33 witnesses newly collated are described by folio number so that future scholars may avail themselves of these primary sources. Significant variants, lacunae, and abridgements found in these witnesses are noted in order to classify them in one of the four commonly recognized families: V, Z, P, and Excerpta.

The comparative study of over thirty editions, ranging from the first edition of 1472 to Peiper's edition of 1886, is important in this method because such witnesses supply through conjectures and emendations aspects of the Ausonian textual tradition unavailable from the manuscripts alone. An example of the broad distribution of Ausonian works in the printed tradition is the appearance of the Caesares in the 1470 edition of Suetonius, which we include in this treatment.

Three key editions are examined more closely because each in itself is an example of a kind of development made since the editio princeps of 1472. The Milan 1490 edition by Ferrarius included new verses in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium discovered in the Dominican monastery of St. Eustorgius, Milan, by G. Merula in a codex now no longer extant. The Venice 1507 edition by Avantius infused new materials and special emendations, while Pulmannus' Antwerp 1568 edition is notable for a judicious use of sources.

Witnesses previously lumped together in a confused manner under a single symbol of the apparatus criticus of Schenkl and Peiper are now differentiated by assigning a distinctive siglum so that each manuscript and edition can be examined for its own contribution. Deficiencies in the text as edited by the latest critical editors are removed through emendations recorded in the critical commentary.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>It would be futile to list all the errors of collation committed by Schenkl and Peiper. Considerable effort

The three opuscula considered here are all products of the third period of Ausonius' life: his consulship and the period subsequent to it--379 to 393. One is able to date the Ordo Urbium Nobilium or Catalogus Urbium Nobilium with even more precision; it was written after 388 when the usurper Magnus Maximus, after a five-year reign, was crushed by Theodosius and met his end at Aquileia.<sup>27</sup> This event is hailed by Ausonius with exultation in a poem on Aquileia:

...Sed magis illud  
eminet, extremo quod te sub tempore legit,  
solveret exacto cui sera piacula lustro  
Maximus, armigeri quondam sub nomine lixae.  
Felix, quae tanti spectatrix laeta triumphi<sup>28</sup>  
punisti Ausonio Rutupinum Marte latronem.

From the opening words, non erat iste locus, of this same poem it may be inferred that most of this series of descriptive poems celebrating the twenty most remarkable cities of the Empire was composed prior to Maximus' death and that an alteration was made in the order of cities to admit a reference to the avenging of Gratian. The Ordo contains no dedication or

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has been made toward clarification of the text since their era, particularly by scholars such as R. Ellis, H. de la Ville de Mirmont, D. Nardo, L. Villani, and S. Blomgren. Their work is reflected in the text and apparatus of this study. The introduction, critical notes, text, and translation of the Ausonian corpus into Italian by A. Pastorino arrived after this study was well under way.

<sup>27</sup>For Magnus Maximus, see Jones, et. al., Prosopography, p. 588. In 389 Latinus Pacatus Drepanius delivered a panegyric on Theodosius in the Roman senate, congratulating him on the defeat of Maximus (Panegyrici Latini, XII, ed. Galletier).

<sup>28</sup>vv. 67-72 [Schenk] XIX, p. 100; Peiper XI, x, p. 148].

preface; such a work was usually circulated or published by Ausonius without submitting it to revision.

The Ludus Septem Sapientum is one of three works of Ausonius preceded by a dedication. The poem was composed in 390 and dedicated to Pacatus, proconsul of Africa in that year.<sup>29</sup> The elegiac distichs of the dedication present evidence of Ausonius' method of publication. He did not necessarily publish a poem immediately after composing it. Instead, once a single poem or a group of poems was complete, Ausonius frequently forwarded it to some friend for revision and criticism, usually with a formal dedication. In such a preface the author went through the convention of inviting the recipient to correct its faults and so let it live, or to suppress it altogether. Therefore, in the preface to the Ludus, Ausonius says to Pacatus:

Ignoscenda istaec an cognoscenda rearis,  
 attento, Drepani, perlege iudicio.  
 Aequanimus fiam te iudice, sive legenda,  
 sive tegenda putes carmina, quae dedimus.  
 .....  
 pone obelos igitur, puriorum stemmata vatum:  
 palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas  
 et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo,  
 apponet docti quae mihi lima viri.  
 Interea arbitrii subiturus pondera tanti,  
 optabo, ut placeam: si minus, ut lateam.<sup>30</sup>

The iambic trimeters of the composition itself contain a prologue and a speech by the "Ludius" who names the seven

<sup>29</sup> For Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, see Jones, et. al., Prosopography, p. 272.

<sup>30</sup> vv. 1-4; 13-18 [Schenkl XX, p. 104; Peiper XIII, p. 169].

wise men and the sayings attributed to each. Next the sages themselves appear one after another and explain their proverbs. These are given first in Greek and then in Latin. An interesting notion about this work is that it can be considered a remote forerunner of the morality plays of the Middle Ages.

The third composition under study is the Caesares or Ausonii de XII Caesaribus per Suetonium Tranquillum Scriptis. Here we view another facet of Ausonius' method of publication; sometimes the author revised, supplemented, and reissued poems, usually adding a new dedication. The first edition of the Caesares comprises only the forty-one single verses called Monosticha containing a five-line dedication to his son Hesperius, single lines on the accession, reign, and death of each of the first twelve emperors and quatrains, Tetrasticha, dealing with the emperors Nerva to Commodus (vv. 53-76). The second edition is enlarged by a series of Tetrasticha on the first twelve Caesars (vv. 1-52) and by new Tetrasticha bringing the list down to the time of Heliogabalus (vv. 77-100). The Caesares, both the single-line Monosticha and the four-line Tetrasticha, seems to be a composition intended for use in the classroom and its verses are versus memoriales, that is, facts expressed in metrical form to assist the memory--a typical artifice for a professor of rhetoric. The short, anthological nature of the Caesares resulted in its being included in a very large number of manuscripts in conjunction with the



works of authors such as Suetonius and Sidonius.<sup>31</sup>

After this review of Ausonian research in general and the place of this study within it in particular, we proceed to a description of the manuscripts of three Ausonian opuscula.

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<sup>31</sup>Our study of the Caesares involves over 80 witnesses. For the separate publication of this opusculum, see Prete, Ricerche, pp. 33-34.

CHAPTER II

MANUSCRIPT IDENTIFICATIONS

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE ORDO URBIUM NOBILIUM

v Family

v Leidensis Vossianus  
Latinus F 111

s Vindobonensis 3261  
(Philol. 335)

[Libri Bobienses Veronenses]

P Family

[Z Family]

P Parisinus Latinus 8500  
(Ticinensis)

T Leidensis Vossianus  
Latinus Q 107

h<sup>2</sup> Harleianus 2613

la Laurentianus  
Ashburnhamensis  
1732 (1656)

a Ambrosianus P 83  
(Sup. N. R. 6259)

This manuscript of fine parchment, handsomely written in a Visigothic hand, can be dated certainly from the ninth century but only probably from the first half.<sup>2</sup> It

<sup>1</sup>A very brief description of this codex appears in W. Senguerd, J. Gronovius, and J. Heyman, Catalogus librorum tam impressorum quam manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Publicae Universitatis Lugduno-Batavae (Leiden, 1716), p. 376. A rather full description is given in Schenkl, pp. XXXII-XXXIV, but he commits several errors in numerical references and a major error in assigning poems to f. 12 despite the bald fact that that folio had long been lost. Rudolf Peiper, in his monograph, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 256-273, and in his edition of 1886 (pp. XVIII-XXVIII), prepared a detailed list of the contents of each folio and column. Sesto Prete, Ricerche, pp. 17-19, also studied the contents of this manuscript. Descriptions are also found in the following sources: Thomas J. Gradilone, The Text of the Parentalia and Professoros of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1962), pp. 142-148 (hereinafter: Gradilone); Matthew E. Creighton, S. J., The Text of the Mosella and the Epitaphia of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1967), pp. 24-42 (hereinafter: Creighton); Neil W. Tobin, The Text of the Eclogae of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1967), pp. 4-15 (hereinafter: Tobin).

My in-depth study of this important manuscript was greatly facilitated by a copy in microfilm of the entire codex furnished by J. van Groningen of the Department of Western Manuscripts of the Bibliotheek der Rijkuniversiteit te Leiden. Through the manuscript department of the University of Cincinnati Library pertinent folios were examined from the manuscript as it appears in the following work by Henry de la Ville de Mirmont: Codex, ex perantiqui insulae Barbarae coenobii bibliotheca anno post Christum natum circiter MDLVI erutus, qui, nostra aetate Lugduni Batavorum in Bibliotheca Universitatis servatus, nuncupatur: Codex Vossianus latinus 111, (Paris, 1919).

<sup>2</sup>A. Riese, Anthologia Latina sive Poesis Latinae Supplementum, Pars Prior: Carmina in Codicibus Scripta. Fasciculus I: Libri Salmasiani Aliorumque Carmina (Leipzig, 1869), p. xvi. See also the appendix, Plate I, p. 378, for an example of the script of this manuscript on f. 18v, containing vv. 1-46 of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium.

measures 283 by 235 mm. and contains forty folios bound in five groups of eight.<sup>3</sup> While there is presently no trace of f. 12, this folio's disappearance can be traced back to a period between 1558, when Stephanus Charpinus published his edition of the works of Ausonius, and 1564 when Elias Vinetus examined this manuscript.<sup>4</sup>

Each folio contains two columns of text; for some inexplicable reason, f. 10v has four columns and f. 11r three. Normally thirty-two lines of text are to be found within measurements of 230 x 185 mm. The original hand supplied a few corrections, but many more were made by a second, contemporaneous hand and by a more recent, probably twelfth-century hand. Titles have been executed in red ink.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Peiper (p. XVIII) listed 40 (olim 41) folios; he should have noted 39 (olim 40) folios. Until the discovery of S. Tafel (see, "Die vordere bisher verloren geglaubte Haelfte des Vossianischen Ausonius-Kodex," Rheinisches Museum fuer Philologie LXIX (1914), pp. 630-641), scholars such as Riese (op. cit., I, p. XVI) believed that the first part of the manuscript was lost. It was Tafel who also restored that part of the codex which contained the works of Sedulius, Dracontius, Damasus, Venantius Fortunatus, and others which were recorded in Parisinus Latinus 8094. Tafel discovered after the works of Ausonius a tenth quaternion in which there were writings of Foca, Agrestius Episcopus, Theodulf, and others.

<sup>4</sup>H. de la Ville de Mirmont, Le manuscrit de l'Ile Barbe (Codex Leidensis Vossianus Latinus 111) et les travaux de la critique sur le texte d'Ausone. L'oeuvre de Vinet et l'oeuvre de Scaliger, three volumes (Paris, 1917-1919), I, pp. 65-66. See Prete, Ricerche, p. 18, n. 1.

<sup>5</sup>Peiper (p. XVIII) describes the four hands involved. A rough estimate of the number of corrections in this manuscript for the Ordo, Ludus, and the Caesares shows that corrector 1 made over thirty changes, corrector 2 added close to ninety alterations and improvements, and corrector 3 forty.

There are a number of distinctive readings found in the text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium in this codex; some of these are: 3 qui (cett: quia), 22 pressis (cett: persis), 26 cera (cett: certa), 77 media (cett: mediam), 91 grana (cett: graia), 130 senatum (cett: senatu). The original scribe demonstrates an antiquarian flair in the use of quum (13, 146, 154), mici (81, 133), and illut (67). The most obvious occurrences of the exchange of b for v are: 16 bellet (vellet), 38 boluptas (voluptas); conversely, we read at 165 Uurdigala (Burdigala).

Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 is the most complete extant representative of the V family tradition of the corpus of Ausonius. Ausonian works on ff. 1r-36v are followed by an epistle of Paulinus of Nola to Nicetas (ff. 36v-37v) and by extracted poems of Sulpicius Lupercus, Petronius, Claudian, Ovid, Sulpicius Carthaginiensis, and Caesar (ff. 37v-40v). The Ausonian material is introduced on f. 1r in this way: / Ab hinc Ausonii Opuscula; there is no colophon.

Our knowledge of the varied history of this codex begins in the library of the benedictine monastery of Saint Martin on the Isle of Barbe, believed by Schenkl to be on the Soâne near Lyons. When the Italian scholar Sannazarius<sup>6</sup> (1456-1530) accompanied King Frederick of Naples to France

<sup>6</sup>Ettore Carruccio, "Jacobus Sannazaro," Enciclopedia Italiana, XXX (1936-1944), 737-740; this article contains a complete bibliography. See also Remigio Sabbadini, Le scoperte dei codici Latini e Greci ne' secoli XIV 3 XV, I (Florence, 1905), pp. 139-140, 165; II (Florence, 1914), pp. 203-204.

from 1501 to 1504, he saw this codex and made extracts from it in 1502; he transported these selections to Italy when he returned in 1504. Two copies of Sannazarius' excerpts were made.<sup>7</sup> Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335) is one copy, while another came into the hands of Hieronymus Aleander and was employed by Mariangelus Accursius for his Diatribae in Ausonium Solinum et Ovidum.<sup>8</sup>

Not much after 1551, Stephanus Charpinus of Lyons found this manuscript and used it in the preparation of his edition of the works of Ausonius. The renowned French lawyer, Jacques Cujas (Cuiacius, 1522-1590), loaned this codex to Vinetus. The manuscript was subsequently housed in the library of Paul Petau (Paulus Petavius, d. 1614) and in that of his son, Alexander. Queen Christine of Sweden obtained it from the younger Petau and upon her abdication the codex came into the possession of Isaac Vossius (d. 1689) in Windsor, England. After the death of Vossius, the Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden purchased it from his estate; the manuscript remains in this library.

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<sup>7</sup>A third copy was proposed by Schenkl (pp. XXXV-XXXVII) but scholars remained unconvinced. On the question of the apographs of the manuscript of the Isle of Barbe, see also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 344-353, Peiper, pp. XXVIII-XXX, and Mirmont, Le manuscrit de l'Ile Barbe, I, pp. 59-61.

<sup>8</sup>Augusto Campana, "Mariangelo Accursio," Dizionario biografico degli Italiani I, (Rome: Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, 1960), pp. 126-132; Gradilone, pp. 38-49. There is a complete description of the Diatribae in Ausonium Solinum et Ovidum in Gradilone, pp. 40-46.

The opuscula treated in this study which are found in this manuscript are given in the following description with an indication of how the works are disposed in the editions of Schenkl and Peiper by number and by page.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[18v-19v]	<u>Ordo Urbium Nobilium</u>	XVIII	98-103	XI 144-154
[18v]	Roma		98	i 144
	Constantinopolis et Cartago	(sic)	98	ii.iii 144-145
	Anthiotia et Alexandria		98-99	iiii.v 145-146
	Treueris <sup>9</sup>		99	vi 146
	Et Mediolanum		99	vii 146-147
[18v]-19[r]	Capua		99-100	viii 147-148
19[r]	Aquileia		100	viii 148
	Arelas		100	x 148
	Hispalis-Cordoba-Tarraco- Bracara		100	xi.xii. 149 xiii.xiiii
	Athena (sic)		101	xv 149
	Catina-Siracusae		101	xvi.xvii 149-150
	Tolosa		101	xviii 150
19[r]-[19v]	Narbo		101-102	xviii 150-151
[19v]	Burdigala <sup>10</sup>		102-103	xx 152-154
[21v]-23[r]	<u>[Ludus Septem Sapientum]</u>	xx	104-111	XIII 169-182

<sup>9</sup>Verse 34 was omitted and then supplied in the lower margin by the original hand.

<sup>10</sup>Verse 150 has been omitted.

f.		Schenkl	Peiper
[21v]	Ausonius Consul Drepanio Proconsuli Sal <sup>11</sup>	104	169-170
	Prologus	104-105	170-171
[21v]-22[r]	Ludius	105-106	172-173
22[r]-[22v]	Solon <sup>12</sup>	106-108	173-175
[22v]	Chilon	108	176
	Cleobolus ( <u>sic</u> )	108-109	176-177
[22v]-23[r]	Thales	109-110	177-179
23[r]	Bias Prieneus	110	179
	Pittacus	110-111	180
	Periander	111	181-182
23[r]-[24v]	[ <u>Caesares</u> ] XXI	112-119	XIIII 183-193
23[r]	Asonius Mesperio ( <u>sic</u> ) Filio S. D.	112	i 183
23[r]-[23v]	Monasticha ( <u>sic</u> ) de Ordine Imperiorum ( <u>sic</u> )	112	ii 184
[23v]	Daetate ( <u>sic</u> ) Imperii eorum Monosticha	113	iii 184-185
	Item de Obitu Singulorum Monasticha ( <u>sic</u> ) <u>in fine</u> : Finiunt	113-114	iiii 186
	Incipiunt Tetrasticha <u>inc.</u> : Nunc et <u>pr</u> edictos	114	187
	Iulius Caesar	114	i 187
	Octavius Augustus	114	ii 187
	Tiuerius ( <u>sic</u> ) Nero	114	iii 187-188

<sup>11</sup>Verses 14 and 15 are missing.

<sup>12</sup>Verse 124 has been omitted.



f.		Schenkl	Peiper
	Caesar Caligula	115	iiii 188
	Claudius Caesar	115	v 188
[23v]-24[r]	Nero	115	vi 188
24[r]	Galba	115	vii 189
	Otho	115	viii 189
	Vitellius	116	viiii 189
	Vespasianus	116	x 189-190
	Titus	116	xi 190
	Domitianus	116	xii 190
	Nerva Tetrarcha	116	xiii 190-191
	Traianus	117	xiiii 191
	Adrianus	117	xv 191
	Antoninus Pius	117	xvi 191
	M. Antoninus	117	xvii 192
	Commodus	117	xviii 192
[24v]	Helvius Pertinax	118	xviiii 192
	Didius Iulianus	118	xx 192
	Seuerus Pertinax	118	xxi 193
	Bassianus Antoninus sive Caracalla	118	xxii 193
	Opilius Macrinus	118	xxiii 193
	Antoninus Heliogabulus (sic)	118	xxiiii 193
	<u>in fine</u> : Conclusio	119	193
	Ausonius (sic) Esperio (sic) Filio Sal.		

Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335)<sup>13</sup>

[s]

Seventy-two folios<sup>14</sup> written in single columns of humanistic script form this sixteenth century codex made of paper. Each folio measures 202 x 115 mm. and has nineteen lines of text. The flyleaf contains an interesting inscription: Ausonij, Ovidij, Nemesiani et Gratti: fragmenta, Actij Sinceri manu scripta. This is puzzling because evidence within the text itself establishes the fact that this manuscript was not copied by Sannazarius (Actius Sincerus) himself but rather by another who copied from the excerpts prepared by Sannazarius.<sup>15</sup> There is a notation at the bottom of the flyleaf and on the last folio: Martirani et doctorum Amicorum. For Schenkl this is sufficient proof that the codex was once in the possession of Coriolanus Martiranus, a bishop of St. Mark's in Venice who died in 1557.<sup>16</sup> The

<sup>13</sup>Academia Caesarea Vindobonensis, Tabulae codicum manu scriptorum praeter graecos et orientales in Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensi asservatorum, II (Vienna, 1868), 246; Stephan F. Endlicher, Catalogus codicum philologicorum latinorum Bibliothecae Palatinae Vindobonensis (Vienna, 1836), pp. 204-205; see also Schenkl, p. XXXIV; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 344-353; Peiper, pp. XXVIII-XXVIII; Gradilone, pp. 203-208; Tobin, pp. 16-22. The Österreichische Nationalbibliothek of Vienna provided a complete microfilmed copy of this manuscript for our study.

<sup>14</sup>The manuscript catalogue of the Academy lists 72ff.; Schenkl suggests 81 ff. and Gradilone 77 ff.

<sup>15</sup>Schenkl, p. XXXIV; see above pp. 22-23 and notes 6-7.

<sup>16</sup>C. Eubel, Hierarchia catholica medi et recentioris aevi, sive summorum pontificum, S. R. E. cardinalium, ecclesiarum antistitum series, III (Padua, 1923; reprinted 1960), 234.

Ausonian works in this manuscript are prefaced on f. 3r with this statement: AVSONII IVNIORIS CARMEN LVGDVNI INVENTVM.

The contents of this manuscript which deal with our work are as follows:

f.		Schenk1 Number Page	Peiper Number Page
7[r]-[7v]	<u>Ordo Urbium Nobilium</u>		
	[Burdigala] vv. 167-168	103	xx 154
[7v]	[Treveris] vv. 28-33	99	vi 146
	[Arelas] vv. 73-80	100	x 148
19[r]-20[r]	<u>Ludus Septem Sapientum</u>		
	Solon vv. 76-77, 91-123, 125-128	106-108	173-175
20[r]	Chilon vv. 138, 140, 142, 144	108	176
	Cleobulus vv. 152, 158, 160	108	176-177
	[Periander] vv. 228	111	181
20[r]-[20v]	Chilon vv. 139, 141, 143 145	108	176
[20v]	Cleobulus vv. 155, 159, 161	108-109	177

Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis)<sup>17</sup>

[P]

The chief representative of the P family of codices dates from the fourteenth century and is written in a Gothic hand. There are 105 leaves of parchment, with each folio measuring 372 x 240 mm. and containing two columns of fifty-nine lines of text. Of special note in the manuscript are the ornamental miniatures of the poet in the initial of the Ludus Septem Sapientum and of the seven sages of Greece in the same composition.<sup>18</sup>

This manuscript is the chief of the Bobienses and was written in Italy, probably at Verona. There is evidence that it was once in the possession of Petrarch.<sup>19</sup> It was later housed in the library of Pavia and recorded under number 181 in the catalogue of that library published in 1426; here is a partial description:

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<sup>17</sup>Catalogus codicum manuscritorum Bibliothecae Regiae, IV (Paris, 1744), 465; Elisabeth Pellegrin, La bibliotheque des Visconti et des Sforza ducs de Milan au XV<sup>e</sup> siecle (Paris, 1955), pp. 112-113; Schenkl, pp. XXXIX-XLI; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 221-223; Peiper, pp. XXXVI-XXXVIII; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 22-23; Gradilone, pp. 149-154; Tobin, pp. 214-128. We are grateful to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris for the microfilmed copy of the complete manuscript which was so instrumental in our study.

<sup>18</sup>See the appendix below, plate II, p. 379 for a portrait possibly representing the poet in the initial and one of the sages in the lower right corner. In the codex, each of the sages is depicted framed in a blue background set against a larger framework of gold.

<sup>19</sup>Pierre de Nolhac, Pétrarque et l'humanisme (Paris, 1907), I, pp. 103, 204-209; II, pp. 81, 130, 239. See as well Sabbadini, op. cit., I, p. 30; II, pp. 146-149, 203-204.

Fulgentius cum Ausonio, Cassiodoro, Sibilla, Prudentio, et Alberico, mediocris voluminis ualde pulcri, copertus corio rubeo novo cum clavis auricalchi. Incipit "de vita et gestis Fabij." et finitur "caudam serpentis habebat." Sig. xlij.<sup>20</sup>

It was transported into Gaul about 1500 and it is now to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale.<sup>21</sup>

In its text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium this manuscript, for no ascertainable reason, lacks verses 41, 113, 142, and 152 and has original readings such as these: 6 subiit (cett: subit), 21 tu (cett: tuta), 30 ut medie (cett: ut in mediae), 78 rerum (cett: Romani), 91 fuerint (cett: effudit), and 119 iurio (cett: vario). But there are also a number of trend-setting readings such as: 13 Augustas, 28 gestis, 34 omnigenus, 82 Emerita.

Our study of Parisinus Latinus 8500 centers on these specific contents:

	Schenkl	Peiper
f.	Number Page	Number Page
14[r]-[15v] [ <u>Ludus Septem Sapientum</u> ]	XX 104-111	XIII 169-182

<sup>20</sup>George d'Adda, Indagini storiche, artistiche e bibliografiche sulla Libreria Visconteo-Sforzesca del Castello di Pavia compilate ed illustrate con documenti inediti per cura di un bibliofilo, I (Milan, 1875); Appendix (Milan, 1879).

<sup>21</sup>Peiper, p. XXXVI. There has been much energy expended in seeking to determine the relationships among Parisinus Latinus 8500, Vossianus Latinus Q 107, the Veronese codex from which Benzo Cona di Alessandria copied the Ordo and the Ludus in 1310, the manuscript of St. Eustorgius in Milan from which G. Merula copied the fragment of the Ordo and the manuscript of Matteo Bosso (who uncovered a manuscript showing a similar tradition in these compositions). On this question see below, pp. 208-219, and Prete, Ricerche, pp. 83-91.

f.	Schenk1		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
14[r]	Epistola Decii Magni Ausonii ad Drepannum ( <u>sic</u> ) proconsulem de ludo septem sapientum	104		169-170
	Prologus	104-105		170-171
	Ludus ( <u>sic</u> )	105-106		172-173
14[r]-[14v]	Solon	106-108		173-175
[14v]	Chilon	108		176
[14v]-15[r]	Cleobulus	108-109		176-177
15[r]	Thales	109-110		177-179
	Bias Prieneus	110		179
	Pittacus	110-111		180
15[r]-[15v]	Periander	111		181
	<u>in fine</u> : Explicit ludus vii. sapientum.			
29[r]-[29v]	Decii Magni Ausonii XVIIIII98-103 cathalogus urbium nobilium		XI	144-154
29[r]	De Roma Constantinop' et Cartag'	98	i.ii.iii	144-145
	De Antiochia et Alexandria	98-99	iiii.v	
	De Treueri	99	vi	146
	De Mediolano <sup>22</sup>	99	vii	146-147
29[r]-[29v]	De Capua	99-100	viii	147-148
[29v]	De Aquilegia ( <u>sic</u> )	100	viiii	148

<sup>22</sup>Verse 41 is missing.

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[29v]	De Uienna ( <u>sic</u> ) <sup>23</sup>	100		x	148
	De Tarrachonia ( <u>sic</u> )	100		xi.xii. xiii.xiiii	149
	De Athenis	101		xv	149
	De Cathinia ( <u>sic</u> ) et Syracusic	101		xvi.xvii	149-150
	De Tholosa ( <u>sic</u> )	101		xviii	150
	De Narbona <sup>24</sup>	101-102		xviii	150-151
	De Burdegala ex qua fuit auctor iste Ausonius <sup>25</sup>	102-103		xx	152-154
	<u>in fine</u> : Explicit Decii Magni Ausonii illustrissimi uiri cathalogus urbium nobilium.				

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<sup>23</sup>Verses 73-74 read: Pande duplex Arelas, quam Narbo Martius et quam.

<sup>24</sup>Verse 113 has been omitted.

<sup>25</sup>Verses 132-134 read: Exigue munico domus est glacialis immo. Verses 137-138 are as follows: ver longum brumaque breuis iuga frondea subter. Verses 142 and 152 are missing.

Harleianus 2613<sup>26</sup>

[h<sup>2</sup>]

This manuscript of forty-four paper folios dates from the fifteenth century; it was written in a humanistic cursive hand. Each folio measures 216 x 122 mm. and there are twenty-three lines of text on each page. Scholarly efforts have been able to determine neither the origin nor the history of this codex previous to its arrival in the British Museum. The following notation supplies only a modicum of information: Ø 20 die Januarii 1721-22.<sup>27</sup>

Schenkl suggested that this manuscript of the P family was copied from Parisinus Latinus 8500 by a rather erudite scribe who made judicious use of either Vossianus Latinus F 111 or another equally trustworthy codex for comparison and then supplied corrections for most of the errors found in his exemplar.<sup>28</sup> In his earlier writing, Peiper supported this theory.<sup>29</sup> It was in his edition that the German scholar revised his position after noting that the

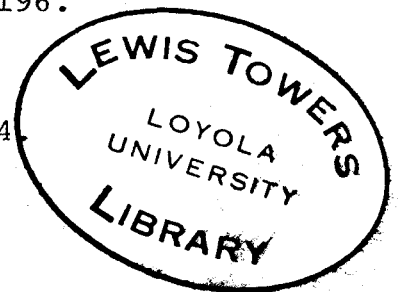
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<sup>26</sup> Robert Nares *et alii*, A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, II, p. 703; Schenkl, p. XL; Peiper, pp. XXXVIII-XXXI; Gradilone, pp. 196-199; Tobin, pp. 219-222. This manuscript was closely examined from a microfilmed reproduction obtained from the British Museum. See the appendix, plate III, p. 380 for a view of this codex.

<sup>27</sup> Peiper, p. XXXII; Gradilone, p. 196.

<sup>28</sup> Schenkl, p. XL, n. 37.

<sup>29</sup> Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 224.





arrangement of Harleianus 2613 differed from that of P. He also observed many improved readings found in Harleianus 2613 but absent in P. The obvious conclusion for Peiper was that the source of these better readings was not the scribe himself but rather the availability of another exemplar from which the copyist did no more than dutifully copy. In his judgment Harleianus 2613 should be given just as much if not more authority in this family as it accorded P. Prete argued that Harleianus 2613 depends only indirectly upon Parisinus Latinus 8500.<sup>30</sup>

For the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, Harleianus 2613 does lack the titles which P possesses; however, it does have more authoritative readings, such as: 5 opulentia (P: apu-  
lencia); 6 subit (P: subiit); 13 mutastis (P: ornustatis); 28  
gestit (P: gestis); verse 41 (P: deest); 67 illud (P: deest);  
81 cara (P: cura); verse 152 (P: deest).

A final judgment about the relationship between h<sup>2</sup> and P must take these readings into account as well as this discrepancy of arrangement: Harleianus 2613 omits the following which are recorded in Parisinus Latinus 8500:

	Schenkl	Peiper
<u>Epistula: Ausonio Paulinus</u>		31 (vv. 167-284)
<u>Epistulae</u>	25	27 (vv. 123-132)
	25	29

<sup>30</sup>Prete, Ricerche, p. 87, n. 4.

In the face of these facts, especially the evidence of the better readings in Harleianus 2613, we may conjecture that  $h^2$  is not an apograph of P; it was copied from another exemplar which contained better readings but which had omitted the compositions noted above.<sup>31</sup>

The contents related to our study are the following:

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
11[r]-[16v]	[ <u>Ludus Septem Sapientum</u> ]	XX 104-111	XIII	169-182
11[r]-[11v]	LVDVS SEPTEM SAPIENTVM AB AVSONIO AD DREPANIVM	104		169-170
[11v]-12[r]	Prologus	104-105		170-171
[12v]	Ludius	105-106		172-173
[12v]-14[r]	Solon	106-108		173-175
14[r]-[14v]	Chilon	108		176
[14v]	Cleobolus ( <u>sic</u> )	108-109		176-177
[14v]-[15v]	Thales	109-110		177-179
[15v]	Bias Prieneus ( <u>sic</u> )	110		179
[15v]-16[r]	Pittacus	110-111		180
16[r]-[16v]	Periander <u>in fine</u> : FINITVR LVDVS VII SAPIENTVM	111		181-182
41[r]-[44v]	CATALOGVS VRBIVM NOBILIVM EIVSDEM ( <u>sic</u> )	XVIII 98-103	XI	144-154

<sup>31</sup>It is interesting to note that Avantius obviously did not utilize  $h^2$  for his edition of 1507, since he includes verses 167-284 of the letter of Paulinus (Epist., 31, Peiper, pp. 297-307) which we indicated as missing in the Harleianus manuscript. Throughout his edition, Avantius employs the poor readings of P in place of the emendations of Harleianus 2613. Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 224, n. 69 gives examples of these readings. See my description of the 1507 edition below, pp. 162-181.

f.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
41[r]	[Roma]		98	i	144
41[r]-[41v]	[Constantinopolis et Carthago]		98	ii.iii	144-145
[41v]	[Antiochia et Alexandria]	98-99		iiii.v	145-146
	[Treveris]		99	vi	146
[41v]-42[r]	[Mediolanum]		99	vii	146-147
42[r]-[42v]	[Capua]		99-100	viii	147-148
[42v]	[Aquileia]		100	viii	148
	[Arelas] <sup>32</sup>		100	x	148
[42v]-43[r]	[Hispalis. Corduba. Tarraco. Bracara.]		100	xi.xii	149
				xiii.xiiii	
43[r]	[Athenae]		101	xv	149
	[Catina. Syracusae.]		101	xvi.xvii	149-150
	[Tolosa]		101	xviii	150
[43v]	[Narbo] <sup>33</sup>		101-102	xviii	150-151
[43v]-[44v]	[Burdigala] <sup>34</sup>		102-103	xx	152-154

in fine: FINIT CATALOGVS VRBIVM  
NOBILIVM ORBIS TERRARVM

<sup>32</sup>Verses 73-74 read as one: Prode, duplex Arelas  
quam Narbo Martius et quam.

<sup>33</sup>Verse 113 has been omitted.

<sup>34</sup>Verses 132-134 are as one: Egiguae (sic)  
immeritoo (sic) domus est glacialis in imo. Verses 137-138  
read: ver longum brumaque breuis iuga frondea subter.  
Verse 142 has been omitted.

Ambrosianus P 83 (sup. N. R. 6259)<sup>35</sup>

[a]

This late sixteenth century manuscript is composed of paper and was copied by a humanistic hand; it measures 225 x 180 mm. and contains 78 leaves of text in single columns of eighteen to twenty lines. A short note on the flyleaf briefly indicates the contents: Illustrium aliquot virorum nostri saeculi poemata (sic) videlicet Marulli, Politiani, Strozzi, Campani. His adiecta sunt quaedam Ausonij, et Martialis. On the same leaf another hand provides a notion of the provenance of the codex: Felicibus auspicijs Ill<sup>mi</sup> Card. F[r]ederici Borromni Olgiatus vidit anno 1603.

There is a distinct affinity between this codex and the tradition of Parisinus Latinus 8500 and Harleianus 2613. Conjunctive readings found in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium include: 69 sera] iusta; 82 Hispalis] emerita; 99 quam] quos; 100 praelabatur] perlabatur; 143 dispositum] dispositu; 149 umbra] unda; 157 extenti] contenti.

The contention of Schenkl that the Ausonian compositions in this Ambrosian manuscript have been derived from the 1517 edition of Avantius is inaccurate. Schenkl failed to

<sup>35</sup>This codex is not described in any available published catalogue; our study of it was facilitated by a microfilmed copy of the entire manuscript forwarded by the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan. See Alessandro Perosa, ed., Michaelis Marulli Carmina, (Turici in Aedibus Thesauri Mundi, Cambridge, Mass.: Mediaeval Academy of America, 1951) ["Thesaurus Mundi Bibliotheca Scriptorum Latinorum Mediae et Recentioris Aetatis"], p. XXXVIII. See also the brief statement of Schenkl, p. XXVIII.

notice its affinity with the earlier printed edition of Ugoletus in 1499. Evidence for this affinity includes the following readings in the Ordo: 21 et tuta] situque; 25 ingenuum] ingenitus; 31 imperii vires] imperique viros; 46 cultuque] cultu; 50 nunc] num; 59 corruerunt] corruerent; 69 solueret] soluerit.

The contents of this manuscript are as follows:

f.					
1[r]-[6v]	<u>Epigrammata Marulli</u>				
7[r-v]	Blank				
8[r]-9[r]	<u>Epigrammata Marulli</u>				
[9v]	Blank				
10[r]-[31v]	<u>Epigrammata Marulli</u>				
32[r]-[35v]	<u>eclogae ex Politiano</u>				
36[r-v]	<u>Epigrammata Marulli</u>				
37[r]-49[r]	<u>eclogae ex Strozio</u>				
[49v]	Blank				
50[r]	<u>eclogae ex Strozio</u>				
[50v]	Blank				
51[r]-53[r]	<u>eclogae ex Campano</u>				
[53v]	Blank				
54[r-v]	<u>eclogae ex Campano</u>				
55[r]-71[r]	<u>eclogae ex Ausonio</u>				
				Schenk1	Peiper
				Number Page	Number Page
55[r]	Epigrammata	11	198-199	33	323-324
55[r-v]		41	207	9	314

f.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[55v]		10	198	32	323
56[r-v]	Blank				
57[r]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	20	201	42	328
		28	203	46	330
		32	204	50	331
		42	207	12	315
57[r-v]		43	207	13	315
[57v]		47	208	10	314-315
		48	209	11	315
	<u>Epigramma</u> <sup>36</sup>	50	209	[ <u>Epig. Ital.</u> ]	35 435-436
58[r]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	54	210	66	336
		55	211	67	337
58[r-v]		56	211	68	337-338
[58v]		57	211	69	338
		58	212	70	338
	<u>Epig. Ugoleti</u>	27	260	28	433
59[r]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	28	260	29	433
		29	261	30	434
		59	212	71	338
		60	212	72	339
		61	212	73	339

<sup>36</sup> Verses 3-8 are as follows:  
 Constitit utque procul, solito maiore cachinno  
 Concussus dixit: Quid tibi divitiae  
 Nunc prosunt, regum rex o ditissime, cum sis  
 Sicut ego solus, me quoque pauperior.  
 Nam quaecumque habui, mecum fero, cum nihil ipse  
 Ex tantis tecum, Croese, feras opibus.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
59[r-v]	62	212	74	339
[59v]	63	212	75	339
	67	214	79	341
[59v]-60[r]	70	215	81	342
60[r]	30	204	48	330
	98	222	97	348
[60v]	99	222	98	348
	100	223	99	348
	101	223	100	349
[60v]-61[r] <u>Epig. Merulae</u>	2	252-253	2	420-421
61[r-v] <u>Epig. Alexandrina</u>	21	258	21	429
[61v]	22 (uu.1-8)	258	22	429-430
	22 (uu.9-10)	258	23	430
[61v]-62[r] <u>Epig. Merulae</u>	8 (uu.1-4)	254-5	8 (uu.1-4)	423
62[r] <u>Epig. Alexandrina</u>	23	259	24	430-431
62[r-v]	25	260	26B	432
63[r] <u>Epigrammata</u>	25	203	53	332
	26	203	54	332
	27	203	55	332
63[r]-[67v] [ <u>Ordo Urbium Nobilium</u> ]	XVIII	98-103	XI	144-154
63[r-v] De Roma, Constantinopoli, Carthagini	98	i.ii.iii		144-145
[63v]-64[r] De Antiochia et Alexandria	98-99	iiii.v		145-146
64[r] DE TREVERI	99		vi	146

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
64[r-v]	DE MEDIOLANO		99	vii	146-147
[64v]-65[r]	DE CAPVA		99-100	viii	147-148
	DE AQVILEIA		100	viiii	148
65[r-v]	De Uienna		100	x	148
[65v]	De Emerita & Terrachone	100	xi.xii.xiii. xiiii		149
	De Athenis		101	xv	149
[65v]-66[r]	De Cathina et Syracusis	101	xvi.xvii		149-150
66[r]	De Tholosa		101	xviii	150
66[r-v]	De Narbona <sup>37</sup>		101-102	xviiii	150-151
[66v]-[67v]	De Burdegala ex qua fuit Ausonius <sup>38</sup>	102-103		xx	152-154
68[r]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	22	202	43	329-329
		23	202	44	329
69[r-v]	<u>Epig.</u> <sup>39</sup>	3	195-196	27	321
69[r]		7	197	30	322
	<u>Epitaphia</u>	30	78-79	31	83
		34	80	35	85
69[r-v]		31	79	32	84
[69v]		35	80	<u>Epig.</u> 62	335

<sup>37</sup>Verse 113 has been omitted.

<sup>38</sup>Verses 132-134 are as follows: Exigue immerito domus est glacialis in imo. Verses 137-138 read: Ver longum, brumæque breves, iuga frondea subsunt. Omitted are verses 142, 152.

<sup>39</sup>Verse 6 is as follows: qua ferat a celeri uulnere dextra ualens.



f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
70[r]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	12	199	34	324-325
		36	205-206	56	332-333
70[r-v]		53	210	65	336
[70v]		80	217-218	88	345
		81	218	89	345
71[r]	<u>Epistula</u> (uu.14-24)	18	178-179	13	244
[71v]	Blank				
72[r]-78[r]	<u>Epigrammata Martialis</u>				

Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus)<sup>40</sup>

[T]

This fifteenth century codex of paper written in a humanistic hand in Italy is the most complete manuscript in the Z family.<sup>41</sup> It consists of eighty-eight extant folios measuring 227 x 152 mm.; the first folio has not come down to us and folios 64r-67v are inexplicably blank.

There seem to have been four hands involved in the production of the manuscript. One hand wrote folios 1r-57v and 68r-88r; here are found twenty-six lines of text in a space measuring 155 x 75 mm. Two later scribes inserted folios 58r-63v measuring 150/155 x 90/100 mm. with twenty-one to twenty-five lines of text on each folio. Of these two scribes, one, in writing ff. 58r-59v, closely imitated the script and the orthography of the original hand; ff. 60-63v, where we find the fragments of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, are the work of the second of the later two scribes who used a firm stroke and free style. Since the Greek passages had been

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<sup>40</sup> Senguerd, op. cit., p. 384; Schenkl, pp. XXIX-XXI; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 197-200; Peiper, pp. LXX-LXXI; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 20-22; Gradilone, pp. 155-161; Tobin, pp. 81-87. A complete copy of T was provided on microfilm by J. van Groningen of the Department of Western Manuscripts of the Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden.

<sup>41</sup> However, T is not the oldest. This distinction belongs to Cantabrigiensis Bibl. Univ. Kk V 34 (2076) which dates from the late ninth or early tenth century. See Prete, Ricerche, p. 15.

omitted by the original scribe, a fourth hand supplied them either in the proper places or in the margins and on vacant pages. Despite all this attention given to the manuscript, Epigrammata 32 and 90 and Epistula 14, vv. 26-34 are lacking.

This codex is sometimes called Tilianus because it was in the possession of Jean du Tillet, Bishop of Saint-Brieuc (1553-1564) and of Meaux (1564-1570).<sup>42</sup> It must be remembered that materials from T and from what is referred to as the Z tradition were important in the printed Ausoniana from the editio princeps of 1472 to the discovery of Vossianus Latinus F 111 in 1558.<sup>43</sup> The manuscript has continued to attract the close attention of scholars to the present day; the flyleaf shows the following names and dates: E. Boecking (1845), L. Mueller (1864), E. Baehrens (1875), K. Schenkl

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<sup>42</sup>Robert Barrous, "Jean du Tillet," in Dictionnaire des Lettres Françaises, le seizième siècle (Paris, 1951), p. 281.

<sup>43</sup>An example of the crucial importance of Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 is the use of this manuscript by Vinetus in 1551. Schenkl, p. XX, and Peiper, p. LXXI, observe that Vinetus had the entire manuscript at his disposal. The thrust of Schenkl's view is directed toward not only the edition of 1551 but also that of 1575. Evidence for this is to be found in the Ausonii Vita of the latter: Plura [nominal] ille [Ausonius] non habuit in exemplari illo Lugdunensi, sed tria reperi in minus antiquo Ioannis Tiliij Engulismensis, (sic) Decius Magnus Ausonius. . . f. a 4 sect. I H. Comparative study, however, offers no compelling proof that Vossianus Latinus Q 107 exerted a dominant influence in the arrangement of the works of Ausonius in either edition of Vinetus. An example of this is seen in the arrangement which places the De Matre Augusti after Epigramma XXXI and omits the De Fastis after Epigramma VIII where they are found in Vossianus Latinus Q 107. See Creighton, p. 81, n. 107, where this point is examined.

(1875, 1880, 1882) (the word, totum, is found proudly scrawled beside his name), R. Peiper (1876, 1884), C. Martindale (1907), M. Boas (1915), F. Della Corte (1957) and S. Prete (1957).

Pertinent contents of Tilianus are the following:

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[23v]-25[r]	[ <u>Caesares</u> ]	XXI	112-114; XIII	183-186;
			116-117	190-192
[23v]	Ausonius Hesperio filio sal.	112	i	183
[23v]-24[r]	Monostica ( <u>sic</u> )	112	ii	184
24[r]	Monostica ( <u>sic</u> ) de ætate imperatorum in imperio	113	iii	184-185
24[r]-[24v]	Monostica ( <u>sic</u> ) de obitu singulorum	113-114	iiii	186
[24v]	De cæsaribus post tranquillum neruam	116	xiii	190-191
	Traianus imperator	117	xiiii	191
	De Adriano imperatore	117	xv	191
	Antoninus pius imperator	117	xvi	191
[24v]-25[r]	M. Antonius imperator	117	xvii	192
25[r]	Commodus imperator	117	xviii	192
60[r]-62[r]	Decius Magnus Ausonius in cathalogo urbium nobilium	XVIII	98-103	XI 144-154
60[r]	De Athenis (vv. 86-91)	101	xv	149
	De Carthagine et Constantinopoli (vv. 12-14)	98	ii.iii	145
60[r]-[60v]	De Capua (vv. 46-63)	99-100	viii	147-148

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[60v]	De Cathina & Syracusis (vv. 92-97)	101		xvi.xvii	149-150
[60v]-61[r]	De Mediolano (vv. 35-45)	99		vii	146-147
61[r]	De Treueri (vv. 28-34)	99		vi	145
61[r]-[61v]	De Arletensi urbe <sup>44</sup> (vv. 73-80)	100		x	148
[61v]	De Narbona <sup>45</sup> (vv. 107-127)	101-102		xviii	150-151
[61v]-62[r]	De Burdegali urbe <sup>46</sup> (vv. 129-168)	102-103		xx	152-154

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<sup>44</sup>Verses 73-74 read as one: Prode, duplex Arelas,  
quam Narbo Martius et quam.

<sup>45</sup>Omitted are verses 110-116 (insinuant. . . fuit),  
117, 120.

<sup>46</sup>Verses 131-134, 142, 146-166 have been omitted.

Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656)<sup>47</sup>

[1a]

This manuscript of parchment contains fifty-six unnumbered folios with twenty-nine lines of text on a full folio. It was composed in either the fourteenth or the fifteenth century in a humanistic hand. The parchment folios measure 226 x 160 mm. and an external binding from the nineteenth century extends to 236 x 165 mm.

This codex once graced the collection of Guglielmo Icilio Libri<sup>48</sup> before being transferred into the Ashburnham Library. It is comparatively easy to trace its lineage before it came into the hands of Libri. In a work by Maffeo entitled Indice delli libri, che si ritrovano nella raccolata del nobil. sgr. Giulio Saibante, patrizio Veronese and published at Verona in 1734, there is mentioned a codex of Ausonius among certain other manuscripts. This particular codex is catalogued by Maffeo in this way: Ausonii fragmenta omnia quae ad nos pervenere, membr. saec. XIII formae quartae. Saibante's collection was auctioned in Paris in

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<sup>47</sup>Information about Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656) is compiled from the brief description in Pasquale Villari, Relazione alla Camera dei Deputati e Disegno di Legge per l'acquisto di codici appartenenti alla Biblioteca Ashburnham descritti nell' annesso catalogo (Rome, 1884), p. 76, n. 1656. See also Schenkl, p. XXIV; Peiper, p. LXXV, and Tobin, pp. 189-198.

<sup>48</sup>Ettore Bortolotti, "Guglielmo Icilio Libri," Enciclopedia Italiana, XXI (1934-1942), 67-68. There is a complete bibliography appended to this article.

1843, and, while many books were acquired from the collection of the British Museum, a large number came into the hands of Libri. From this series of events Schenkl suggested that this fourteenth century manuscript of Ausonius became a part of Libri's library and that the present Ashburnham codex is the same Saibantine manuscript.<sup>49</sup>

The original colophon in this manuscript is on f 52r: Expliciunt ea Ausonii fragmenta quae invida cuncta corrodens vetustas ad manus nostras venire permisit. After this subscription a smaller, sixteenth-century hand added excerpts from the Ordo Urbium Nobilium which closely approximate those which appear in Vossianus Latinus Q 107.<sup>50</sup> In the Ordo there are the following readings of interest: 30 media; 46 capuum; 53 imperum and 76 Rhodani. However, there is basic agreement between the readings in this fragment on the one hand and the readings in the fragments of the Ordo to be found in Vossianus Latinus Q 107 and the editions of 1490, 1494, and 1496 on the other.

The Ausonian compositions involved in this study are:

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[22v]-24[r]	[ <u>Caesares</u> ]	XXI	112-114; 116-117	XIIII	183-186; 190-192
[22v]	Ausonius hesperio filio salutem		112	i	183

<sup>49</sup>Schenkl, p. XXIV.

<sup>50</sup>See above, pp. 45-46.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[22v]-23[r]	[Monosticha de Ordine Imperatorum]	112	ii	184
23[r]	Monosticha de etate imperatorum in imperio	113	iii	184-185
23[r]-[23v]	[De Obitu Singulorum Monosticha] <sup>51</sup>	113-114	iiii	186
[23v]	Tetrasticha de cesaribus ( <u>sic</u> ) post tranquillum. Nerua	116	xiii	190-191
	Traianus imperator	117	xiiii	191
	Adrianus imperator	117	xv	191
	Antonius pius imperator	117	xvi	191
24[r]	M. Antonius imperator	117	xvii	192
	Comodus ( <u>sic</u> ) imperator	117	xviii	192
[52v]-53[r]	Decius Magnus XVIII Ausonius in cathalogo Urbium Nobilium	98-103	XI	144-154
[52v]	De Athenis (vv. 86-91)	101	xv	149
	Idem de carthagine constantinopoli et Bizantio (vv. 12-14)	98	ii.iii	145
53[r]	Idem de Capua (vv. 46-63)	99-100	viii	147-148
	De Cathina et Syracusis (vv. 92-97)	101	xvi.xvii	149-150
53[r]-[53v]	De Mediolano (vv. 35-45)	99	vii	146-147
[53v]	De Treueri septimo loco eam ponit (vv. 28-34)	99	vi	146

<sup>51</sup>verse 33, Expetijt poenas de Cæsare cherea mollis,  
was added by another hand.



f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[53v]	De Arletensi urbe <sup>52</sup> (vv. 73-80)		100	x	148
	De Narbone <sup>53</sup> (vv. 107-109; 116-117)		101-102	xviii	150-1

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<sup>52</sup>Verses 73-74 read as one: Prode, duplex Arelas,  
quam Narbo Martius et quam.

<sup>53</sup>Verse 116 is as follows: Tu in Gallia togati  
nominis prima.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM

V Family

P Family

[Libri Bobienses Veronenses]

V Leidensis Vossianus  
Latinus F 111

P Parisinus Latinus 8500  
(Ticinensis)

s Vindobonensis 3261  
(Philol. 335)

h<sup>2</sup> Harleianus 2613

Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111<sup>54</sup>

[V]

Distinctive readings found in the text of the Ludus Septem Sapientum are: 13 uocabo (cett.: uatum); 23 introirunt (cett.: introibunt); 29 omina (cett.: omni); 89 anticipisti (cett.: ancipiti); 119 interroga (cett.: interrogatur aut interrogatus); 148 eleuo (cett.: cluo); 169 credere (cett.: crederem); 206 uenit (cett.: veni aut venito); 229 patres (cett.: partes). Antiquarian readings are: 8, 16, 176 mici; 88 dicier; 133 loquntur.

Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335)<sup>55</sup>

[s]

Readings indicating variance with Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 are: 93 diues (V et cett.: diuis); 94 uocauit (V et cett.: euocauit); 113 tunc (V: ter); dixerat (V: nuncupat); 125 tutum (V: totum); 140 fructus optimus (V: fructis est optimi); 141 quod (V: quid).

Parisinus Latinus 8500<sup>56</sup>

[P]

Variant readings for the Ludus Septem Sapientum are: 12 normamque (cett.: normaque); 34 sit (cett.: sic); 44 condidisse (cett.: condidisset); 86 disseras (cett.: edisseras aut dixeras aut dixeris); 91 hodie (cett.: Lydiae); 114

<sup>54</sup>See the complete description above, pp. 20-26.

<sup>55</sup>A complete description is given above, pp. 27-28.

<sup>56</sup>In the full description provided above, pp. 29-32 we have already noted the portraits of the seven sages that decorate the manuscript.

quia (cett.: qua); 126 testimonia (cett.: testimonio);  
 137 usu sunt (cett.: usi sunt aut utimur); 154 iam (deest);  
 158 uicinus modus somni (cett.: vigiliae est modus aut somni  
uicinus modus aut et cibi et somni modus); 205 uocat (cett.:  
uocant). Trend-setting readings used in later editions are  
 the following: 45 diisque (Ugoletus-Pulmannus); 57 quo  
(Ugoletus-Corpet); 89 euenta (Ugoletus-Vinetus); 108 captus  
(Ugoletus-Corpet); 167 ille (deest) (Ugoletus-Pulmannus);  
 175 qui (Ugoletus-Pulmannus); 226 nihil (Ugoletus-Corpet).

Harleianus 2613<sup>57</sup>

[h<sup>2</sup>]

There are a few variant readings: 1 agnoscenda (cett.:  
cognoscenda); 63 sit (cett.: sunt); 101 ait (cett.: at);  
 128 sibi quisque (cett.: quisque sibi); 129 adhuc (cett.:  
huc). Variance with Parisinus Latinus 8500 is demonstrated  
 by the following: 86 edisseras (P: disseras); 122 miseratus  
 (P: miseratur); 158 somni uicinus modus (P: uicinus modus in  
somni); 168 recepti (P: recipi); and 173 diligi (P: diligit).

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<sup>57</sup> See the full description above, pp. 33-36.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CAESARES

V Family

V Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111

Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111<sup>58</sup>

[V]

There are a number of unique readings in the text of the Caesares in Vossianus Latinus F 111; they are: in the Monosticha-- the title before verse 1 Asonius. . .mesperio; 21 transsätia (cett.: grassantia aut crassantia); 25 etas (cett.: aestas); the title before 30 monosthicha; in the Tetrasticha-- 30 et (cett.: es). The original scribe displays an antiquarian flair in these readings: (Tetrasticha) 74 Threcidiquo and 79 quohors.

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<sup>58</sup>Consult the full description above, pp. 20-26.

The Family of the Excerpta

The manuscripts of the family of the Excerpta are presented in branches and according to centuries in which they were written. Within a given century the order is not significant.

B Branch

B Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis)

W Branch

W Parisinus Latinus 4887

Aug Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom. Q 33)

Aut Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85)

Aut<sup>2</sup> Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67)

Vat<sup>2</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 1869

Vr Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283

Excerpts from the W Branch

P<sup>2</sup> Parisinus Latinus 9347

B<sup>2</sup> Bruxellensis 5659 (5649-5667)

Mar Marcianus 554

Vat Vaticanus Latinus 3421

Me Mellicensis 717 (1863)

P<sup>3</sup> Parisinus Latinus 8069

H Holmiensis Va 26a

Be Bernensis 285

Lon<sup>2</sup> Londinensis Mus. Brit. Royal MS. 4.B.IV

Ab Abrincensis 242

L Laurentianus 45.26

P<sup>4</sup> Parisinus Latinus 2782

Mon Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H.4 (245.H.4)  
p Parisinus Latinus 2171  
t Thott MS. 50 fol.  
vo Vaticanus Ottobonianus Latinus 2013  
br Berolinensis MS. Lat. fol. 591 (Phill. 3671)  
br<sup>2</sup> Berolinensis Phillipicus 1685 (Rose Nr. 170)  
b Bruxellensis 10021

M<sup>a</sup> Branch

M<sup>a</sup> Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff.117r-118r)  
l<sup>a</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 158v-160r)  
h<sup>b</sup> Harleianus 2578 (ff. 259r-260v)

l<sup>3</sup> Branch

l<sup>3</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 64.9  
l<sup>4</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 8<sup>2</sup>  
n Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS. IV.C.25)  
g Glasговиensis Mus. Hunter MS. 413  
l<sup>5</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39

Excerpts from the l<sup>3</sup> Branch

Dun Dunelmensis Cath. Lib. C.III.18  
Ma Matritensis 9448 (olim Ee 102)  
P<sup>5</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5801  
P<sup>6</sup> Parisinus Latinus 6116  
L<sup>2</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 66.39  
Ox Oxoniensis Bodl. Digbeianus 53  
Mon<sup>2</sup> Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H.117  
Lon Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055

- l<sup>2</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 64.8  
p<sup>2</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5802  
ox Oxoniensis Exon. MS. 186  
be Bernensis 104  
pa Parisinus Bibl. de L'Arsenal MS. 631 (78H.L.)  
lon Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12009  
es Escorialensis O.III.21  
es<sup>2</sup> Escorialensis Q.II.12  
vin Vindobonensis 264 (cod. Vind. 65)  
lon<sup>2</sup> Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12010  
ph Philadelphiensis Univ. Pennsylvaniensis MS. 81  
es<sup>3</sup> Escorialensis T.II.21  
vb<sup>2</sup> Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 42  
ox<sup>2</sup> Oxoniensis Bodl. Add. C 154 (olim N. 28430)  
p<sup>3</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5805  
p<sup>4</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5806  
ma Matritensis Vit. 16-2 (10.025; Toléde 49-10)  
c Cantabrigiensis Fitz. McClean 162  
med Mediolanensis Bibl. Trivulziana Cod. N. 696  
p<sup>5</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5811  
And Suetonius: editio altera  
Ha Historia Augusta: editio princeps  
l<sup>7</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 64.6  
v<sup>3</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 1909  
vin<sup>2</sup> Vindobonensis 265  
v<sup>4</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 1911



The Family of the Excerpta

One of the more intriguing aspects of the tradition of the manuscripts of the Caesares is the fact that a portion of the total number of lines in either the Monosticha (41vv.) or the Tetrasticha (98 vv.) is to be found with other opuscula excerpted from the Ausonian corpus anthologically mingled with the writings of other authors. Sometimes these sections of the Caesares have been attributed to other writers, such as Suetonius or Sidonius.<sup>59</sup> Because of content and significant variants, these anthological manuscripts cannot be placed into either the V or the Z families, but must be grouped together as a separate entity. This is the family of the Excerpta.<sup>60</sup>

For the Caesares, we have classified the codices of the family of the Excerpta into these groups: W branch; excerpts from the W branch; M<sup>a</sup> branch; l<sup>3</sup> branch; and, excerpts from the l<sup>3</sup> branch. This was accomplished through an examination of the text itself. Some relationships are on a very firm philological basis (viz., the W branch); the jumbled order of verses or omissions of lines are obvious determinants. For other witnesses, (notably the "excerpts from the W branch" and "excerpts from the l<sup>3</sup> branch") our criteria were a number

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<sup>59</sup>There are over fifteen witnesses which attribute the Caesares to Sidonius.

<sup>60</sup>See Schenkl, p. XLIV; Peiper, pp. LIII-LIIII; Aldo Marsili, Ausonio: La Mosella, ("Biblioteca Loescheriana," Torino, 1957), pp. IX-XIII; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 16-17; 82-83; Pastorino, p. 235, n. 151.

of significant variants.<sup>61</sup> It is often rather difficult to deal with manuscripts containing only a fragment of the text of the Caesares. Perhaps a more definitive classification must await the collation and philological study of all the works of Ausonius in an individual witness. In this manner we may discover elements of internal criticism for establishing relationships both among the various manuscripts of the family of the Excerpta itself and between this family and other groups of Ausonian codices.

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<sup>61</sup>James Willis made an acute observation about the methodology of affiliating manuscripts through significant readings in his Latin Textual Criticism ("Illinois Studies in Language and Literature, Vol. 61"), (Urbana, 1972), p. 36: "The truth is that no variant is in itself significant or insignificant, but only as it is useful or not useful in helping us to affiliate the manuscripts."

Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis)<sup>62</sup>

[B]

This twelfth century parchment manuscript measures 204 x 143 mm. and contains a single column of text averaging thirty-one lines per folio. The only exception to this average number of lines of text is the Gesta Tancredi Regis, ff. 84[r]-150[r], which has forty lines of prose on each folio. There are 150 folios, but several of these are in fragmentary condition.<sup>63</sup> Rubrication was employed for initial letters and for some of the titles. There is an informative title at f. 73[r] which is quite helpful in assigning this manuscript to the "family of the Excerpta"; it reads: Incipiunt excerpta de Opusculis Decimi Magni Ausonii...

The contents of this codex are as follows:

f.		Schenkl	Peiper
		Number	Page
1[r]-[72v]	The <u>Fasti</u> of Ovid		
73[r]-[80v]	<u>Incipiunt excerpta XVIII.2 de Opusculis Decimi Magni Ausonii. Mosella</u>	82-97	X 118-141

<sup>62</sup>C. Maquardt, Inventaire des Manuscrits de l'ancienne Bibliothèque des Ducs de Bourgogne, (Brussels, 1840), p. 108; Paul Louis Desire Thomas, Catalogue des Manuscrits de classiques latins de la Bibliothèque royale de Bruxelles, (Gand, 1896), pp. 24-25; Prete, Ricerche, p. 24; Creighton, pp. 56-58; Tobin, pp. 238-240. Our study of this codex was facilitated by a microfilmed copy provided by the Bibliothèque Royale Albert I<sup>er</sup>.

<sup>63</sup>Schenkl, p. XLIV; Peiper, p. LIIII and Marsili, op. cit., pp. IX-X mention only 144 folios. Our copy shows 150 folios properly numbered and in sequence; those in a deteriorated condition are: ff. 109, 113-114, 118, 121, 131, 141.

f.	Schenk1		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[80v]-81[r]	<u>Epistula Symmachi</u> <u>ad Ausonium</u>	XVIII.1	81-82	141-143
81[r]-[83v]	[Caesares]	XXI	112-119	XIIII 183-193
81[r]	[Ausonius Hesperio Filio S. D.]	112		i 183
[81v]	[Monosticha de Ordine Imperatorum]	112		ii 184
	ITEM MONOSTICA DE ETATE IMPERII EORUM <sup>64</sup>	113		iii 184-185
[81v]-82[r]	ITEM MONOSTICA DE OBITU SINGULORUM <sup>65</sup> <u>in fine: FINIVNT MONOSTICA</u>	113-114		iiii 186
82[r]	INCIPIVNT TETRASTICA <u>inc: nunc et predictos</u>	114		187
	Iulius cesar	114		i 187
	Octavius augustus	114		ii 187
	Tyberius nero	114		iii 187-188
	Cesar caligula	115		iiii 188
	C***** cesar	115		v 188
82[r]-[82v]	Nero	115		vi 188
[82v]	Galba	115		vii 189
	Otho	115		viii 189
	Vitellius	116		iiiiii 189
	Vespasianus	116		x 189-190
	Titus	116		xi 190
	Domitianus	116		xii 190

<sup>64</sup>Verse 28 is missing.

<sup>65</sup>Verse 30 is missing.

		Schenkl Number Page	Peiper Number Page
f.	****a tetrasti ( <u>sic</u> )	116	xiii 190-191
[82v]-83[r]	*****s	117	xiiii 191
83[r]	Adrianus	117	xv 191
	Antoninus pius	117	xvi 191
	Marcus antoninus	117	xvii 192
	Commodus	117	xviii 192
	helius pertinax	118	xviiii 192
	didius iulia***	118	xx 192
	seuer*	118	xxi 193
83[r]-[83v]	Bassian antonius	118	xxii 193
[83v]	Opilius macrinus	118	xxiii 193
	antonius helio gaballus <u>in fine</u> : TETRASTICA EXPZ	118	xxiiii 193
	<u>Monostica de erumnis</u> <u>Herculis</u>	XXXIII 153-4	Ecl.25 106-7
	<u>Epigramma Ausonii</u>	2 195	25 320

84[r]-150[r] Gesta Tancredi Regis

Bruxellensis 5368/73 has been referred to as

Gemblacensis. Both Schenkl and Peiper noted this; the original notation in the codex on the recto of the original cover (now bound within a sturdier cover) provides a clue: Provenant de l'abbaye de Gembla.... Pulmannus attests that he used a Gemblacensis to prepare his edition of 1568;<sup>66</sup> but, aside from

<sup>66</sup>Pulmannus, f. [2v]. Mirmont lists "le Gemblacensis liber" among Pulmannus' better sources; see Le Manuscrit l'Ile Barbe, p. 130.

this use in an edition of Ausonius, there is no further information available about the later history of this codex.

The titles of both the Monosticha and the Tetrasticha in Bruxellensis 5369/73 link it with members of the Excerpta family: Parisinus Latinus 4887, Augustobonensis 887, Autesiodorensis 91, Autesiodorensis 70, Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283. These readings are unique:

<u>Monosticha</u>	29 <u>senis</u> (cett.: <u>seuis</u> aut <u>saeuis</u> )
	33 <u>expendit</u> (cett.: <u>expetiit</u> )
<u>Tetrasticha</u>	1 <u>more</u> (cett.: <u>sorte</u> )
	40 <u>agit</u> (cett.: <u>ait</u> aut <u>adit</u> )
	45 <u>gerendi</u> (cett.: <u>regendi</u> )
	76 <u>falsis</u> (cett.: <u>fassus</u> aut <u>falsus</u> ).

There are definite ties with both the M<sup>a</sup> branch (Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29, Laurentianus Plut. 51.13, Harleianus 2578) and the 1<sup>3</sup> branch (Laurentianus Plut. 64.9, Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 8<sup>2</sup>, Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS. IV.C.25), Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter MS. 413, Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39) of the excerpt family.

The following readings are illustrative of these ties:

<u>Tetrasticha</u>	10 <u>augustas</u> ; 12 <u>credidit</u> ; 59 <u>parte</u> ;
	60 <u>patrem</u> ; 61 <u>medius</u> .

W BranchParisinus Latinus 4887<sup>67</sup>

[W]

Containing 102 folios in twelve gatherings, this codex of parchment dates from the twelfth century. Forty-seven lines of text in two columns fill each ruled and lined leaf. There is evidence of a number of hands and the scribe in the Ausonian section added his own Greek.

Schenkl and Peiper were both correct in asserting that Parisinus 4887 is closely related to Augustobonensis 887 and to Autesiodorensis 91 (85). Our study reveals additional relationships with Autesiodorensis 70 (67) and with Vaticanus Latinus 1869. This affinity is founded on these readings:

[Monosticha] 4 perplexam, 18 triederide; [Tetrasticha] 23 nuptarum certa potestas, 45 imperium, 60 diffateare, 76 falsus, 81 dic. This group of five manuscripts forms the W branch of the family of the excerpta. Bruxellensis 5369/73 and Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283 are related to this group also, for

<sup>67</sup> For information concerning this important manuscript see Axt, *op. cit.*, p. 7, who, from mere content, connects this codex with Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111: . . . Codex Parisinus no. 4887 notatus membran, olim Puteanus, videtur XII saeculo exaratus. . . . Insunt in ea Ausonii Caesares: cujus carminis non solum verborum scripturae, sed etiam nomina Caesarum singulis tetrastichis inscripta cum eis quae in V exhibentur ita conspirant, ut vix dubium esse possit quin hic liber V fontem habeat. . . . Axt seems to have considered only the raw number of lines of the Caesares contained in V and in W, which is identical. Significant readings indicate no close affinity. The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris furnished a full copy of this codex for our study. See the appendix, plate IV, p. 381 for a view of f. 74v of this codex.

example, at [Tetrasticha] 95 querelis.

The contents of this manuscript are as follows:

f.					
1[r]-73[r]	<u>Chronicon Freculfi Episcopi Leroniensis</u>				
73[r]-74[r]	<u>Julius Africanus de temporibus atque etatibus</u>				
[74v]-[75v]	<u>Ausonii varia carmina</u>				
		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[74v]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>68</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIIII i-iiii	183-186
[74v]-75[r]		XXI	114-119	i-xxiv	187-193
75[r-v]	<u>De aerumnis Herculis</u>		153-154	<u>Ecloga</u> 25	106-7
[75v]	<u>De viro bono</u> <sup>69</sup>		149-150	<u>Ecloga</u> 3	90-91
	<u>Est et non</u>		150-152	<u>Ecloga</u> 4	91-92
	<u>De aetatibus animantium</u> <sup>70</sup>		152	<u>Ecloga</u> 5	93
[77v]-78[r]	<u>Fortunatus de consolatione definitorum</u> (sic)				
78[r]-79[r]	<u>Beda de die iudicii</u>				
79[r]-[80v]	<u>Visio monachi cuiusdam Remensis</u>				
[80v]-[88v]	<u>Vita S. Brendani</u>				
[88v]-[91v]	<u>Visio Guetini monachi</u>				
92[r]-95[r]	<u>Vita Beati Hieronymi Prbi</u>				
95[r]-[97v]	<u>Sermo de collectione S. Johannis Baptiste</u> (sic)				
[97v]-102[r]	<u>Pallio sanctorum Sergii et Bandi</u>				

<sup>68</sup>For an expanded description, see above, pp. 60-62.

<sup>69</sup>Line 17 is missing.

<sup>70</sup>Here is found only lines 1-10.



Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom Q 33)<sup>71</sup>

[Aug]

This folio-sized, beautifully preserved parchment manuscript of 171 folios survives from the twelfth century. Each ruled and lined leaf contains twenty-nine lines of minuscule text in two columns. It is not a copy of Parisinus Latinus 4887, as Schenkl and Tobin believed, since it does not contain the variety of works found in the Paris manuscript.<sup>72</sup>

There are to be found seven books of the Chronicon of Freulf, excerpts from the work of Julius Africanus, and various theological works of Hildebert, bishop of Le Mans, as well as selections from the Ausonian corpus arranged thus:

f.		Schenkl Number	Page	Peiper Number	Page
[161v]-162[r]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>73</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIV i-iv	183-186
162[r]-163[r]		XXI	114-119	i-xxiv	187-193
163[r]	<u>De aerumnis Herculis</u>		153-154	<u>Ecloga</u> 25	106-07
	<u>De viro bono</u> <sup>74</sup>		149-150	<u>Ecloga</u> 3	90-91
163[r-v]	<u>Est et non</u>		150-152	<u>Ecloga</u> 4	91-92
[163v]	<u>De aetatibus animantium</u> <sup>75</sup>		152	<u>Ecloga</u> 5	93

<sup>71</sup>Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements... Tome deuxième (1855), pp. 366-7. See Schenkl, p. XLIV, Peiper, p. LV, Tobin, pp. 243-244. Copies of pertinent folios were provided for this study by the Bibliothèque Municipale, Troyes, France; measurements are unavailable.

<sup>72</sup>Schenkl, p. XLIV, "ex codice Parisini 4887 (Puteani) descriptus est," Tobin, p. 243. See above, pp. 64-65.

<sup>73</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

<sup>74</sup>Line 17 is lacking.

<sup>75</sup>Only lines 1-10 are included here.

Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85)<sup>76</sup>

[Aut]

A fine continental minuscule and colored initials highlight this codex of vellum containing 176 folios measuring 346 x 233 mm. and dating from the twelfth century. There are thirty-four lines of text arranged in two columns on each folio. Despite distinctive readings at (Tetrasticha) 15 camparū, 25 paciendo, and 34 exicio, this manuscript is closely related to Parisinus Latinus 4887 and the W branch of the family of the Excerpta. The Chronicon of Freulf and selections from Julius Africanus precede the following Ausonian materials:

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[106v]-107[r]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>77</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIV	i-iv 183-186
107[r-v]		XXI	114-119		i-xxiv 187-193
107[v]-108[r]	<u>De aerumnis Herculis</u>		153-154	<u>Ecloga</u> 25	106-107
108[r]	<u>De viro bono</u> <sup>78</sup>		149-150	<u>Ecloga</u> 3	90-91
	<u>Est et non</u>		150-152	<u>Ecloga</u> 4	91-92
108[r-v]	<u>De aetatibus animantium</u> <sup>79</sup>		152	<u>Ecloga</u> 5	93

<sup>76</sup>A. Molinier, Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques de France, (Paris, 1887) VI, p. 38. See also Schenkl, p. XLIV and Tobin, p. 244. Microfilmed copies of appropriate folios of this manuscript were supplied from the Bibliothèque Municipale, Auxerre, France.

<sup>77</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

<sup>78</sup>Line 17 is missing.

<sup>79</sup>Only verses 1-10 are to be found here.

Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67)<sup>80</sup>

[Aut<sup>2</sup>]

This manuscript of vellum dates from either the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. It contains forty lines of text in a beautiful continental minuscule in two columns on 201 folios measuring 368 x 262 mm. For the Monosticha of Ausonius, this manuscript is related to the group of which Autesiodorensis 91 is a part.<sup>81</sup>

Selections from Papias, Jerome, Freulf, Julius Africanus, Eusebius, Isidore, Bede, and Prosper precede excerpts from Ausonius (ff. 199v-201r) arranged in this order:

f.		Schenkl Number	Page	Peiper Number	Page
[199v]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>82</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIV i-iv	183-186
[199v-200v]		XXI	114-119	i-xxiv	187-193
[200v]-201[r]	<u>De Aerumnis Herculis</u>		153-154	<u>Ecloga</u> 25	106-7
201[r]	<u>De viro bono</u> <sup>83</sup>		149-150	<u>Ecloga</u> 3	90-91
	<u>Est et non</u>		150-152	<u>Ecloga</u> 4	91-92
	<u>De aetatibus animantium</u> <sup>84</sup>		152	<u>Ecloga</u> 5	83

<sup>80</sup>Molinier, op. cit., pp. 31-32; see also Schenkl, pp. XLIV-XLV; Peiper, p. LX; Tobin, p. 245. The Bibliothèque Municipale of Auxerre, France, provided microfilmed copies of pertinent folios.

<sup>81</sup>Both Schenkl and Peiper thought that Autesiodorensis 70 is a copy of Autesiodorensis 91.

<sup>82</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

<sup>83</sup>Line 17 is not to be found.

<sup>84</sup>Only lines 1-10 are included here.

Historical works fill this twelfth century manuscript. There are 210 leaves of parchment with two columns of thirty-seven lines of text on each leaf measuring 328 x 234 mm. Pagination added by a later hand, illumination with red ink, and confusion of the ti/ci ligatures (e. g., at Monosticha 2 potencia, 21 tercia...grassancia, and 33 expeciit) distinguish this codex. Although a number of unique readings are to be found (e. g., at Monosticha 29 abenis and at Tetrasticha 27 crimine, 62 in finem, and 67 facto), the similarity of variants already recorded establish the dependance of this manuscript on the group associated with Parisinus Latinus 4887, group W.

The first work in this codex is a fragment of the De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni of Curtius Rufus (ff. 1r-4v). After this excerpt we find eight books of Freulf's Chronicon (ff. 5r-90r) and minute selections from Julius Africanus, Isidore of Seville, Bede, Eusebius, Prosper, and Orosius. On ff. 92v-94r the Ausonian works are seen in this order:

f.	Schenk1		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[92v]-93[r] <u>Caesares</u> <sup>86</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIV i-iv	183-186
93[r-v]	XXI	114-119	i-xxiv	187-193

<sup>85</sup>Bartolomeo Nogara, Codices Vaticani Latini, Tomus III: Codd. 1461-2059, Romae, 1912. See also Tobin, pp. 245-246. A copy of this entire manuscript was forwarded by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana for our study.

<sup>86</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[93v]	<u>De aerumnis Herculis</u>	153-154	<u>Ecloga</u> 25	106-7
	<u>De viro bono</u> <sup>87</sup>	149-150	<u>Ecloga</u> 3	90-91
[93v]-94[r]	<u>Est et non</u> <sup>88</sup>	150-152	<u>Ecloga</u> 4	91-92
94[r]	<u>De aetatibus animantium</u> <sup>89</sup>	152	<u>Ecloga</u> 5	93

philosophical definitions, Hetto's De visione et obitu Wetini, a poem of Venantius Fortunatus to Chilperic, eight books of Curtius Rufus' De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni, a compendium of Valerius' history of Alexander, and other historical works complete the codex.

Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283<sup>90</sup>

[Vr]

This codex was fully studied only quite recently. It is miscellaneous, absolutely heterogeneous, containing various texts of the epoch of the third to the fifteenth centuries of different proveniences. The fascicles are sometimes of diverse form, not sewn together following either a criterion of chronological or of critical unity. The manuscript comes from the collection of Cristina di Svezia, hence its composition (*i. e.*, the external make-up of the manuscript) occurred in

<sup>87</sup>Missing is line 17.

<sup>88</sup>Line 18 is lacking.

<sup>89</sup>The manuscript contains only lines 1-10.

<sup>90</sup>Catalog information, such as precise measurements, concerning this manuscript was not available. Both a complete copy of this codex in microfilmed form and useful bibliographical information were supplied for our study by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. See Schenkl, p. XLVI; Peiper, p. LVIII; Prete, Ricerche, p. 23.

the seventeenth century. After this it was acquired by Alexander VIII and donated to the Biblioteca Vaticana. The manuscript is of vellum except for one folio (ff. 110r-v) and one fascicle (ff. 115r-144v) of paper. There are 153 folios in all and the script is often that of a second hand. An initial flyleaf has the following notation with attached initials F. E. (probably those of Franz Ehrle) high in the upper left corner: "Dal codice presente Regin. 1283<sup>a</sup> sono stati tolti da me l' 18 Ottobre 1897 i fogli 92, 93, 97 i quali contengono, fragmenti del Sallustio del secolo 3<sup>o</sup> i quali formano adesso il codice Regin. 1283<sup>b</sup>."

The first part (ff. 1r-36v) of the codex contains texts of an astrological character in ancient Castilian, while the majority of the following texts, such as excerpts from Cassiodorus, spiritual works, and precepts of Clovis, relate to France. The Ausonian section is as follows:

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[112v]	<u>Caesares</u>	XXI	112-114	XIV i-iv	183-186
[112v]-113[r]		XXI	114-119	i-xxiv	187-193

Here we note a number of unusual readings: (Monosticha) 11 rex, 32 exulnera; (Tetrasticha) 21 (om.) in, 26 iulias, 30 proditur, 41 intentus, 57 (om.) uiridi, 88 probraret. The rubricator has made over a dozen changes in the text of the Tetrasticha, such as: 25 heres (pr. man. om.) and 61 actis (pr. man. acetis). Despite all these variants, significant readings attach Vr to the W group of the Excerpta.

Excerpts from the W BranchParisinus Latinus 9347 (olim S. Remigii)<sup>91</sup>[P<sup>2</sup>]

This ninth-century, completely miscellaneous manuscript of vellum has a place in the textual traditions of a number of Latin authors. The 135 folios of two columns of text, measuring 358 x 240 mm. and showing 39-41 lines of text in a pre-Carolingian bookhand, contain excerpts from at least nine different writers. At the top of f. 2v is the following notation: LIBER SANCTI REMIGII REMENSIS VOLUMEN IIII; this provides only a modicum of information about the origin of the codex. The contents are as follows:

f.	
1[r]-[1v]	[table of contents]
2[r]	blank
[2v]-17[r]	<u>Excerpta librorum Sedulii</u>
[17v]	<u>Versus Bellesarii Scolastici</u>
18[r]-39[r]	<u>Libri quattuor Iuueni</u>
39[r]-[48v]	<u>Epigrammata Prosperi</u>
[48v]	<u>carmina adespota</u>
49[r]-57[r]	<u>Liber medicinalis Quinti Sereni</u>

<sup>91</sup>Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 302, n.180; F. Leo, Venanti Honori Clementiani Fortvnati Presbyteri Italici Opera Poetica (Berolini apud Weidmannos, 1881, = MGH, AA, IV-i), p. VII ["D"]; Schenkl, p. XLVI; J. Huemer, Sedulii Opera Omnia (Vindobonae, 1885, CSEL, vol. x), pp. XIIII-XV ["F"]; Peiper, p. LVIII; J. Huemer, Gai Vetti Aquilini Iuueni Evangeliorum Libri Quattuor (Vindobonae, 1891, CSEL, vol. xxiv), pp. XXX-XXXI ["P"]; A. P. McKinlay, Aratoris Svbdiaconi de Actibus Apostolorvm (Vindobonae, 1951, CSEL, vol. lxxii), p. X ["R"]. The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris supplied a copy of this manuscript in microfilmed form for our study.

- 57[r]-[57v]      Monosticha Ausonii<sup>92</sup>  
 [57v]-76[r]      Epistulae Aratoris Subdiaconi  
 76[r]-[135v]    Opera poetica Venanti Fortunati

In the Ausonian Caesares we find a few unique readings: 13 infana, 15 satoque, 21 hieus. Although the titles for these verses are lacking, there is enough evidence, such as the reading at 25 nesciat, to agree with Schenkl<sup>93</sup> and tie this heterogeneous text in as an excerpt from the W branch of "the family of the Excerpta."

Bruxellensis 5659 (5649-5667)<sup>94</sup> [B<sup>2</sup>]

An ancient calf binding secures the 229 folios of parchment measuring 204 x 145 mm. that compose the ninth or tenth century manuscripts grouped together as Bruxellensis 5649-5667. Within this miscellany we find the following: Carmina XII Sapientum de diversis causis, Sereni Sammonici liber medicinalis and Eutyichis Ars de Verbis.

Our interest is directed to Ausonii versus de XII Caesaribus on f. 151r.<sup>95</sup> Here we find a number of erroneous

<sup>92</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-119, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-193; lines 28 and 30 are missing.

<sup>93</sup>Schenkl, p. XLVI.

<sup>94</sup>Thomas, op. cit., pp. 26-28; Huemer, Sedulius, op. cit., p. XXXVIII ["B"]. This manuscript has not been previously described in the Ausonian tradition; a microfilmed copy was sent by M. Wittek of the Bibliothèque Royale Albert I<sup>er</sup>.

<sup>95</sup>Monosticha only: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; lines 28, 30, 38-41 are missing.



readings due to the general carelessness of the scribe (2 cumsulibus. . . pontentia; 10 potitor; 31 natura) and to his inability to understand the text as it was read to him (27 decalem; 29 ab euis).

Marcianus 554<sup>96</sup>

[Mar]

This tenth-century 97 codex of vellum, written in fine minuscules, was once in the collection of the library of the Dominican Friars of St. Mark of Florence. This is seen in the notations of f. lr, Iste codex est Fratrum Sc̄i Marci de Flor̄tia ord̄is predic, and on f. lv, Iste liber ē cōuēt S. Ma<sup>r</sup>ci de Flo<sup>a</sup> ord̄is p̄di de hereditate Nicolai de Nicolis viri doctissimi. There are fourteen gatherings with foliation at the lower right totaling 157 folios which measure 189 x 116 mm. The text averages 31 lines in single columns

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<sup>96</sup>Dott. Berta Maracchi Biagiarelli, the director of the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana of Florence, where this codex is currently housed, provided information of a descriptive nature from Index Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae F. F. Ordinis Praedicatorum Florentiae ad Sanctum Marcum Anno Domini MDCCLXVIII. An exacting study of the manuscript was done by C. Luetjohann; see his edition, Gai Sollii Apollinaris Sidonii epistulae et carmina (= MGH, AA, VIII, Berlin, 1887), pp. XIV-XVI ("M") and also Leo, op. cit., p. XXV. This manuscript had not been described previously in Ausonian studies.

<sup>97</sup>Luetjohann, Leo, and W. B. Anderson, Sidonius, Poems and Letters (I, London, 1936, "Loeb Classical Library"), p. LXVIII agree on the tenth century against the fourteenth century date of the Index Manuscriptorum.

on each folio except the blank f. 88v.

The contents are as follows:

- 1[r]-[146v]     Gai Sollii Apollinaris Sidonii epistulae  
                  et carmina
- 147[r]            Caesares: Versus de duodecim Imperatoribus  
                  Romanorum<sup>98</sup>
- 147[r-v]         Remi Favini de ponderibus et mensuris
- 148[r]-[155v]   [Astrolabium quoddam ex Arabo in Latinum  
                  versum]
- 156[r]-157[r]   Bede ad cōpōndū horologium

The tradition of the Caesares represented here is quite heterogeneous, but most of the significant readings connect Marcianus 554 with Laurentianus Plut. 45. 26 and with Parisinus Latinus 2782. The lacunae at lines 28 and 30 group this codex with the eighteen other representatives of excerpts from the W branch of the family of the Excerpta.

Vaticanus Latinus 3421<sup>99</sup> [Vat]

This quarto-sized manuscript of vellum is written in minuscules and dates from the tenth century. There are 163 folios with one column of 28 lines on each side. The contents:

- 1[r]            Ausonii de Caesaribus versus septimdecim
- [lv]-158[r]   Sidonii epistulae et carmina
- [158v]-163   tractatus Christiani

Here we see early evidence of selection from the Caesares.

<sup>98</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; lines 28 and 30 are lacking.

<sup>99</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., p. VII. A microfilmed copy of this codex, new to Ausonian studies, was sent by the Vatican Library.

Mellicensis 717 (1863)<sup>100</sup>

[Me]

This tenth century manuscript of vellum measures 245 x 167 mm. and contains 228 folios. There is evidence of a number of different hands being involved and the codex is devoted almost exclusively to the works of Virgil. We also find summaries attributed to Ovid of each of the books of the Aeneid. There are woodcuts illustrating a bearded fellow reading a book at f. 50r and a storm and shipwreck at f. 51r. Folio 49 is completely blank.

The Ausonian contents are as follows:

f.		Schenkl Number	Page	Peiper Number	Page
[221v]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>101</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIV i-iv	183-186
222[r]		XXI	114	i	187
222[r-v]	<u>De Aerumnis Herculis</u>		153-154	<u>Ecolga</u> 25	106-7
228[r]	<u>[De rosis nascentibus]</u> App.II		243-5		409-11

In the Caesares we note a number of errors corrected by a second hand: 3 signant (signat), 8 claudius (cladius), 11 tres (res), 20 septenos (septinis). Significant readings and the lacunae at Monosticha 28, 30 link Mellicensis with the excerpts of the W group.

<sup>100</sup>This manuscript has not been described in any published catalog. A copy in microform was provided by Hofrat Josef Ilias of the Stiftsbibliothek of Melk, Austria. See Schenkl, p. XLV and Tobin, p. 29.

<sup>101</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

parisinus Latinus 8069<sup>102</sup>

[P<sup>3</sup>]

This excellently and clearly inscribed codex was written in minuscules on vellum in the eleventh century. The actual manuscript begins on the folio currently numbered 7; the earlier ternion is of heterogeneous content and descent. The initial section of the manuscript (two groups of eights, ff. 7-22) shows one column of text with copious marginal scholia; after f. 22, the text is in two columns with glosses and scholia often above the text. The codex was once in the possession of Jacques Auguste de Thou (Thuanus), who gathered manuscripts from 1573-1617. Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683) purchased the codex in 1680; in 1732 it was acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Aside from snippets from Martial, Priscian, and Ovid, the bulk of the manuscript contains works of Virgil. Works of Ausonius are to be found as follows:

	Schenkl	Peiper	
f.	Number Page	Number Page	
[119v]	PVBLLI VIRGILII MARONIS XXXI COPA FINIT. VERSICULI EIVSDEM DE EST ET NON INCIPIUNT	150-152 Ecl.4	91-92
[119v]-120[r]	P.V.M. VERSICULI DE EST XXX ET NON FINIVNT. EIVSDEM DE INSTITVCIÓNE ( <u>sic</u> ) VIRI BONI INCHOANT	149-150 Ecl.3	90-91
120[r]-[120v]	P.V.M. EGLOGA ( <u>sic</u> ) FINIT. EIVSDEM DE ROSIS NASCENTIBVS EGLOGA ( <u>sic</u> ) INCIPIT.	App.II243-245 Ecl.	409-411

<sup>102</sup> Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae IV (Paris, 1744), p. 424; Riese, op. cit., I, pp. XIII-XVI; Tobin, p. 236. Our study was aided by a copy of this manuscript forwarded by the Bibliothèque Nationale; precise measurements are unavailable.

127[r]

Incipiunt versus de XII  
Imperator Roman (sic)No. Page No. Page  
XXI 112-114 XIV i-iv 183-6

Significant readings at 7 transcripsit and 9 claustra link this codex with Marcianus 554 and Mellicensis 717. A second hand supplied over a dozen corrections, such as 9 Gaius (pr. man.: Caesar) and 16 Et (pr. man.: At), and also supplied lacunae for verses 26, 28, 30 and 33.

Holmiensis Va 26 a<sup>103</sup>

[H]

Written in France, this eleventh or twelfth century manuscript is composed of parchment, contains 119 folios (but with the last folio damaged), and measures 260 x 141 mm. Each ruled and lined folio displays 38 lines of text in either one or two columns. For some inexplicable reason, the scribe, although copying the manuscript without deletions, left several blank folios here and there throughout the codex.

The largest part of the manuscript contains the Epistulae (ff. 1-106) and the Carmina (ff. 106-117v) of Sidonius Apollinaris. Two different hands added the Epistula Deidamiae ad Achillem<sup>104</sup> and selected Carmina of Venantius

<sup>103</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., p. IX; Élisabeth Pellegrin, "Manuscrits d'auteurs latins de l'époque classique conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de Suède," Bulletin d'Information de l'Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, No. 3, 1954, pp. 15-16. A reproduction of the necessary folios of this manuscript, previously unrecorded in Ausonian studies, was sent by Harry Järv, Keeper of Manuscripts, Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm.

<sup>104</sup>Edited after Parisinus Latinus 2782 by A. Riese, "Deidamia an Achilles. Eine mittelalterliche Heroide," in Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, XXIV (1879), pp. 476-480.

Fortunatus (f. 119r). On f. 118r we find the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus.<sup>105</sup> Readings such as 22 binam, 25 uestiit, and 38 perimendague are significant for this group of codices.

Bernensis 285<sup>106</sup>

[Be]

The end of the fourteenth quaternion of this twelfth century manuscript has been lost. The 112 folios that remain are composed of vellum, measure 271 x 183 mm., and for the Ausonian section show 35 lines of text in two columns on each ruled folio. The contents include Epistulae of Sidonius and Bede's De rerum natura and De ratione temporum. On f. 96v we find, without titles, the three brief poems that form the Monosticha of the Caesares of Ausonius.<sup>107</sup> The order of the verses is disturbed, with verses 39-41 followed by verses 1-38.

Londinensis Mus. Brit. Royal MS 4.B.IV<sup>108</sup>

[Lon<sup>2</sup>]

This twelfth-century manuscript is totally heterogeneous. It was written in England, and its varying

<sup>105</sup> Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; lines 28 and 33 are missing.

<sup>106</sup> H. Hagen, Catalogus Codicum Bernensium (Bibliotheca Bongarsiana), (Bern, 1875), pp. 307-308; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303 ("D"); Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIII; Luetjohann, op. cit., p. IX. Dr. Chr. v. Steiger forwarded copies of pertinent folios for our work from the Burgerbibliothek Bern.

<sup>107</sup> Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. Verse 28 is missing.

<sup>108</sup> Sir George Warner and Julius P. Gilson, Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Collections (4 volumes, London, 1921), I, pp. 82-83; Luetjohann, op. cit., pp. VII-VIII. This manuscript is new to the Ausonian tradition; it was forwarded by the British Museum.

contents represent several separate works bound together. The codex is made of vellum and contains 219 folios measuring 282.6 x 190.6 mm. Each ruled and lined folio has 46 lines of text and either one or two columns. A fourteenth century notation on f. 1r, liber monasterii Wygornie, indicates possession by the Worcester Cathedral priory.

Aside from several Ausoniana, the contents include some epistles of St. Paul, the Song of Solomon, the Apocalypse of St. John, epistles of Sidonius Apollinaris, and a commentary on the Institutiones of Justinian. Ausoniana are listed as follows:

f.		Schenkl Number	Page	Peiper Number	Page
[180v]	<u>Versus de duodecim imperatoribus Romanorum</u> <sup>109</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIV i-iv	183-6
182[r]	<u>De Institutione Viri Boni</u>		149-150	<u>Ecloga</u> 3	90-91
	<u>De Pitagoricis Diffinitionibus</u>		150-2	<u>Ecloga</u> 4	91-92
			(sic)		

Despite unique readings, such as 5 Noam and 22 Gladius, this manuscript shows a tradition linked with the W group. Particular are the lacunae at lines 28 and 30 and the following:

7 transscripsit, 9 claustra, 22 [om.] duplicem, 36 prostratur.

Abrincensis 242<sup>110</sup>

[Ab]

Ninety-two folios of parchment comprise this twelfth

<sup>109</sup>The order of verses is: 1-22, 31-36, 23-25, 27, 29, 31-36.

<sup>110</sup>Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements. . . Tome IV (1872), p. 552; Luet-Johann, op. cit., p. XIII; Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques de France Départements. . . Tome X (1889), pp. 119-120. Copies of pertinent folios were provided by the Bibliothèque Municipale Musée, Avranches, France.

century manuscript, measuring 275 x 185 mm. and displaying two columns of text written in long lines and ruled with ink. The epistles and poems of Sidonius are the predominant contents of the codex, along with an abbreviated passage concerning Sidonius from the history of Gregory of Tours. In this manuscript, newly recorded in the Ausonian tradition, the Caesares are to be found with this title: Versus de duodecim inperatoribus (sic) Romanorum.<sup>111</sup>

Laurentianus 45. 26<sup>112</sup>

[L]

Two scribes collaborated in the composition of this twelfth century manuscript of parchment. Originally there were fifteen gatherings for a total of 119 folios showing 36 lines of text in either one or two columns in a codex which measures 223 x 128 mm. On f. 1r we find that the name of a former owner has been listed twice: Antonii Petrei num 475. The letters and poems of Sidonius form the bulk of this heterogeneous codex (ff. 1-114v). We also find excerpts from the works of Augustine, Eusenius (sic), Venantius Fortunatus, Symmachus, and Seneca, as well as the Monosticha of

<sup>111</sup>Monosticha only: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. This title is quite similar to that contained in Marcianus 554, Londinensis Mus. Brit. Royal MS 4.B.IV, and Bruxellensis 10021. Verse 28 and perit in verse 36 were added by another hand; u.30 is missing.

<sup>112</sup>A. M. Bandinius, Catalogus codicum Latinorum Bibliothecae Mediceae Laurentianae sub auspiciis Petri Leopoldi, 5 volumes (Florence, 1775), II, Col. 363-364. See also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303, Schenkl, p. XLVII, Luetjohann, op. cit., pp. VIII-IX.



the Caesares on f. 114v; these are listed as: versus de duodecim imperatoribus Romanorum; de longitudine regni eorum; de finibus eorum.<sup>113</sup>

There are a number of unusual readings, such as: 8 Pruignus, 17 roma sua, and 22 Cludius. But lacunae at lines 28 and 33 and readings such as 22 binam, 36 proprio prostratur othone, and 38 perimendaque, connect this codex with others of this group.

Parisinus Latinus 2782<sup>114</sup>

[P<sup>4</sup>]

This manuscript is composed of parchment, measures 190 x 135 mm., contains 28 to 30 lines of text and either one or two columns per folio, and dates from either the twelfth or the thirteenth century. It contains epistles (ff. 1-90) and poems (ff. 90-102v) of Sidonius Apollinaris and the Epistula Deidamiae ad Achillem (ff. 103-104)<sup>115</sup> as well as the Caesares of Ausonius (f. 103r).<sup>116</sup>

<sup>113</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the manuscript lacks verses 28 and 33.

<sup>114</sup>P. Lauer, Bibliothèque Nationale: Catalogue Général des Manuscrits Latins, 4 volumes, (III, Paris, 1952), p. 81. See also Luetjohann, op. cit., pp. X-XI, Schenkl, p. XLVII, Peiper, p. LVIII. A microfilmed copy of this manuscript was sent by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

<sup>115</sup>See above, p. 78, note 104.

<sup>116</sup>Monosticha only: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; verses 28, 33, 39-41 are missing.

Certain readings, such as 8 Priugnus and 30 exegit, show a relationship to Holmiensis Va 26a;<sup>117</sup> but others, such as 10 [con.] quem, 31 natura, show that Parisinus Latinus 2782 is an independent member of this group of excerpta.

Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H 4 (245.H.4)<sup>118</sup> [Mon]

This late twelfth-century folio-sized manuscript is made of parchment; there are 181 leaves. Each ruled and lined folio contains 28 lines of text in each of the two columns. A later hand added this table of contents to the bottom of f. 1r; [ff. 1-79v] Cassiodori variarum formularum libri v; [ff. 79v-116v] Simmachi Epistolae; [ff. 116v-128v] Boetius de trinitate et Incarnatione; [ff. 129r-180v] Sidonii Apollinaris Epistolae. On the final folio are located the Caesares in an order of verses similar to that of Parisinus Latinus 2171 and Thott MS 50 fol.<sup>119</sup>

Another hand supplied faulty corrections at 10 petitur and 29 fruitur, but readings such as 22 binam, 35 propriorum pertulit enses, 36 proprio prostratus othone, and 38 perimendaque link this codex with this group.

<sup>117</sup> See above, pp. 78-79.

<sup>118</sup> Otto Seeck, Q. Aurelii Symmachi quae supersunt (Berlin, 1883), p. XXX; Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements...I, p. 287; Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X, Schenkl, p. XLVII, Peiper, p. LVIII. The Bibliothèque Section de Médecine, Université de Montpellier supplied microfilmed copies of pertinent folios.

<sup>119</sup> Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the order of the Monosticha is: 1-17, 39-41, 18-38.

Parisinus Latinus 2171<sup>120</sup>

[p]

This parchment manuscript dates from the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. There are 103 folios, each measuring 260 x 185 mm. and containing 29 lines of text; there are two columns on each folio. Aside from works of Sidonius and the Laelius of Cicero, the manuscript also contains the Monosticha of Ausonius (f. 92r).<sup>121</sup> Noteworthy readings, shared with Thott MS 50 fol. and other codices, are: 19 plus, 22 binam, 25 tercio. . uestiit, and 38 prodigia, as well as 10 patitus rego and 13 deneger.

Thott MS 50 fol.<sup>122</sup>

[t]

The 92 folios of this thirteenth century manuscript are of parchment. Each folio measures 265 x 186 mm. and there are two columns of 29 lines of text. The Epistolae (ff. 1-79r) and Carmina (ff. 79r-91v) of Sidonius are followed by the Ausonian Monosticha with the title: Versus de duodecim Caesaribus, de longitudine regni eorum, de finibus

<sup>120</sup>Lauer, op. cit., II, p. 351; Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X. The Bibliothèque Nationale forwarded a copy of this manuscript, previously unrecorded in the Ausonian tradition.

<sup>121</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; only lines 1-38 are found, with verses 28 and 33 missing.

<sup>122</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X; Ellen Jørgensen, Catalogus Codicum Latinorum Medii Aevi Bibliothecae Regiae Hafniensis (Hafniae, 1926), p. 27. Earlier Ausonian scholars did not record this manuscript in the manuscript tradition. A microfilmed copy of this codex was forwarded by Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen.

eorum.<sup>123</sup> In verse 10 a second hand altered rego to regno, but the majority of significant readings confirms the place of this codex in the family of the excerpta.

Vaticanus Ottobonianus Latinus 2013<sup>124</sup> [vo]

Each of the 87 ruled and lined folios of parchment contains two columns of 31 lines of text. The contents include writings of Sidonius, the Monosticha of the Caesares,<sup>125</sup> and other anthologized excerpts similar to the material found in Laurentianus 45.26. Significant readings are the antiquarian sequutus (16) and the following: 9 claustra, 25 uestiit.

Berolinensis MS Latinus fol. 591 (olim Phill. 3671)<sup>126</sup> [br]

This rather large codex is composed of vellum and dates from either the twelfth or the thirteenth century. Each folio presents two columns of text with thirty-eight lines in each column. In addition to works of Sidonius, we

<sup>123</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the order of verses is 39-41, 1-38 and verse 33 is missing.

<sup>124</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., p. XI. Along with copies of pertinent folios of this manuscript, new to the Ausonian tradition, the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana sent the following bibliographical note: Mme. Jeanne Bignani Odier, Premières recherches sur le fonds Ottoboni (Vaticano, 1966). Unfortunately, this work was not available to the present writer.

<sup>125</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the codex lacks verses 28 and 33.

<sup>126</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X. Xerographic copies of appropriate folios were sent by Dr. Helmut Boese of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz of Berlin. Earlier scholars did not record this codex in the textual tradition.

find the Ausonian Monosticha on f. 71v.<sup>127</sup> A number of readings connect this manuscript with the excerpta; some are 9 Gaius and 10 patitur.

Berolinensis Phillippicus 1685 (Rose Nr. 170)<sup>128</sup> [br<sup>2</sup>]

A fourteenth century scribe produced the manuscript of parchment which measures 180 x 120 mm., contains 177 folios, and displays 42 lines of text and two columns for each folio. Works of Cassiodorus and Sidonius consume a major portion of the codex and the Monosticha is to be found on f. 156r-v.<sup>129</sup> Here we take note of the unusual reading confusus (12) among other variants common to this group.

Bruxellensis 10021<sup>130</sup> [b]

In a clear, bold hand the original scribe gathered together the miscellaneous contents of this codex of vellum

<sup>127</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the verses are ordered 1-17, 39-41, 18-38, lacking 28, 33.

<sup>128</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X; Valentin Rose and Fritz Schillmann, Verzeichnis der lateinischen Handschriften der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin (= Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin, XII-XIV), three volumes (I. "Die Meerman-Handschriften des Sir Thomas Philipps," Berlin, 1893), pp. 383-387. Dr. Hans-Erich Teitge of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek sent Xerox copies of pertinent folios of this manuscript which was previously unrecorded in the Ausonian textual tradition.

<sup>129</sup>See note 127 above.

<sup>130</sup>C Marquardt, Inventaire des Manuscrits de l'ancienne Bibliothèque des Ducs de Bourgogne (Brussels, 1840), p. 201; Thomas, op. cit., p. 54; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIII; Luetjohann, op. cit., p. XIII. Appropriate folios were sent for our use by the Bibliothèque Royale Albert I<sup>er</sup>.

in the fourteenth century. It measures 264 x 188 mm. and extends to over ninety folios with thirty-two lines of text found on each. A second scribe altered the paginal numeration. At the conclusion of the Carmina of Sidonius there is added the Monosticha with this title: Uersus de duodecim Inperatoribus (sic) Romanorum.<sup>131</sup> Unusual readings are: 3 byssenos and 13 deneger.

M<sup>a</sup> Branch

Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29<sup>132</sup> [M<sup>a</sup>]

Although this manuscript is an important witness in the Z family, it also contains the Caesares in the tradition of the family of the Excerpta. It is of parchment dating from the middle of the fourteenth century. There is evidence that it once extended to 160 folios and was included in the library of the monastery of St. Mark.<sup>133</sup> Its current 142 folios are preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence.

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<sup>131</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the order of verses is: 1-22, 31-36, 23-27, 29, 37-41, with verses 28 and 30 lacking. This title is also found in Marcianus 554, Abrincensis 242, Parisinus Latinus 8069, and Londinensis Mus. Brit. Royal MS 4.B.IV.

<sup>132</sup>For descriptions and discussions of this codex, see Schenkl, p. XXI, Peiper, pp. LXXI-LXXII, Gradilone, pp. 162-166, and Tobin, pp. 46-53. The Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence provided the microfilmed copy of this manuscript that was the basis for our examination.

<sup>133</sup>On f. 1r is this note: Iste liber est conuentus sc. marie de florentia ordinis praedicatorum quem huic (leg. huit i. habuit) a cosmo de medicis. Next is appended this: 289 Carte CLX. See Schenkl, p. XXI and Peiper, pp. LXXI-LXXII.

The codex is bound in eleven gatherings of ten, one gathering of eight, two gatherings of ten, in addition to one last folio. There are between forty and forty-three lines of text on each folio, which measures 298 x 210 mm.

The contents of the manuscript are as follows:

f.					
1[r]-[116v]	<u>Ennodii opuscula</u>	134			
			Schenkl	Peiper	
			Number	Page	Number
117[r]	<u>Caesares</u>	135	XXI.1	112-114	XIIII.i 183-186
					-iiii
[117v]-118[r]			XXI.2	114-118	XIIII.i 187-192
					-xviii
119[r]-[121v]	<u>textua carent</u>				
122[r]-142[r]	<u>Ausonii opuscula</u>	136			

There are a number of unique readings, such as

(Monosticha) 2 consullibus and (Tetrasticha) 6 Consullibus...

<sup>134</sup>These works are incomplete here because the last four folios of the eleventh gathering of ten and the first three folios of the following gathering of eight have been lost. Schenkl (p. XXI) and Peiper (pp. LXXI-LXXII) correctly conjectured that these lost folios contained not only an obvious completion of the works of Ennodius, but also (and more importantly for our work) the Mosella of Ausonius and the letter of Symmachus (Schenkl, XVIII.1, pp. 81-82; Peiper, pp. 141-143). This triad of the Mosella, Epistula Symmachi ad Ausonium, and Caesares is normally found in the textual tradition of the family of the Excerpta. Laurentianus 51.13, an apograph of Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 when it was still complete, contains this triad; see below, pp. 89-91.

<sup>135</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

<sup>136</sup>For the Caesares of the tradition of the Z family listed on ff. 135v-136r and other works from the Ausonian corpus, see below pp. 124-125. The opuscula here are introduced in this way: Quod compertum est ex libro magni Ausonii poete sequitur. On f. 142v we see this conclusion: De hoc corrupto ut plurimum nil ulterius reperri et ideo explicit. Below this in a sixteenth century hand is found: Opus hoc corruptum est et desunt multa fragmenta.

jullius, 20 polutum, 49 hactinus, and 78 prodire. However, there is strong evidence for establishing a close connection between the Caesares found on ff. 117r-118r of Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 and those found on ff. 158v-160r of Laurentianus 51.13 and on ff. 259r-260r of Harleianus 2578.<sup>137</sup>

Laurentianus Plut. 51.13<sup>138</sup>

[1<sup>a</sup>]

This manuscript is composed of parchment, contains 201 folios, and dates from the end of the fifteenth century. There are thirty-four lines written in a single column on each leaf, and ff. 149v-150v, 160v, and 177r are blank. Bandinius takes note of ornamental illuminations in gold and blue which enhance the beauty of the codex.<sup>139</sup> The scribe and the year in which the manuscript was copied are found in the subscription: Alexander Verrazanus exscripsit MCCCCLXXXX.

<sup>137</sup> See a discussion of this relationship and a chart of major similarities and differences below, pp. 239-243.

<sup>138</sup> Bandinius, op. cit., cols. 534-535; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 205; Schenkl, p. XXI; Peiper, p. LXXII; Gradilone, pp. 172-177; Creighton, pp. 70-79; Tobin, pp. 54-62. Our examination of this codex was based on a microfilmed copy supplied by the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana.

<sup>139</sup> Bandinius, op. cit., col. 535.

<sup>140</sup> f. 201v; for Verrazanus, see Sabbadini, op. cit., I, p. 144 and B. L. Ullman, The Origin and Development of Humanistic Script (Rome, 1960), pp. 123 and 126. There are a number of examples of the script of Alexander Verrazanus in Tammaro De Marinis, La biblioteca napoletana dei re d'Aragona, I (Milan, 1952), pp. 87-89, 95-96.



Comparative studies have led to the conclusion that Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 is an apograph made from Magliabech. Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 by Verrazanus in 1490 when the latter manuscript was still complete.<sup>141</sup> Fortunately, this copy includes the Mosella and Epistula Symmachi which are no longer to be found in its parent. These works are joined to the Caesares in the order characteristic of the family of the Excerpta and are isolated from the remaining contents of the codex by blank folios.

Here is a description of the contents of this codex:

f.					
1[r]-149[r]	Works of Martianus Capella				
[149v-150v]	<u>textu carent</u>				
		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
151[r]-158[r]	<u>Mosella</u> <sup>142</sup>	XVIII.2	82-97	X	118-141
158[r]-[158v]	<u>Symmachus Ausonio</u>	.1	81-82		141-143
[158v]-159[r]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>143</sup>	XXI	112-114	XIIII.	183-186
159[r]-160[r]			114-118	i-iiii	
				i-xviii	187-192
[160v]	<u>textu caret</u>				
161[r]-[201v]	<u>Opuscula Ausonii</u>				

<sup>141</sup>Prete, Ricerche, p. 83; Schenkl, p. XXI; Peiper, p. LXXII. Both manuscripts contain a preponderance of Ausonian opuscula in the Z family but they also exhibit the Caesares in the tradition of the family of the Excerpta. For the place of Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 in the Z tradition, see below, p. 126.

<sup>142</sup>This work is introduced by the inscription: Incipit fragmentum Ausonii poetae, and is concluded with Explicit Moysella Ausonii; the last verse (484) is missing.

<sup>143</sup>Verses 28 and 30 are missing; the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha are found of ff. 178r-179v in the Z tradition. See below, p. 126.

The significant variant readings existing in this codex are, by and large, identical with those revealed in both Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 and Harleianus 2578.<sup>144</sup>

Harleianus 2578<sup>145</sup>

[h<sup>b</sup>]

This miscellaneous, late fifteenth century codex is composed of paper, measures 159 x 137.5 mm., and consists of 301 folios written in a humanistic script. With the exception of a number of indices, the manuscript displays one column with approximately twenty-five lines of text to each folio. There are blank folios, both numbered (e.g., ff. 209r and 301r-v) and unnumbered (e.g., those after ff. 94v, 168v, and 182v); but these do not interrupt the continuity of the text. After a few introductory folios, the manuscript includes the Opera et Dies of Hesiod in a Latin translation (ff. 4r-24v); Eclogae of Calpurnius (ff. 25r-41v), Nemesianus (ff. 42r-56r), and Franciscus Petrarca (ff. 57r-94r); a Latin translation of the Eclogae of Theocritus together with a vita (ff. 95r-126v); and works of Virgil (ff. 127r-168v).

The Ausonian materials are as follows:

ff. 169[r]-[177v] An index to Ausonius

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<sup>144</sup>These are outlined in a discussion below, pp. 239-243.

<sup>145</sup>Nares, et al., II, p. 701; Peiper, Die Ueberslieferung, pp. 205-206; Schenkl, pp. XXI-XXII; Peiper, pp. LXXIII-LXXIII; Creighton, pp. 59-69; Tobin, pp. 170-179. Our study of this manuscript was facilitated by a filmed copy supplied by the library of the British Museum.

ff. [177v-182v]	Table of contents and index to Ausonius <sup>146</sup>				
ff. 183r-[248v]	<u>Opuscula Ausonii</u> <sup>147</sup>				
f.		Schenkl	Peiper		
		Number	Page	Number	Page
249[r]-[258v]	<u>Mosella</u> <sup>148</sup>	XVIII.2	82-97	X	118-141
[258v]-259[r]	<u>Symmachus Ausonio</u>	.1	81-82		141-143
259[r]-[260v]	<u>Caesares</u> <sup>149</sup>	XXI.2	114-118	XIIII.i	187-192
				-xviii	

The codex also includes the Centones of Proba (ff. 261r-277r) and works of P. Gregorius Tifernus (ff. 277v-300r).

<sup>146</sup> On f. 182r there is appended this concluding statement: Finiunt ea Ausonii fragmenta, quae invida cuncta corrodens vetustas ad manus nostras venire permisit. Folio 182v, before the next triad of opuscula, is blank.

<sup>147</sup> Included here are works common to the Z family. See the discussion of the Caesares (Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha) contained on ff. 210v-212r and in the Z tradition, below, pp. 143-144.

<sup>148</sup> Verse 483 is missing.

<sup>149</sup> Schenkl and Peiper erroneously recorded that the Monosticha were also to be found here. On f. 259r we have but the notation: His praecedunt monasticha (sic) xii caesarum. Compare with ff. 159r-160r of Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 and with ff. 117v-118v of Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29. The three works on ff. 249r-260v form the triad characteristic of the manuscript tradition of the family of the Excerpta. A concluding statement reads: Ausonii fragmenta quae cuncta corrodens vetustas pervenire ad nos permisit; there is added: Imperfectum opus. Both Schenkl (p. XXII) and Peiper (p. LXXIII) noticed that the Ausonian opuscula between ff. 249r-260v were copied from Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 when it was in a complete state and that the scribe who copied Harleianus 2578 left a number of lacunae (e.g., at Tetrasticha 64 (om.) adsciti and 65 (om.) abhinc) and omitted the titles. The scribe who copied Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 from the same source was much more careful. For a comparative view of the significant readings of these three manuscripts, see below, pp. 239-243.

1<sup>3</sup> Branch

Laurentianus Plut. 64.9<sup>150</sup>

[1<sup>3</sup>]

Composed of parchment, this well preserved manuscript survives from the fourteenth century. Each of its 124 leaves measures 269 x 173 mm. and displays between thirty and thirty-eight lines of text on each ruled folio. The contents are of a historical nature: Sallust's Bellum Catilinarium and Bellum Iugurthinum, the Caesarum XII Vitae of Suetonius and the Caesares of Ausonius.<sup>151</sup> There are no verses of Sidonius, despite the indication of Bandinius.<sup>152</sup> This error of ascription is common for this manuscript and the group to which it belongs.<sup>153</sup> Although a later hand has corrected the attribution in the codex to read: Isti versus al. leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Musellae,<sup>154</sup> Brandes feels that the ascription of the Caesares to Sidonius had its origin in this manuscript:

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<sup>150</sup> Bandinius, op. cit., cols. 715-716; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Schenkl, p. XXII. The Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana of Florence forwarded a microfilmed copy of this codex.

<sup>151</sup> Both the Monosticha and Tetrasticha (vv. 1-81); see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-118 and Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-192.

<sup>152</sup> Bandinius, op. cit., cols. 715-716.

<sup>153</sup> Among the witnesses described in this thesis, there are sixteen which have the title Sidonii versus or Versus Sidonii in reference to the Ausonian Caesares. In the manuscript, Oxoniensis Exon. MS 186, a second hand (perhaps that of Petrarch) corrected Sydonii to Ausonii, see below, p. 106.

<sup>154</sup> Bandinius merely mentions this notation but Peiper feels this corrective note may be ascribed to Alexander Verrazanus. See plate V, p. 382, in the Appendix for a view of this notation.

Altera quae in cod. Laurentiano plut. LXIV. cod. 9 saec. XIV poetae intruditur appellatio e ridiculo fere errore orta est: ibi enim Suentonio subiciuntur in fine versus Ausonii de XII Caesaribus Sidonii nomine inscripti; adnotatum vero: 'Isti versus al. leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Musellae,' in quibus titulum Mosellae male a librario distinctum agnoscas. Idem ei accidit, qui Laurent. plut. LXXXIX inf., cod. 8 scripsit.<sup>155</sup>

There were three scribes active in the overall composition: one for the works of Sallust and Suetonius, another for the Monosticha, and a fifteenth century hand whose efforts began at Tetrasticha 3. In the codex between the two Ausonian opuscula reference is made to the former owner: Liber Philippi seu Vgolini. . .Notarii de Florentia. Greek words are in the proper places throughout; the Caesars' names are in the margin.

Significant readings for Laurentianus Plut. 64.9 are manifold and connect this manuscript consistently with

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<sup>155</sup>W. Brandes, Ausoniarum Quaestionum Specimen Primum (Brunsvigae, 1876), p. 14. A similar marginal note, attributed to Petrarch, is found in Parisinus Latinus 5802: In quibusdam libris est Sidonii sed et in ubique est error. Vere ei sunt Ausonii. See below, p. 105, n. 187. Another unfortunate error, quite germane to this topic since the Ausonian Caesares are often included in manuscripts of the lives by Suetonius and since the Monosticha are mistakenly titled Versus Suetonii in both Parisinus Latinus 5802 and in Vindobonensis 264, is the confusion of Suetonius, Ausonius, and Sidonius in the textual tradition. C. L. Roth, in his edition of Suetonius (C. Suetonii Tranquilli Quae Supersunt Omnia (Leipzig, 1886), p. CI, n. 98), mentions this fact: "Supra vidimus [i.e., on p. XCIV in reference to line 6 on p. 306 of his edition: . . .Suetonius Tranquillus scripsi pro eo quod in codice legitur Sitonius (vel Sidonius) Crancillus. . .] Suetonii nomen frequenter in Sitonium et Sidonium abisse. De Sidonio Citerio Syracusano, qui Ausonii aequalis fuisse dicitur, res admodum suspecta est, an umquam vixerit. The authorship of the Monosticha is also attributed to Gaius Sidonius Apollinaris, if not explicitly, at least through anthological inclusion in manuscripts of this literary figure.

Laurentianus Plut. 89.inf.8<sup>2</sup>, Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS IV.C.25), Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter MS 413, Laurentianus Plut. 90.sup. cod. 39 and intermittently with Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (M<sup>a</sup>), Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (1<sup>a</sup>), Harleianus 2578 (h<sup>b</sup>), and Bruxellensis 5369/73, as well as with numerous manuscripts of lesser authority. The major signs of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch are the presence of these verses:

(Monosticha) 26 Interitus dignos uita properante probrosa  
 28 Ostensus terris Titus est breuitate bienni  
 Heu Tite monstrauit terris te uita biennis  
 30 Exegit penas de cesare curia mollis  
 33 Ter decies periit repetita uulnere gaius.

Other variants are: (Tetrasticha) 10 Augustus, 23 et . . . passus (om.), 28 et, and 49 geminos. A corrector made a number of changes in the Monosticha: 11 hanc (from hinc), 18 triateride (from trieteride), 24 famose (from formose), 32 capreis (from campis), and 41 seua (from sera).

Laurentianus Plut. 89.inf.8<sup>2</sup> 157 [1<sup>4</sup>]

This parchment manuscript, according to a notation at its beginning, dates from the year 1457: Θεῶν δόξα a. 3. Ianuarii 1457. There are thirty-six lines of text in a single column on each of the 115 numbered leaves, which

<sup>156</sup>This line is found after verse 28 and before verse 29 in twenty-seven witnesses, basically those of this group.

<sup>157</sup>Bandinius, op. cit., III, col. 355; Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Schenkl, p. XLVIII. The Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana provided a copy of the entire manuscript in microfilm for our study.

measure 282 x 174 mm. In this codex we find Suetonii Tranquilli de XII Caesaribus Libri XII and on f. 112r the Monosticha and verses 1-81 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>158</sup> The name of the former owner is to be found on a flyleaf at the beginning: Liber Conventus S. Marci de Florentia Ord. Praedicator habitus a Fratres Georgio Antonio Vespuccio filio nativo 1499.<sup>159</sup> The text of the Caesares follows that common to this group. Another hand attempted corrections at (Monosticha) 18 trieride (from Triateride), 21 crassantia (from grassantia), and 24 famose (from formose). The names of the Caesars are inscribed in the margin.

Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS IV.C.25)<sup>160</sup> [n]

A notation at the end of this codex tells when it was finished: Θεῶν δόξα XI Martii 1466. Each folio-sized leaf contains thirty-four lines of text written in a single column. The major contents are C. Suetonii Tranquilli vitae XII Caesarum with the Ausonian Caesares added on ff. 113r-115v

<sup>158</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-118 and Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-192. We find the interesting title: Sydonii versus in principio libri. Isti versus al. leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Muselle.

<sup>159</sup>Inscriptions noting possession by Georgio Antonio Vespuccio are also found in f. 114r and on the endsheet.

<sup>160</sup>The standard catalog: C. Iannellius, Catalogus Bibliothecae Latinae Veteris et Classicae Manuscriptae quae in Regio Neapolitano Museo Borbonico Adservatur (Napoli, 1827), was not available. An informational citation from Iannelli was sent by Dott. Massimo Fittipaldi, the director of the Biblioteca Nazionale "Vittorio Emanuele III," Naples. See also Schenkl, p. XXII and Peiper, p. LIIII.

under this title: Sydonii versus in principio Libri. Alii dicunt Decimi Magni AVSONII Muselle.<sup>161</sup> The significant readings here are those of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch.

Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter V.3.11 (MS 413)<sup>162</sup>

[g]

This manuscript is of paper and was produced by a north Italian scribe who, while copying in a beautiful hand, made an unconscionable number of gross errors. A second scribe made corrections in the text, added marks of abbreviation, and wrote variants on a few occasions in the margins. Each of the 122 leaves measures 283.4 x 206.25 mm., and contains thirty lines of text in a single column. The Suetonian lives of the twelve Ceasars are preceded by the Monosticha and verses 1-81 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>163</sup>

The significant readings are those of the 1<sup>3</sup> group. Some of the more remarkable unique readings are: (Monosticha)

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<sup>161</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-119 and Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-193. Iannelli is in error when he states: "...hi versus usque ad Didium Iulianum procedunt"; our examination of the manuscript showed that the text proceeded to Antoninus Heliogabalus.

<sup>162</sup>P. H. Aitken, A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow (Glasgow, 1908), pp. 333-334; Schenkl, p. XXII. Our study of this codex was aided by T. W. Graham, Senior Assistant in charge of MSS., Special Collections Department, The Library, The University, Glasgow, who forwarded Xerox prints of pertinent leaves.

<sup>163</sup>ff. 1v-3v; Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-118 and Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-192. The title, similar to that of Laurentianus Plut. 89.inf.8<sup>2</sup> and of Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS IV.C.25), is: Sidonij versus in principio (sic) libri aliter leguntur. Decimi mangni (sic) Ausonij Muselle (sic).



17 caluum, 18 tracteride, and 25 vox; (Tetrasticha) 2  
genes, 14 rexerat, 16 que pro deuictus credis, 41 actentus,  
 53 protinus.

Laurentianus Plut. 90.sup.cod.39<sup>164</sup>

[1<sup>5</sup>]

A cursive, sixteenth-century hand composed this paper  
 codex. There are 126 leaves of a rather large quarto size.  
 The manuscript is miscellaneous in content, with humanistic  
 works by various authors present in addition to the Ausonian  
Tetrasticha (verses 1-98) and Monosticha<sup>165</sup> and C. Suetonii  
Tranquilli de Vita XII Caesarum. Although there is basic  
 agreement with the text found in other members of the 1<sup>3</sup>  
 group, Laurentianus Plut. 90.sup.cod.39 displays a number  
 of unique titles and the following readings: (Tetrasticha)  
 35 laudatus, 53 scetra, 74 Tragidico, 87 carrigo, and 97  
nunc.

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<sup>164</sup>Bandinius, op. cit., cols. 549-557. Our study  
 was aided by Dott. Berta Maracchi Biagiarelli of the Biblio-  
 teca Medicea-Laurenziana who sent a microfilmed copy of this  
 codex. This witness was not previously recorded in the tex-  
 tual tradition of Ausonius.

<sup>165</sup>ff. 102r-103v; Schenkl, XXI, pp. 114-119, 112-114;  
 Peiper, XIV, pp. 187-193, 183-186.

Excerpts from the 1<sup>3</sup> BranchDunelmensis Cath. Lib. C.III.18<sup>166</sup>

[Dun]

A late eleventh or an early twelfth-century hand produced this manuscript of parchment in quires of eight leaves. There are presently 160 pages, numbered by a later hand. Each leaf measures 290 x 182.5 mm. and has 42-49 lines per page in single columns for the majority of the manuscript, with two columns in the Ausonian section. The contents are the Suetonian lives followed by the Monosticha and the first couplet of the Tetrasticha.<sup>167</sup> Aside from the major signs of the 1<sup>3</sup> group, we find these singular readings: 19 luxtra, 22 thrait. The names of the Caesars are glossed.

Matritensis 9448 (olim Ee 102)<sup>168</sup>

[Ma]

<sup>166</sup>T. Rud, Codicum manuscriptorum ecclesiae Cathedralis Dunelmensis catalogus classicus (Durham, 1825), p. 291; R. A. B. Mynors, Manuscripts to the End of the Twelfth Century, (Oxford, 1939), p. 30; Maximilianus Ihm, C. Suetoni Tranquilli de Vita Caesarum (Leipzig, 1907), pp. XX-XXI; N. R. Ker, Medieval Libraries of Great Britain, second edition (London, 1964), p. 70; J. D. A. Ogilvy, Books Known to the English, 597-1066 (Cambridge, Mass., 1967), p. 97. A photographic copy of the required folio was sent from The Cathedral Library, Durham. This codex is new to the textual tradition of Ausonius.

<sup>167</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187. These verses are given under the title, Sidonius. Ihm (op. cit., p. XVIII) suggested the presence of a notation by another hand here: sed utrobique est error; vere enim sunt Ausonii. Our examination revealed no such notation.

<sup>168</sup>Luetjohann, op. cit., pp. VI-VII (" . . . quem CLUNIACENSIS nomine significavi. . ."); Élisabeth Pellegrin, "Manuscrits des auteurs classiques latins de Madrid et du Chapitre de Tolède," Bulletin d'Information de l'Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, No. 2, 1953, p. 11. The Biblioteca Nacional sent a Xerox copy of the necessary leaf; this witness is new to the Ausonian textual tradition.

Dating from either the eleventh or twelfth century, Matritensis 9448 is of parchment and extends to 162 folios. The contents are miscellaneous: excerpts from Cicero's De Senectute, the Vita Sidonii Apollinaris of Gregory of Tours, Epistulae and Carmina of Sidonius, and, on f. 8v, excerpts from the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus of Ausonius.<sup>169</sup> The names of the twelve emperors are appended in the margin.

Parisinus Latinus 5801<sup>170</sup>

[P<sup>5</sup>]

This parchment codex dates from the twelfth century. Each of the 123 folios<sup>171</sup> measures 222 x 151 mm. and shows thirty-six lines of text in a single column. There are two different scribes involved; one hand copied Gaii Suetonii de vita Caesarum and a second hand added excerpts from the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus.<sup>172</sup> The presence of verses 30 and 33 in the tradition of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch confirms the place of this manuscript among the Excerpta.

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<sup>169</sup>Verses 1-17: Schenkl, XXI, p. 112; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-184. These verses are ascribed to Sidonius through this title in the margin: SIDONII VERSUS DE DUODECIM IMPERATORIBUS ROMANIS.

<sup>170</sup>Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIII; Ihm, op. cit., pp. XV-XVI. A microfilmed copy of the entire manuscript was provided by the Bibliothèque Nationale for our study.

<sup>171</sup>Folios 20, 39, 46 are repeated twice.

<sup>172</sup>Verses 30-41, 1-5; Schenkl, XXI, pp. 113-114, 112; Peiper, XIV, pp. 186, 183.

Parisinus Latinus 6116<sup>173</sup>

101  
[P<sup>6</sup>]

A twelfth-century bookhand copied the thirty lines of broad minuscules in single columns on each of the 112 parchment folios in signatures of eight leaves. The Monosticha and the initial couplet of the Tetrasticha<sup>174</sup> follow Gaii Suetonii Tranquilli de vita Caesarum. Besides showing variants common to this group, the codex has: (Monosticha) 2 cessiet and (Tetrasticha) 2 experiam.

Laurentianus Plut. 66.39<sup>175</sup>

[L<sup>2</sup>]

This thirteenth century manuscript is made of parchment and extends to 169 leaves; each measures 264 x 185 mm. and contains thirty-two lines of text in one column. The hand is possibly that of Francesco Petrarca. The contents are of a historical nature: Epitome libri Sexti Aurelii ab Augusto usque ad Theodosium, C. Suetonii Tranquilli de vita Caesarum libri XII, the Monosticha and first couplet of the Tetrasticha of Ausonius,<sup>176</sup> and an anonymous collection of proverbs.

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<sup>173</sup>Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Peiper, p. LVIIII; Roth, op. cit., p. XXVII; Ihm, op. cit., p. XVII, n. 11. The Bibliothèque Nationale forwarded a copy of the complete manuscript in microfilm.

<sup>174</sup>f. 122v under the title, Sidonii versus: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.

<sup>175</sup>Bandinius, op. cit., II, col. 811; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIIII; Ihm, op. cit., p. XVI. A complete copy was sent by the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana.

<sup>176</sup>f. 163r: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.

The significant readings include those common to the L<sup>3</sup> branch as well as corrections by a second hand at (Tetrasticha) 1 secutos (from securos). Ihm<sup>177</sup> felt that L<sup>2</sup> was the twin of Parisinus Latinus 5801 [P<sup>6</sup>] but there are sufficient differences between the two codices, such as, at (Monosticha) 2 potentia (P<sup>6</sup> potentia) and 5 uitamque (P<sup>6</sup> uitaque), to cast doubt upon his view. The names of the Caesars are found in the margin.

Oxoniensis Bodl. Digbeianus 53<sup>178</sup>

[Ox]

This codex, composed of parchment in the twelfth century, is well written but by more than one hand. Its sixty-nine leaves each measure 199 x 135 mm. and contain thirty to forty lines of text in either one or two columns. Herein we find the Monosticha and the initial couplet of the Tetrasticha.<sup>179</sup> The verse substitutions characteristic of the L<sup>3</sup> group are found for Monosticha 26, 28, 30, 33 as well as the interline between verses 28 and 29. An archaic touch is displayed at (Monosticha) 16 sequutus and (Tetr.) 1 sequutos.

<sup>177</sup> op. cit., p. XVI.

<sup>178</sup> W. D. Macray, Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae. Pars Nona, Codices a. . . Kenelm Digby. . . anno 1634 donatos complectens (Oxford, 1883), cols. 49-54; Robinson Ellis, "On Ausonius," Hermathena, VI (1886), pp. 7-8. This codex was not recorded in the textual tradition by earlier editors; a photocopy of necessary folios was forwarded by The Bodleian.

<sup>179</sup> f. 51r-v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.

Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H.117<sup>180</sup>

[Mon<sup>2</sup>]

The 150 leaves of this twelfth or thirteenth century manuscript are parchment; each displays twenty-nine or thirty lines of text in a single column of Carolingian minuscules. From an inscription, liber sancti Marie clareuali, on the cover, we learn that it was in the collection at Clairvaux. After the Suetonian lives are to be found the Monosticha and the first couplet of the Tetrasticha.<sup>181</sup> There is a relationship between this codex and the later Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055; variations between the two are: (Monosticha) 2 dudum (Egerton: ducū), 25 nesciit (Egerton: nesciat), 40 et (Egerton: at). The names of the Caesars are glossed.

Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055<sup>182</sup>

[Lon]

This manuscript contains 127 vellum leaves, each measuring 288 x 208 mm. It was written by a single scribe in a good twelfth century continental bookhand on ruled double

<sup>180</sup> Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements, (Quarto Series, I) (Paris, 1849), pp. 325-326; Ihm, op. cit., p. XVI (= "S"). This manuscript new to the Ausonian tradition, was provided in microform by the Bibliothèque Section de Médecine, Université de Montpellier.

<sup>181</sup> f. 150r-v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.

<sup>182</sup> A. J. Dunston, "Two Manuscripts of Suetonius' De Vita Caesarum," Classical Quarterly, n.s., II (1952), pp. 146-151; The British Museum: Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts, 1931-1935 (London, 1967), pp. 301-302. This codex is new to the Ausonian textual traditions; microfilmed copies of the required folios were sent by the British Museum for our study.

columns of thirty lines each. There are gatherings of eight leaves, with the sixteenth and last gathering lacking eight. The codex once belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Bénigne at Dijon, according to a notation at f. 127v below the text: Iste lib. est de Scto Bengno. It seems to have been bequeathed to the British Museum by Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater (d. 1829). The major contents are the Vitae Duodecim Caesarum by Suetonius; on f. 127r-v are added the Monosticha and the primary lines of the Tetrasticha.<sup>183</sup> Variant readings are those of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch of the Excerpta.

Laurentianus Plut. 64.8<sup>184</sup>

[1<sup>2</sup>]

This manuscript of parchment was composed originally in the early thirteenth century. It contains 72 folios; each leaf measures 243 x 175 mm. and displays forty-five lines of text in a single column; an exception to this norm is f. 72r which has forty-seven lines in two columns. Greek letters are in the style of the first hand, while a second scribe supplied textual corrections and marginal notes. A different, smaller hand copied the Ausonian Monosticha and the first couplet of the Tetrasticha<sup>185</sup> under the title,

<sup>183</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187. The names of the Caesars are in the margin.

<sup>184</sup>Bandinius, op. cit., II, Col. 714; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Roth, op. cit., p. XXVII. A copy of this manuscript was sent by the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana.

<sup>185</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.

Sydonii versus, and a still later scribe added the pagination at the bottom of each leaf. The standard variants of the 1<sup>3</sup> group are to be found, along with the names of the emperors glossed in the margin.

Parisinus Latinus 5802<sup>186</sup>

[p<sup>2</sup>]

A thirteenth century<sup>187</sup> Carolingian bookhand was involved in the copying of the 189 leaves of parchment which comprise this codex. Each folio measures 365 x 258 mm. and contains forty lines of text in two columns on each ruled and lined leaf. The contents are anthological: Suetonius' lives, the Epitome of Roman History of Lucius Annaeus Florus, the Strategems of Sextus Julius Frontinus, Eutropius' Breviarum, excerpts from the Philippics and Tusculan Disputations of Cicero, and on f. 68v the Monosticha and a single couplet of the Tetrasticha.<sup>188</sup> The outstanding readings are those usually apparent in witnesses of this group.

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<sup>186</sup> Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae, IV (Paris, 1744), p. 158; Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Ihm, op. cit., p. XVIII; Schenkl, p. XLVII. The Bibliothèque Nationale provided a complete microfilmed copy of this codex.

<sup>187</sup> Ihm feels the date of composition is the twelfth century. Contrast this view with the other sources, including L. Preud'homme, Troisième Étude sur l'histoire du Texte de Suétone, de vita Caesarum. Classification des Manuscrits (Brussels, 1904), p. 72.

<sup>188</sup> Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. The title is Versus Suetonii with this note in the margin: In quibusdam libris est Sidonii sed et in ubique est error. Vere ei sunt Ausonii. The gloss has been attributed to Petrarch; see above, p. 94, n. 155, and P. de Nolhac, op. cit., pp. 103, 203ff.



Oxoniensis Exon. MS 186<sup>189</sup>

[ox]

The manuscript was copied by a single, north Italian hand. Each leaf measures 340 x 240 mm. and has ample margins surrounding forty-four lines of text measuring 225 x 150 mm. in two columns. There are eight fascicles of eight folios each; f. 62 is blank. The major work found is the twelve Lives of Suetonius; these are enclosed by excerpts from the Monosticha: on f. 1r, verses 1-5, on f. 6lv, verses 6-14.<sup>190</sup> Interesting readings include: 13 lusum. . . deneger.

Bernensis 104<sup>191</sup>

[be]

In either the twelfth or the thirteenth century a scribe employed a crabbed cursive hand to copy the miscellaneous contents of the 133 leaves comprising this parchment

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<sup>189</sup> Pellegrin, La Bibliothèque des Visconti. . . , p. 153; the codex is new to the textual tradition of Ausonius. Necessary folios were sent along with catalog information by J. R. Maddicott of the Bodleian.

<sup>190</sup> Schenkl, XXI, p. 112; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-184. The title reads: Versus Sydonii in libros Suetonii; above Sydonii a second hand added Ausonii. This correction has been attributed to Petrarch. See above, p. 93, note 153, and R. W. Hunt, "A Manuscript from the Library of Petrarch," The Times Literary Supplement, no. 3056 (Friday, 23 Sept. 1960), p. 619; Giuseppe Billanovich, "Nella biblioteca del Petrarca... II Un altro Suetonio del Petrarca (Oxford, Exeter College, 186), Italia Medioevale e Umanistica, III (1960), pp. 28-29.

<sup>191</sup> Hagen, op. cit., p. 154; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIII. A Xerox copy of the required folio was sent by the Burgerbibliothek Bern through the efforts of Dr. Chr. v. Steiger.

manuscript. Each folio measures 310 x 230 mm. and displays 88-90 lines of text in two columns. Among excerpts in the codex are works of Cicero, a theological and an historical treatise as well as Suetonii Tranquilli vitae Caesarum and Ausonius' Monosticha and the initial two lines of the Tetrasticha.<sup>192</sup> A second hand included Greek words in the text and added the names of the Caesars in the margin. Among unique and separative readings are 7 alam and 40 eat.

Parisinus, Bibliothèque de L'Arsenal MS 631 (78 H.L.)<sup>193</sup> [pa]

This codex is composed of parchment and dates from the fourteenth century. Each of the 114 leaves has 39-40 lines of text in two columns and measures 403 x 260 mm. Colored initials and titles ornament the manuscript, which features Gaii Suetonii Tranquilli de vita XII Cesarum highlighted by the Monosticha.<sup>194</sup> In the Ausonian section, poor copying played a major rôle in transmitting unusual readings such as 21 yems and 22 ebdoadē. The presence of verses 26 and 33 are typical of this group.

<sup>192</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-7.

<sup>193</sup>H. Martin, Catalogue des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de l'arsenal, I (Paris, 1885), p. 476. Photographic reproductions of pertinent folios were forwarded for our study by Bibliothèque de L'Arsenal. The codex was not examined by earlier Ausonian scholars.

<sup>194</sup>f. 1r, verses 1-5; f. 113r-v, verses 6-41: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12009<sup>195</sup>

[lon]

Elegantly written and ornamented, this vellum codex dates from either the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Each leaf extends 272 x 192 mm. and features thirty-one lines of text in a single column measuring 145 x 96 mm. At the end of the codex, after C. Suetonii Tranquilli de vita Caesarum, are excerpts from the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus.<sup>196</sup> The initial title, Versus Ausonii de XII Cesaribus, relates this codex to Philadelphiensis MS 81; the title after verse 41, Expliciunt Versus Ausonii, ties this manuscript to Parisinus Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal MS 631 (78 H. L.).

Escorialensis O.III.21<sup>197</sup>

[es]

The 167 folios of this codex are of paper and date from the year 1469. Each leaf measures 218 x 135 mm. and has thirty-two lines of text in a single column. The contents include the Suetonian Caesares and excerpts from Valerius Maximus. The Monosticha of Ausonius both precede and

<sup>195</sup>The British Museum. Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts, 1841-1845, p. 25; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303. The British Museum forwarded a copy of this codex for our use in this project.

<sup>196</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 184-186.

<sup>197</sup>P. Guillermo Antolín, Catalogo de los códices latinos de la Real Biblioteca del Escorial, Five volumes (Madrid, 1910-1923; Volume III, 1911), pp. 242-243. This manuscript was not studied previously by Ausonian scholars. Microfilmed copies of necessary folios were sent by the Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo de El Escorial.

follow the work of Suetonius: verses 1-5 on f. 2r and verses 6-41 on ff. 155v-156r.<sup>198</sup> Interesting readings include those characteristic of the  $l^3$  group, a large number of corrections, and these unique variants: 7 (om.) et, 22 durus, and 34 claudit. A marginal gloss provides the names of the Caesars.

Escorialensis Q.II.12<sup>199</sup>

[es<sup>2</sup>]

An unusual combination of vellum and paper, this codex was composed by a single scribe in the fifteenth century. Each of the 124 leaves measures 293 x 210 mm. and contains thirty-four lines of text in a single column. The Suetonian lives are encased by lines from Ausonius: in f. 1r verses 1-5 from the Ausonian Monosticha attributed to the author; on ff. 122v-123r, verses 1-41 of the Monosticha with an attribution to Sidonius and the colophon, Expliciunt versus Sidonii.<sup>200</sup> We find the major signs of the  $l^3$  group along with these readings: 8 regna, 14 hus, 34 concludit.

Vindobonensis 264 (Cod. Vind. 65)<sup>201</sup>

[vin]

The original scribe composed this manuscript of

<sup>198</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-86.

<sup>199</sup>Antolín, op. cit., III, pp. 389-390. Pertinent folios of this new codex to the Ausonian textual tradition were sent by the Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo de El Escorial.

<sup>200</sup>See note 198 above.

<sup>201</sup>Endlicher, op. cit., p. 152; Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Peiper, p. LVIII. Xerox copies of necessary folios were provided through the efforts of Dr. O. Mazal of Die Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.

parchment at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Each of its ninety-six folios displays thirty-five lines of text in a single column and measures 284 x 206 mm. Two annotating correctors were active in the text. The contents include C. Suetonii Tranquilli Vitae XII Caesarum followed by the Ausonian Monosticha under the title, Versus Suetonii poete de duodecim cesaribus.<sup>202</sup>

Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12010<sup>203</sup> [lon<sup>2</sup>]

The 142 leaves of this fifteenth century codex are of paper. Each folio measures 251 x 179 mm. and the thirty-five lines of text in one column extend to 160 x 100 mm. Once again the Monosticha accompany the Suetonian Lives. On f. 142r they are found under the title, Sequitur Versus Sydonii in librorum gaii (sic) Suetonii, with a corrective note, Ausonii poete, inscribed above.<sup>204</sup> Unique readings include: 7 transcribit, 20 addidit, and 36 postratus.

<sup>202</sup>f. 96r-v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. For a view of attribution of the Monosticha to other authors, see above, p. 94, note 155.

<sup>203</sup>British Museum. Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts: 1841-1845, p. 25. A microfilmed copy of the entire manuscript was provided by the British Museum for our use. Previous scholars seem not to have collated this codex.

<sup>204</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. The title at line 6 is: Versus Sydonii de duodecim cesaribus, without correction.

philadelphiensis Univ. Penn. MS 81<sup>205</sup>

[ph]

Written in Italy in the latter half of the fifteenth century, the sixty-three leaves of this codex are made of paper. Each leaf measures 220 x 140 mm. and contains thirty-two lines of text in a single column. The contents are both miscellaneous and anthological: extracts from the De vita XII Caesarum of Suetonius (ff. 1-42r), Versus de XII Caesaribus of Ausonius (f. 42r-v),<sup>206</sup> excerpts from Benevenuto Rambaldi's Liber augustalis (ff. 43-56r), and, a selection in Italian from Maccabees II to the death of Herod Agrippa (ff. 56v-63v). There are few outstanding readings in the Ausonian material aside from the major signs of the l<sup>3</sup> branch.

Escorialensis T. II. 21<sup>207</sup>

[es<sup>3</sup>]

The 221 parchment leaves of this codex come from both the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries. Each leaf measures 280 x 205 mm. and shows forty-two lines of text in either one

<sup>205</sup>C. U. Faye and W. H. Bond, Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada (New York, 1962), p. 493; Norman P. Zacour, et. al., Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the University of Pennsylvania to 1800 (Philadelphia, 1965), p. 17. This manuscript is new to the Ausonian textual tradition; a copy of it in microfilm was provided by the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>206</sup>Verses 1-5 are missing: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 184-186.

<sup>207</sup>Antolín, op. cit., IV, pp. 138-139. Earlier editors neglected this witness. Reproductions of necessary folios were forwarded by the Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo de El Escorial.

or two columns. The contents include Cicero's Epistulae, the De Vita XII Caesarum of Suetonius, and the Monosticha.<sup>208</sup> We note the outstanding signs of the l<sup>3</sup> branch and an interesting lack of "h" in 18 peribent and 21 iems.

Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 42<sup>209</sup> [vb<sup>2</sup>]

Written in a humanistic script, this massive fifteenth century codex is composed of paper. Each of the 348 leaves<sup>210</sup> measures 180 x 101 mm. and contains 21-22 lines of text in a single column. The scribe was Ludovico Sandeo who provided his own testimony on f. 40 r: Ludovicus Sandeus scripsit anno a Christi nativitate MCCCCLXVI aetatis vero eius XX. Aug. XIII.<sup>211</sup>

The contents represent a miscellaneous anthology of orations, letters, and poems, mostly from the Renaissance. Here and there throughout the manuscript are found the following compositions of Ausonius:

<sup>208</sup>f. 22lv: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

<sup>209</sup>Sesto Prete, Two Humanistic Anthologies, ("Studie Testi, 230"), (Vatican City, 1964), pp. 58-72; Sesto Prete, Bybliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae Codices Manv Scripti Recensiti: Codices Barberiniani Latini, Codices 1-150 (In Bybliotheca Vaticana, MCMLXVIII), pp. 57-67; Tobin, pp. 208-209. A microfilmed copy of this manuscript was provided by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana for our study.

<sup>210</sup>ff. 54v-58r are missing.

<sup>211</sup>See also ff. 92r and 222v; consult also, Prete ... Codices Barberiniani Latini, pp. 66, 67.

		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
f.					
226[r]-[227v]	<u>Caesares</u>	XXI	112-114	XIIII.i- iiii.	183-186
[307v]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	85	219	16	316
		86	219	17	317
[318v]	<u>Ecloga</u> <sup>212</sup>	11	14	19	103
[325v]	<u>Epigramma de rosis</u> App.II		243-45		409-411

According to the distinguishing variants of the Caesares in this codex, vb<sup>2</sup> must be included in the excerpts of the l<sup>3</sup> group of the family of the Excerpta. These variants are the special readings for verses 26, 28, 30, and 33 plus an additional line after verse 28.<sup>213</sup>

Oxoniensis Bodl. Add. C.154 (olim N. 28430)<sup>214</sup> [ox<sup>2</sup>]

Three early fifteenth century manuscripts of different

<sup>212</sup>Prete, Codices Barberiniani Latini, p. 64, speaks of another eclogue, Eiusdem. . . december, and states that it is to be found in Peiper on p. 99. Such an eclogue is not present at this locus.

<sup>213</sup>On this point, see above, p. 95. Tobin placed vb<sup>2</sup> in the "first edition" branch of the Z family because of distinguishing variants he pinpointed in his study of the eclogues. Because of the fact that vb<sup>2</sup> antedates the editio princeps (Girardinus, 1472), Tobin felt that "...it ought to be grouped with those manuscripts which stem from a source common to the first edition." Such contradictory results of the examination of the same witness only underscore the complexity of the Ausonian textual tradition, the vagaries of which are oftentimes confusing. Under such conflicting evidence, we must await a total reevaluation of the textual tradition for all the opuscula before making dogmatic pronouncements.

<sup>214</sup>Falconer Madan, A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Vol. V: Nos. 24331-31000 (Oxford, 1905), p. 451. Photostatic copies of relevant folios, not collated previously, were sent from The Bodleian.



contents but all originating in the Netherlands were combined to form this codex of paper. The 194 leaves each measure 309.4 x 225 mm. and contain 40-42 lines of text arranged in a single column. In the first section of the full codex we find Gai Suetonij Tranquilli de Vita xij Cesarum bracketed by verses of the Monosticha.<sup>215</sup> A large number of readings in this codex agree with those in Londinenses Mus. Brit. Add. 12009 and Add. 12010 within the 1<sup>3</sup> group. Some of these variants are: 18 trideide, 31 duius, 32 capis exul non, 37 se.

Parisinus Latinus 5805<sup>216</sup>

[p<sup>3</sup>]

The 124 leaves of this fifteenth-century<sup>217</sup> codex are made of vellum. Each shows 32-33 lines of text in a single column and measures 354 x 212 mm. The contents include the Suetonian Vitae and the Monosticha.<sup>218</sup> Although there are no titles in the Ausonian section and the text is abbreviated, the presence of line 26 as Interitus dignos uita properante

<sup>215</sup>On f. 1r are verses 1-5 under the title, Versus Sidonij; on ff. 93v-94r verses 1-41 with the title, Versus Sydonij de duodecim Cesaribus. See Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114 and Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

<sup>216</sup>Axt, op. cit., p. 14. The Bibliothèque Nationale supplied a microfilmed copy of the complete manuscript for our study. The codex is new to the text of Ausonius.

<sup>217</sup>An inscription of f. 124r identifies the date of composition as March 15, 1453 and the scribe as a certain George ex Clar//mond Scot/um.

<sup>218</sup>Verses 1-27: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-113 and Peiper, pp. 183-185.

probrosa indicates the connections between this codex and other members of this group.

Parisinus Latinus 5806<sup>219</sup>

[p<sup>4</sup>]

A mid-fifteenth century scribe composed the 183 leaves of this codex of paper in a strong, clear hand. The average size of each leaf is 358 x 229 mm. and the usual number of lines is thirty-two in a single column. The Suetonian lives are followed by the Monosticha.<sup>220</sup> Unique readings in the Ausonian section include: 21 sunt hiems and 37 dura. . . peremit.

Matritensis Vit. 16-2<sup>221</sup>

[ma]

Verses 1-5 of the Monosticha<sup>222</sup> introduce the contents

<sup>219</sup>Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Ihm, op. cit., p. XVII, n. 4 ("Viterbiensis"). Earlier Ausonian scholars did not collate this manuscript. Our study of it was aided by a copy in microfilm of the complete codex sent by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

<sup>220</sup>f. 183r-v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

<sup>221</sup>Jesús Domínguez Bondona, Manuscritos con pinturas, I (Madrid, 1933), p. 359; Élisabeth Pellegrin, "Bibliothèques d'Humanistes Lombards de la cour des Visconti Sforza," Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance, XVII, no. 2 (1955), p. 225. This codex was overlooked by earlier editors of Ausonius; a Xerox copy of the required folio was provided by the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid.

<sup>222</sup>These lines are introduced by the title, Versus Sydonei (sic); there are no indications of correction. See Schenkl, XXI, p. 112; Peiper, XIV, p. 183.

of this fifteenth-century historical codex.<sup>223</sup> Thirty lines of text in a single column are to be found on each of the parchment leaves which measure 245 x 180 mm. Suetonius' De uita Caesarum and a life of Suetonius by Domitius Calderinus complete the book. Despite the very few lines of the Ausonian material extant here, a reading like 3 signat ties this codex to the other members of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch.

Cantabrigiensis Fitz. McClean 162<sup>224</sup> [c]

A quite brief excerpt from Ausonius' Monosticha<sup>225</sup> accompanies the Lives of Suetonius in the 189 folios of this fifteenth century (1443) codex of vellum written in a very good Italian hand. Each leaf contains twenty-nine lines of text in a single column in an area measuring 213 x 146 mm. The reading, signat (3), confirms the place of this snippet from the Caesares in the manuscript tradition of the 1<sup>3</sup> group.

<sup>223</sup> Bondona dates the manuscript from the year 1454, but a note on f. 172 reads: die XIII Augusti 1434.

<sup>224</sup> M. R. James, A Descriptive Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge, 1912), pp. 312-313; Pellegrin, "Bibliothèques d'Humanistes Lombards. . .," p. 233. Plate XCVI in James contains a picture of f. 1r with the text now newly collated in Ausonius.

<sup>225</sup> Verses 1-5 on f. 1r under the title, Versus Sidonii in librum Gai Suetoni de Vita duodecim Caesarum; see Schnekl, XXI, p. 112 and Peiper, XIV, p. 183.

Mediolanensis Bibl. Trivulziana Cod. N. 696<sup>226</sup>

[med]

Once again we find the first five lines of Ausonius' Monosticha<sup>227</sup> used as an introduction to the Lives of Suetonius. The codex dates from the fifteenth century.<sup>228</sup> Each of the 160 parchment leaves measures 260 x 182 mm. and contains thirty lines of text in a single column. For the excerpt from Ausonius we note that the title ties it to other members of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch.

Parisinus Latinus 5811<sup>229</sup>

[p<sup>5</sup>]

Of Italian origin, this paper codex was composed by Guido Bonattus for Galéas-Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan (1466-1476).<sup>230</sup> There are 178 folios with each measuring 310 x 133 mm. and displaying thirty lines of text per leaf. After the

<sup>226</sup>G. Porro, Trivulziana. Catalogo dei Cod. Manoscritti (Turin, 1884), p. 427; Pellegrin, "Bibliothèques d'Humanistes Lombards...", pp. 224-225; C. Santoro, I Codici Medioevali della Biblioteca Trivulziana: Catalogo (Milan, 1965), pp. 159-160. A photostatic copy of f. 1r was sent by Dott. Giulia Bologna of the Comune di Milano.

<sup>227</sup>f. 1r, under the lengthy title: Versus Sydonej in librum Gaii Suetonii Tranquilli de vita duodecim Caesarum ut inferius sequitur Rubrica, et primo de Jullio Cesare imperatore. See Schenkl, XXI, p. 112 and Peiper, XIV, p. 183.

<sup>228</sup>On f. 159v the date is given along with the name of the scribe: Qui librum scripsit de Crivelis prolem habuit. 1444 martii. Suinotna [= Antonius].

<sup>229</sup>Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Pellegrin, La Bibliothèque des Visconti..., p. 394. Earlier editors did not collate this manuscript; the Bibliothèque Nationale provided a complete microfilmed copy for our study.

<sup>230</sup>At the end of an inscription on f. 176 we read the name of the scribe: ". . .per me Guidonem Bonattum"; below this a corrector added: Biduo totum lectitavi ac notavi A. Tri [?].

De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius and before a short poem attributed to Bernard Marmitta of Parma, appear the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus.<sup>231</sup> Aside from the usual distinguishing variants of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch are a number of original and unusual readings, such as: 4 per seriem plenam, 21 sumit, 22 ebdomade geminos Nero Claudius addit, and 29 cum denis potitur dum sequus frater habenis.

Editio altera Suetonii<sup>232</sup>

[And]

Without title page, pagination, register, or catch-words, this printed edition extends to 107 leaves and shows thirty-eight lines of text to a full page. This witness demonstrates the propinquity existing at an early time in the printed tradition between the De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius and

<sup>231</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-86.

<sup>232</sup>Suetonii tranquili vitae xii Caesarum, ex recognitione Jo. Andreae, cum Ausonii Carmine de xii Caesaribus. Romae, apud C. Sweynheym et A. Pannartz, 1470. See British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books, Photolithographic edition to 1955 (London, 1965), vol. 232, col. 347; Catalogue Général des Livres Imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris, 1897- ), CLXXX (1952), cols. 336-337; W. A. Copinger, Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum, I (Berlin, 1926), n. 15116; and, Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303. Technically, this edition is an editio altera since the dedicatory epistle dates it in the seventh year of the pontificate of Paul II: ". . . Tibi Pater Beatissime omnes uitam optant et felicitatem diutissimam Dominici Natalis. M.CCCC.LXX. Pontificatus uero tu. Anno. VII. The dedication of another edition of 1470 (Suetonii Tranquilli Vitae XII Caesarum, ex recognitione Jo. Ant. Campani, Romae, 1470. (Hain-Copinger, 15115) indicates its publication in the sixth year of the same reign: ". . . Rome in pinea regione uia pape Anno a Christi natali. M.CCCC.LXX. Sextili mense Pauli autem Veneti. ii. Pont. Max. anno sexto. The Bibliothèque Nationale provided a microfilmed copy of this printed edition.

the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus of Ausonius. After the Suetonian lives the Monosticha are printed with titles that would seek to bind these verses with the earlier text:

Suetonii operis commendatio, Cesarum ordo, Cesarum tempora, Cesarum obitus.<sup>233</sup>

The text of Ausonius contained in this printed edition belongs to the tradition of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch of the family of the Excerpta. To have this borne out we need only remark upon the presence of verses 26, 28, 30, and 33 with the line readings of the 1<sup>3</sup> group.

Editio Princeps Historiae Augustae<sup>234</sup>

[Ha]

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<sup>233</sup>Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. These titles are fairly close to those contained in the Editio Princeps Historiae Augustae and bear no similarity to the titles present in the Ausonian editio princeps of Girardinus in 1472.

<sup>234</sup>Historia Augusta. Mediolani impressum per Magistrum Philippum de Lavagnia (sic) 1475. die 20 Iulii. See British Museum, Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum (London, 1964), VI, p. 702 and Hain-Copinger 14561. This witness is identified as MS. B[anco] R[aro] 91 in the collection of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence, whence Xerox copies of pertinent folios were forwarded by Dott. Emanuele Casamassima for our study. Collation of the Ausonian material in this edition had not been done earlier. Bandinius (op. cit., II, cols. 709-712), when he referred to this witness when it was still housed in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, spoke of it as Laurentianus Plut. 64.1. See also, A. Perosa, Mostra del Poliziano nella Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana: manoscritti, libri rari, autografi e documenti. . .Catalogo (Florence, 1955), pp. 20-21 and Giorgio Brugnoli, Studi suetoniani ("Collezione di studi e testi, 6") (Lecce, 1968), pp. 187-188.

The Ausonian Monosticha<sup>235</sup> are present in yet another textual tradition: that of the Historia Augusta. These verses precede the other historical material in this printed book of 310 leaves, each with forty lines of text in a single column. Of especial interest here are the notes of the renowned textual critic, Angelo Poliziano, such as: Recognovi cum vetustis duobus exemplaribus Florentiae MCCCCLXXX.XV. Kal. Quintiles in Divi Paulli ego Angelus Politianus; iterum cum tertio, et ipso vetustissimo.<sup>236</sup>

In the Ausonian text there are readings which corroborate a position that the textual tradition of the Monosticha displayed in this witness is more closely related to that of the editio altera of Suetonius (Andrea, 1470 [And]) than to that of the editio princeps of Ausonius (Girardinus, 1472 [E]). This evidence is based upon a distinct difference in titles; e. g., after verse 5 Ha reads Cesarum ordo while E has Monosticha de Ordine Imperatorum, and after verse 17, Ha (in agreement with And) reads Caesarum tempora, while E has the longer Monosticha de Aetate Imperatorum in Imperio. We also note the presence of the distinguishing verses marking off the 1<sup>3</sup> branch and its excerpts.

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<sup>235</sup> ff. 2v-3r: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

<sup>236</sup> There are other references to the efforts of Poliziano at ff. 252v and 30lv.

Laurentianus Plut. 64.6<sup>237</sup>

[1<sup>7</sup>]

A fifteenth-century cursive hand composed this paper codex. Each of the 180 leaves has thirty-two lines of text in a single column and measures 277 x 194 mm. After the Suetonian De Vita Caesarum are the Monosticha and primary couplet of the Tetrasticha.<sup>238</sup> Aside from the unique reading at Tetrasticha 2 serios, the major distinguishing variants are those of the 1<sup>3</sup> branch.

Vaticanus Latinus 1909<sup>239</sup>

[v<sup>3</sup>]

A mere five verses of the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus<sup>240</sup> introduce the Suetonian Lives that form the major contents of this manuscript composed of both paper and parchment. A fifteenth century humanist cursive hand composed the 110 folios and the forty lines in single columns that fill each; the measurements for every folio are 291 x 216 mm. The major title, Versus ausonij in libros suetonij, joins this late

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<sup>237</sup> Bandinius, op. cit., II, cols. 713-714. Earlier editors did not collate this codex. A copy of the manuscript was sent by Dott. Berta Maracchi of the Biblioteca Medicea Laureniana of Florence for our study; it is new to the tradition.

<sup>238</sup> Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-87. The title, Sidonii versus, connects 1 to this group. The same title is found in Parisinus Latinus 6116 and in Laurentianus Plut. 64.8.

<sup>239</sup> Nogara, op. cit., pp. 349-350. The Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana sent a copy of this manuscript.

<sup>240</sup> See Schenkl, XXI, p. 112 and Peiper, XIV, p. 183.



witness to the l<sup>3</sup> branch through affinity with those found in Parisinus Bibl. de L'Arsenal MS 631 (78.H.L.), Parisinus Latinus 5806, and Editio Princeps Historiae Augustae.

Vindobonensis 265<sup>241</sup>

[vin<sup>2</sup>]

This codex is composed of paper and dates from either the fifteenth or sixteenth century. A cursive hand was used in the twenty-four or twenty-five lines of text in one column on each of the 224 folios in quarto. The Monosticha<sup>242</sup> of Ausonius conclude the historical contents. In this work there are a number of unique readings: 1 Caesarios, 21 grasantia, 29 biennis, 36 seuuso, and 39 prodita.

Vaticanus Latinus 1911<sup>243</sup>

[v<sup>4</sup>]

The Monosticha<sup>244</sup> follow C. Suetonii Tranquilli de vita Caesarum in this fifteenth century paper codex with extends to 181 leaves. Each folio measures 230 x 166 mm. with twenty-seven lines in a single column. Our collation revealed that the scribe was quite careless, allowing such errors as 2 ro<sup>a</sup>, 8 laudius, and 41 serta.

<sup>241</sup>Endlicher, op. cit., p. 152; Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303. Our gratitude extends to Dott. Annamaria Paissan Schlechter of the Biblioteca Comunale di Trento who provided photostatic copies of necessary folios.

<sup>242</sup>ff. 223v-224v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. Verse 17 is missing.

<sup>243</sup>Nogara, op. cit., pp. 350-351; Schenkl, p. XXV. The Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana sent a copy of the codex.

<sup>244</sup>f. 161r-v: Schenkl, pp. 112-114; Peiper, pp. 183-6.

Z FamilyM Branch

- M<sup>b</sup> Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 135r-v)  
l<sup>b</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 178r-179r)  
k Londonensis Musei Brit. Regius MS. 31  
pat Patavinus Bibl. Eccl. Cath. C 64  
p<sup>6</sup> Parisinus Latinus 18275

T Branch

- T Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107  
u Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus 649  
vb Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472)  
m Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315  
val Valentianus 834 (141)  
v Vaticanus Latinus 1611  
l<sup>6</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 33.19  
v<sup>2</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 3152

First Edition Branch

- E Editio Princeps 1472  
r Ravennas 120 (134 H 2)  
h<sup>a</sup> Harleianus 2578 (ff. 210v-212r)  
la Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656)  
lis Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27  
per Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922)  
e Escorialensis S.III.25

M Branch

Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29<sup>245</sup>

[M<sup>b</sup>]

This witness is of especial interest in a discussion of the place of the Caesares in the Z family since that work appears twice in the same manuscript; however, each time there are distinguishing variants representative of two different manuscript traditions.<sup>246</sup> On ff. 117r-118v, nestled between an incomplete citation of the works of Ennodius and a series of blank leaves, are the Monosticha and verses 1-80 of the Tetrasticha complete with distinguishing variants linking them to the tradition of the family of the Excerpta.<sup>247</sup> Following the hiatus are a large number of other works of Ausonius introduced on f. 122r in this manner: Quod compertum est ex libro magni Ausonii poete sequitur, and concluded on f. 142v with this colophon: De hoc opere corrupto ut plurimum nil ulterius repperi et ideo explicit.<sup>248</sup>

<sup>245</sup>For a description of this codex, see above pp. 87-9.

<sup>246</sup>See a discussion of this relationship and a chart of major differences below, pp. 239-243.

<sup>247</sup>Since a number of sheets were lost from this codex after it was employed as the archetype for Laurentianus Plut. 51.13, it presently lacks the complete text contained in its apograph. Among the works no longer found in Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 are the Mosella and the Epistula Symmachi.

<sup>248</sup>The selections from Ausonius which are found here are arranged according to the standard order of the members of the Z family; on this point, see Tobin, pp. 47-53. General observations on the Ausoniana in this codex show that Technopaegnon 11 ends abruptly at v. 6 on f. 141r and that the rest of the work as it is recorded in other witnesses of the Z family is omitted. Only Bissula 1, 2, 4-5, 6 are found.

Among the opuscula in the tradition of the Z family are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>249</sup> These verses on f. 135r-v contain variants indicative of both the Z family in general and the M<sup>b</sup> branch of it in particular. Some of these readings are: (Monosticha) 18 peribent, 19 exprorogat, 39 leni, and 40 [om.: orbis] a morte.

<sup>249</sup> It is important to note the following order locating the Caesares within the Z manuscript tradition; the only exception is Parisinus Latinus 18275; elsewhere we find:

	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
<u>De aerumnis Herculis</u>		153-154		106-107
<u>Caesares</u>	XXI.1	112-114	XIV.1-4	183-186
(vv. 53-76)	XXI.2	116-117	13-18	190-192
<u>Epigramma</u>	107	224	106	350-351

With the single exception of Parisinus Latinus 18275 containing the Monosticha only, all the witnesses described in the textual tradition of the Caesares in the Z family contain both the entire Monosticha and just vv. 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. This shortened form of the Tetrasticha, a poetic treatment of the Caesars from Nerva to Commodus, continues the list of emperors after Domitian at the end of the Monosticha without repeating reference to the first twelve emperors. Such repetition is seen in vv. 1-52 of the Tetrasticha in the traditions of the V family and of the family of the Excerpta. Concerning the fact that vv. 1-52 of the Tetrasticha are a doublet in sense to the forty-one lines of the Monosticha, see Otto Seeck's critical review of Peiper's edition of the Ausonian corpus in Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, XIII (1887), p. 517. Gunther Jachmann discusses the relationship between the V family and the Z family in his important article, "Das Problem der Urvariante in der Antike und die Grundlagen der Ausoniuskritik," in Concordia Decennalis Deutsche-Italienforschungen: Festschrift der Universität Köln zum 10-jährigen Bestehen des deutsch-italienischen Kulturinstituts Petrarcahaus (1941), pp. 78-79, 93-94. Upon examining the readings in verse 63 of the Tetrasticha, he concludes that V is primary and Z is either an epitome of or an excerpt from V. See further discussion on this point, below pp. 247-248.

Laurentianus Plut. 51.13<sup>250</sup>

[1<sup>b</sup>]

Within the contents of this important manuscript the Caesares are given in two versions emanating from separate manuscript traditions: the family of the Excerpta and the M<sup>b</sup> branch of the Z family. The Caesares which demonstrate representative readings of the family of the Excerpta are to be found in the accustomed order, a triad of opuscula generic to the group: the Mosella, Symmachi epistula, and Caesares.<sup>251</sup> On ff. 160v-210v appear Ausonian selections in an order common to the Z family;<sup>252</sup> among these compositions are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>253</sup> Comparison of readings here in 1<sup>b</sup> with those of its archetype M<sup>b</sup> shows these major distinguishing variants:<sup>254</sup> [title before line] 1 Ausonius hesperio filio, 5 rem, [the title before verse] 18 De etate imperii monosticha, 25 nesciet, 28 angit.

<sup>250</sup>For a description of this manuscript, see above pp. 81-83.

<sup>251</sup>These three works occupy ff. 151r-160r and are isolated by blank leaves on either side; see above p. 90.

<sup>252</sup>See Tobin's complete description, pp. 55-62.

<sup>253</sup>ff. 178r-179v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192. Verses 28 and 30 of the Monosticha are recorded here, whereas they had been omitted in the Caesares found on ff. 158v-159r. Gradilone (op. cit., p. 176) neglected to indicate the presence of the Monosticha here.

<sup>254</sup>See the discussion of this relationship and the connection to Harleianus 2578, below pp. 239-243.

Londinensis Musei Britannici Regius MS 31<sup>255</sup>

[k]

The fifty-two vellum folios of this fifteenth century codex contain only works from the Ausonian corpus.<sup>256</sup> Each leaf measures 190 x 92 millimeters and displays thirty-five lines of text in a single column written in a humanistic hand. An opening inscription reads: Ausonii poetae disertissimi liber foeliciter incipit, while the colophon dates the codex through this notation: ΔΟΕΑ . Hyadre (Zara) die XXII Martij 1475 compleui. The scribe's only obvious error was the deletion of the Greek portion of Epist. 12, vv. 30-45, Epist. 13, and Epist. 14, verses 26-34.

On ff. 22r-23v are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>257</sup> The significant variants in these verses support Peiper's contention that this manuscript is closer to the M<sup>b</sup> branch of the Z family than to the branch with Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 [T] as its primary representative.<sup>258</sup> Aside from agreement with T at (Monosticha)

<sup>255</sup> Warner and Gilson, op. cit., III (London, 1921), p. 11; see also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 200-201; Schenkl, pp. XXIII-XXIV; Peiper, p. LXXIIII; Tobin, pp. 63-70. The British Museum provided a copy of the manuscript.

<sup>256</sup> Given the anthological and miscellaneous nature of the majority of the witnesses in the Ausonian textual tradition, manuscripts containing works of Ausonius only are rather rare. Our study indicates that this distinction also applies to: Valentianus 834, Laurentianus Plut. 33.19, Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27, and Escorialensis S.III.25.

<sup>257</sup> Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-4, 116-7; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>258</sup> See Peiper, p. LXXIIII, for this point.

16 securus, significant readings, including the titles, join k to M<sup>b</sup>. At the title before verse 6 of the Monosticha k and M<sup>b</sup> have Monosticha de ordine imperatorum, while T has only Monosticha; the title before verse 18 reads De etate imperii monostica in k and in M<sup>b</sup>, whereas T has Monostica de aetate imperatorum in imperio; at the title before verse 30, k and M<sup>b</sup> feature De obitu singulorum monostica while T has Monostica de obitu singulorum. In addition to these connective variants, there are more than one dozen unique readings found in k, such as (Monosticha) 7 are, 30 senato, and (Tetrasticha) 76 adulterius.

Patavinus Bibliotheca Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64<sup>259</sup> [pat]

The sixty-four unnumbered folios of this paper codex date from the fifteenth century. Each leaf shows thirty lines of text written in a single column. Schenkl and Peiper felt that the composition of this codex resulted from joining two previously distinct manuscripts copied by the same hand.<sup>260</sup> Of the two separate witnesses, the first consisted of ff. 1-12v which contained the elegies of Maximianus of Etruria and

<sup>259</sup> According to Paul O. Kristeller, Latin Manuscript Books before 1600, Third edition (New York, 1960), p. 171, this manuscript is described in Ferdinandus Com. Maldura, Index codicum manusccriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Reverendissimi Capituli Cathedralis Ecclesiae Patavinae asservantur (1830). Because of the unavailability of this catalogue, our discussion of the codex rests upon the descriptions by Schenkl, p. XXIII, Peiper, p. LXXI, Tobin, pp. 71-80, and upon a personal survey of a microfilmed copy sent by the Bibl. Capitolare, Padua.

<sup>260</sup> Schenkl, loc. cit.; Peiper, loc. cit.

the second extended from ff. 13r-64r and contained opuscula of Ausonius in the order common to the Z family.<sup>261</sup> Neither an inscription nor a subscription are provided but the original script is seen in all the Greek phrases and passages.

Among selections from Ausonius are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>262</sup> Herein are distinguishing variants connecting pat to the M<sup>b</sup> branch of the Z family. Some of these readings are: in the title before verse 53 of the Tetrasticha, pat has nerua while T has Neruam; 69 quesita (T has tutela); 70 serus (T: foel<sup>i</sup>x).

Parisinus Latinus 18275<sup>263</sup>

[p<sup>6</sup>]

This manuscript of parchment dates from the thirteenth century and extends to fifty-six leaves. Each folio contains from 41 to 44 lines of text. The works found here are both miscellaneous and anthological since they include only selected

<sup>261</sup> See a discussion of the place of the Caesares in the Z family, above, p. 125, note 249; a complete description of Patavinus Bibliotheca Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64 is found in Tobin, pp. 72-80.

<sup>262</sup> ff. 34v-36r: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>263</sup> Léopold Delisle, "Inventaire des manuscrits latins de Notre Dame et de divers petits fonds conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale sous les nos. 16719-18613 du fonds latin," Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartres, XXI (1870), p. 549; Schenkl, pp. XXVI-XXVII; Peiper, p. LXXVII; Prete, "Problems of the Text of Ausonius," op. cit., pp. 249-250; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 77-78; Gradilone, pp. 136-138; Tobin, pp. 210-212. Our study was based upon a microfilmed copy provided by the Bibliothèque Nationale.



fragments of various authors' works, including those of the poet of Gaul. The codex embraces works of Fulgentius (ff. 1r-22v), correspondence between Paul and Seneca (ff. 22v-23r), excerpts from the Xenia of Martial (ff. 23r-26v), the De philosophia mundi of Honorius (ff. 26v-54r), and selections from sundry juridical tracts (ff. 54r-55r).

The title, In Ausonio, introduces selections from the Ausonian corpus in the general arrangement of the Z family (ff. 55r-56r);<sup>264</sup> the Monosticha are located within this group.<sup>265</sup> There is no subscription following the Ausoniana and the manuscript concludes with additional selections from Martial mingled with medieval verses. The tradition of the Z family usually demonstrates the presence of both the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha;<sup>266</sup> however, since this codex is anthological, it contains only the Monosticha. There are significant readings which join these verses to the tradition of the M<sup>b</sup> branch of the Z family. These are the titles before verses 1, 18 and 30 and the reading leni at v. 39.

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<sup>264</sup> See the full description of Tobin, pp. 211-212.

<sup>265</sup> ff. 55v-56r: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

<sup>266</sup> For a discussion of the place of the Caesares in the family of manuscripts called the Z family, see above, p. 125, note 249. This witness is unique among those of the Z in that it has the tradition of the Monosticha only.

T BranchLeidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus)<sup>267</sup>

[T]

This manuscript is one of the more important witnesses in the Z family. Among the Ausonian compositions it contains are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>268</sup>

Although T shares a large number of separative readings with witnesses from both the M<sup>b</sup> and the editio princeps branches of the Z family, distinguishing variants which set T and its fellows apart from other witnesses within the Z tradition

include: (Monosticha) 5 binam. Unique readings abound:

(Monosticha) 8 huc, 13 oto, 22 trabit, 24 lasciua, 25 regnates, 27 vespaxianus, 36 sceuuu; (Tetrasticha) 58 omnia, 68 [(om.) patriam].

Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus 649<sup>269</sup>

[u]

This manuscript of parchment was composed in a Carolingian hand in the fifteenth century. It consists of 177 folios<sup>270</sup> with each leaf measuring 270 x 172 mm. and

<sup>267</sup> See above, pp. 43-46, and the appendix, p. 383.

<sup>268</sup> ff. 23v-25r: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192. See the full description of Tobin, pp. 82-87.

<sup>269</sup> C. Stornajolo, Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae Codices manuscripti recensiti iussu Pii X Pontificis Maximi Praeside Card. Alfonso Capeceletro, Codices Urbinates Latini, Tomus II, Codices 501-1000 (Rome, 1912), pp. 164-166. See also Schenkl, p. XXV; Peiper, p. LXXVI; Gradilone, pp. 183-186; Tobin, pp. 88-96. A copy of the manuscript in microfilm was provided by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.

<sup>270</sup> ff. 120-129 are numbered twice and ff. 1r, 1v, and 177r are blank.

containing thirty lines of text in a single column. The contents include the Silvae of Statius (ff. 2r-70v), selections from the Ausonian corpus (ff. 71r-123r) and various poems of Gaius Sidonius Apollinaris (ff. 123v-176v).

The Ausonian selections are introduced by this title: AVSONII POETAE LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIIT, but there is no subscription. The original scribe failed to complete the Greek passages in this section but allotted space for future insertion in most cases. Among the Ausonian materials are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>271</sup> Aside from the general separative readings of the Z family, there are distinguishing variants in these verses which support the conclusion of Schenkl and Peiper that Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus 649 [u] is closely related to Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) [vb] and Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315 [m].<sup>272</sup> Such evidence adds three more witnesses to this group of closely related manuscripts: Valentianus 834 (141) [val], Laurentianus Plut. 33.19 [l<sup>6</sup>], and Vaticanus Latinus 3152 [v<sup>2</sup>]. These readings are: (Monosticha) 21 cessantia, 41 tamen, and (Tetrasticha) 69 quesita; a related reading is 65 ad hunc (vb and v<sup>2</sup> have ad huc and l<sup>6</sup> has abhinc).

<sup>271</sup>ff. 92r-93v: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>272</sup>Schenkl, p. XXV; Peiper, p. LXXVI.

Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472)<sup>273</sup>

[vb]

In a humanistic hand the scribe J. Marco Cinico<sup>274</sup> filled the sixty-three numbered folios<sup>275</sup> of this parchment manuscript almost entirely with Ausonian compositions arranged in the order of the Z family.<sup>276</sup> Each elegant leaf measures 321 x 210 mm. and contains twenty-six lines of text.

The title, Ausonij Peonij poetae disertissimi epigrammaton liber primus, introduces the Ausonian works which conclude with Finis on f. 63r. The Monosticha and only verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha, found on ff. 26v-28r, have readings which connect vb with u, m, val, l<sup>6</sup>, and v<sup>2</sup>.<sup>277</sup> Unique readings abound, demonstrating the virtuosity of Cinico, who also failed to complete the Greek phrases throughout the codex; the spaces he provided have gone unfilled.

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<sup>273</sup>A complete description of this codex has not been published; brief references to it are found in Schenkl, p. XXV, and in Peiper, p. LXXVI. The manuscript is also described in part in Tammaro de Marinis, "Di alcuni codici calligrafici Napoletani del secolo XV," Italia Medioevale Umanistica, V (1962), pp. 179-182; in this article De Marinis numbers sixty-seven folios, but in our reproduction from the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana there are but sixty-three numbered folios.

<sup>274</sup>On this point, see Tammaro De Marinis, La Biblioteca Napoletana dei re d'Aragona, I (Milan, 1952), pp. 42-51.

<sup>275</sup>f. 25v is blank; there is found an unnumbered leaf at the end of the codex which is blank on its recto but with ten brief verses and a couplet by a later hand on the verso.

<sup>276</sup>For a full description, see Tobin, pp. 98-105; here the minor contents are twenty-four verses of Claudianus' De vita iusta et urbana followed by Finis on f. 63v.

<sup>277</sup>See the list of readings, above, p. 132; consult also Schenkl, loc. cit., Peiper, loc. cit.

Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315<sup>278</sup>

[m]

The 273 pages,<sup>279</sup> bound in gatherings of eight and numbered by a later hand, of this fifteenth-century codex are made of parchment. Each page measures 255 x 170 mm. and contains twenty-seven lines of text in a single column.

The selections from Ausonius found in the manuscript are arranged in the order of the Z family;<sup>280</sup> they are followed by works of Sidonius Apollinaris. There is confusion of attribution in both the brief table of contents provided at the beginning of the manuscript and in the text itself.<sup>281</sup>

Within the Ausoniana are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>282</sup> Significant readings found there link m with vb, u, val, l<sup>6</sup>, and v<sup>2</sup>.<sup>283</sup>

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<sup>278</sup>G. Mazzatinti, Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia, XIII (Forli, 1905-1906), p. 62. See also Luetjohann, op. cit., p. XX; Schenkl, p. XXV; Peiper, p. LXXVI; Gradilone, pp. 167-171; and, Tobin, pp. 106-114. Our examination of this witness was based on a microfilmed copy obtained from the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence. Useful data was sent by Dott. Emanuele Casamassima of that august institution as well.

<sup>279</sup>Pages 125-127, 270-273 are blank; Schenkl listed 135 folios instead of the consecutive pagination.

<sup>280</sup>For a descriptive example of this arrangement as it applies to the Caesares, see above, p. 125, note 249; for a full description, see Tobin, pp. 107-114.

<sup>281</sup>Tobin provides a particular view on the transposition, pp. 106-107. For a view of the general confusion in the textual tradition between Ausonius and Sidonius with regard to authorship, see above, p. 94, note 155.

<sup>282</sup>Pages 48-51: Schenkl, pp. 112-4, 116-7; Peiper, pp. 183-6, 190-2.

<sup>283</sup>See the list of readings above, p. 132.

Valentianus 834 (141)<sup>284</sup>

[val]

Only works of Ausonius are contained in this fifteenth century manuscript of parchment written in humanistic script. There are sixty-six numbered folios<sup>285</sup> each measuring 329 x 208 mm. and displaying twenty-four lines of text in an area extending to 209 x 100 mm. The scribe copied no Greek into this codex. On f. 1r this title introduces the text: AVSONII POMPONII LIBER PRIMVS FOELR INCIPIT; the text concludes with finis on f. 66v.

The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha<sup>286</sup> are found in the usual order of witnesses of the Z family.<sup>287</sup> A similarity of variant readings in these verses demonstrates a close relationship between this codex and u, vb, m, l<sup>6</sup>, and v<sup>2</sup>.<sup>288</sup>

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<sup>284</sup> Marcelino Guitierrez de Caño, Catálogo de los manuscritos existentes en la Biblioteca Universitaria de Valencia, I (Valencia, 1913), pp. 49-50. See also Schenkl, p. XXVI, Peiper, p. LXXVI, Bordonio, op. cit., II, p. 255, and Tobin, pp. 115-122. The Biblioteca Universitaria of Valencia sent a microfilmed copy of this manuscript for our use.

<sup>285</sup> There was no f. 28 in our copy of the codex.

<sup>286</sup> ff. 29r-30v: See Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>287</sup> See p. 125, n. 249 above, for a precise view of the order of the Caesares; see a detailed view of the entire manuscript in Tobin, pp. 116-122. Although neither Schenkl nor Peiper collated this manuscript, Peiper was correct in his assumption that it belonged to the Z family.

<sup>288</sup> For a listing of some of the significant variants of this group, see the discussion on p. 132 of this study.

Vaticanus Latinus 1611<sup>289</sup>

[v]

This fifteenth century manuscript is composed of paper. Each of the 220 folios contains twenty-three lines of text per leaf and measures 204 x 144 mm.<sup>290</sup> The codex appears to be a combination of three manuscripts originally separate: one of Propertius (ff. 1r-100v), another of Tibullus (ff. 101r-150v), and a third of Ausonius (ff. 151r-202r). Examination of the hands involved reveals that they are all different but that all three date from within the fifteenth century. Lacunae abound throughout the combined codex, especially for Greek words and phrases.

The title, AVSONII POETAE VIRI CONSVLARIS EPIGRAMMATVM ET AEPISTOLARVM FRAGMENTA, introduces the Ausoniana but there is no concluding colophon. Among the selections arranged in the order of the Z family are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>291</sup> Distinguishing variants link this codex specifically to v<sup>2</sup> and l<sup>6</sup>; these readings include:

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<sup>289</sup>Nogara, op. cit., III (Rome, 1912), pp. 108-109. Consult also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 202, Schenkl, pp. XXIV-XXV, Peiper, pp. LXXV-LXXIV, Gradilone, pp. 187-191, and Tobin, pp. 141-150. The Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana supplied a microfilmed copy of this codex for our study.

<sup>290</sup>Folios 94r-100v and f. 178r are blank.

<sup>291</sup>ff. 179v-181r: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192. See p. 125, n. 249 of this study for a precise discussion of the order of the Caesares; a detailed description of the contents of the entire manuscript is given in Tobin, pp. 143-150.

(Monosticha) 5 rem gestam, 17 fratrem, and 39 leni. There are also to be found the usual readings of the T branch of the Z family.

Laurentianus Plut. 33.19<sup>292</sup>

[1<sup>6</sup>]

Written in a humanistic hand in the fifteenth century, this manuscript of paper contains only works of Ausonius.<sup>293</sup> Its sixty-six folios<sup>294</sup> are bound in gatherings of eight; each leaf contains twenty-five to twenty-six lines of text. As was the habit of a number of scribes of the fifteenth century, Greek script was not attempted but lacunae were provided for later insertion of Greek characters; the lacunae have remained unfilled.<sup>295</sup>

The initial title is, Ausonius Gallus Poeta, but there is no colophon. The arrangement of works is that of

<sup>292</sup>Bandinius, op. cit., II (Florence, 1774), col. 102-103. Consult also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 202-203, Schenkl, p. XXV, Peiper, p. LXXVI, Gradilone, pp. 178-182, and Tobin, pp. 132-140. Our study of this codex was based on a microfilmed copy sent by the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana.

<sup>293</sup>See above, p. 127, n. 256, for other witnesses.

<sup>294</sup>Folios 24v and 61r-v are blank.

<sup>295</sup>Although the rubricator failed to turn to this manuscript, Ausonian scholars of a later era considered it worthy of their study. Mariangelus Accursius viewed this codex and later Nicolaus Heinsius collated the epigrams found here with the exemplar of the 1558 edition of Stephanus Charpinus. Both Schenkl and Peiper posited a feasible link between this manuscript and a codex composed by Giovanni Boccaccio which Politano (Miscellanea, c. 39) indicates as preserved in the Library of the Holy Spirit in Florence in his own lifetime. See Schenkl, p. XXV, n. 9; Peiper, pp. LXXVI-LXXVII; Remigio Sabbadini, Le scoperte dei codici Latini e Greci ne' secoli XIV e XV, I (Florence, 1905), p. 30.



the z family but with several omissions: Epigrammata 78, 83, 4 (vv. 7-8), 22 (vv. 5-6), 68 (vv. 7-8).<sup>296</sup> The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha<sup>297</sup> contain readings which link l<sup>6</sup> with u, vb, m, val, and v<sup>2</sup>.<sup>298</sup>

Vaticanus Latinus 3152<sup>299</sup>

[v<sup>2</sup>]

A fifteenth century scribe produced the eighty-one folios of this manuscript of paper. Each leaf measures 213 x 147 mm. and contains thirty-one lines of text in an area measuring 165 x 85 mm. The contents are as follows: ff.

1-[18v] Titi Calphurnij Siculi bucolicum carmen

19[r]-[22v] Celij Cipriani episcopi carthaginis versus

23[r]-[25v] Lactantii Firmiani: de ortu et obitu Foenicis carmen elegantissimum

26[r]-[30v] textu carent<sup>300</sup>

<sup>296</sup>See a complete description in Tobin, pp. 133-140.

<sup>297</sup>ff. 26r-27v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>298</sup>See the list of readings above, p. 132.

<sup>299</sup>A major source of descriptive information, Inventarium librorum latinorum Mss. Bib. Vat., IV, was not available; see Kristeller, op. cit., p. 211 on this point. Concerning the manuscript, see Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 201; Schenkl, p. XXIV; Peiper, p. LXXV; Gradilone, pp. 192-195; and Tobin, pp. 123-131. Our study was based on a microfilmed copy forwarded by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.

<sup>300</sup>This foliation is based on Schenkl. Peiper in his view of the codex in the Die Ueberlieferung, p. 201, constructs the following: ff. 1r-18v Siculus, 19r-21r Ciprianus, 21v-25r Lactantius, 25v-30v textu carent.

ff.  
31r-81r [Opuscula Ausonii]<sup>301</sup>

In the Ausonian selections we note that although most of the Greek phrases have been provided the spaces allowed by the original scribe remain blank at Epist. 12, vv. 14-45, Epist. 13, and Epist. 14, vv. 26-34. Both Schenkl and Peiper have pointed out that marginal glosses and corrections in the text were supplied by a second hand employing a codex with good readings, such as Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29. A study of the variant readings in the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha<sup>302</sup> reveals that v<sup>2</sup> has a definite affinity to vb, u, m, val, and l<sup>6</sup>.<sup>303</sup>

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<sup>301</sup>These works follow an arrangement common to the Z family; see a full description in Tobin, pp. 124-131. The introductory notation is: AVSONII PONONII LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIIT FELICITER, and the subscription reads: EXPLICIT LIBER AVSONII PROTRECTICI POM.

<sup>302</sup>ff. 52r-53r: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>303</sup>See a listing of similar significant readings above, p. 132.

First Edition BranchEditio Princeps<sup>304</sup>

[E]

The first edition of the opuscula of Ausonius is included in a collection of 106 leaves,<sup>305</sup> measuring 265 x 184 mm. and originating in Venice in 1472. Opening the book is an address to the reader and a table of contents (ff. lv-6v); the works of Ausonius follow on ff. 8r-53v.<sup>306</sup> Other works usually bound with this edition are: P. Ovidii Nasonis consolatio ad Liviam (ff. 55r-62v), Probae Centonae opusculum (ff. 64r-74v), T. Calpurnii Siculi bucolica (ff. 75r-90r), Publii Gregorii Tiferni epistolae (ff. 91r-106r).

<sup>304</sup> British Museum, Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century Now in the British Museum, V (London, 1963), p. 211; Louis Hain, Repertorium bibliographicum, I, 1 (Milan, 1948), p. 272; Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, III (Leipzig, 1928), 204-205; Robert Proctor, An Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum (London, 1960), p. 279, no. 4230; Frederick R. Goff, Incunabula in American Libraries (New York, 1964), p. 75, no. A 1401; Marie Pellechet, Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France, I (Paris, 1897), no. 1645. See Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 195ff; Schenkl, p. XXVI; Peiper, pp. LXXII-LXXIII; Gradilone, pp. 3-24; Creighton, pp. 115-123; Tobin, pp. 151-160. Our study of this edition was based upon a microfilmed copy provided from the Gonzalez Lodge Collection of the Columbia University Library.

<sup>305</sup> ff. 1r, 7r-v, 54r-v, 63r-v, 90v, and 106v are completely blank.

<sup>306</sup> Both Schenkl and Peiper described the Ausonian opuscula on ff. 6r-49v and suggested varying folio numbers for the other works listed in this volume. Apparently they have erred because there would not be sufficient folios for the works of Ausonius. For a very full description of the Ausonian contents of this edition see Creighton, pp. 115-123.

The Ausonian section is introduced on f. 8r with this title: Ausonii peonii poetae disertissimi epigrammat n liber primus. The colophon on f. 53v reads: EXPLICIVNT EA AVSONII FRAGMENTA QVAE INVIDA CVNCTA CORRODENS VETVSTAS AD MANVS NOSTRAS VENIRE PERMISIT. τέλος Bartolomeus Girardinus.<sup>307</sup> There follows a tetrastich on Ausonius. The Greek phrases and passages are included in this edition with but one exception: in Epistula 12 (Schenkl, pp. 170-172) some Greek words which were missing in T are also lacking here. All of the opuscula found in this edition give evidence to the Z tradition and are ordered as in that tradition;<sup>308</sup> on ff. 28r-29r are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>309</sup> Although Peiper observed that this first edition shares readings from both the M and T branches of the Z family,<sup>310</sup> distinguishing variants in the Caesares did show a minute blending of traditions at Tetrasticha 70 serus. However, readings such as Tetrasticha 59 pacis, and 51 Celius pointed to an independent group consisting of E, Ravennas 120 (134 H 2) [r], Harleianus 2578 [h<sup>a</sup>], Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656) [la], Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27 [lis], Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922) [per], and Escorialensis S.III.25 [e].

<sup>307</sup>For a discussion of Bartolomeus Girardinus and the editio princeps, see Tobin, p. 152, n. 284.

<sup>308</sup>See Gradilone, p. 6.

<sup>309</sup>Schenkl, pp. 112-4, 116-7; Peiper, pp. 183-6, 190-2.

<sup>310</sup>Peiper, p. LXXII.

Ravennas 120 (134 H 2)<sup>311</sup>

[r]

This codex is composed of paper and represents two manuscripts which have been joined together. The first is written in a humanistic script and dates from the fifteenth century. Each of its 170 folios<sup>312</sup> measures 210 x 140 mm. and shows from thirty to thirty-six lines of text. On f. 108r the title, Ausonij Peonij poete lepidissimi atque festiui epigrammaton dimidiatus liber, introduces the Ausonian text which extends to f. 155r where we find Bartholomei Giraldini in Ausonium tetrastycon with this subscription: Ausonij peonij poete clarissimi fragmenta expliciunt que ad etatem usque nostram fortuna peruenire permisit. Cetera desyderantur. In this section a later hand supplied the Greek phrases omitted by the original scribe. Basing his stand on the views of C. de Holzinger, Schenkl has correctly concluded that the Ausonian text here in r was a copy made from the editio princeps.<sup>313</sup> The poems of Publius Gregorius Tifernus conclude the first codex; after these works we read at f. 170r: Finis Romae II kl. Februarias.

<sup>311</sup>Mazzatinti, op. cit., IV (Forli, 1894), pp. 172-173. See also Schenkl, p. XXVI; Peiper, p. LXXIIII, Tobin, pp. 161-169. The study of this codex was made possible by the Biblioteca Comunale Classense of Ravenna which forwarded a microfilmed copy for our use.

<sup>312</sup>ff. 35r-3bv, 107v, 170v are blank. For specific problems with the pagination of this codex, see Tobin, p. 161.

<sup>313</sup>Schenkl, p. XXVI.

Among the Ausoniana are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>314</sup> Distinguishing variants link r with the group of witnesses connected to the editio princeps.<sup>315</sup>

The second manuscript, dating from the fourteenth century, consists of thirty-three folios in four gatherings of eight with the fourth made up of nine folios. The codex measures 203 x 130 mm. and preserves the Greek text of the Theogony of Hesiod complete with marginal glosses.

Harleianus 2578<sup>316</sup>

[h<sup>a</sup>]

The Ausonian opuscula common to the Z family are listed on ff. 183r-248v;<sup>317</sup> these selections are introduced in this manner: Ausonii paeonii poetae disertissimi epigrammatum liber primus dimidiatus. Prohemium, and concluded as follows: Haec sunt ea ausonii fragmenta quae sunt scripta in codicibus impressis. quibus apposui alia quedam (sic) eiusdem quae leguntur (sic) in vetusto codice ex bibliotheca divi marci florentiae. Among the works of Ausonius are the Monosticha

<sup>314</sup>ff. 128v-129v: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>315</sup>See the listing of readings, above, p. 141.

<sup>316</sup>For a full discussion of this manuscript, see above, pp. 91-92.

<sup>317</sup>Tobin provides a complete list of the opuscula on pp. 172-179 of his dissertation. For the place of the Caesares within the delineation of the Z family, see the discussion above, p. 125, n. 249.

and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha with readings linking the tradition to that of the editio princeps.<sup>318</sup> Both Schenkl and Peiper were correct in concluding that these Ausonian works were copied from the editio princeps and that the marginal glosses were based on comparison with the readings in Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29.<sup>319</sup>

Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656)<sup>320</sup> [1a]

On ff. 1r-52r of this codex are found works by Ausonius in an arrangement closely resembling that common to the Z family.<sup>321</sup> Among these are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>322</sup> A study of the significant readings in these verses indicates that 1a is definitely related to the other members of the first edition branch of the Z family.<sup>323</sup>

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<sup>318</sup> ff. 210v-212r: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192. Compare the list of variants on p. 141.

<sup>319</sup> See Schenkl, p. XXII, and Peiper, p. LXXIII.

<sup>320</sup> A full description of this manuscript is provided above, pp. 47-50.

<sup>321</sup> The Ausoniana are listed completely in Tobin, pp. 191-197.

<sup>322</sup> ff. 22v-24r: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>323</sup> See the list of determinant variants, above, p. 141.

Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27<sup>324</sup>

[lis]

In humanistic minuscules a fifteenth century hand copied the Ausonian works which fill the eighty-seven folios of this parchment manuscript.<sup>325</sup> Each leaf measures 220 x 150 mm. and provides space for twenty lines of text in a single column. Brief notations on the flyleaves, Ex Libris Josephi Varesij 1727 and Antonio Francisco du Silva [séc XV], provide a minimum amount of information about provenience and ownership.

A relationship to the first edition branch of the Z family is established both by the order of the Ausoniana<sup>326</sup> and by the introductory and concluding inscriptions. The text is introduced in these words: Ausonii peonii poete disertissimi epigrammaton lib.; the colophon reads: telos. Explicata sunt ea Ausonij fragmenta que invida cuncta corrodens vetustas

<sup>324</sup>A description of this codex is not available in any catalogue. Our study of it was based on an examination of a photographic reproduction obtained from the Biblioteca da Ajuda of Lisbon and on a very informative communication from M. A. Machado Santos, directrix of the library.

<sup>325</sup>Our photographic reproduction presented difficulties of pagination; f. 9v, containing Epigrammata 37, 39, 40, 42 (see Schenkl, pp. 206-207), and f. 10r, containing Epigrammata 43, 44, 46, 47, 48 (see Schenkl, pp. 207-209) are missing. In her letter, Dra. M. A. Machado Santos sought to explain this gap by stating that the pagination was not by the original but by a later hand, who may have made an error at this point. Such an explanation fails to account for the omitted epigrams.

<sup>326</sup>See the discussion of the normal arrangement of the Caesares in the Z family above, p. 125, n. 249.



ad manus nostras venire permisit. The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha are found among the opuscula.<sup>327</sup>

There exist significant readings which link the textual tradition of these verses to that of other members of the first edition branch of the Z family.<sup>328</sup>

Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922)<sup>329</sup> [per]

A fifteenth century humanistic hand composed the 143<sup>330</sup> folios of paper that contain both Ausoniana and works of an ecclesiastical nature. Each leaf measures 208 x 152 mm. and contains twenty-one lines of script in a single column. Provenience is indicated from an inscription at the base of f. 1r in the hand of Simon Franciscus, notary of the monastery of St. Peter in Perugia; from it we are informed that this codex was once preserved in this monastery under the number 124. The Biblioteca Comunale Augusta received the codex as a bequest from the estate of Franciscus Maturantius.

<sup>327</sup> ff. 135v-137r: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>328</sup> See the list of determinant variants above, p. 141.

<sup>329</sup> Mazzatinti, op. cit., V (Forli, 1895), 179-180. See also Schenkl, p. XXIII; Peiper, pp. LXXIII-LXXV; Tobin, pp. 199-207. Our study was based upon a microfilmed copy of this codex sent by the Biblioteca Comunale Augusta, Perugia.

<sup>330</sup> ff. 81v-88v, 98v, 126r-128v, and 143v are blank. Pagination by a second hand is noted at ff. 20, 30, 32, 40, 50, 60, 80. One folio after the fifth was lost; this contained the Ausonian Epigrammata 19 (vv. 4-12), 20-23, and 24 (vv. 1-10) (see Schenkl, pp. 219-221, 214).

The Ausonian opuscula, found on ff. 1r-81r in the arrangement common to the Z family,<sup>331</sup> are introduced as follows: Ausonii burdigalae vassatis medici ac poetae praecceptoris Gratiani Imperatoris Epigrammata et epistolae nonnullae incipiunt. After completing the Greek phrases in the text and providing variant readings in the margin, the original scribe added this conclusion: τέλος οὖν τῷ θεῷ ὑπὸ νεανίσκου τιλῶς (νεανίσκου τιλῶς was written in an erasure by a second hand where the scribe's name had possibly been) κερουσίνου γραφέντος ἐν τῇ οὐκηνίᾳ : --FINIUNT EA AUSONII FRAGMENTA QUAE INVIDIA CUNCTA CORRODENS VETUSTAS AD MANUS NOSTRAS VENIRE PERMISIT. Among the Ausonian works are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>332</sup> Significant variants to be found herein generally support placing this codex in the group of manuscripts related to the first edition.<sup>333</sup>

<sup>331</sup> See the description of the complete contents of this manuscript in Tobin, pp. 200-207.

<sup>332</sup> ff. 31r-33v: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

<sup>333</sup> See the list of determinant variants, above, p. 141. Peiper (p. LXXV) has stated that this codex, Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922), shows some relationship to the T branch of the Z family, but the evidence for the Caesares does not support him.

Escorialensis S.III.25<sup>334</sup>

[e]

Only works of Ausonius are featured in this fifteenth-century manuscript of parchment.<sup>335</sup> Each of the eighty-five folios measures 203 x 127 mm. and displays twenty lines of text in a single column. On the initial folio we find: D. D. A. Rome die Ju. Ann. 1625.

The opening inscription reads: AVSONII PEONII POETE DISERTISSIMI LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIIT. Greek passages are lacking, although in the common fashion lacunae were left for a later insertion. Among the opuscula arranged in the order characteristic of the Z family<sup>336</sup> are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.<sup>337</sup> The colophon at f. 85v reads: Quae invida cuncta corradens (sic) uetustas ad manus nostras uenire permisit. Vale. The similarity of this subscription to that of the editio princeps established an affinity between this codex and the first edition. However, both Schenkl and Peiper were correct in their observation that the variants, especially in the Gratiarum actio, substantiated the

<sup>334</sup>Antolin, op. cit., IV (Madrid, 1916), pp. 76-77. See also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 206; Schenkl, p. XXVI; Peiper, p. LXXIIII; Bordona, op. cit., II, p. 57; and, Tobin, pp. 180-188. Our study was aided by a copy of the manuscript in microfilm provided for this project by the Real Biblioteca del Escorial.

<sup>335</sup>See the list of other witnesses, p. 127, n. 256.

<sup>336</sup>See the full description of this codex in Tobin, pp. 181-189.

<sup>337</sup>ff. 35v-37v: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

contention that this codex and the first edition derived from the same source rather than the hypothesis that this manuscript was a copy of the editio princeps.<sup>338</sup> Our study of the tradition of the Caesares indicated a number of occasions where there was significant agreement between e and the editio princeps<sup>339</sup> as well as a large number of unique readings, such as: (Monosticha) 3 Monosthica, the title before verse 6 Monasticha, the title before 17 MONASTICHA, and 40 rapiatur.

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<sup>338</sup>See Schenkl, p. XXVI, and Peiper, p. LXXIIII.

<sup>339</sup>A list of determinant readings is given above, p. 141.

### CHAPTER III

#### DESCRIPTION OF PERTINENT BOOK EDITIONS

Printed editions of the opuscula of Ausonius are manifold and quite useful to understand the textual tradition of his numerous works.<sup>1</sup> While a minute examination of every printed edition of the Ausonian text would certainly be beyond the scope of this thesis and could very well serve as a focal point for future scholarly endeavors,<sup>2</sup> it is certainly valuable to elucidate the printed tradition with consideration of certain salient editions. These are the incunabular Milan edition of 1490 issued by Julius Aemilius Ferrarius, the Venice edition of 1507 edited by Hieronymus Avantius with a number of corrections to the text, and the Antwerp edition of 1568 edited by Theodorus Pulmannus with critical support from the conjectures of a number of scholars of his era.

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<sup>1</sup>The introduction (Notitia Literaria) to the Editio Bipontina, pp. XVIII-XXVIII, lists sixty-seven editions published up to 1785. Schenkl, pp. XXX-XXXII, and Peiper, pp. LXXXV-LXXXIX, have discussed earlier editions. Byrne, op. cit., pp. 94-95, lists nineteen of the more important editions. Gradilone, in providing a panoramic view of Ausonian studies, also treats the printed tradition, pp. 1-138. Our study of the text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesares, involved the examination of over thirty printed editions.

<sup>2</sup>The Ausonian project currently being conducted at Loyola University of Chicago deals with the critical evaluation of a number of the printed editions of Ausonius.

1490 Ferrarius

Julius Aemilius Ferrarius<sup>3</sup> undertook the editio altera of the text of Ausonius at the instigation of his mentor, Georgius Merula.<sup>4</sup> It was Merula who felt that it was disgraceful that Milan had not as yet repaid Ausonius' tribute to the city in his Ordo Urbium Nobilium<sup>5</sup> with the production of an edition of the poet's works. Merula's main contribution to this project was the addition to the Ausonian corpus of certain fragments of the Ordo from a manuscript which he had discovered in the Dominican monastery of St. Eustorgius, Milan. Ferrarius cites this fact in the preface to his edition:

adiecimus ex catalogo illustri urbium nonnulla  
excerpta epigrammata quae Georgius Merula polyhistor  
praeceptor noster et primarius dicendi artifex in  
bibliotheca divi Eustorgii primus indagavit.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Ferrarius (1452-1513) was later professor of history in Milan; see Friedrich Eckstein, Nomenclator Philologorum (Leipzig, 1871), p. 156.

<sup>4</sup>For biographical information concerning Merula, see the Enciclopedia italiana di scienza, lettere ed arti, XXII, 926; Eckstein, op. cit., p. 371; Wilhelm Pökel, Philologisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon (Leipzig, 1882), p. 174. Concerning Merula's involvement with the Milanese edition of 1490, see Sabbadini, op. cit., II, p. 148, n. 145; James Hutton, The Greek Anthology in Italy to the Year 1800 (Ithaca, 1935), p. 102, note; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 85, 87; Gradilone, pp. 24-6.

<sup>5</sup>See the citation in the text below, pp. 266-267.

<sup>6</sup>For a discussion of the relationship between the text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium found in the 1490 edition and that in other witnesses, especially Tilianus, of the textual tradition, see below, pp. 208-220. Consult also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 207 sqq.; Peiper, pp. XXXV, LXXXV.

Readings which improve upon the text of the editio princeps of 1472 and this valuable increment to the Ordo<sup>7</sup> indicate the worth of the 1490 edition in the general history of the Ausonian text. Ferrarius reissued his Ausonius in 1494 and Avantius supplemented and reissued it in 1496 with the inclusion of some epigrams considered spurious by Peiper.<sup>8</sup> The description of the contents of the Milanese edition of 1490 is as follows:<sup>9</sup>

[Ai<sup>r-v</sup>] textu carent

[Aii<sup>r</sup>-iii<sup>r</sup>] [Epistula] incipit: Julius Aemylius Ferrarius

Nouariensis: Magnifico Ambrosio Varisio Rosato:

philosopho praestantissimo: Ducali physico primario et prono suo optimo .S. ... desinit: ...Ausonium igitur physicum physico merito dicauimus: quem si successiuis operis euolueris non parum uoluptatis et fructus tibi allaturum spero. Vale: praesidium et dulce decas meum.

[Aiii<sup>r</sup>] Decii Magni Ausonii pæonii poetæ lepidissimi uita...

[Aiii<sup>v</sup>-Avi<sup>r</sup>] [tabula] incipit: Decii Magni Ausonii pæonii

<sup>7</sup>See the appendix below, plate VII, p. 384 for a view of the verses newly added to the Ausonian tradition by Merula and Ferrarius in the Milanese edition of 1490. The Ordo Urbium Nobilium did not reach its complete stage until the edition of Ugoletus (Parma, 1499); see below, p. 162, n. 25.

<sup>8</sup>Ausonii Peonii poetæ disertissimi epigrammata. Tacuinus de Tridino, 1496). See Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 226-256; Schenkl, p. XXX; Peiper, pp. LXXXV-LXXXVI; Gesamtkatalog, III, cols. 207-208; no. 3093; Gradilone, pp. 26-27.

<sup>9</sup>The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana of Florence provided a microfilmed copy of this edition. See Schenkl, p. XXX and Gesamtkatalog, III, cols. 204-205, no. 3091.

poetae lepiss. atque festiui epigrammatōn dimidiatus  
liber.... desinit: Expliciunt ea Ausonii fragmenta:  
Quae inuida cuncta corrodens uetustas ad manus nostras  
uenire permisit.

[Avi<sup>V</sup>] textu caret

	Schenk1		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
ai <sup>R</sup> ] [Epigrammata] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTIS-				
SIMI EPIGRAMMATŌN LIBER PRIMVS.				
<u>Epigrammata</u>	1	194-195	26	320-321
	2	195 (vv. 6-8)	25	320
ai <sup>R</sup> ]-[ai <sup>V</sup> ]	3	195	27	321
[ai <sup>V</sup> ]	4	196	28	321-322
	6	196	29	322
	7	197	30	322
<u>Epitaphium</u>	30	78-79	31	83
[ai <sup>V</sup> ]-aai <sup>R</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	8	197	2	311
aai <sup>R</sup> ]	41	207	9	314
aai <sup>R</sup> ]-[aai <sup>V</sup> ] <u>De Fastis</u>		119-120		194-195
[aai <sup>V</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	5	196	31	322-323
	9	197-198	3	311
[aai <sup>V</sup> ]-aaii <sup>R</sup> ]	10	198	32	323
aaii <sup>R</sup> ]	11	198-199	33	323-324
<u>Epitaphium</u>	34	80	35	85
aaii <sup>R</sup> ]-[aaii <sup>V</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	12	199	34	324-325
[aaii <sup>V</sup> ]	13	199	35	325
	14,15	199-200	36,37	325-326



f.	Schenk1		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[aiii <sup>v</sup> -aiiii <sup>r</sup> ]	16	200	38	326
[aiiii <sup>r</sup> ]	17	200	39	327
	18	200-201	40	327
	19	201	41	327-328
[aiiii <sup>v</sup> ]	20	201	42	328
	21	202	14	316
	22	202	43	328-329
	23	202	44	329
[aiiii <sup>v</sup> -av <sup>r</sup> ]	24	202-203	45	329
[av <sup>r</sup> ]	25	203	53	332
	28,29	203-204	46,47	330
	31	204	49	331
	32	204	50	331
	33	204	51	331
[av <sup>v</sup> ]	34	205	52	331
	35	205	1	310-311
<u>Epitaphium</u>	31	79	32	84
[av <sup>v</sup> -avi <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	26	203	54	332
[avi <sup>r</sup> ]	27	203	55	332
	36	205-206	56	332-333
	37	206	57	333
	39	206	59	334
[avi <sup>v</sup> ]	40	207	7	313
	42,43	207	12,13	315
	44	208	8	314

f.	Schenk1		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[avi <sup>v</sup> ]	46	208	61	334-335
	47	208	10	314-315
	48	209	11	315
bi <sup>r</sup> <u>Epitaphia</u>	35	80 <u>Epig.</u>	62	335
	29	78	28	82
<u>Epigrammata</u>	50 (vv.1-2)	209	<u>Epit.</u> 30	83
	51	210	63	335
	52	210	64	336
[bi <sup>v</sup> ]	53	210	65	336
	54	210	66	336
	55	211	67	337
	56	211	68	337-338
	57	211	69	338
bii <sup>r</sup>	58	212	70	338
	59	212	71	338
	60	212	72	339
	61	212	73	339
	62	212	74	339
bii <sup>r</sup> -[bii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epig.</u> <sup>10</sup>	63-4	212-213	75-76	339-340
[bii <sup>v</sup> ]	65	213	77	340-341
	66	214	78	341
bi <sup>iii</sup> <sup>r</sup>	67	214	79	341
	68	214	24	319-321

<sup>10</sup>There is a lacuna after verse 10.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
biii <sup>r</sup>	69	215	80	342
	70	215	81	342
[biii <sup>v</sup> ]	71	215	4	312
	74-75	216	82-83	343
	76-77	216-217	84-85	343
	78	217	86	344
[biiii <sup>r</sup> ]	79	217	87	344
	45	208	60	334
	80	217-218	88	345
[biiii <sup>r</sup> -biiii <sup>v</sup> ]	81	218	89	345
[biiii <sup>v</sup> ]	82	218	90	345
	83	218	91	346
	84	218	15	316
	85	219	16	316
	86	219	17	317
	87	219	18	317
	88	219	19	317
	89	220	20	317
	90	220	21	318
[bv <sup>r</sup> ]	91	220	92	346
	92	220	93	346
	93	220-221	94	346-347
[bv <sup>r</sup> -bv <sup>v</sup> ]	94-95	221	22-23	318-319
[bv <sup>v</sup> ]	38	206	58	333
	96	222	95	347

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[bvi <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u> <sup>11</sup>	97	222	96	348
	30	204	48	330
	98	222	97	348
	99	222	98	348
	100	223	99	348
[bvi <sup>r</sup> -bvi <sup>v</sup> ]	101-102	223	100-101	348-349
[bvi <sup>v</sup> ]	103	223	102	349
	104	223	103	350
	105	224	104	350
	106	224	105	350

[Epigrammata] desinit: Ausonii peonii poetae disertis.  
epigrammatōn liber .i. finit.

ci<sup>r</sup>]-[ci<sup>v</sup>] Versus Paschales VIII 30-31 2 17-19

Incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTISSIMI VERSUS  
PASCALES (sic). desinit: Ausonii peonii poetae  
disertissimi uersus pascales (sic) finiunt

[ci<sup>v</sup>-diiii<sup>r</sup>] [Epistulae] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE  
DISERTISSIMI EPISTOLARUM LIBER.

[ci <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epistulae</u>	8	166	4	225-226
[ci <sup>v</sup> ]-cii <sup>r</sup> ]	10	168-169	6	228-230
cii <sup>r</sup> ]-[cii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> (vv.1-16)	11	169	7	230-231
[cii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Bissula</u>	XXV.3	125-126	2	115
ciii <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> (vv. 16-26)	11	169-170	7	231-232

<sup>11</sup>There is a space after verse 2.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
ciii <sup>r</sup> -[ciii <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u>	19	179-180	23	266-268
[ciii <sup>r</sup> -ciii <sup>v</sup> ]	18	178-179	13	243-244
[ciii <sup>v</sup> -cv <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> (vv. 1-32)	21	181-183	25	269-272
[cv <sup>v</sup> -cvi <sup>v</sup> ]	22	183-185	26	272-275
[cvi <sup>v</sup> -di <sup>v</sup> ]	15	173-174	11	236-238
[di <sup>v</sup> -dii <sup>v</sup> ]	16	174-176	12	238-243
[dii <sup>v</sup> ]-diii[r]	12	170-172	8	232-234
diii <sup>r</sup> ]	13	172	9	235
[diii <sup>v</sup> -diiii <sup>r</sup> ]	14	172-173	10	235-236
[diiii <sup>r</sup> ] <u>De aerumnis Herculis</u>	XXXIII	153-154	25	106
[diiii <sup>r-v</sup> ] <u>Caesares</u> <sup>12</sup>	XXI.1	112-114	XIV.1-4	183-186
[diiii <sup>v</sup> -dv <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Caesares</u> (vv.53- 76)	XXI.2	116-117	13-18	190-192
[dv <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epigramma</u>	107	224	106	350-351
<u>Ecloga</u>	11	14	19	103
[dv <sup>v</sup> -dvi <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	108-113	225	107-112	351-352
[dvi <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Ephemeris</u>	<u>Epig.</u> 114	226	7	12-13
[dvi <sup>v</sup> ]-fi <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Gratiarum actio</u> <sup>13</sup>	VIII	19-30	XX	353-376
in fine: <u>Finit gratiarum actio de consulatu apud</u> <u>Gratianum Augustum</u>				
fi <sup>r</sup> ]-[fiii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Technopaegnon</u> <sup>14</sup>	2-13	132-139	2-14	156-168

<sup>12</sup>The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha of the Caesares appear here in the usual order of the Z family; see the discussion of this point above, p. 125, n. 249.

<sup>13</sup>Folios ei<sup>r-v</sup>] and ev<sup>r-v</sup>] appear twice.

<sup>14</sup>Noteworthy variations in the Technopaegnon are as follows: in 7 verse 4, et soror et coniunx fratris, regina

	Schenk1		Peiper	
f.	Number	Page	Number	Page
[fiii <sup>v</sup> -fv <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Griphus incipit: XXVI.1-2</u>	127-32	XVI	196-205	
<u>incipit crippus (sic) de ternario numero in fine:</u>				
<u>Finit technopegnion liber primus</u>				
[fv <sup>v</sup> ]-giii <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Cento nuptialis XXVIII.1-4</u>	140-6	XVII	206-219	
giii <sup>r</sup> ]-[giiii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epistulae</u> <sup>15</sup>	4	159-162	14	245-249
[giiii <sup>v</sup> ]	20	181	24	268-269
[gv <sup>r</sup> -gvi <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Ephemeris</u> <sup>16</sup>	IIII.3	4-7	II.3	7-11
<u>in fine: Finit precatio matutina</u>				
[gvi <sup>r</sup> -gvi <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epicedion</u> <sup>17</sup>	XI.2	33-34	III.4	21-24
<u>titulus: Epicedion in partem (sic)</u>				
<u>in fine: Finit epicedion</u>				

deum, has been omitted completely; in 9 verse 6 reads: Et furiata cestro tranat mare cimmericum bos; in 9 verse 15, tertia opima. ...Aremoricus lars, is missing; in 9 a space and the title, De quibusdam fabulis, is placed between verse 18 and 19; in 9 verse 17 follows 22 and vv. 23-24 are missing; in 10 there has been added verse 6: Iam pelago uolitat mercator uestifluus ser; in 11 verse 12, quadrupes oscinibus quis iungitur auspiciis? mus, has been omitted; 13 follows 11 without either title or interruption. The following variations occur in 13: vv. 3-8, Ennius ut memorat...male letiferum mon?, have been omitted; inserted before verse 9 is: Scire uelim catalepta legens quid significet tau; after verse 9 is found: Sit ne peregrini uox nominis anni sil; verse 19b, Et quod nonnunquam praesumit laetificum gau, has been added; and, finally, at the conclusion is read: Finit de monosyllabis.

<sup>15</sup>Verse 69 is lacking. These titles are added: after v. 70: hi versus erant ut reor endecasyllabi; after v. 81: item alii endecasyllabi.

<sup>16</sup>Verses 8-16 are missing.

<sup>17</sup>The following verses have been deleted without spacing: 13-16, 19-26, 29-34, 39-40, and 43.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[gvi <sup>v</sup> ]-hi <sup>r</sup> ]	<u>Liber Protrepticus</u>	XIII.1 36	<u>Epist.</u> 22	259-261
hi <sup>r</sup> ]-[hii <sup>v</sup> ]		<sup>18</sup> XIII.2 36-39	22	261-266
in fine: <u>Finit protrepticus</u>				
[hii <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>Cupido Cruciatus</u>	XXIII.1 121	VIII	109
[hii <sup>v</sup> -hiiii <sup>r</sup> ]		<sup>19</sup> XXIII.2 121-4		110-113
in fine: <u>Finit cupido criciatus</u>				
[hiiii <sup>r</sup> -hiiii <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>Bissula</u>	XXV.1-7 125-7	VIII	114-117
[hiiii <sup>v</sup> -hvi <sup>r</sup> ]	<u>Ordo Urbium Nobilium</u> <sup>20</sup>	XVIII 98-103	XI	144-154
[hiiii <sup>v</sup> -hv <sup>r</sup> ]	<u>De Athenis</u> (vv. 89-91)	101	xv	149
[hv <sup>r</sup> ]	<u>Idem de carthagine constantino- poli et bizantio</u> (vv. 12-14)	98	ii.iii	145
	<u>Idem de Capua</u> (vv. 46-63)	99-100	viii	147-148
[hv <sup>r</sup> -hv <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>De Cathina et Syracusis</u> (vv. 92-97)	101	xvi.xvii	149-150
[hv <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>De Mediolano</u> (vv. 35-45)	99	vii	146-147
	<u>De Treueri septimo loco eam ponit</u> (vv. 28-34)	99	vi	146
[hv <sup>v</sup> -hvi <sup>r</sup> ]	<u>De Narbona</u> (vv. 107-109, 116 <sup>b</sup> 118-119, 121-127)	101-2	xviii	150-151

<sup>18</sup>Additional verse 45<sup>b</sup> reads: Perlege quodcumque est memorabilis ut tibi prosit.

<sup>19</sup>The order of verses 14-15 is transposed, and there is no lacuna at verse 25.

<sup>20</sup>These verses, outlined in detail, constitute the major advance upon the text of the editio princeps made by the Milanese edition of 1490. See a discussion of their relationship to other witnesses below, pp. 208-220.

		Schenkl		Peiper
		Number	Page	Number Page
f.				
[hvi <sup>r</sup> ]	<u>De burdegali urbe</u> <sup>21</sup>		102-103	xx 152-154
[hvi <sup>v</sup> ]	[adnotatio ad lectorem] incipit: <u>Præsbyter Laurentius Casatia saluzolius uercellensis de laudibus Iulii æmulii ferrarii nouariensis ad lectorem...</u>			
	[octo disticha] incipit: <u>Rosus erat blaptis et mendis sordidus ante...</u> desinit: <u>Inuenies ueræ pectus amiciciæ</u>			
	[subscriptio] <u>Expliciunt ea Ausonii fragmenta quæ inuida cuncta corrodens uetustas ad manus nostras uenire permisit. Mediolani impressa per Magistrum Vlderichum scinzenzeler Anno domini .M.CCCCLXXXX Die .XV. Septembris. τέλος</u>			
	[duo disticha Græce et Latina scripta]			
	[postscriptio] incipit: <u>Habes Ambrosi philosophorum optime Ausonium impressum...</u> desinit: <u>Et opicorum turba deosculatur. Vale et nostra ut soles defende.</u>			

<sup>21</sup>The order is as follows: v. 128 is missing; v. 130 reads: Et procerum senatu: uino et aquis; 129-145; 167-168.



1507 Avantius

After collaborating with Ferrarius in an edition of Ausonius at Venice in 1496,<sup>22</sup> Hieronymus Avantius<sup>23</sup> published a corrected edition of the Ausonian corpus in Venice in 1507.<sup>24</sup> For some inexplicable reason, Avantius did not turn to his own earlier edition but followed that of Ugoletus,<sup>25</sup> as he himself confessed in his preface:

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<sup>22</sup>See above, p. 152 and n. 8.

<sup>23</sup>Concerning Avantius (Girolamo Avanzi), originally of Verona and later a professor at Padua (1493), see Eckstein, op. cit., p. 19.

<sup>24</sup>Ausonius per Hieronymum Avantium Veronensem ar. doc. emendatus. Venetiis: Joannis Tacuinus de Tridino, 1507.

<sup>25</sup>Thadeus Ugoletus, Opera Ausonii nuper reperta. Parmae: Angelus Ugoletus, 1499. Avantius followed an edition that is outstanding in the textual history of the printed tradition, for it is the first impression of the complete Ausonian corpus and it increased the size of the corpus one-fourth over that of previous editions. Published for the first time by Ugoletus were the Mosella; the Ludus Septem Sapientum; the Ordo Urbium Nobilium with the fragments from the St. Eustorgius codex now augmented from another source to include a much fuller treatment; the Periochae drawn, according to Ugoletus, from the codex of Antonius Bernerius (see Axt, op. cit., p. 13); the Septem Sapientum sententiae, included because of its similarity to the Ludus; Signa Caelestia; and, the fourth letter to Paulinus. In his brief summary of the edition, Schenkl (P. XXX) hypothesized about the probable sources of these opuscula newly added by Ugoletus. He felt that the Ludus, Ordo, and Periochae were similar to the tradition found in Parisinus Latinus 8500 (see the description above, pp. 29-31, 52-53), with the Mosella and verses 1-52, 77-80 of the Tetrasticha of the Caesares having been derived from readings in Laurentianus 51.13 (see the description above, pp. 89-91.) Verses 81-98 of the Tetrasticha, according to Schenkl, were drawn from readings in Parisinus Latinus 4887 (see description above, pp. 64-65),

Iterum enim Emendandum suscepimus Ausonii  
codicem non Venetiis scilicet nostra casti-  
gatione, olim Impressum: sed Tadei Vgoleti  
beneficio a parmensibus impressoribus nuper  
emissum.<sup>26</sup>

Although Avantius indicated that this new edition contained many opuscula previously unpublished: opera quæ nunc addimus non alias impressa sunt hæc, a comparison of his edition with that of Ugoletus would prove useful to determine the complete truth of such a statement.

Representative of the additional material in the 1507 edition of Vienna are the following: on f. iiii<sup>r</sup>] the Praefatiunculae, Theodosius Augustus Ausonio parenti salutem, and Ausonius Theodosio augusto (Schenkl I, II, pp. 1-2; Peiper 3 4, pp. 3-4); on f. [iiii<sup>v</sup>] Ex Graeco Pythagoricon de Ambiguitate Eligendae Vitae (Schenkl XXVIII, pp. 147-149; Peiper 2, pp. 87-89); on ff. [xxiii<sup>v</sup>-xxv<sup>v</sup>] epistles to Paulinus (Schenkl 23, 25, pp. 186-187, 190-194; Peiper 28, 27, pp. 282-284, 276-282) and on ff. [xxv<sup>v</sup>-xx<sup>v</sup>] a section of an epistle of Paulinus (Peiper 31, vv. 19-102, pp. 293-296). We find on f. lx<sup>r</sup>] Genethliacon ad Ausonium nepotem (Schenkl XIII, p.

while the Septem Sapientum Sententiae came from readings in Laurentianus 37.25. For a complete description of the 1499 edition of Ugoletus, see Creighton, pp. 124-135. See also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 208-209; Schenkl, pp. XXX-XXXI; Peiper, p. LXXV; Gesamtkatalog, cols. 208-209, no. 3094; Gradilone, pp. 27-28. Gradilone felt that "...the chief contribution of Ugoletus was his presentation of the Mosella and his removal of the carmina de Fastis from the book of epigrams...."

<sup>26</sup>See Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 209, n. 38.

40; Peiper Epist. 21, pp. 258-259); on f. lxxix<sup>[r]</sup> and f. lxxx<sup>[r]</sup> two epistles of Symmachus (Peiper XVIII.1,3, pp. 220-222, 225). Avantius added on f. lxxx<sup>[r]</sup> a fragment, without title, containing the beginning of the history of the gospel by Iuvencus; on ff. [lxxx<sup>v</sup>-lxxxvii<sup>v</sup>] letters of Paulinus to Ausonius (Peiper, Epist. 31, vv. 1-18, pp. 292-293; 30, pp. 289-292; 31, vv. 103-284, pp. 297-305). On f. lxxxix<sup>[r]</sup>, after the Versus Sulpiciae, Avantius has added an epigram, De Matre Augusti (Schenkl, 35, p. 262; Peiper, 7, p. 417).<sup>27</sup>

In the interval between the first editorial effort of Ugoletus at the Ausonian corpus in 1499 and Avantius' text in 1507 new aids became available. Precise identification of these materials remains in a state of uncertainty because Avantius himself speaks only in extremely vague terms:<sup>28</sup>

Quare cum nuper repererim aliquot Ausonii  
carmina diu in situ iacentia et locis plerisque  
deprauatissima: ea statim (ne prorsus perirent)  
pro uiribus emendans reformauit.

We may exclude Harleianus 2613<sup>29</sup> since the verses 167-284 in

<sup>27</sup> Schenkl (p. XXXI) suspects that this epigram is a fragment of a poem in honor of Livia: videtur fragmentum carminis cuiusdam esse, quo nisi fallor Livia celebrabatur; sed frustra Ovidium et Consolationem, quae ad eum falso refertur, evolvi. id tamen certum est ab Ausonio hos versus profectos non esse.

<sup>28</sup> Avantius states this in his prefatory epistle, f. iiii<sup>[r]</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> See the description above, pp. 33-36, especially, p. 35, n. 31. Peiper has a tabular list of comparative readings involving Harleianus 2613, Parisinus Latinus 8500, and Avantius 1507 in his edition, pp. XXXXVI-L.

Paulinus' epistle to Ausonius are lacking in this codex.

The verses of Iuvenus seem to have been derived from another Harleian manuscript, Harleianus 2599. The Iuvenecan fragment

is inscribed, Versus decimi magni Ausonii, but on f. lxx[<sup>r</sup>]

Avantius has altered this inscription to read: Ausonii

carmen imperfectum.<sup>30</sup> The Pythagoricon was derived from

Guelpherbytanus Gudianus 145<sup>31</sup> and for Epistula 25 (Schenkl

pp. 190-194; Peiper 27, pp. 276-282) the source was a manu-

script similar to Vossianus F 111 with the same lacunae pos-

sessed by Parisinus Latinus 8500.<sup>32</sup> Under the basic title:

Ausonii Epigrammata per Dominum Bartholomaeum Merulam reperta,

Avantius concealed the origin of additions made to the epi-

grams after those added to the Ausonian corpus by Merula in

the edition of 1496.<sup>33</sup>

The entire issue of precisely what new material Avantius added to the Ausonian corpus and his originality in so doing is clouded by a printing device he employed. Avantius

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<sup>30</sup> See Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 279; Schenkl, p. XL, n. 37; Peiper, pp. XXXI-XXXII.

<sup>31</sup> Consult the brief comment of Peiper, p. XXXII.

<sup>32</sup> Schenkl refers to this fact in his edition, p. XXXI.

<sup>33</sup> See above, pp. 151-152. The Ausoniana were expanded by additional epigrams in the editions of Venice (1496) and of Parma (1499) as well as in that of Avantius. The authenticity of these epigrams has been called into question. See the rather expansive note on the question of these epigrams known as the Epigrammata Bobiensia in Prete, Ricerche, p. 17, n. 1.

sought to insure that credit would be accorded him for his editorial skill by printing emendations to the text with the initial two letters capitalized, e. g., FAmose; as he states in his preface: Dictiones emendatae habent primas duas litteras maiusculas.<sup>34</sup> The description of the contents of the 1490 edition will clarify the degree to which Avantius was original in his editorial efforts while working within the framework of dependence upon earlier scholars, particularly Ugoletus. The description is as follows:<sup>35</sup>

f. [iii<sup>r</sup>] [titulus versimilis] AUSONIUS PER HIERONYMVM

AVANTIVM VERONENSEM AR. DOC. EMENDATVS.

[praescriptio] Dictiones emendatae habent primas duas litteras miausculas.

[tabula] Opera quæ nunc addidimus non alias impressa sunt hæc: uidelicent.

[poema breve] Ioannes Petrus Feretus Rhauennas Hieronymo Auantio Veronensi disciplinarum Luce Fulgenti.

incipit: Auanti decus omnium: / Et Mi carior omnibus.

desinit: Nam iam fuauius est nihil / Ac nil est opulentibus.

<sup>34</sup> Perhaps Avantius was carried away by the device itself because he prints over 500 emendations in the dual-capital manner. We indicate the presence of nineteen emendations in the Ordo, forty-five in the Ludus, and twenty-one in the Caesares.

<sup>35</sup> The Bibliothèque Municipale de Sélestat, France, sent a microfilmed copy of this edition for our use. This copy lacked flyleaves and a title-page; it begins at f. [iii<sup>r</sup>] with the inscription: Est Beati Rhenani Scheleaemi (?) M.D.VII.

f.	[iii <sup>v</sup> ]	[epistula] <u>Marco Cornelio. S. M. In Porticu</u>				
		<u>Cardinali Hieronymus Auancius Veronensis Ar. Doc.</u>				
		<u>Foelicitatem: incipit: Matthias Vgonius Quem</u>				
		<u>Cæsarea tua liberalitate Famaugustæ Episcopum</u>				
iiii <sup>r</sup>		<u>Lætissimi Salutamus. . . desinit: Vale inclytum</u>				
		<u>Doctrinarum Decus et præsidium: Et musas æternitatis</u>				
		<u>testes ut facias foueas.</u>				
			Schenkl	Peiper		
			Number	Page	Number	Page
		[Praefatiunculæ]	I	1	3	3
		<u>Theodosius Augustus Ausonio parenti salutem.</u>				
iiii <sup>r</sup> ]-[iiii <sup>v</sup> ]		<u>Ausonius</u>	II	1-2	4	4
		<u>Theodosio augusto.</u>				
[iiii <sup>v</sup> ]-v <sup>r</sup> ]		<u>Ecloga</u>	XXVIII	147-149	2	87-89
v <sup>r</sup> ]-[viii <sup>v</sup> ]		[tabula]				
ix <sup>r</sup> ]		[Epigrammata] incipit: <u>AVSONII PEONII POETAE</u>				
		<u>DISERTISSIMI EPIGRAMMATON LIBER.</u>				
		<u>Epigrammata</u>	1	194-195	26	320-321
		<u>Epigramma</u> <sup>36</sup> (vv. 5-8)	2	195	25	320
		<u>Epigramma</u> <sup>37</sup>	3	195-196	27	321
ix <sup>r</sup> ]-[ix <sup>v</sup> ]			4	196	28	321-322
[ix <sup>v</sup> ]			6	196	29	322
			7	197	30	322

<sup>36</sup>Verse 5 reads: NOstra Simul Certant Vanis Epigrammata Nugis:.

<sup>37</sup>Verse 6 is as follows: QVas Ferat a Celeri Vulnere Dextra Valens.

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[ix <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>Epitaphium</u>	30	87-79	31	83
	<u>Epigrammata</u>	8	197	2	311
		41	207	9	314
[ix <sup>v</sup> ]-x <sup>r</sup> ]		5	196	31	322-323
		9	197-198	3	311-312
	<u>Epigramma</u> <sup>38</sup>	10	198	32	323
x <sup>r</sup> ]-[x <sup>v</sup> ]		11	198-199	33	323-324
[x <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>Epitaphium</u>	34	80	35	85
	<u>Epigrammata</u>	12	199	34	324-325
		13	199	35	325
		14-15	199-200	36-37	325-326
[x <sup>v</sup> ]-xi <sup>r</sup> ]		16	200	38	326
xi <sup>r</sup> ]		17	200	39	327
		18	200-201	40	327
		19	201	41	327-328
		20	201	42	328
xi <sup>r</sup> ]-[xi <sup>v</sup> ]		21	202	14	316
[xi <sup>v</sup> ]		22	202	43	328-329
		23	202	44	329
		24	202-203	45	329
		25	203	53	332
[xi <sup>v</sup> ]-xii <sup>r</sup> ]		28-29	203-204	46-47	330
xii <sup>r</sup> ]		31	204	49	331

<sup>38</sup>Schenkl (p. 198, app. crit.) attributes the title, In pictorem deae Ecchus, instead of In pictorem DEae echo.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
xxi <sup>[r]</sup>	<u>Epigrammata</u>		50	331
	32	204	51	331
	33	204	52	331
	34	205	1	310-311
	35	205		
xii <sup>[r]</sup> -[xii <sup>v]</sup>	<u>Epitaphium</u>		32	84
	31	79		
[xii <sup>v]</sup>	<u>Epigrammata</u>		54	332
	26	203	55	332
	27	203	56	332-333
	36	205-206	57	333
	37	206	59	334
	39	206	7	313
[xii <sup>v]</sup> -xiii <sup>[r]</sup>	40	207	12	315
xiii <sup>[r]</sup>	42	207	13	315
	43	207	8	314
	44	208	61	334-335
	46	208	10	314-315
	47	208	11	315
	48	209		
	35	80	<u>Epig.</u> 62	335
	<u>Epitaphia</u>			
xiii <sup>[r]</sup> -[xiii <sup>v]</sup>	29	78	28	82
[xiii <sup>v]</sup>	<u>Epigramma</u> <sup>39</sup>		<u>Epit.</u> 30	83
	50	209		

<sup>39</sup> Verses 3-8 of this epigram provide proof as to how closely Avantius followed the text of the 1499 edition of Ugoletus. In Ugoletus and in Avantius (as well as in later editors) these verses read: Constitit utque procul: solito maiore cachinno / Concussus dixit quid tibi diuitiæ / Nunc prosunt regum rex o ditissime: cum sis: / Sicut ego: solus: me quoque pauperior, / Nam quæcunque habui: mecum fero: cum nihil ipse / Ex tantis tecum croese feras opibus.



f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[xiii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u> <sup>40</sup>	51	210	63	335
	26	260	27	433
	52	210	64	336
	53	210	65	336
	54	210	66	336
[xiii <sup>v</sup> ]-xiiii <sup>r</sup> ]	55	211	67	337
xiiii <sup>r</sup> ]	56	211	68	337-338
	57	211	69	338
	58	212	70	338
	27	260	28	433
	28	260	29	433
	29	261	30	434
	59	212	71	338
	60	212	72	339
xiiii <sup>r</sup> ]-[xiiii <sup>v</sup> ]	61	212	73	339
[xiiii <sup>v</sup> ]	62	212	74	339
	63	212	75	339
<u>Epigramma</u> <sup>41</sup>	64	213	76	340

<sup>40</sup> Both after Epigramma 51 and after Epigramma 58 Avantius follows Ugoletus in inserting a number of epigrams found in Schenkl and Peiper under the title, Carmina a Thadaeo Ugoleto Ausoni Epigrammaton Libro Inserta. After Epig. 51, we find No. 26 (Schenkl, p. 260); after Epig. 58, there are Nos. 27, 28, 29 (Schenkl, pp. 260-261).

<sup>41</sup> Verse 6 reads: AStitit in TENERUM De Grege Versa Marem: through his printing device Avantius has taken credit for a verse originating in the 1496 edition (see Schenkl, p. 213).

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[xiiii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	65	213	77	340-341
xv <sup>r</sup> ]	66	214	78	341
	67	214	79	341
	68	214	24	319-320
	69	215	80	342
	70	215	81	342
xv <sup>r</sup> ]-[xv <sup>v</sup> ]	71	215	4	312
[xv <sup>v</sup> ]	74-75	216	82-83	343
	76	216	84	343
	77	217	85	343
	78	217	86	344
[xv <sup>v</sup> ]-xvi <sup>r</sup> ]	79	217	87	344
xvi <sup>r</sup> ]	45	208	60	334
	80	217-218	88	345
	81	218	89	345
	82	218	90	345
	83	218	91	346
	84	218	15	316
	85	219	16	316
	86	219	17	317
xvi <sup>r</sup> ]-[xvi <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epigramma</u> <sup>42</sup>	87	219	18	317
[xvi <sup>v</sup> ]	88	219	19	317

<sup>42</sup>Epig. 87 is expanded by the addition of lines 3-8; vv. 3-6 are derived from Ugoletus and vv. 7-8 equal Epig. 30 (Schenkl, p. 261; Peiper 31, p. 434). See Schenkl, app. crit., p. 261; in error, Schenkl places Epig. 30 after 91 in the 1507.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[xvi <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epigrammata</u>	89	220	20	317
	90	220	21	318
	91	220	92	346
	92	220	93	346
	93	220-221	94	346-347
[xvi <sup>v</sup> ]-xvii <sup>r</sup> ] <u>Epig.</u> <sup>43</sup>	94-95	221	22-23	318-319
xvii <sup>r</sup> ]	38	206	58	333
	96	222	95	347
	97	222	96	348
xvii <sup>r</sup> ]-[xvii <sup>v</sup> ]	30	204	48	330
[xvii <sup>v</sup> ]	98	222	97	348
	99	222	98	348
	100	223	99	348
	101	223	100	349
	102	223	101	349
	103	223	102	349
	104	223	103	350
	105	224	104	350
xviii <sup>r</sup> ]	106	224	105	350
<u>Epig. Ugoleti</u>	31	261	32	434
	32	261	33	434-435
<u>Epig. Merulae</u>	8	254-255	8	423

<sup>43</sup>Verses 12-14 read:

Phedra et elissa tibi dent laquem aut gladium.  
 Præcipitem pelago uel leucados elige rupem  
 Hoc das consilium: tale datur miseris.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
xviii <sup>[r]</sup> <u>Epig. Ugoleti</u>	33	262	34	435
	34	262	6	417
xviii <sup>[r]</sup> -[xviii <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epig.</u>	107	224	106	350-351
[xviii <sup>v</sup> ]	108-113	225	107-112	351-352
[xviii <sup>v</sup> ]-xix <sup>[r]</sup> [Versus Paschales] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTIS- SIMI VERSUS PASCHALES.	VIIII	30-31	<u>Domestica</u> 2	17-19
xix <sup>[r]</sup> - [Epistulae] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTIS- SIMI EPISTOLARUM LIBER.				
xix <sup>[r]</sup> -[xix <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> <sup>44</sup>	8	166	4	225-226
[xix <sup>v</sup> ]-xx <sup>[r]</sup>	10	168-169	6	228-230
xx <sup>[r]</sup> <u>Epist.</u> <sup>45</sup> (vv. 1-16)	11	169	7	230-231
xx <sup>[r]</sup> -[xx <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Bissula</u>	XXV .3	125-126	2	115
[xx <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> (vv. 16-26)	11	169-170	7	231-232
	19	179	23	266
[xx <sup>v</sup> ]-xxi <sup>[r]</sup> <u>Epist.</u> (vv. 11-40)	19	179-180	23	266-268
[xxi <sup>v</sup> ]	18	178-179	13	243-244
[xxi <sup>v</sup> ]-xxii <sup>[r]</sup>	21,1	181-182	25	269-270
xxii <sup>[r]</sup> -[xxii <sup>v</sup> ]	21,2	182-183	25	270-272

<sup>44</sup>In Epist. 8 verse 14, Vale ualere si uoles me: uel uola, is the same as Epist. 15, verse 37.

<sup>45</sup>The first sixteen verses come before the Bissula and the remainder follow. At verse 12 Schenkl, in error, reads Colonom for tolle nomen but he correctly records the conjecture, invenustum, at verse 18.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
[xxii <sup>V</sup> ]-xxiii <sup>R</sup> <u>Epist.</u>	22,1	183-184	26	272-273
xxiii <sup>R</sup> -[xxiii <sup>V</sup> ]	22,2	184-185	26	273-275
[xxiii <sup>V</sup> ]-xxiiii <sup>R</sup>	23	186-187	28	282-284
xxiiii <sup>R</sup> -[xxv <sup>V</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> <sup>46</sup>	25	190-194	27	276-282
[xxv <sup>V</sup> ]-[xxvi <sup>V</sup> ] <u>Epist. Paulini</u>			31	293-296
xxvii <sup>R</sup> -[xxvii <sup>V</sup> ] <u>Epist.</u> <sup>47</sup>	24	187-190	29	284-289
[xxvii <sup>V</sup> ]-xxviii <sup>R</sup>	15	173-174	11	236-238
xxviii <sup>R</sup> -[xxviii <sup>V</sup> ]	16,1	174-175	12	238-239
[xxviii <sup>V</sup> ]-xxx <sup>R</sup> <u>Epist.</u> <sup>48</sup>	16,2	175-176	12	239-243
xxx <sup>R</sup> -[xxx <sup>V</sup> ]	12	170-172	8	232-234
[xxx <sup>V</sup> ]	13	172	9	235
[xxx <sup>V</sup> ]-xxxi <sup>R</sup>	14	172-173	10	235-236

[Epistulae] desinit: Ausonii Peonii Poetae Dissertis-  
simi Epistolarum Liber Foeliciter Explicit.

xxxi<sup>R</sup>-[xxxiii<sup>V</sup>] [Periocha<sup>49</sup> App. I 227-235 XXI 277-391

Homeri Iliadis] incipit: AVSONII PERIOCHA IN HOMERUM

desinit: Finit Periocha Iliados

<sup>46</sup>At line 111 Schenkl erroneously reads non in meliora animos; one should read non meliora animos. Schenkl also did not take note that vv. 5, 31-33, 63-66 are missing.

<sup>47</sup>Verse 12 reads: SOmniferumque CANit SEpes Depasta Susurrum.

<sup>48</sup>Verse 30 reads: QVi Sæculum omne ferreum. There is a confusion in pagination; xxxiii is given twice, followed by xxxv.

<sup>49</sup>All the Greek has been omitted.

	Schenkl	Peiper
f.	Number Page	Number Page
[xxxiii <sup>v</sup> ]-xxxvii <sup>r</sup> [Periocha Homeri Odysseae] <sup>50</sup>	App. I 235-243	XXI 392-405
incipit: <u>Incipit Periocha Primi</u> <u>Libri Odysseæ</u> desinit: <u>Ausonii Periocha Iliados et</u> <u>Odysseæ Homeri Expliciunt.</u>		
xxxvii <sup>r</sup> -xxxix <sup>r</sup> SENTENTIAE	App. III 246-250	XXII 406-409
SEPTEM SAPIENTVM SEPTENIS VERSIBUS EXPLICATAE. <sup>51</sup>		
xxxix <sup>r</sup> <u>Ausonii De xii Labori-</u>	XXXIII 153-4	Ecl. 25 106-107
<u>bus Herculis</u>		
xxxix <sup>r</sup> -[xxxix <sup>v</sup> ] [De Fastis]	XXII.1,3,4 119-20	XV 194-195
[xxxix <sup>v</sup> ]-xxxx <sup>r</sup> [Caesares 1] <sup>52</sup>	XXI.1 112-114	XIV.1-4 183-186
incipit: <u>Ausonius Hesperio Salutem. De xii Cæs. Per</u> <u>Suetonium Tran. Scriptis.</u>		
xxxx <sup>r</sup> -[xli <sup>v</sup> ] [Caesares 2]	XXI.2 114-119	XIV.5-24 187-193
incipit: <u>Tetrasticha A Iulio Cæs. usque ad tempora</u> <u>sua</u> desinit: <u>Deficit reliquum.</u>		
[xli <sup>v</sup> ] <u>Ecloga</u>	11 14	19 103
[xli <sup>v</sup> ]-xlii <sup>r</sup> <u>De Nominibus Stellarum --</u>	<u>Incertorum...</u>	412-413
xlii <sup>r</sup> [Epigramma] <u>In Notarium</u>	114 226	<u>edita 4</u> Ephm. II. vii 12-13
[xlii <sup>v</sup> ]-[xlviii <sup>v</sup> ] [Gratiarum Actio]	VIII 19-30	XX 353-376

<sup>50</sup>All the Greek passages have been omitted.

<sup>51</sup>Verse 47 follows verse 49. There is confusion in pagination: xxxvii is given twice, followed by xxxix.

<sup>52</sup>In the Monosticha verse 26 reads: Interitus dignos  
uita properante probrosa.

Schenkl Peiper  
Number Page Number Page

f.

incipit: AVSONII BVRDIGALENSIS VASSATIS MEDICI POETAE  
AC Praeceptoris Gratiarum Actio ad Gratianum Impera-  
torem pro Consulatu. desinit: Finit Gratiarum actio  
de consulatu apud Gratianum Augustum.

[xlvi<sup>v</sup>-l<sup>v</sup>] [TECHNOPAEGNION]<sup>53</sup> XXVII.2-11; 132-7; XII 156-165;  
13 139 167-168  
desinit: Finit De Monosyllabis.

[l<sup>v</sup>-lii<sup>v</sup>] [GRIPHUS] incipit: XXVI.1,2 127-132 XVI 196-205  
Incipit Crippus (sic) de Ternario Numero.  
desinit: Finit Technopægnion (sic).

[lii<sup>v</sup>-l<sup>v</sup>] [CENTO]<sup>54</sup> XXVIII.1-4 140-146 XVII 206-219

[lv<sup>v</sup>-lvi<sup>v</sup>] Epistula<sup>55</sup> 4 159-162 14 245-249

[lvi<sup>v</sup>]-lvii<sup>r</sup>] Epistula 20 181 24 268-269

lvii<sup>r</sup>]-lviii<sup>r</sup>] [EPHEMERIS]<sup>56</sup> IIII.3 4-7 II.iii 7-11

Incipit: Incipit præcatio matutina ad omnipotentem deum

desinit: Finit Precatio Matutina.

lviii<sup>r</sup>]-[lviii<sup>v</sup>] [Epicedion] XI.2 33-34 III.iiii 21-24

incipit: Incipit Epicedion in patrem (sic) de Vita

<sup>53</sup> in Technopaegnion 7, verse 47 is missing; in 9, verse 6 reads: Et furiata oestro tranet mare cimerium bos, and verse 15 is lacking. In Tech. 11, the order is as follows:  
(6) Scire uelim catalepta legens quid significet? tau  
9 Imperium: litem: uenerem: cur una notet res  
7 Sit ne peregrini uox nominis an latii sil.  
Verse 12 is missing and after v. 15 are found vv. 13, 1-2, 6, 9.

<sup>54</sup> Folios liii<sup>r-v</sup> appear twice in the pagination; there is no folio liiii.

<sup>55</sup> Verses 69 and 87 are not to be found.

<sup>56</sup> In Ephemeris 3 (Oratio), vv. 8-16 are missing.

	Schenkl	Peiper
f.	Number Page	Number Page
	sua desinit: <u>Finit Epicidion (sic)</u> <sup>57</sup>	
[lviii <sup>v</sup> ]-lx <sup>r</sup> ] [LIBER	XIII.1,2	36-39 Epist.22 259-266
PROTREPTICUS] <sup>58</sup>	incipit: <u>Incipit Protrepticus.</u>	
	Ausonius <u>Hesperio filio suo.</u> desinit: <u>Finit Pro-</u>	
	<u>trepticus.</u>	
lx <sup>r</sup> ]-[lx <sup>v</sup> ] [GENETHLIACON]	XIIII	40 Epist.21 258-259
	Incipit: <u>Incipit eiusdem decimi M. Ausonii Genethli-</u>	
	<u>acos ad Ausonium nepotem.</u>	
[lx <sup>v</sup> ]-lxii <sup>r</sup> ] [CUPIDO	XXIIII.1,2	121-124 VIII 109-113
CRUCIATUS] <sup>59</sup>	incipit: <u>Incipit Eclogarum Liber</u>	
	<u>Ausonius Gregorio Filio Salutem</u> desinit: <u>Finit</u>	
	<u>Cupido cruciatus.</u>	
lxii <sup>r</sup> ]-[lxii <sup>v</sup> ] [BISSULA]	XXV.1-7	125-127 VIIII 114-117
[lxii <sup>v</sup> -lxviii <sup>v</sup> ] [MOSELLA] <sup>60</sup>	XVIII.2	82-97 X 118-141
	Incipit: MOSELLA AVSONII VIRI ILLVSTRIS ET CONSVLARIS	

<sup>57</sup>In the Epicidion the following are missing: vv. 13-16; 19-26; 29-34; 39-40; 43.

<sup>58</sup>Verse 45b of Protrepticus 2 is as follows: Perlege quodcumque est memorabile. ET ut tibi prosit.

<sup>59</sup>This edition follows Ugoletus in printing verse 25 as: Mascula lesbiacis sappo peritura sagittis.

<sup>60</sup>Verse 48 reads: Et phrygiis sola læuia consere crustis. Verses 418-420, 483 are missing. After v. 445 are: Ceruleos nunc rhene sinus HYalo uirentem  
Pande peplum spatiumque noui metare fluenti  
Fraternis cumulandus aquis: nec premia in undis.



f.	Schenk1 Number	Page	Peiper Number	Page
	INCIPIT. desinit: <u>Deficit Reliquum Mosellæ.</u>			
[lxviii <sup>v</sup> ]-lxix <sup>r</sup>	[Epistulae XVIII.1	81-82	Epist. Sym.	141-3
Symmachi]				

lxix <sup>r</sup> -[lxix <sup>v</sup> ]	---	---	XVIII.1	220-222
[lxix <sup>v</sup> ]-lxx <sup>r</sup>	Epist.	7	177-178	.2 222-225
lxx <sup>r</sup>	[Epist. Symmachi]	---	---	.3 225
lxx <sup>r</sup> -[lxx <sup>v</sup> ]	[fragmentum Iuveni]	<sup>61</sup>	---	---

titulus: Ausonii carmen imperfectum incipit:

Immortale nihil mundi campage tenetur:

desinit: Ergo age santificus adsit mihi carminis auctor

[lxx <sup>v</sup> ]	[Epistulae Paulini]	<sup>62</sup>	---	31	292-293
[lxx <sup>v</sup> -lxxi <sup>v</sup> ]		---	---	30	289-292
[lxxi <sup>v</sup> -lxxiii <sup>v</sup> ]	[Epist. Paulini]	<sup>63</sup>	---	31	297-305
lxxiiii <sup>r</sup> -lxxvii <sup>r</sup>	[Ludus XX	104-111	XIII	169-181	
Septem Sapientum] <sup>64</sup> incipit: DECII MAGNI AVSONII AD					
<u>CREPANIVM Pacatum Proconsulem De Ludo Septem Sapientum</u>					
desinit: <u>Finit Ludus septem Sapientum</u>					

<sup>61</sup>See the edition of J. Huemer, Gai Vetti Aquilini Iuveni Evangeliorum Libri Quattuor (Vindobonae, 1891).

<sup>62</sup>Only verses 1-18 are given.

<sup>63</sup>The order is: vv. 103-135; 137-284. Verses 136 and 285-331 are missing.

<sup>64</sup>Plate VIII, below on p. 385, shows f. lxxiiii which contains vv. 1-21 and the correction, SPuriorum, at verse 13. Verse 158 reads: Fandi tacendique ET Cibi ET SOMni MODus. The confused pagination is as follows: lxxvii, lxxvi, lxxix.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
lxxvii <sup>[r]</sup> -lxxix <sup>[r]</sup> [Ordo Urbium Nobilium] <sup>65</sup>	XVIII	98-103	XI	144-154
titulus: DECII MAGNI AVSONII CATALOGVS VRBIVM NOBILIVM in fine: <u>Decii magni</u> <u>Ausonii Catalogus Urbium nobilium Finit.</u>				
lxxix <sup>[r]</sup> -lxxx <sup>[r]</sup> [Versus Sulpiciae] incipit: <u>Sulpitia Incipit.</u> in fine: <u>Finiunt Sulphitiae (sic) dicta.</u> <sup>66</sup>	---	---	5	413-416
lxxx <sup>[r]</sup> [Epigramma] <u>De Matre</u> <u>Augusti</u> <sup>67</sup>	35	262	7	417
lxxx <sup>[r]</sup> -- [Epigrammata] titulus: <u>Ausonii Epigrammata per</u> <u>Dominum Bartolomeum Merulam reperta.</u>				
lxxx <sup>[r]</sup>	App. v.	xviii 257	Alex. xviii	428
	v. i	252	i	419
	v. xvi	256	xvi	426
lxxx <sup>[r]</sup> -[lxxx <sup>v</sup> ]	v. xi	255	xi	424
[lxxx <sup>v</sup> ]	v. iiii	253	iiii	422

<sup>65</sup>Verses 73-74 are comined into a single line: Prode duplex arelas quam Narbo martius et quam; verse 113 is missing; and, verses 132-134 read as one: Exigua IMmerito domus est glacialis in imo. Verses 137-138 are combined as follows: Ver longum brumæque BReues: iuga frondea subsunt. Verses 142 and 152 are missing.

<sup>66</sup>Verses 16-19 follow verse 22.

<sup>67</sup>On the origin of this epigram, see Schenkl, p. XXXI and app. crit., lines 5-6, p. 262. Schenkl suspects that this epigram is a fragment of a poem in honor of Livia; see above, p. 164, note 27.

f.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[lxxx <sup>v</sup> ]	<u>Epigrammata</u>	App. v.ii <sup>68</sup>	252-253	ii	420-421
		v.xiii	255	xiii	425
		v.xx	257	xx	428
[lxxx <sup>v</sup> ]-lxxxii <sup>r</sup>		v.xxi	258	xxi	429
lxxxii <sup>r</sup>		v.xxii,xxi	258	xxii,xxiii	429-430
		v.v	254	v	422
		v.vi	254	vi	422
		v.vii	254	vii	423
		v.xiiii	256	xiiii	425
lxxxii <sup>r</sup> -[lxxxii <sup>v</sup> ]		v.xv	256	xv	426
[lxxxii <sup>v</sup> ]		v.xxiii	259	xxiii	430-431
		v.iii	253	iii	421
		v.xxiiii	259	xxv	431-432
[lxxxii <sup>v</sup> ]-lxxxiii <sup>r</sup>		v.xvii	256	xvi	426
lxxxiii <sup>r</sup>		v.xxv	260	xxviB	432
		v.viii	255	viiiB	424
		v.x	255	x	424
		v.xii	255	xii	425
		v.xviii	257	xviii	427

[subscriptio] Expliciunt Opera Ausonii poetæ celeberrimi cum multis additionibus per Hieronymum auantium inuentis.

<sup>68</sup>Avantius follows Ugoletus in listing the following: In Didonis imaginem ex græco. Quattuor / ultima carmina huius Epigrammatis non / habentur in græco Codice. See Schenkl, app. crit., lines 17-18, p. 252.

[lxxxii<sup>v</sup>] [adnotatio ad lectorem et tabula corrigendorum]  
 incipit: Lector: ut Ausonium incolumniorem habeas:  
emenda supra dictas dictiones: uidelicet lege in  
carta. . . .

lxxxii<sup>r</sup>] [Tabulae]

[subscriptio] Impressum Venetiis per Ioannem  
Tacuinum de Tridino: Anno Domini .M.CCCCVII.  
Die. VII. Aprilis.

[sigillum preli typographici Ioanne Tacuino]<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Here is found the orb-and-cross printer's mark of Ioannes Tacuinus. On Tacuinus and his penchant for "adorn-  
 ing his books with pictorial capitals," see Alfred W. Pollard, Fine Books (New York, 1964), p. 69; consult also Douglas C. McMurtrie, The Book: The Story of Printing and Bookmaking (New York, 1937), pp. 302-303.

1568 Pulmannus

The entire value of approaching the printed tradition of Ausonius is largely to be found in correcting an oversight on the part of both Schenkl and Peiper, who had only a very imperfect knowledge of the printed editions in general and merely a tenuous acquaintance with the edition of 1568 in particular.<sup>70</sup> The primary motivation behind this recension was Theodor Poelmann or Pulmannus, an intimate friend of Christopher Plantin from whose press there flowed a torrent of editions of Latin poets.<sup>71</sup>

The importance of this particular edition of the Ausonian corpus is that it constitutes a giant step forward over

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<sup>70</sup>D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis opera a Theod. Pulmanno Craneburgio in meliorem ordinem restituta, correctae, et scholiis illustrata: adiectis graecis quibusdam epigrammatibus, ut conferri cum latinis possint. Cum latina graecorum interpretatione et duplici indice. (Antwerpiae: Christopher Plantinus, 1568.) On the German editors' familiarity with the printed tradition, see Mirmont, op. cit., III, pp. 312-314 and Gradilone, p. 98, note 159.

<sup>71</sup>Theodor Poelmann (1510-1581) was born at Cranenburg in the duchy of Clèves. From his dedicatory epistle to Thomas Rediger he indicates that upon his father's untimely death he was removed from school and forced to take up a trade: Cum a primis annis, patre praematura mihi morte erepto, ad ludum litterarium a matre ablegatus essem, tandem non mea quidem voluntate, sed fato quodam ad mechanicam artem fui deiectus... (f. 3<sup>r</sup>). There is bibliographical material on Poelmann in Max Rooses' Christophe Plantin, imprimeur Anversios (Anvers, 1883). The best known of Poelmann's editions is that of Claudian, 1571, reprinted in 1585, 1596, 1602, 1616. See also Pökel, op. cit., p. 215; Eckstein, op. cit., p. 441; Gradilone, pp. 71-75. There is an especially valuable discussion of various facets of the 1568 edition of Ausonius and its place in the history of the printed tradition in Mirmont, op. cit., I, pp. 128-164; here Mirmont speaks of a collaborator with Poelmann, Ioannes Goropius Becanus (p. 129, n. 2).

the landmark 1558 edition of Lyons for which the editor, stephanus Charpinus, had the newly discovered manuscript of l'Ile Barbe.<sup>72</sup> In lieu of this remarkable codex, Pulmannus, in constructing his redaction, included citations from the following witnesses:<sup>73</sup> (1) Cornelii Gualtheri Mosella, liber antiquus;<sup>74</sup> (2) Gemblacensis liber, in quo Mosella, Herculis ærumnæ, et de XII Cæsaribus;<sup>75</sup> (3) Gandauensis liber vetus, cuius facio mentionem in epistolis;<sup>76</sup> (4) fragmentum meum, in quo solum erant septem sapientum sententiæ septenis versibus descriptæ.<sup>77</sup> Pulmannus also noted observations and adopted emendations presented by a

<sup>72</sup>D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis poetæ, augustorum praeceptoris, virique consularis opera, tertiæ fere partis complemento auctiora, et diligentiore quam hactenus, censura recognita, cum indice rerum memorabilium. Lugduni: Ioannes Tornaesius, 1558. A full description of this edition is given in Creighton, pp. 136-155; see also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 203, Peiper, p. LXXXIX, Gradilone, pp. 56 ff. For a discussion of the manuscript found by Charpinus sometime after 1551 on l'Ile Barbe and now identified as Leiden-sis Vossianus F 111, see above, p. 20-23.

<sup>73</sup>These witnesses are listed on f. [2<sup>v</sup>].

<sup>74</sup>The abbreviation "C" is used in the more than thirty citations listed in the margins. Peiper (p. LIII) has tried to identify "C" with excerpts from S. Gall 899; see also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 217, Schenkl, pp. XLV-XLVI.

<sup>75</sup>Cited over thirty times as "G" in the marginal notes, this codes can be identified as Bruxellensis 5369/73; see above, pp. 60-63.

<sup>76</sup>Pulmannus cited this codex as "V" in the margins on twenty occasions; it has been identified by Mirmont (op. cit., I, p. 130) as Bruxellensis 10703/5.

<sup>77</sup>Cited in marginal notes over thirty times as "P", this manuscript has not been identified.

large number of the most outstanding humanists and philologists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, among whom were Mariangelus Accursius, Adrien Turnèbe, Pierre Pithou, and Willem Canter.<sup>78</sup> Thus, Pulmannus could benefit from the better readings of the manuscript of l'Ile Barbe not be examining it himself but through a perspicacious use of the conjectures of scholars familiar with the tradition of this witness.

The 1568 edition established a number of textual emendations which have since become definitive; some of these readings are: (Ludus) 21 Hodie, 42 forte hac de; (Ordo) 85 Bracara, 96 consociant, 98 Tolosam, 133-134 non pudor. . .Haemo. Unfortunately, however, Schenkl and Peiper have erroneously attributed these emendations to others, such as, Pithou (Ludus 21), Vinet (Ordo 25, 96, 98, 133-34), and Mertens (Ludus 42).<sup>79</sup>

As advertised in the subtitle of the 1568 edition, there is included in this recension a short collection of epigrams which Ausonius either translated or imitated from Greek sources and a small lexicon providing the Latin for

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<sup>78</sup>A complete list of scholars whose conjectures had aided Pulmannus is given by Mirmont, op. cit., I, p. 131. By far the most fertile source has been Mariangelus Accursius and his Diatribae in Ausonium Solinum et Ovidium (Romae, 1524); this commentary has been cited over ninety times as "M."

<sup>79</sup>Another example is at Ludus 135 where Pulmannus' reading, abit, is ascribed by Schenkl and Peiper to Scaliger; see Schenkl, app. crit., line 9, p. 108 and Peiper, app. crit., line 5, p. 176. Examples of confused attribution of

the Greek expressions employed by Ausonius.<sup>80</sup> Pulmannus' zeal allowed him to expand the Ausonian corpus beyond these additions and append the moral distichs of Cato which he attributed to Ausonius under the title, D. Magni Ausonii Disticha Moralia, vel Cato. This excessive zeal was prompted by the opinion of one Joannes Baptista Pius as Pulmannus states in a marginal note to this addition: Distichorum moralium libri, nomine Catonis hactenus falso inscripti, auctoritate Joannis Baptistae Pii huc accesserunt: qui in sui annotationibus in Epistolas ad Atticum lib. XIII Ausonii illos esse asserit.<sup>81</sup>

conjectures to either Pulmannus or to Vinet can give rise to the hypothesis that these two Ausonian scholars made independent conjectures often felicitously similar; on this idea see Mirmont, op. cit., I, p. 164.

<sup>80</sup>The epigrams are found on pp. 342-355 and the lexicon on pp. 356-360.

<sup>81</sup>This note is found on p. 265 and the entire work extends from p. 265 to p. 285. There existed no authority to credit Ausonius with this work by an unknown writer of the third or fourth century A. D. Scaliger referred to the proponent of this errant view as: "Baptista Pius, qui temporibus suis fuit cymbalum inanis iuventutis," and considered his followers as "...miseros homines, qui sub tam lentis maxillis mandunt." [Iosephi Scaligeri Iul. Caes. F. Ausonianarum Lectionum Libri Duo (Lyons: Greyff, 1574) 2.32, p. 175.] Vinet also voiced dissatisfaction with this attribution of the work to Ausonius:

Scripsit in litteras Ciceronis ad Dolabellam quae extant inter Epistolas ad Atticum libro quarto-decimo. Quo trahunt aliqui illud Ausonii Burdigalensis falso Catoni adscriptum. Si deus est animus nobis, ut carmina dicunt, qui commentator, nescio quotum locum tenere debeat inter Aristarchos, qui sine iudicio Ausonij carmen credidit, quod in vetere quopiam libro inter Ausoniana, vel etiam alibi, falso titulo, forte repererat. [Ed. Vinet (1575-80), Comment. Sect. 298A]



The contents of Pulmannus' edition of 1568 are as

follows:<sup>82</sup>

f.  
[i<sup>r</sup>]

[titulus] MAGNI AVSONII BVRDIGALENSIS OPERA, A  
THEOD. PVLMANNO CRANEburgio in meliorem ordinem  
restituta, correcta, et scholiis illustrata: ADIECTIS  
GRAECIS QVIBVSdam epigrammatibus, ut conferri cum  
Latina Græcorum interpretatione, et duplice Indice.

[sigillum preli typographici Christophori Plantini]<sup>83</sup>

[subscriptio] ANTVERPIAE, Ex officina Christophori  
Plantini, AN. CI<sup>o</sup>. I<sup>o</sup>. LXVIII.

[i<sup>v</sup>]

[adnotatio dominii] Est Monasteris Sancti Petri de  
Perusia. Laus Deo.<sup>84</sup>

[ii<sup>r</sup>]

OPERVM INDEX

[ii<sup>v</sup>]

NOTAE LIBRORUM, QVIBVS IN HAC EDITIONE USI SVMVS.<sup>85</sup>

3<sup>r</sup>]-[6<sup>r</sup>]

[Epistula] NOBILITATE, ET ERVDITONE ORNATISSIMO  
VIRO D. THOMAE REDIGERO VRATISLAVIENSI THEOD. PVL-  
MANNVS CRANEBVRGIVS S.D. incipit: Cum a primis annis,  
patre præmatura mihi morte erepto.... destinit: Quod

<sup>82</sup>Harvard University Library supplied a microfilmed copy of this edition for our use.

<sup>83</sup>There is a woodcut showing Plantin's seal: a compass drawing a circle, with the motto, "labore et constantia."

<sup>84</sup>This notation is stamped sideways. There is also found a library shelf-mark and the library stamp, "Harvard College Library/ Gift of / Daniel B. Pearing / 30 June 1915."

<sup>85</sup>Here Pulmannus lists his chief aids; see the discussion above on pp. 183-184.

si te facere cognouero, dabo operam vt aliquando  
maiora, et tibi fortasse gratiora sub nominis tui  
auspiciis exeant. Vale et nostro Musognapheo, XVI.  
Kalend. Decembris, anno cL. I. LXVII. Antuerpiæ.

[6<sup>r</sup>] [poema breve] ROB. CONSTANTINVS DE AVSONIO

[6<sup>v</sup>-7<sup>v</sup>] [poema longius] ALEXANDER GRAPHEVS AD IUVENES PRO  
RESTITVTO PER THEOD. PVLMANVM AVSONIO.

incipit: Ediderat quondam maturis nixibus almos  
Fetus Camena nobilis....

desinit: Et memores docto Pulmano reddite dignas,  
Meritasque grati gratias.

[8<sup>r</sup>]-A[1<sup>v</sup>] [vita Ausonii] D. AVSONII VITA, EX LIBRO V. PETRI  
CRINITI DE POETIS LATINIS. incipit: D. Ausonius,  
genere Gallus, patria Burdigalensis fuit....

desinit: In quo magno errore decipiuntur, cum id ad  
parentem Ausoniis pertineat.

f.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
A2[ <sup>r</sup> ]-[A2 <sup>v</sup> ]	[Epistula Theodosi Augusti] I	1	3	3
A3[ <sup>r</sup> ]-[A3 <sup>v</sup> ]	AVSONIVS THEODOSIO AVGVSTO II	1-2	4	4
A4[ <sup>r</sup> ]	[Epigrammata] [titulus] <u>D. MAGNI AVSONII PAEONII BVRDIGALENSIS EPIGRAMMATA.</u>			
	[Epigrammata]	1	194-195	26 320-321
A4[ <sup>r</sup> ]-[A4 <sup>v</sup> ]	(vv. 6-8) <sup>86</sup>	2	195	25 320
[A4 <sup>v</sup> ]	[Epigramma] <sup>87</sup>	3	195-196	27 321

<sup>86</sup> (5) Nostra simul certant variis epigrammata nugis.

<sup>86</sup> (6) Quas ferat a celeri vulnere dextra valens.

p.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
[A4 <sup>v</sup> ]	[Epigrammata]	4	196	28	321-322
		6	196	29	322
[A4 <sup>v</sup> -A5 <sup>r</sup> ]		7	197	30	322
[A5 <sup>r</sup> ]		35	262	7	417
	[Epit.]	[Carmen...Editum]		[Incert...edita]	
		30	78-79	31	83
	[Epig.]	8	197	2	311
		5	196	31	322-323
10		9	197-198	3	311-312
		10	198	32	323
10-11		11	198-199	33	323-324
11	[Epit.] <sup>88</sup>	34	80	35	85
	[Epig.]	12	199	34	324-325
11-12		13	199	35	325
12		14-15	199-200	36-37	325-326
		16	200	38	326
13		17	200	39	327
		18	200-201	40	327
		19	201	41	327-328
14		20	201	42	328
		App.V.xi	255	Ital.11	424
		21	202	14	316
		22	202	43	328-329
		23	202	44	329

<sup>88</sup> (5) Quis mortem accuset? compleuit munia vitae  
(6) Iam meritis anus est, et adhuc aetate puella.

p.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
15	[Epig.]	24	202-203	45	329
		28-29	203-204	46-47	330
		31	204	49	331
15-16		30	204	48	330
16		32	204	50	331
		33	204	51	331
		34	205	52	331
16-17		35	205	1	310-311
17	[Epit.]	31	79	32	84
	[Epig.]	26	203	54	332
		25	203	53	332
		27	203	55	332
18		36	205-206	56	332-333
		37	206	57	333
		38	205	58	333
		52	210	64	336
19		<u>App. V.vii</u>	254	<u>Ital.7</u>	423
		40	207	7	313
		41	207	9	314
		42	207	12	315
		43	207	13	315
		44	208	8	314
19-20		45	208	60	334
20		46	208	61	334-335
		47	208	10	314-315

P.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
20	[Epig.]	48	209	11	315
	[Ept.]	35	80	62	335
20-21		29	78	28	82
21	[Epig.] <sup>89</sup>	50	209	<u>Epit.</u> 30	83
		51	210	63	335
		<u>App.V.</u> 26	260	<u>Ital.</u> 27	433
		53	210	65	336
22		54	210	66	336
		55	211	67	337
		56	211	68	337-338
		57	211	69	338
		58	212	70	338
23		<u>App.V.</u> 27	260	<u>Ital.</u> 28	433
		<u>App.V.</u> 28	260	<u>Ital.</u> 29	433
		<u>App.V.</u> 29	261	<u>Ital.</u> 30	434
		59	212	71	338
		60	212	72	339
		61	212	73	339
		62	212	74	339
23-24		63	212	75	339
24	[Epig.] <sup>90</sup>	64	213	76	340
		65	213	77	340-341

<sup>89</sup> Only verses 1-2 (= Epit. 30, vv. 1-2 of Peiper) are found here; for verses 3-8 see Schenk1, app. crit., 11, 11-18; p. 209.

<sup>90</sup> (6) Adstitit in tenerum de grege versa marem.

p.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
25	[Epig.]	67	214	79	341
		68	214	24	319-320
		69	215	80	342
25-26		70	215	81	342
26		71	215	4	312
		80	217-218	88	345
		81	218	89	345
26-27		82	218	90	345
27		83	218	91	346
		84	218	15	316
		85	219	16	316
		86	219	17	317
	[Epig.] <sup>91</sup>	87	219	18	317
		<u>App.</u> V. 30	261	31	434
		88	219	19	317
27-28		89	220	20	317
28		90	220	21	318
		91	221	92	346
		93	220-221	94	346-347
		94	221	22	318
28-29		95	221	23	318-319
29		96	222	95	347
		97	222	96	348

<sup>91</sup>For additional verses see Schenk1, app. crit., lines 8-14, p. 219.

P.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
29-30	[Epig.]	98	222	97	348
30		99	222	98	348
		100	223	99	348
		101	223	100	349
		102	223	101	349
		103	223	102	349
		104	223	103	350
31		105	224	104	350
		106	224	105	350
	[Ugol.] App.V. 31	261	Ital. 32	434	
	[Ugol.] App.V. 32	261	Ital. 33	434-435	
31-32	[Mer.] App.V. 8	254-255	Ital. 8	432	
32	[Ugol.] App.V. 33	262	Ital. 34	435	
	[Ugol.] App.v. 34	262	6	417	
32-33		107	224	Incert....edita 106	350-351
33		108-113	225	107-112	351-352
	[Alex.] App.V. 19	257	Ital. 19	428	
	[Alex.] App.V. 1	252	Ital. 1	419	
	[Alex.] App.V. 16	256	Ital. 16	426	
33-34	[Alex.] App.V. 4	253	Ital. 4	422	
34	[Alex.] App.V. 2	252-3	Ital. 2	420-421	
		39	206	59	334
34-35		66	214	78	341
35	[Alex.] App.V. 13	255	Ital. 13	425	
	[Alex.] App.V. 20	257	Ital. 20	428	

P.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
35	[Epig.]	74-5	216	82-83	343
		76	216	84	343
		77	217	85	343
36		78	217	86	344
		79	217	87	344
		<u>App.V.21</u>	258	<u>Ital.21</u>	429
36-37		<u>App.V.22</u>	258	<u>Ital.22-23</u>	429-430
37		92	220	93	346
		<u>App.V. 5</u>	254	<u>Ital. 5</u>	422
		<u>App.V. 6</u>	254	<u>Ital. 6</u>	422
		<u>App.V.14</u>	256	<u>Ital.14</u>	425
38		<u>App.V.23</u>	259	<u>Ital.24</u>	430-431
		<u>App.V.15</u>	256	<u>Ital.15</u>	426
38-39		<u>App.V. 3</u>	253	<u>Ital. 3</u>	421
39		<u>App.V.24</u>	259	<u>Ital.25</u>	431-432
		<u>App.V.17</u>	256	<u>Ital.17</u>	426-427
		<u>App.V.25</u>	260	<u>Ital.26B</u>	432
		<u>App.V. 9</u>	255	<u>Ital. 9B</u>	424
		<u>App.V.10</u>	255	<u>Ital.10</u>	424
39-40		<u>App.V.12</u>	255	<u>Ital.12</u>	425
40		<u>App.V.18</u>	257	<u>Ital.18</u>	427
40-41	[FASTI]	XXII.1-3,4	119-20	XV.1-3,4	194-195
41	[Epit.]	28	78	27	81
	[Epig.]	<u>App.V.36</u>	262	8	417
				<u>Incert...edita</u>	



p.		Schenkl		Peiper		
		Number	Page	Number	Page	
41	[Epit.]	32	79	33	84	
41-42	[Epig.]	72	216	5	313	
42	[Epit.]	33	80	34	85	
		--	--	29	82	
		<u>Epig.</u>	50	209	30	83
42-43	[Epig.]	73	216	6	313	
43-49	[Ordo Urbium Nobilium]XVIII	98-103	XI	144-154		
	titulus: <u>D. AVSONII DE CLARIS VRBIBUS LIBER.</u>					
49-57	[Ludus Septem Sapientum]XX	104-111	XIII	169-181		
	titulus: <u>D. MAGNI AVSONII LVDVS SEPTEM SAPIENTVM.</u>					
57-59	[Septem Sapientum App.III, 1,2	246-250	XXII	406-409		
	Sententiae] titulus: <u>EORVNDEM SEPTEM SAPIENTVM</u> <u>SENTENTIAE, SEPTENIS VERSIBVS AB eodem Ausonio</u> <u>explicatae</u> <sup>92</sup>					
60-61	[Caesares 1] titulus: XX.1	112-114	XIIII.	183-186		
	i-iiii <u>D. MAGNI AVSONII DE XII. CAESARIBVS PER Suetonium</u> <u>Tranquillum scriptis.</u> <sup>93</sup>					
61-65	[Caesares 2] titulus XXI.2	114-119	XIIII.	187-193		
	i-xxiiii <u>Eiusdem Ausonii Tetrasticha, à Iulio Cæsare usque ad</u> <u>tempora sua. in fine: Deficit relicuum.</u>					
66-72	[Domestica] titulus: <u>D. AVSONII VIRI CONSVLARIS</u>					

<sup>92</sup>The order of verses in section one is: 46, 49, 47-48.  
A marginal note at section two reads: "De hoc ordine versuum  
vide Mariangeli Diatribam. 1, 2, 6, 3-5, 7-9."

<sup>93</sup>(26) Interitus dignos vita properante probrosa.

p.		Schenkl		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
	<u>EIDYLLIA.</u>				
66-67	[Versus Pascales]	VIIII	30-31	III.ii	17-19
67-68	[Versus Rhopalici]	X	31-32	.iii	19-21
68-69	[Epicedion in patrem]	XI.1,2	32-34	.iiii	21-24
71-72	[De Herediolo]	XII.1,2	34-35	.i	16-17
73-77	[Liber Protrepticus] <sup>94</sup>	XIII.1,2	36-39	<u>Epist.</u> .22	259-266
77-78	[Genethliacon] <sup>95</sup>	XIIII	40	<u>Epist.</u> .21	258-259
78-82	[Cupido Cruciatu] <sup>96</sup>	XXIIII.1	121-124	VIIII	109-113
82-85	[Bissula] <sup>97</sup>	XXV.1-7	125-127	VIIII.i-114-117	
85-86	[Epist. Symmachi]	XVIII.1	81-82	<u>Ep.Sym.</u>	141-143
86-103	[Mosella]	XVIII.2	82-97	X	118-141
103	[De Aetatibus Animantium. Hesiodion]	XXII	152-153	<u>Ecl.</u> VII v-vi	93-94
103-104	[Monosticha de Aerumnis Herculis]	XXIII	153-154	<u>Ecl.</u> VII xxv	106-107
104-105	[De Viro Bono]	XXX	149-150	<u>Ecl.</u> VII iii	90-91

<sup>94</sup>The notation, S. Petri de Perusio, is found in large script at the bottom of page 73. See similar inscriptions on pages 285 and 380.

<sup>95</sup>Verse 28, Vale nepos dulcissime, is omitted.

<sup>96</sup>In section one, a portion of the last line, ...ac dilige parentem, is missing. Line 25 of section two reads: Mascula Lesbiacis Sappho peritura sagittis.

<sup>97</sup>In section four of the poem, Bissula, the following are found:

(5) Matre carens, nutricis egens, nesciuit herai

(6) Imperium domina: vult domina esse manu.

p.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
105	Ναὶ καὶ ὄυ παφωγορικῶν	(sic) (sic)	XXI	150-152	<u>Ecl.VII</u> 91-92 iiii
105-107	[De Rosis Nascentibus]	<sup>98</sup>	<u>App.II</u>	243-45	<u>Incert..</u> 409-411 <u>edita</u>
107-109	[Ex Graeco Pytha- goricon de Ambiguitate Eligendae Vitae]		XXVIII	147-49	<u>Ecl.VII</u> 87-89
109-114	[Griphus] <sup>99</sup>		XXVI.1,2	127-32	XVI 196-205 [166-67]
114-123	[Technopaegnon] <sup>100</sup>		XXVII.1-13;12	132-139;	XII 155-165 138 i-xiiii;xiii
123-132	[Cento Nuptialis]		XXVIII.1-4	140-146	XVII 206-219
132	<u>De Nominibus siderum</u>	---	---	---	iiii 412-413 <u>Incert...edita</u>
133-134	<u>De Ratione Librae</u>	XXXVIII		154-155	<u>Ecl.VII</u> 94-95 vii
134-135	<u>De ratione puer- perii maturi.</u>	XXXV		155-156	<u>Ecl.VII</u> 95-97 viii
135-136	[Ecolgæ]		V.1	9	VII.viii 97
136			.11	14	.xviii 103
			.2	10	.x 98
137			.3	10-11	.xi 98-99
137-138			.4	11	.xii 99
138			.5	11	.xiii 99-100
			.6	12	.xiiii 100

<sup>98</sup> (10) Et caelestis aquae pondere tunc grauidas.

<sup>99</sup> The order is: verses 1-6; 11-17; 7-10; 18-finem.

<sup>100</sup> No. 9 (6) Et furiata oestro tranat mare Cimmerium.  
Verse 17 follows verse 22 and 23 comes after 26. In Techno-  
paegnon 13 the order of verses is: 1-6; 9; 7-8; 10-22. The  
following note concludes this section: "Quod sequitur, inter  
Ausoniana reperit Mariangelus, exstat et in Insulensi exem-  
plari."

P.		Schenk1		Peiper	
		Number	Page	Number	Page
138-139	[Ecloga] <sup>101</sup>	V.7	12	VII.xv	100-101
139	[Eclogae]	.8	12-13	.xvi	101
140		.9	13	.xvii	102
		.10	14	.xviii	102
		.12	14	.xx	103
140-141		.13	14	.xxi	103
141		.14	15	.xxii	104
		.15 (uu.3-6)	15	.xxiii	104
141-142		.16	15-16	.xxiiii	104-5
142-134	[Ecl.: Versus Q. Cice- (sic) ronis]	.17	16-17	.xxvi	107-108
134 (sic)		.18	17	.xxvii	108
		.19	17	.xxvii	108
144--	[Liber Epistularum] titulus: <u>AVSONII PAEONII EPISTO-</u> <u>LARVM LIBER.</u>				
144	[Epist.] <sup>102</sup>	8	166	4	225-226
144-146		10	168-169	6	228-230
146-147		11	169-170	7	230-232
147-149		19	179-180	23	266-268
150-151	[Epist.] <sup>103</sup>	18	178-179	13	243-244
151		20	181	24	268-269

<sup>101</sup> (3) Dum rursusque, iterumque expleto mense vocatur.

<sup>102</sup> (14) Vale, valere si voles me, vel vola.

<sup>103</sup> There is a space of one line after verse 24.

P.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
151-154 [Epist.]	21	181-183	25	269-272
154-157 [Epist.] <sup>104</sup>	22	183-185	26	272-275
157-158	23	186-187	28	282-284
158-163	25	190-194	27	276-282
163-166 [Epist. Paulini]	--	---	31	293-296
166-168 [Epist.] <sup>105</sup>	24	187-190	29	284-289
168-169 [Epist. Paulini] sed	--	---	31	292-293
titulus legitur: <u>Ausonius Paulino suo S.</u>				
169-171 [Epist. Paulini] <sup>106</sup>	--	---	30	289-292
171-179	--	---	31	297
179-180 [Epist.]	15	173-174	11	236-238
180-185	16	174-176	12	238-243
185-187	12	170-172	8	232-234
187	13	172	9	235
187-188	14	172-173	10	235-236
188-192	4	159-162	14	245-249
192-193 [Ephemeris]	<u>Epig.</u> 114	226	II.vii	12-13
193-194 [Epist.]	1	157-158	19	255-257
194-195 [Ecloga]	XXIII	120-121	1	86
195-196 [Epist.]	3	158-159	18	254

<sup>104</sup> Spaces of one line each are found after verses 36, 37, and 39.

<sup>105</sup> (12) Somniferumque canit sepes depasta susurrum.  
 (14) Atque arguta suis loquitur coma pinea ventis.

<sup>106</sup> The conclusion, Vale domine illustris, is missing.

p.	Schenk		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
196-197 [Epist.]	2	158	20	257-258
197-198	5	162-163	16	252-254
198	6	163-164	17	254
199-201	7	164-165	15	249-252
201-203	9	166-167	5	226-228
203-205 [Epist. Symmachi]	--	---	1	220-222
205-207 [Epist.]	17	177-178	2	222-225
207 [Epist. Symmachi]	--	---	3	225
208 [Epist. Paulini]	--	---	33	308
208-209	--	---	34	309
209	--	---	32	307-308
210-211 [Praefatiunculae]	III	2-3	I.1,2	1-3
211-218 [Ephemeris] titulus:	IIII.1-7	3-9	II.1-8	5-15

D. MAGNI AVSONII EPHEMERIS, ID EST TOTIVS DIEI  
NEGOTIVM<sup>107</sup>

218-220 [Precatio Consulis] <sup>108</sup>	VI,	17-19	[Domestica]	24-26
	VII		III.v,vi	
221-238 [Parentalia] <sup>109</sup>	XV.1-32	41-55	IIII	28-47
238-259 [Professores]	XVI.1-27	55-71	V.i-xxvi	48-71

titulus: D. MAGNI AVSONII COMMÉMORATIO PROFESSORVM

<sup>107</sup>At Ephemeris 7 is found this note: Desunt non nulla.

<sup>108</sup>The order of verses at Precatio VII is 1-6; 8-10; 7; 11-16.

<sup>109</sup>Parentalia 19 shows this order of verses: 1-8; 11; 9-10; 12-16; 18-19. Verse 11 reads: Et spei maximæ fructum.

p.	Schenkl		Peiper	
	Number	Page	Number	Page
	<u>BVRDIGALENSIVM.</u> <sup>110</sup>			
259-265	[Epitaphia] titulus:	XVII.1-27	72-77	VI.i- 72-81 xxvi
	<u>D. MAGNI AVSONII EPITAPHIA HEROVM, QVI BELLO TROIANO</u> <u>INTERFVERVNT, ALIQVOT LOCIS A GVLIELMO CANTERO</u> <u>EMENDATA.</u> <sup>111</sup>			
265-285	[Disticha Moralia vel Cato] titulus:	<u>D. MAGNI AVSONII</u> <u>DISTICHA MORALIA, VEL CATO.</u> <sup>112</sup>		
285-309	[Gratiarum Actio]	VIII	19-30	XX 353-376
	titulus: <u>AVSONII AD GRATIANVM IMPERATOREM DISCIPVLVM,</u> <u>Gratiarum actio pro Consulatu.</u> in fine: <u>APVD</u> <u>GRATIANVM AVGVSTVM.</u> <sup>113</sup>			
310-337	[Periochae Homeri] <u>App.I,</u>	1-49	227-243	XXI.i- 377-405 xxiiii

<sup>110</sup>For Professores 7 and 11, this edition follows the order found in V; for no. 7 see Schenkl, app. crit., p. 60 and Peiper, app. crit., pp. 54-55; for no. 11 see Schenkl, app. crit., p. 63 and Peiper, app. crit., pp. 58-60. The reading for verse 13, Sed velit nolit famæ Burdigalem referet, agrees with that of V.

<sup>111</sup>The title indicates Pulmannus' familiarity with the efforts of other scholars.

<sup>112</sup>An interesting marginal note here indicates the extent to which Pulmannus followed the lead of others in dealing with the corpus of Ausonius: "Distichorum moralium libri, nomine Catonis hactenus falso inscripti, auctoritate Ioannis Baptistæ Pii huc accesserunt: qui in suis Annotationibus in epistolas ad Atticum lib. xiii. Ausonii illos esse asserit." On this point, see above, p. 185.

<sup>113</sup>There is a notation in the middle of page 285 which reads, S. Petri de Perugia. There are similar notations in the edition at pages 73 and 380.

Schenkl                      Peiper  
Number Page                  Number Page

p.

titulus: D. AVSONII BVRDIGALENSIS PERIOCHÆ IN HOMERI  
ILIADDEM ET ODYSSEAM.

338-340 SVLPICIAE POETRIAE CARMEN.<sup>114</sup> ---- Incert. V 413-416

341 CITERII SIDONII ORATORIS DE PASTORIBVS EPIGRAMMA.

inc.: (1) Almo, Theon, Thyrsis, orti sub monte Pelori.

des.: (8) Nisa rosas, Glauce violas, dat lilia Nais.

HADRIANI IMPERATORIS DE AMAZONVM PVGNA EPIGRAMMA.

inc.: (1) Vt belli sonuere tubæ, violenta peremit.

des.: (8) Argolicus Teuthras, Moesus Clonos, Oebalus  
Arcas.

342 [adnotatio ad lectorem] THEODORVS PVLMANVS CRANE-

BVRGIVS LECTORI S. incipit: SINGVLAREM me ab omnibus

elegantioris litteraturæ studiosis initurum gratiam

existimaui, si Graeca quædam epigrammata, quæ partim

æmulatus, partim interpretatus est Ausonius, in hanc

appendiculam congerem. . . . desinit: Veterum

heroum epitaphia, et versus Homericos, quos in Peri-

ochis expressit, consulto omisi, ne vno tempore nimis

de alieno liberalis viderer. Vale.

342-355 [tabula Graecorum verborum in epigrammaticis]

356-[360] OMNIVM QVÆ AB AVSONIO PARTIM GRAECO, partim bilingui  
sermone scripta sunt, interpretatio.

[361-363] [vita] D. AVSONII VITA EX IILII (sic) GREGORII GYRALDI

<sup>114</sup>The order of verses is: 1-15; 20-22; 16-19; 23-fin.



DE POETARVM HISTORIA DIALOGO X. incipit: POst hos  
vero fuit inter epigrammaticos D. Ausonii Galli  
imago, qui et Pæonius cognominatus est ab aliquibus,  
patrem hic sibi cognominem (sic) habuerat, qui in medica  
facultate non ignobilis fuit. . . . desinit: Ego  
nihil statuo; neque enim mihi eorum auctoritas  
solida videtur.

[364] IOAN. GOROPH BECANI, DE D. AVSONIO THEOD. PVLMANNI  
OPERA RESTITVTO EPIGRAMMA.

inc.: (1) Ausonio Ausonium reddens, Pulmanne, nitori...

des.: (10) Si quis seruavit, qualia sarta feret?

[365-374] INDEX RERVM MEMORABILIVM QUAE IN HIS AVSONII  
SCRIPTIS CONTINENTVR.

[374-375] Rariorum aliquot vocum, quibus Ausonius vtitur,  
ELENCHUS.

[376] Quorundam erratorum, et locorum recognitio.

[377] SVMMA PRIVILEGII

[378-379] PRIVILEGII CAESAREII (?) SVMMA

[380] [textu caret]<sup>115</sup>

[381] [subscriptio] ANTVERPIAE EXCVDEBAT CHRISTOPHORVS  
PLANTINVS ANNO c13. 13. LXVII. MENSE NOVEMBRI.

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<sup>115</sup> There is a vertical notation in a broad script:  
Est Monasterii Sancti Petri de Perusia. Laus Deo. The same  
notation is found at folio iv. Similar ones are to be noted  
at pages 73 and 285 of the 1568 edition.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THREE AUSONIAN OPUSCULA

The textual histories of the three works under present consideration differ one from another and from earlier scholarly efforts to grasp the interrelationships.<sup>1</sup>

The V and P families are represented in both the Ordo Urbium Nobilium<sup>2</sup> and the Ludus Septem Sapientum.<sup>3</sup> Three families

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<sup>1</sup>Recent editors of Ausonian opuscula have been able to synthesize their critical hypotheses on the textual tradition in succinct, tightly organized discussions. Creighton provides insights into the affinities among members of the family of the Excerpta in his chapter, "Some Conclusions," pp. 98-111. Another example is the provocative chapter in JoAnn Stachniw's The Text of the Ephemeris, Bissula and Technopaegnon of D. Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1970) entitled "The Interrelationships of the Manuscripts of the Technopaegnon," pp. 169-199; here much light is shed on the affinities among members of the V family and on the relationships among the witnesses in the Z group. William J. Napiwocki also provides clues to the structure of the Z family in a discussion of a similar nature in his work, A Critical Text of the Gratiarum Actio and the Cupido Cruciatur of D. Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1974).

<sup>2</sup>The Z family does not contain the tradition of the Ordo; this work is transmitted in the Tilianus by means of witnesses allied with the Bobbio tradition. See Prete, Ricerche, p. 91, note 1.

<sup>3</sup>As a result of his study of the four families in the Ausonian textual tradition, V, P, Z, and the Excerpta, Prete has posited that P sometimes agrees with Z against V and at other times with V against Z; see Ricerche, p. 88. An interesting observation drawn from the chart of the various

of witnesses exist in the Caesares: the V and Z families and the family of the Excerpta. The common source of all three of the opuscula in this study is the V family, based largely upon Leidensis Vossianus F 111.<sup>4</sup>

In the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and in the Ludus Septem

families represented in all the Ausonian opuscula as stated on pp. 24-26 of Prete's Ricerche is that while V and P often exist in a single work together, as in the Epistula Ausonii Theodosio, Ausonius lectori, Genethliacon, Pythagoricon de ambiguitate vitae, Epistulae 23, 24, 25, there are no opuscula which are represented in the P and the Z families together.

<sup>4</sup>See the description above, pp. 20-26, 52, 54. Throughout the centuries of Ausonian scholarship dating back to the publication of the Diatribae of Accursius in 1524, V has appeared to have been the preferred version of the text. Exceptions to this view are the positions of Brandes and of Seeck in favor of Z. In a plea for consideration of the Z family which she feels has been much maligned, Stachniw has pointed out that while some modern editors suggest the importance of Z's readings in the total picture of the Ausonian Textgeschichte, they diverge scarcely at all from the hallowed text of V; see p. 180 of her study. But in our work we observe that while Schenkl and Peiper have been rather extreme in their use of set following an abbreviation in V (even though this has been corrected to sed on a number of occasions; see Ludus 45, 175 and Caesares 87) and in their adherence to unassimilated forms in V, such as adtollite (Ordo 23), inpeditam (Ludus 210), conplacuisse (Tetrasticha 32), the German editors have avoided the peculiar dialectal readings of V: mici (Ludus 8, 176 and Ordo 81, 113), quum (Ordo 146, 154), cludit (Ludus 50), dicier (Ludus 88). Examples of the German editors' direct variance with V are: Ludus 13: stemma uocabo V, stigmata vatium Schen Peip; Ludus 28: separatis V, separat ius Schen Peip; Ordo 59: festo V, fasto Schen Peip; Ordo 118: quis memoret V, quid memorem Schen Peip; Ordo 156: portare V, potare Schen Peip; Tetrasticha 44: par V, rarum Schen Peip. Such critical evaluation of this major witness is evidence of effective effort to preclude automatic adherence to V as if it were the archetype and to perform the basic function of a critical text, namely, to give us the text of a writer according to the best evidence. This is the aim of our edition: when the reading in V seemed best, we chose it; when not we sought the true reading elsewhere.

Sapientum we note a convoluted textual transmission involving a number of witnesses. The V family demonstrates a basically strong bond between its two members, the ninth century codex, Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 and Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335) of the sixteenth century. This relationship remains distinct despite the fact that, in the Ordo, Vindobonensis 3261 has an order of verses similar to that in the group of witnesses comprised of Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus), Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), and the 1490, 1494, and 1496 editions of Ferrarius.<sup>5</sup> The order of verses in the fragments of the Ludus contained in Vindobonensis 3261 is unique; no other witness has such an arrangement in which four of the seven sages appear to utter a very small number of lines from their original speeches. Yet, despite the difference of content, Vossianus F 111 and Vindobonensis 3261 present a basic agreement in the text of the Ludus.<sup>6</sup>

In our earlier description of Vindobonensis 3261,<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Vindobonensis 3261 contains verses 167-168, 28-33, 73-80 of the Ordo; Tilianus, Ashburnhamensis 1732 and the Ferrarii show this pattern of verses: 86-91, 12-14, 46-63, 92-97, 35-45, 28-34, 73-80, 107-109, 116 (where Ashburnhamensis stops), 118-119, 121-127, 129-145, 166-167. The few separate readings between Vossianus F 111 (V) and Vindobonensis 3261 (s) are: at the title before v. 28 where V reads ui Treueris and s has DE GALLIA; 32 procurrunt s (in agreement with Harleianus 2613 and Ambrosianus P 83), procurrit V; 33 prelabitur s, prelavit r V.

<sup>6</sup>Exceptions are these unique variants in the junior witness: 93 divis; 94 uocauit; 113 tunc, dixerat; 125 tutum; 140 est om, optimus; 141 quod.

<sup>7</sup>See above, pp. 27-28.

we indicated that this witness is a copy of an apograph of Vossianus F 111 prepared by Sannazarius. The substantive agreement existing in both the Ordo and the Ludus between these two manuscripts supports this view. While the relatively small number of verses we possess for consideration prevents a completely authoritative hypothesis, we can suggest an intermediate witness, S, no longer extant, which was related to the tradition of the Tilianus for the order of verses evidenced in the Ordo and stood in another tradition for the unique number and order of verses in the Ludus. Unlike Stachniw, we cannot attribute contamination found in Vindobonensis 3261 for the Ordo and the Ludus to "some fifteenth or sixteenth century edition."<sup>8</sup> Therefore, the line of transmission would descend to Vindobonensis 3261 through S and ζ, the unknown manuscript from which the variants found in the Vindobonensis were taken, and Vossianus F 111 back to the hyparchetype β.

The P family is represented in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium by Parisinus Latinus 8500, Harleianus 2613, and Ambrosianus P 83; for the Ludus Septem Sapientum the witnesses are Parisinus 8500 and Harleianus 2613. The relationship between the fourteenth century Parisinus and the fifteenth century Harleianus is quite tenuous for there is no great dependency

<sup>8</sup>See Stachniw, p. 172. An interesting discrepancy within the V family is the fact that the Caesares are found in the Vossianus but not in the Vindobonensis. Perhaps Sannazarius omitted the Caesares or might he have been using an exemplar such as ζ which lacked the tradition of the Caesares.

on the older codex since the Harleian manuscript often has more authoritative readings.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, the evidence of better readings in Harleianus 2613 leads us to conjecture that it is definitely not an apograph of Parisinus 8500 but was copied from another exemplar, η contaminated with the ν tradition. Separative readings in the Ordo show that Harleianus 2613 shares some readings with Vossianus F 111; these citations include: 13 angustas] augustas P; 28 gestit] gestis P; 30 in mediae] medie P; 41 om P. In the Ludus we note that the Harleian manuscript does not repeat the errors of the Parisinus but shows readings in agreement with Vossianus F 111. These conjunctive readings include: 31 quam] quem P; 44 privas] primas P; 107 vinctus] nullum lemma P; 150 qui] nullum lemma P; 158 somni vicinus modus] vicinus modus somni P; 230 meditamini] meditari P.

The precise affinity between the P family and Ambrosianus P 83 in the Ordo is uncertain because of strong links between Ambrosianus P 83 and the early editions. There is agreement with the early printed editions in the following readings: 21 situque; 25 ingenitus; 31 imperique viros; 50 num; 81 iura; 164 mundi. Examples of conjunctive readings joining Parisinus 8500, Ambrosianus P 83, and the early editions, especially with Ugoletus, are: 69 iusta; 82 emerita; 99 quos; 143 dispositu; 149 unda; and, 151 contenti.

<sup>9</sup>See above, p. 34, for a list of these readings in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium.

Scholars have spent much time and energy probing the interrelationships of Parisinus Latinus 8500, Leidensis Vossianus Q 107 (Tilianus), the Veronese manuscript which Benzo d'Alessandria examined before 1310 and from which he took citations from the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and the Ludus Septem Sapientum, the codex of St. Eustorgius from which a fragment of the Ordo<sup>10</sup> was extracted by Giorgio Merula, and the manuscript of Matteo Bosso who in 1493 had in his possession at Verona a codex showing a similar tradition for both the Ordo and the Ludus. A view of the salient results of the protracted research in this area will prove helpful to elucidate the textual tradition of these two opuscula.<sup>11</sup>

Remigio Sabbadini speaks of Ausonius and of a manuscript which existed in the Capitular Library of Verona<sup>12</sup> in his discussion of a codex of the works of Ausonius which was once in the collection there.<sup>13</sup> This manuscript was the

<sup>10</sup>The fragments of the Ordo under consideration here are in the following order: vv. 86-91, 12-14, 46-63, 92-97, 35-45, 28-34, 73-80, 107-127, 129-145, 166-168.

<sup>11</sup>An extensive treatment of this topic is proposed by Prete in his Ricerche, pp. 83-91.

<sup>12</sup>For the importance of the Capitular Library at Verona see R. Weiss, The Dawn of Humanism in Italy (London, 1947), p. 12 and J. R. Berrigan, "Verona and the Classicist," The Classical Bulletin, XLII (1965), pp. 1-4.

<sup>13</sup>Le scoperte dei codici latini e greci ne' secoli XIV e XV (Florence, 1905-1914), II, pp. 146, 203-204; see also Sabbadini's article, "Bencius Alexandrinus und der Codex Veronensis des Ausonius," in Rheinisches Museum fuer Philologie LXIII (1908), pp. 224-234.

source from which Benzo<sup>14</sup> copied excerpts of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and the Ludus Septem Sapientum before taking both the original and the apograph with him to Milan. In the words of Benzo: "Hunc eciam cathologum Ausonii repperi in archivo ecclesie Veronensis, in quo erant libri innumeri et vetustissimi."<sup>15</sup> The accuracy of the readings of Benzo, as attested to by both Sabbadini and Berrigan,<sup>16</sup> would have required a close, accurate examination of the manuscript.

Ausonius was apparently Benzo's favorite poet; therefore,

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<sup>14</sup>Benzo d'Alessandria was born in the second half of the thirteenth century and died at Verona about 1335. Consult also Sabbadini, "Benzo di Alessandria," Studi Medioevali, II (Turin, 1907), pp. 574-578; "Benzo d'Alessandria," Enciclopedia italiana VI (1930), 665. For a complete bibliography, see Mario Costanza, Biographical and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Italian Humanists... (Boston, 1962) I 519, V 250. For a clear view of Benzo's influence, see J. R. Berrigan, "The Prehumanism of Benzo d'Alessandria," Traditio, XXV (1969) pp. 249-264. Benzo composed a Chronicon in three volumes, of which according to Sabbadini (Le scoperte... II 130) only a portion survives in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana of Milan as codex Ambrosianus B 24. In his Chronicon Benzo collected scholarly material from archives and libraries of Italian towns. Of particular importance are the remarks which Benzo provides about manuscripts of Catullus and of Ausonius. J. R. Berrigan, in a monograph containing the text of Liber XIV of the Chronicon ("Benzo d'Alessandria and the Cities of Northern Italy," Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History, IV (1967), pp. 127-192), describes this codex (pp. 128-129): "The Chronicon is a leatherbound volume of 285 parchment leaves in folio. The writing is in a fully developed fourteenth-century Gothic hand, with colored capitals and chapter headings." Here Benzo referred to two Ausonian opuscula: the Ordo (in Liber XIV) and the Ludus (in Liber XXIV). The quotations from Ausonius by Benzo are reported by Sabbadini for the Ordo and the Ludus (Le scoperte..., II, pp. 146-147). Berrigan deals with only the Ordo in his text of the Chronicon (Studies, pp. 141-192).

<sup>15</sup>Ambrosianus B 24 inf, f. 146 (cf. Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, p. 146, n. 144; Berrigan, Studies, p. 135).

<sup>16</sup>Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, p. 147; Berrigan, Studies, p. 135.



the contention of Sabbadini that Benzo brought with him to Milan the same codex for the sake of careful study has merit. This view is particularly sound when we recall that about the first half of the fourteenth century the codex disappeared from Verona, or at least from citation in the bibliographical sources of the day.<sup>17</sup>

Our examination of the witnesses for the text of the Ordo Uribum Nobilium revealed a close relationship between the tradition of the lost codex from Verona (as seen in the fragments copied by Benzo) and the text of the Ordo found in Leidensis Vossianus latinus Q 107 (Tilianus), Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), and the Milanese edition of Ferrarius of 1490, especially in the descriptions of Narbonne and of Bordeaux. The text of the Ordo in Tilianus (T), Laurentianus (la), and in the Milanese edition (Fer) was taken from the codex of Giorgio Merula (ξ)<sup>18</sup> discovered in the Church of St. Eustorgius of Milan.<sup>19</sup> Tilianus does contain a considerable collection of poems of Ausonius including the text of fragments of the Ordo in a later, Beneventan script on

<sup>17</sup> Consult Sabbadini, "Bencius Alexandrinus und der codex Veronensis des Ausonius," op. cit., p. 233 and Le scoperte..., II, pp. 147-148.

<sup>18</sup> For information about Merula and his influence on the edition of 1490, see above, p. 151, note 4.

<sup>19</sup> In the epistolary introduction of his 1490 edition, Julius Ferrarius wrote: "adiecimus ex catalogo illustrium urbium nonnulla excerpta epigrammata quae Georgius Merula polyhistor praeceptor noster et primarius dicendi artifex in biblioteca Eustorgii primus indagavit. See also Peiper, p. XXXV and Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, p. 148, n. 145.

ff. 60r-62r. Sabbadini explains this addition to Tilianus and the possible relationships involved with confidence:

Questa parte perciò venne trascritta di su un antico esemplare, che a mio giudizio è lo stesso veronese, il quale conseguentemente verrebbe a essere tutt'uno con l'eustorgiano del Merula. Il veronese, trafugato da Benzo, fu smembrato, non sapremmo dire né come né quando, e alcuni fogli capitano in S. Eustorgio ma disordinati e deperiti nella scrittura, perché l'ordine dei carmi nel testo del Tilianus e dell'edizione milanese è turbato, mentre esso è rigorosamente osservato da Benzo, il quale inoltre nel suo esemplare aveva letto su Narbo (v; 14) e su Burdigala (v. 39-40) qualche cosa di più del Tilianus, che in quei luoghi segnò una croce a indicare il guasto.<sup>20</sup>

Basically, it is the close similarity of the order of the cities in the citations from the Ordo Urbium Nobilium of Benzo's Chronicon and in the fragment preserved in the Tilianus that leads to a conclusion that there must be some relation between the two. The order in which the cities are treated is the same; Benzo's list is larger and includes more cities; therefore, the manuscript of Benzo could be the hyparchetype from which the Tilianus was drawn.<sup>21</sup>

Insofar as establishing a relationship between the lost

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<sup>20</sup> Le scoperte..., II, p. 148.

<sup>21</sup> The order of the folios of the Chronicon of Benzo which treat of the Ordo are: f. 129, Alexandria and Antiocha; f. 134v, Athens; f. 136, Constantinople and Carthage; f. 138v, Capua; f. 140, Aquileia; f. 142, Rome; f. 143, Catina and Syracuse; f. 145v, Milan; f. 151v, Trèves, Arles, Narbonne; f. 152, Burdigala, Tolosa, Terracona (sic). The order of the lines and cities of the Ordo as found in Tilianus, Laurentianus 1732, and the editions of Ferrarius is: vv. 86-91, Athens; vv. 12-14, Constantinople and Carthage; vv. 46-63, Capua; vv. 92-97, Catina and Syracuse; vv. 35-45, Milan; vv. 28-34 Trèves; vv. 73-80, Arelas; vv. 107-127, Narbonne; vv. 129-145, 166-167, Burdigala.

Veronese codex (E), that is, the manuscript at Verona from which Benzo excerpted fragments and went to Milan, and Parisinus Latinus 8500 in the time of Petrarch is concerned, our fragile link of evidence can be traced once again to Benzo d'Alessandria. In Liber XIV of his Chronicon there is reference to the Ludus Septem Sapientum of Ausonius in which Benzo provides citations from the Ludus that form an appendix. This appendix exists only in Parisinus Latinus 8500.<sup>22</sup> From this tenuous link Sabbadini concludes: "...che l'apographe petrarchesco fu copiato di sull'esemplare veronese tanto piú che il volume del Patrarca è un aggregato di vari manoscritti indipendenti." This proof sustains, for Sabbadini at least, his conjecture: "...che l'esemplare veronese sia stato ridotto in pezzi, da uno dei quali provenne il Catalogus urbium del Tilianus e da un altro l'apographo petrarchesco del Ludus sapientum."<sup>23</sup>

Another important element in the Ausonian Textgeschichte as it relates to the manuscripts originating in Verona and Bobbio is the manuscript of Matteo Bosso. In 1493 this Veronese canon of St. Augustine<sup>24</sup> sent to Politianus a codex of Ausonius

<sup>22</sup>Ambrosianus B 24 inf, ff. 266, 206 as reported by Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, pp. 148-149. See also Schenk1, p. 111 and Peiper, p. 182.

<sup>23</sup>Le scoperte..., II, p. 149; consult also Pierre de Nolhac, Pétrarque et l'humanisme, op. cit., I, p. 204.

<sup>24</sup>Peiper (p. XXXVII) is inexact in referring to Bosso as "...procurator generalis Augustinianus..." Consult N. Widlocher, La Congregazione dei Canonici Regolari Lateranensi (1402-1483) (Gabbio, 1929), pp. 339-341.

which included the disiecta membra of Ausonius and Prudentius.<sup>25</sup> Upon the death of Politianus in the following year, one assumes that the manuscript was returned to Verona. Sabbadini considers this manuscript to have been of little importance to the textual tradition of Ausonius because it would have been extraneous to the Capitular Library of Verona since it was owned privately.<sup>26</sup>

The position of Peiper in this matter is based on a set of entirely opposite principles and assumptions. Peiper ignores the codex of which Benzo speaks.<sup>27</sup> He maintains that the manuscript of Bosso and that of the Capitular Library are one. In other words, the manuscript of Bosso (δ) is for Peiper the manuscript once in the possession of Benzo (ε), according to the thought of Sabbadini. The Parisinus Latinus 8500 could have been transcribed from Bosso's codex. Furthermore, the manuscript of Bosso may be identified with that listed in the catalog of the tenth century at number 610: "librum

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<sup>25</sup>See Schenkl, p. XL, n. 36 and Peiper, pp. XXXXII-XXXXIIII. We note the origin of the term disiecta membra in Bosso's letter to Politianus dated February 24, 1493 (Familiares et secundae M. Bossi epistulae (Mantuae, 1498) f. 43v): "eundem uero ex notatione indice ad libri caput apposita mancum et truncum plerisque locis offendes plus quam caeteros. et cum his quae Ausonii sunt leges quoque nonnulla interiecta atque immixta Prudentii, ut consociatum sis habiturus utrumque disiecta per membra Ausonium et Prudentium. In the Parisinus Latinus 8500 the poems of both Ausonius and of Prudentius are mixed together on ff. 26v-29r.

<sup>26</sup>Le scoperte..., II, pp. 149-150, n. 148.

<sup>27</sup>See above, pp. 208-209 and n. 15.

Ausonii I in quo mictologia Fulgentii. rhetorica Caroli et Albini et periermeniarum Apulei et alia quaedam.<sup>28</sup> Such a codex does not exist in the catalog of 1461.

A further trace of this elusive manuscript can be discovered in yet another source--the Milanese edition of Ferrarius, published in 1490. The Ordo Urbium Nobilium could have been taken from the manuscript referred to by Ferrarius as that of St. Eustorgius (ζ) examined by Merula. Surveying the proximity of the readings in the Catalogi urbium fragmenta of Tilianus and the edition of Ferrarius, Peiper argued at first for the identity of the manuscript of St. Eustorgius (ζ) and the Tilianus.<sup>29</sup> Further consideration led Peiper to limit his supposition to one which contended that the Tilianus could have taken the Ordo from the manuscript of St. Eustorgius (ζ).<sup>30</sup> If we understand Peiper's hypothesis properly, we find ourselves examining a Veronese manuscript, that of Bosso, the hyparchetype for the Parisinus Latinus 8500 and the codex listed in the Bobbio catalog of the tenth century as number 610. It

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<sup>28</sup>Peiper (p. XXXXV) refers to G. Becker, Catalogis Bibliothecarum antiquis, p. 64ff.

<sup>29</sup>Peiper writes as follows in his Die Ueberlieferung, p. 213: "Was zunächst die Fragmente der Urbes betrifft, so sind dieselben allerdings so wenig umfangreich, dass man sich bedenken koennte, darauf hin den Tilianus, der eben dieselben Reste dieses Werkes enthaelt, mit jener Hds. des Klosters St. Eustorgio zu identificiren." Here Peiper presents a table of comparative readings between the fragment of the Ordo and the Tilianus. See Peiper, p. XXXXV.

<sup>30</sup>Peiper, pp. XXXXVI and LXX.

could also be the manuscript of St. Eustorgius which seems to be in strict relation to the Tilianus, but the evidence will not allow us this liberty.

Schenkl has made observations in this matter which are similar to those of Peiper; however, he opposes Peiper's conjectures about the Tilianus. In a discussion of the edition of Ferrarius, Schenkl has this to say: "...eadem ex carmine de urbibus nobilibus (XVIII) excerpta, quae in Tiliano, leguntur, a Georgio Merula Ferrarii praeceptore, in bibliotheca divi Eustorgii indagata...." Although he underscores the agreement of the manuscript of St. Eustorgius with Tilianus as far as the Ordo is concerned, he does not believe in the complete identity of the two codices (...num idem sit Tilianus atque Eustorgianus, dubitare licet....). Schenkl adopts this position because of the presence of Epistula XXIIII (= Peiper, no. XXIX) in Tilianus while the edition of Ferrarius lacks it. Schenkl appears to be correct in his view that the scribe of the Tilianus followed the manuscript of St. Eustorgius in compositions such as the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and the macaronic Epistula XII (= Peiper, no. VIII), but he does not envision a greater affinity between the two manuscripts.<sup>31</sup>

While excluding the exact identity of the St. Eustorgius manuscript (ζ) with Tilianus, Schenkl defends the theory that the St. Eustorgius was derived in common with Parisinus

<sup>31</sup>Schenkl, p. XXX.

Latinus 8500 from one common source: "...ex eodem codice,  
quo Parisinus, manavit Eustorgianus...." Supportive evidence  
 for such a hypothesis exists in readings of the Ordo which  
 link both codices and the fragments of the Ordo found in  
 Benzo.<sup>32</sup> On the other hand, Schenkl is forced to admit that  
 the St. Eustorgius, as seen in the readings in Benzo, pre-  
 serves, in some cases, with Vossianus F 111 the correct read-  
 ing which cannot be found in the Parisinus.<sup>33</sup> It is note-  
 worthy that v. 41 exists in the St. Eustorgius while it is  
 missing in the Parisinus.<sup>34</sup> The final position of Schenkl  
 is to identify the manuscript of Matteo Bosso with Parisinus  
Latinus 8500 because of Bosso's letter to Politianus in which  
 he spoke of his manuscript as containing compositions of Pru-  
 dentius together with works of Ausonius.<sup>35</sup> Such a mixture  
 of the poetry of these two poets is found on ff. 26v-29r of

<sup>32</sup> See Schenkl, p. XL, n. 36, and the readings listed  
 on p. XLI. Here P = Parisinus Latinus 8500 and T = Leidensis  
Vossianus Q 107: 28 gestit] gestis P T Benzo; 33 praelabatur]  
perlabatur P T Benzo; 34 omnigenae] omnigenus P T Benzo; 73  
pandel] prode P T Benzo. Our examination of this relationship  
 revealed further evidence: 13 angustas] angustas P T Benzo.

<sup>33</sup> The major example showing agreement between Vossi-  
anus F 111 (V) and Benzo against P is: 78 Romani] V Benzo  
rerum P. Readings where P and the St. Eustorgius manuscript,  
 as seen in Benzo, are in agreement against T are: 25  
ingenuum] V T ingenitum P Benzo; 30 ut in mediae] V T ut  
medie P Benzo; 90 per] V T par P Benzo.

<sup>34</sup> Another facet of this relationship is demonstrated  
 at v. 82 where Vossianus F 111 has the correct reading  
 (Hispalis) while the Parisinus (P) and the St. Eustorgianus  
 offer Emerita, a rather mysterious variant. This is only more  
 evidence of the dependence of P upon the St. Eustorgianus.

<sup>35</sup> See above, p. 213, n. 25.

the Paris manuscript. Schenkl immediately weakens his stand by noting that Bosso is describing an old, poorly preserved codex; such a description cannot be applied to the Paris manuscript. Schenkl takes refuge in a compromise solution in the belief that Bosso possessed the hyparchetype from which Parisinus Latinus 8500 was derived.

After delineating at length the positions of various scholars on the rather thorny problem of the interrelationships among the manuscripts under discussion, we must answer the following question: do the manuscript of Benzo, the codices of St. Eustorgius and of Bosso (δ), Parisinus Latinus 8500, and the Tilianus represent a single tradition?<sup>36</sup>

The first observation can be made in reference to the lost manuscript of Matteo Bosso (δ). Sabbadini has proposed that, because this codex was in the hands of a private family at Verona and was not in the Capitular Library there, this manuscript was completely detached from the tradition of Bobbio. Both Schenkl and Peiper are of the position that Bosso's codex is an authentic representative of such a tradition. Unfortunately, neither Sabbadini's nor the German

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<sup>36</sup>Before seeking an answer we must recall that the Ausonian tradition is basically fragmentary. There are no easy solutions to employ when tracing the origin of witnesses in such a tradition. The fact that a particular composition such as the Ordo Urbium Nobilium has similar traditions cannot indicate, because of the very nature of the Ausonian textual history, that these traditions must demonstrate similarities in other compositions of either the same codex or the same family of codices. When dealing with compositions of Ausonius, we must admit a certain independence of tradition for each composition and for each group of compositions.



scholars' divergent viewpoints can be substantiated because the manuscript has been lost. The fact that the provenience of Bosso's codex was Verona undermines the weak hypothesis of Sabbadini. Schenkl may be partially correct in his maintaining that Bosso's manuscript should be included in the Ausonian tradition. We cannot agree with Schenkl's attempt to identify this codex with Parisinus Latinus 8500 because of the extreme age of the former manuscript.

The manuscript that Benzo found in the Capitular Library at Verona (ε) seems certainly to be related to the codex discovered by G. Merula at St. Eustorgianus in Milan (ζ). Unfortunately, we lack precise elements to determine whether the St. Eustorgius manuscript is a part of Benzo's Veronese manuscript or only a copy of it. Our evidence does indicate a distinct relationship, for the Ordo Urbium Nobilium at least, for Benzo's manuscript, Tilianus, and the Milanese edition of Ferrarius. In the Tilianus, ff. 60r-62r contain the same fragments of the Ordo that we see in Ferrarius' edition; these fragments came through the agency of Merula from S. Eustorgianus. Although there is general agreement among these three witnesses for the Ordo,<sup>37</sup> we cannot follow Peiper's original thesis which identified the St. Eustorgianus with the Tilianus. We must adhere to a more cautious view which Schenkl and

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<sup>37</sup> Particularly strong evidence for a close relationship among the texts of Benzo, Tilianus, Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), and Ferrarius 1490 is the ordering of the lines: 116-127; 129-130; 135-145; and, 167-168.

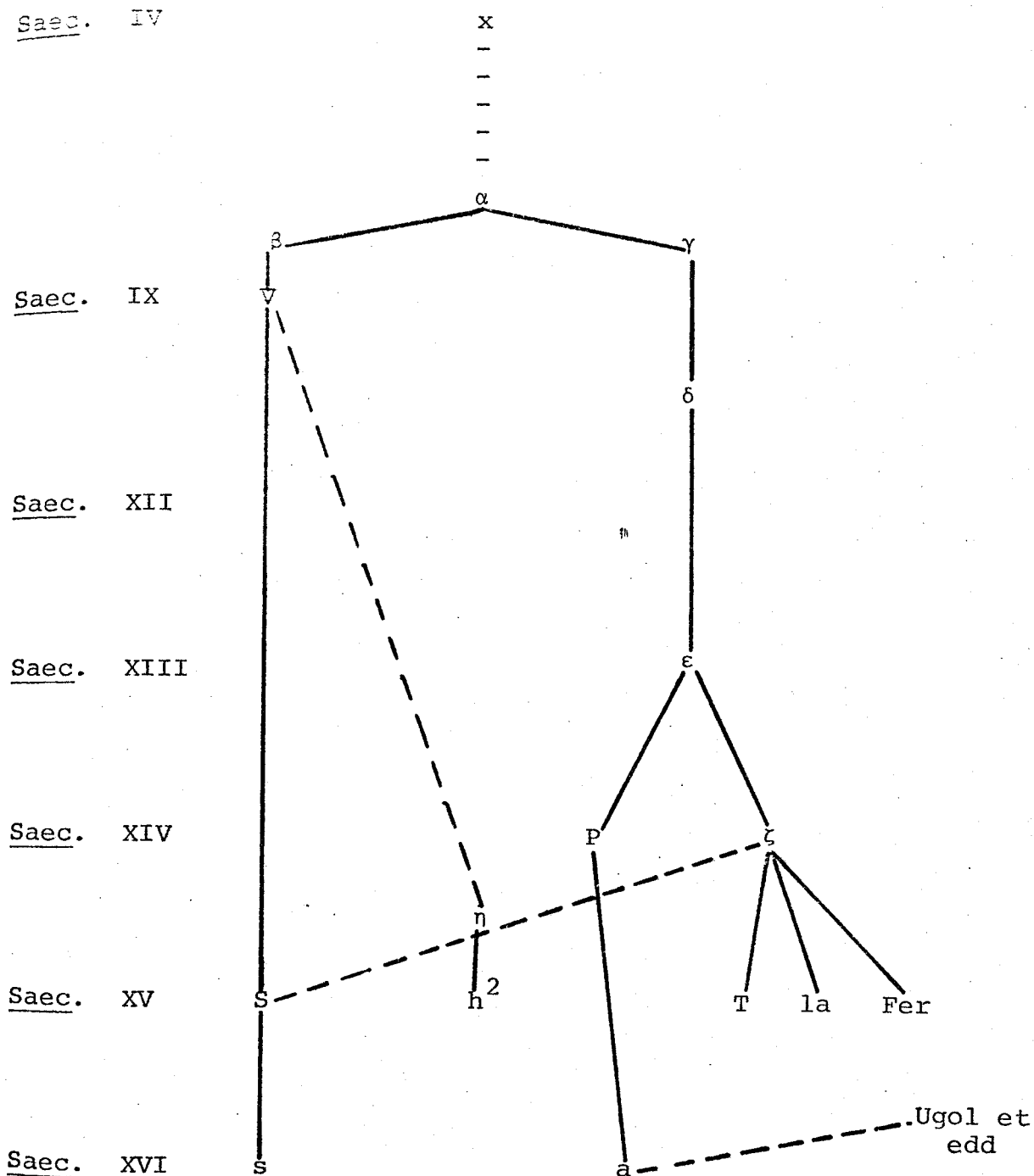
peiper himself later expound, namely that the Tilianus could have taken the Ordo Urbium Nobilium from the codex Eustorgianus ( $\zeta$ ).

Of necessity we must avoid a direct answer to the question whether Parisinus Latinus 8500 can be identified with the lost St. Eustorgius. We have some conflicting evidence concerning their interrelationship,<sup>38</sup> but not enough to offer a definitive answer. Parisinus Latinus 8500 is of Veronese origin, but this does not lead us to believe that it must be identical with the manuscript of Benzo.

In concluding this view of the Bobbio tradition and its relation to problems in the history of the text of Ausonius, we can only re-emphasize the inescapable fact that it is impossible to posit definite conclusions about the interrelationships among the extant witnesses with the evidence we now have at our disposal. More definitive conclusions will surely be forthcoming when some manuscript such as that of Benzo or Bosso's codex or the St. Eustorgianus comes to light. For the present state of the question with regard to the textual histories of two Ausonian opuscula, the following stemmata can be viewed as tentative reconstructions of the Textgeschichte of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and of the Ludus Septem Sapientum.

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<sup>38</sup>Conjunctive readings for P and the St. Eustorgius (through Benzo) are given above, p. 216, n. 32. Diversity is demonstrated by the vast differences between the two witnesses at the key passages dealing with Narbonne (vv. 116-127) and with Bordeaux (vv. 129-130; 135-145; 167-168). This invalidates Prete's contention (Ricerche, p. 90) deriving P from the St. Eustorgianus.



STEMMATIC DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED SOURCES OF THE ORDO URBIVM NOBILIVM

Saec. IX

x

-  
-  
-  
-  
-

α

β

γ

Saec. IX

v

δ

Saec. XII

ε

Saec. XIII

Saec. XIV

ρ

η

Saec. XV

σ

h<sup>2</sup>

Saec. XVI

s

STEMMATIC DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED SOURCES OF THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM

In the dedication of the Ludus Septem Sapientum we see the felicitous combination of Ausonius' method of publication in requesting the recipient of his verses to provide corrections if he found the verses wanting and evidence in the manuscripts for an actual occurrence of such corrective response.<sup>39</sup> These verses dedicated to the proconsul Latinus Pacatus Drepanius read as follows:

Ignoscenda istaec an cognoscenda rearis,  
 attento, Drepani, perlege iudicio.  
 Aequanimus fiam te iudice, sive legenda,  
 sive tegenda putes carmina, quae dedimus.  
 Nam primum est meruisse tuum, Pacate, favorem: 5  
 proxima defensi cura pudoris erit.  
 Possum ego censuram lectoris ferre severi  
 et possum modica laude placere mihi.  
 Novit equus plausae sonitum cervicis amare,  
 novit et intrepidus verbera lenta pati. 10  
 Maeonio qualem cultum quaesivit Homero  
 censor Aristarchus normaue Zenodoti!  
 Pone obelos igitur, puriorum stemmata vatum:  
 palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas  
 et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo, 15  
 apponet docti quae mihi lima viri.  
 Interea arbitrii subiturus pondera tanti,  
 optabo, ut placeam: si minus, ut lateam.

Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 (V), Parisinus Latinus 8500 (P), and Harleianus 2613 (h<sup>2</sup>) are the major witnesses for this passage providing evidence to establish a relationship between

<sup>39</sup>Scholarly interest in this passage has been intense. See the following: Schenkl, p. 104; Peiper, p. 169; Seeck, *op. cit.*, pp. 508-509; H. Zimmer, "Eine ueberfluessige Conjectur im Ausonius," Hermes, XXIX (1894), pp. 317-320; Jachmann, *op. cit.*, pp. 50-58; Prete, "Problems...Ausonius," *op. cit.*, p. 254; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 70-73; Pastorino, *op. cit.*, p. 42; Pasquali, *op. cit.*, pp. 411-412; Tobin, pp. 281-282; and, D. Nardo, "Varianti e tradizione manoscritta di Ausonio," Atti dell' Istituto veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, CXXV 1967, pp. 345-346.

the traditions of the families of V and of P. Omitting vv. 14-15, V preserves the following:

pone obelos igitur: primorum stemma vocabo	13
adponet docti quae mici lima viri.	16

The tradition of P, longer than V, contains these lines:

pone obelos igitur puriorum stemmata vatum	13
palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas	14
et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo	15
apponet docti quae michi lima viri.	16

At v. 13 V reads primorum stemma vocabo; vocabo is the last work of v. 15 in P and in h<sup>2</sup>, which present at v. 13 puriorum stemmata vatum. Both Schenkl and Peiper select the primorum of V over puriorum in P but then return to the tradition of P for the remainder of the passage, with the only exception being their acceptance of the conjecture, stigmata, made by Ugoletus.<sup>40</sup> Seeck had hoped to employ this passage to support his contention that Ausonius had revised his first edition (P) of the Ludus by issuing an abbreviated but corrected version (V).<sup>41</sup> Jachmann criticized Seeck's statement that

<sup>40</sup>Our collation indicated that stigmata was introduced by Ugoletus in 1499 and that this reading was followed by editors as far as Peiper. In 1507 Avantius read spuriorum stigmata; this combination had wide acceptance until the edition of Corpet. Naturally, Ugoletus would not have had access to the Vossianus and its reading, primorum, for his edition. Zimmer (op. cit., p. 317, n. 2) suggested a return to stemmata.

<sup>41</sup>See Seeck, op. cit., pp. 508-510. In a typical manner, Seeck shows his superficial knowledge of the Ausonian textual tradition by mistaking P for a codex in the Z family. One must recall Seeck's recurrent suggestion that Ausonius' autograph (which Seeck identifies with Z) was short, lacunae-ridden, and carelessly crammed with contradictions, while V, an edition made posthumously, was longer but with the earlier error now erased. Confronted with the Parisinus, Seeck contradicts himself through his view that the earlier P has the longer recension while V has the shorter version.

the passage in P has no sense (Unsinn)<sup>42</sup> and Prete provided a reasonable defense of the primacy of V in this passage.<sup>43</sup>

In the Vossianus we observe not only that two verses (vv. 14-15) have been omitted but also that a third verse is corrected (v. 13: primorum stemma) in comparison with the reading of this passage in P.<sup>44</sup> The lines transmitted in V do have a meaning: "Set down your brackets. I will consider them the foremost poets' laurels which your scholarly revision assigns to me." However, verses 11-12 are intended to recall Aristarchus and Zenodotus who had performed on the text

<sup>42</sup>See this discussion in Jachmann, op. cit., pp. 53-55.

<sup>43</sup>See his Ricerche, pp. 70-73, which I follow in this exposition.

<sup>44</sup>Another point of view has been adopted by H. Zimmer (op. cit., pp. 317-320) who has advanced a rather extreme hypothesis of scribal homoeoteleuton at stemma-condemnata to explain the omission in V of vatum...condemnata as found in P. This is possible only if stemma rather than stemma were read in V. Jachmann (op. cit., pp. 53-54) responds to this position but Nardo (op. cit., pp. 345-346) supports the argument for homoeoteleuton. Beginning with the text of P, Nardo feels that the homoeoteleuton stemma (vatum)-condemnata (vocabo) explains with sufficient plausibility the loss of the section vatum...condemnata especially because both stemma and condemnata are followed by words with the same initial letter. If the common archetype for both P and V read primorum instead puriorum, it would have been transmitted in the codex from which V was copied in this form: pone obelos igitur primorum stemma vocabo. Later, an ignorant copyist was able to recognize easily that such a hexameter limped and that it was sufficient to change stemma to stemma to cure the problem. Verse 13 as it is transmitted in V: pone cbelos igitur primorum stemma vocabo, is then the result of two successive levels of corruption, the omission of verses 14-15 through homoeoteleuton and the later, false correction. To this position of Nardo we may respond that such a contention is a possibility but it is not founded upon a broadly based approach to the textual tradition.

of Homer a task similar to that which Ausonius now requests of Drepanius for his own Ludus. Such a reference to these earlier critics seeks to explicate the meaning of primorum stemma vocabo and the sequence of vv. 13 and 16 in V is a necessary complement to the ideas contained in vv. 11-12.

How do we explain satisfactorily the rationale behind the two additional verses (vv. 14-15) in the Parisinus? An extremely plausible viewpoint would involve the inability of a later reader or editor, such as Drepanius, to understand fully the meaning of the passage as given in the Vossianus. To remedy this situation this individual (or even Ausonius himself) sought to clarify the meaning through an expansion of the text. To balance off the plural obelos earlier in the verse, stemma was written. The word play between the pejorative obelos and the complimentary stemma is maintained in the addition of verse 14 where palmas and culpas form a neat chiasmus when yoked to the earlier obelos and stemma. The idea expressed in ...correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo (v. 15) explains stemma and is closely related to puriorum vatum.<sup>45</sup> Therefore, the recension in V is the primary one

<sup>45</sup>The Ausonian rhetorical device of repeating verbs connoting a similar notion within close proximity is seen in (14) putabo... (15) vocabo of vv. 14-15. Comparable examples of this use are found at Ludus (109) totum...per ambitum- (115) gyrum per omnem and at Ordo (155) ferre- (156) portare. Additional citations of this practice have been listed by Sven Blomgren in his article, "In Ausonii carmina adnotati-unculae," Eranos, LXVII (1969), p. 68.





because the sapientem of line 173 is identified with precision as not equivalent to hominem but to deum in verse 174. Here there is evidence for an attempt through a longer redaction to crystalize an image rendered in an inchoate form in the shorter version.<sup>47</sup>

Also in the Ludus we are faced with a vexed passage at vv. 191-192. V reads as follows:

dixit sed inperitos dixi et barbaros 191

where P and h<sup>2</sup> provide:

dixisse nollem veritas odium parit (parat P) 191

malos sed imperitos dixi et barbaros. 192

In this context the reading in V makes little sense, especially with the presence of dixit and dixi in the same line. The additional material, nollem...malos, of P and h<sup>2</sup> renders the passage intelligible. Do we not see in operation again a revision of the earlier recension, V, resulting in the larger tradition of P and h<sup>2</sup> for the sake of clearer meaning?

Yet another example exists in the Ludus to illustrate the interrelationship between the traditions of V and of P. Verse 124 is missing in V in a passage describing Cyrus'

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<sup>47</sup>After all, this is the Ludus Septem Sapientum involving more than one sage; therefore, the epithet, sapiens, cannot be used indiscriminately. Another, secondary explanation for the discrepancy between traditions in vv. 173-174 is to posit homoeoteleuton at sapientem-hominem. The exemplar for V (and for h<sup>2</sup> through contamination via n) could have contained the phrase, ...dilige Phoebus iubet/ non hominem, but the scribe of V omitted them due to a lapse at sapientem before the same -em termination which led him beyond hominem to quemquam.

changed attitude toward the defeated and bound Croesus after the miraculous rain shower quenched the flames surrounding the Lydian despot. The tradition of P and h<sup>2</sup> reads:

miseratur ille vimque fortunae videns	122
laudat Solonem, Croesum inde in amicis habet	123
vinctumque pedicis aureis secum iubet,	124
reliquum quod esset vitae, totum degere.	125

Despite the absence of verse 124, V does make sense if we envision Cyrus intending Croesus to spend the entire remainder of his life among his friends. The purpose of the additional verse is to particularize the image of a Croesus now freed from his earlier bonds of imprisonment and defeat as quite closely bound to Cyrus by the lighter bond of friendship (...vinctumque pedicis aureis...). This sentiment balances that of verse 107: profectus, victus, vinctus, regi deditus. The tradition of V has been explicated by the additional verse in P and in h<sup>2</sup>.

The final example demonstrating the interrelationship between the families of V and of P is in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium. Vossianus lacks verse 150 and reads as follows for the lines from the latter half of v. 149 to v. 151:<sup>48</sup>

...quanta umbra profundi	149
marginis extenti bis sena per ostia cursu.	151

These lines express an intelligible statement of praise for a fountain of water in Bordeaux: "...how expansive the deep's

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<sup>48</sup>A marginal note, now erased, shows the original presence of some indication of either verse 150 or possible reference to its absence.

image as it courses through twelve sluices of its broad bank."

The tradition of P and h<sup>2</sup> shows this larger recension for verses 149-151:

...	quanta unda profundi	149
quantus in amne tumor!	quanto ruit agmine praeceps	150
marginis extenti (contenti <u>P</u> )	bis sena per ostia	
	(hostia <u>P</u> ) cursu	151

Verse 150 simply provides a greater dimension of praise for this marvelous fountain; once again, we see a basic image in the earlier edition, V, expanded upon in the later, P and h<sup>2</sup>.

In conclusion, our hypothesis to explain the inter-relationship between these two families by positing V as the primary draft of the Ordo and the Ludus and the longer redaction of P and h<sup>2</sup> as the second edition must be tempered by a realization that Harleianus 2613 (h<sup>2</sup>) acts as the intermediary between the textual tradition evidenced in Vossianus Leidensis F 111 (V) and that transmitted in Parisinus 8500 (P). One of the chief supports for this suggestion of contamination in the Harleian manuscript from the tradition of the V family is the fact that h<sup>2</sup> does contain verse 152, the next line of this description of the fountain at Bordeaux, with V, whereas P and the editions from Ugoletus to Vinetus lack this verse.

Although the number of witnesses containing the Caesares is relatively large, interrelationships can be established due to total content in each manuscript as well as conjunctive readings shared by a group of codices. As mentioned earlier,<sup>49</sup> there were two editions of the Caesares issued before the total complement of lines we now possess was realized. By A. D. 383 the 41 verses of the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha had been composed. Verses 1-52 and 77-98 were added to the Tetrasticha in the version of 393. Despite the fact that Tetrasticha 1-52 must be considered a repetition of the Monosticha, these additional verses completed the poetic treatment of the Caesars in this particular manner, the quatrain.

The following chart indicates elemental interrelationships based on the content of the Caesares in each codex.

CONTENT	WITNESSES
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-41; <u>Tetrasticha</u> 1-98	<u>V</u> <u>B</u> <u>W</u> <u>Aug</u> <u>Aut</u> <u>Aut</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>Vat</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>Vr</u> <u>n</u> <u>l</u> <sup>5</sup>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-41; <u>Tetrasticha</u> 1-81	<u>l</u> <sup>3</sup> <u>l</u> <sup>4</sup> <u>g</u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-41; <u>Tetrasticha</u> 1-80	<u>M</u> <sup>a</sup> <u>l</u> <sup>a</sup>
<u>Tetrasticha</u> 1-80	<u>h</u> <sup>b</sup>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-41; <u>Tetrasticha</u> 53-76	<u>M</u> <sup>b</sup> <u>l</u> <sup>b</sup> <u>h</u> <sup>a</sup> <u>T</u> <u>k</u> <u>pat</u> <u>la</u> <u>u</u> <u>vb</u> <u>m</u> <u>val</u> <u>v</u> <u>l</u> <sup>6</sup> <u>v</u> <u>r</u> <u>lis</u> <u>per</u> <u>e</u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-41; <u>Tetrasticha</u> 1-2	<u>Me</u> <u>Dun</u> <u>Lon</u> <u>P</u> <sup>6</sup> <u>L</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>Ox</u> <u>Mon</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>l</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>p</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>be</u> <u>l</u> <sup>7</sup>

<sup>49</sup>See above, p. 125, note 248.

<u>Monosticha</u> 1-41	<u>P</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>Mar</u> <u>P</u> <sup>3</sup> <u>H</u> <u>Be</u> <u>Lon</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>Ab</u> <u>L</u> <u>Mon</u> <u>t</u> <u>vo</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>br</u> <sub>2</sub> <u>br</u> <sub>4</sub> <u>b</u> <sub>5</sub> <u>pa</u> <sub>6</sub> <u>es</u> <u>es</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>vin</u> <u>lon</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>es</u> <sup>3</sup> <u>vb</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>ox</u> <u>p</u> <u>p</u> <u>p</u> <u>vin</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>v</u> <sup>4</sup>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-38	<u>P</u> <sup>4</sup> <u>p</u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-37	<u>B</u> <sup>2</sup>
<u>Monosticha</u> 6-41	<u>lon</u> <u>ph</u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-27	<u>p</u> <sup>3</sup>
<u>Monosticha</u> 30-41; 1-5	<u>p</u> <sup>5</sup>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-17	<u>Vat</u> <u>Ma</u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-14	<u>ox</u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 1-5	<u>ma</u> <u>c</u> <u>med</u> <u>v</u> <sup>3</sup>

Judging solely by the gross external evidence, we can determine that the three families represented in the Caesares are grouped in this manner: the traditions of V and of the Exerpta are related by content and the Z family is unique unto itself in the number of lines its members possess. There are witnesses containing only fragments but their interrelationships have been established because of conjunctive readings. Refinement of this primary hypothesis must be based upon a closer examination of the text itself.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>50</sup>After a comparison of this schematic outline of contents with the conspectus siglorum (see below, pp. 250-253), it is obvious that some of these codices are admittedly recentiores; however, in the textual tradition of an author such as Ausonius they must not be rejected immediately as ...ergo deteriores. In his book, Textual Criticism (translated by Barbara Flower (Oxford, 1958), p. 27), Paul Maas has stated that no witness ought to be eliminated from consideration unless it depends exclusively on a surviving exemplar. The enormous amount of labor involved in collating a large number of manuscripts has received this comment from James Willis

Both total content and specific readings assign to Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 [V] a unique place as the sole representative of the tradition of the V family.

A distinctive aspect of the family of the Excerpta for the Caesares is the presence of variations at verses 26, 28, 30, and 33 of the Monosticha. This family can be divided into four major divisions or branches.<sup>51</sup> The first group contains but one witness, the codex Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis [B]). Parisinus Latinus 4887 [W] is the chief representative of the W branch which includes the following: Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom. Q 33) [Aug], Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85) [Aut], Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67) [Aut<sup>2</sup>], Vaticanus Latinus 1869 [Vat<sup>2</sup>], Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283 [Vr] and nineteen other witnesses containing only

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(op. cit., p. 13; see also pp. 28, 36ff): "Some process of selection is...required.... An obvious shortcut would be to examine only the older manuscripts; but a manuscript of the fifteenth century could have been directly copied from a ninth century original." Another counterview to that of recentiores ergo deteriores has been provided by Creighton (op. cit., p. 5) in his comment upon the negligence in which Harleianus 2578 had been held by a recent editor of the Mosella: "...Aldo Marsili treats Harleianus as of little value and, resting upon the authority of his predecessors, does not bother to collate it.... I submit that such procedure is methodologically inadequate because it is based upon generic statements without indication of proof from the sources rejected."

<sup>51</sup>With regard to the notion of a branch, it must be realized that sources affiliated in a particular division or branch are not to be considered, of necessity, direct descendants of a manuscript or of an edition after which the group has been designated. Affinities for the Caesares are here predicated with some certainty but only upon less than 150 lines of poetry. Such paucity of material necessarily limits the validity of general statements.

excerpts. The closely affiliated  $M^a$  branch is designated after Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 117r-118r) [ $M^a$ ] and includes Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 158v-160r) [ $l^a$ ] and Harleianus 2578 (ff. 259r-260v) [ $h^b$ ]. The primary representative of the  $l^3$  branch is Laurentianus Plut. 64.9 [ $l^3$ ]; this branch encompasses Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 8<sup>2</sup> [ $l^4$ ], Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (Ms. IV.C.25) [n], Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter Ms. 413 [g], Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39 [ $l^5$ ] and 34 witnesses containing only excerpts.

There are some relationships able to be established among the branches of the family of the Excerpta. Groups B and W are linked in both the Monosticha and Tetrasticha by titles and by the mutual omission of verses 28 and 30 of the Monosticha. However, W either remained isolated within the tradition of the Excerpta as derived from hyparchetype  $\kappa$  in the Tetrasticha or has been contaminated from the V tradition through  $\kappa$ , while there is definite affiliation for the B,  $M^a$ , and  $l^3$  branches from hyparchetype  $\lambda$  in the Tetrasticha as seen in these readings:<sup>52</sup>

T 10 Augusti V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
 Augustus B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

T 23 et crimina passus V  
 et certa potestas W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
 et crimina passus om B Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

<sup>52</sup> These examples demonstrate the internal affinities among the members of the W and the  $l^3$  branches; therefore, the sigla W and  $l^3$  represent the tradition for all witnesses within each of these two branches of the family of the Excerpta. With regard to the branch designated by  $M^a$ , there are special considerations due to elements of transmission to be discussed below.



- T 28 set V  
 et B Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
 me W Aug Aut Aut Vat
- T 29 spe V Vat<sup>2</sup>  
 spem B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>
- T 38 fieres V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr  
 fueris B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>
- T 43 famam V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
 flammam B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g (flamam l<sup>5</sup>)
- T 49 dominos V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
 geminos B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>
- T 59 sorte V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
 parte B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

This affinity shared by the B, M<sup>a</sup>, and l<sup>3</sup> branches is not to be found throughout the Caesares because there are examples of the combination of the traditions represented by W, B; and M<sup>a</sup> in agreement against the l<sup>3</sup> tradition; some are:

- M 9 Cesar B W  
 César V<sub>3</sub> Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup>  
 gaius l<sub>4</sub>  
 caius l<sub>4</sub> n g l<sub>5</sub>
- M 26 versum om V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
 Interitus<sub>3</sub> dignos vita properante probrosa supplent  
l<sub>1</sub> l<sub>4</sub> n g l<sub>5</sub>
- M 28 versum om B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
 Ostensus terris Titus<sub>3</sub> est brevitare bienni supplent  
 (biennis g) l<sub>3</sub> l<sub>4</sub> n g
- M 30 versum om B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
 exegit poenas de Caesare curia mollis supplent  
l<sub>3</sub> l<sub>4</sub> n g
- M 33 expetiit poenas de Caesare Chaerea mollis (with  
 variants) V<sub>4</sub> B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
 ter decies (denis l<sub>4</sub> n g) periit repetito uulnere  
 gaius supplent l<sub>3</sub> l<sub>4</sub> n g l<sub>5</sub>
- T 17 hunc V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
 hos l<sub>3</sub> l<sub>4</sub> n l<sub>5</sub> hoc g.

From these examples we note that the transmission of the text of the Caesares in the family of the Excerpta is indeed convoluted because of division within the tradition of the family such as the following readings:

T 40    adit V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
          ait Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
          agit B

T 55    viro V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
          viri alia manu M<sup>a</sup>  
          quidem l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>.  
          sibi l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>.

Despite the fact that our examination of the tradition of the Z family in the Caesares is based on only 75 lines of poetry (the Monosticha 1-41 and vv. 53-76 of the Tetrasticha), our view of the textual tradition of this family and its branches seems to corroborate that of an earlier study done by Tobin.<sup>53</sup> Our study revealed these three branches for the Caesares: The M branch based on Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 135r-135v) [M<sup>b</sup>], the T branch centered around Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus) [T], and the E branch represented by the tradition of the editio princeps of 1472 [E].

The M branch is composed of the following witnesses:<sup>54</sup>

<sup>53</sup>In his examination of over 130 manuscripts of the Eclogae of Ausonius, Tobin isolated three distinct classifications within the Z family: the M branch, the T branch, and the E branch. See pp. 45-212 of his study. The slender amount of evidence produced in the Caesares supports Tobin.

<sup>54</sup>Aside from the special relationship between M<sup>b</sup> and l<sup>b</sup>, the relationships existing among the members of the sub-groups of the Z family are affinities determined by related readings and not direct progenitor-filial relationships.

Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 135r-135v) [M<sup>b</sup>],  
Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 178r-179r) [l<sup>b</sup>], Londonensis  
Musei Brit. Regius MS. 31 [k], Patavinus Bibl. Eccl. Cath.  
C 64 [pat], Parisinus Latinus 18275 [p<sup>6</sup>].<sup>55</sup> Based on the few  
lines of the Caesares transmitted by this sub-group, affinity  
can be established through these readings which provide evi-  
dence for the independence of this branch amid the major cur-  
rent of the Z family:

M 5	res] rem	<u>M<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>l<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>pat</u>			
M 19	sex prorogat]	exprorogat	<u>M<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>l<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>k</u>	<u>pat</u>	<u>p<sup>6</sup></u>
M 25	nesciit]	nesciet	<u>M<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>l<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>k</u>	<u>p<sup>6</sup></u>	
M 39	lenis]	leni	<u>M<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>l<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>k</u>	<u>pat</u>	<u>p<sup>6</sup></u>

Within this complexus k is certainly a maverick. This codex  
not only contains over fifteen singular readings for the  
Caesares but also shares a distinctive reading with Leidensis  
Vossianus Latinus Q 107 [T] at Monosticha 16 securus.

The Z family contains manuscripts classified in the T  
branch; these witnesses are:<sup>56</sup> Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q  
107 [T], Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus [u], Vaticanus Barberinus  
Latinus 150 (1472) [vb], Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315 [m],  
Valentianus 834 (141) [val], Vaticanus Latinus 1611 [v],  
Laurentianus Plut. 33.19 [l<sup>6</sup>], Vaticanus Latinus 3152 [v<sup>2</sup>].  
Perhaps the T branch has been misnamed.<sup>57</sup> The seven codices

<sup>55</sup> There are descriptions of each of these witnesses  
above, pp. 124-130.

<sup>56</sup> Each manuscript has been previously described; see  
above, pp. 131-139.

<sup>57</sup> Tobin originated this distinction; see pp. 81-150  
of his study.

gathered around this manuscript are not related through direct progenitor-filial relationship but by affinities connected with the mainstream of the Z family. This is signified in these readings in which T and v are actually mavericks:

M 21 grassantia] crassantia T v  
 cessantia u m vb val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>

M 41 gravem] T v tamen u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>.

In the scope of the general classification of the T branch are minor combinations of witnesses such as the complex u m vb val in these readings:

M 20 septenis] septenos u m vb val  
 M 30 Caesar] cesar u m vb val  
 T 65 abhinc] ad huc vb v<sup>2</sup> ad hunc val m u.

A third classification in the Z family is the E branch named after the editio princeps of 1472. This group includes these witnesses:<sup>58</sup> Editio Princeps 1472 [E], Ravennas 120 (134 H 2) [r], Harleianus 2578 (ff. 210v-212r) [h<sup>a</sup>], Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656) [la], Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27 [lis], Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I lo2 (n. 15922) [per], and Escorialensis S.III.25 [e]. Readings which demonstrate affinity among these witnesses are:

M 33 Chaerea] curia h<sup>a</sup> r lis e E  
 ab curia alia manu la  
 T 58 patris] pacis r<sub>a</sub> lis e E  
 pats h<sup>a</sup>  
 T 61 Aelius] Caelius h<sup>a</sup> la lis E  
 Caelius r clis e.

There has been much speculation with regard to the

<sup>58</sup> There are descriptions of each of these witnesses above, pp. 140-149.





the Excerpta.<sup>63</sup> The second unusual witness is Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 [l] in which ff. 158v-160r [l<sup>a</sup>] carry the tradition of the family of the Excerpta for the Caesares and ff. 178r-179v [l<sup>b</sup>] that of the Z family.<sup>64</sup> There is segregation between the Excerpta tradition, ff. 151r-160r, and the Z tradition, ff. 161r-201v, by means of a blank folio. The last of these three double-tradition codices is Harleianus 2578 [h] in which ff. 210v-212r [h<sup>a</sup>] represent the Z family for the Caesares and ff. 259r-260v [h<sup>b</sup>] the family of the Excerpta.<sup>65</sup> Fragments of Ausonius' opuscula from the Z tradition are found on ff. 183r-260v. These works are separated from the typical triad of Ausoniana in the tradition of the family of the Excerpta, the Mosella, Epistula Symmachi, and the Caesares, by this significant notation: Hec sunt ea ausonii fragmenta quae sunt scripta in codicibus impressis. quibus apposui alia quaedam eiusdem quae leguntur in uetusto codice ex bibliotheca diui marci florentiae. The fragmenta are related to Z tradition and the alia quaedam have some relationship to Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>63</sup> See pp. 107 and 99 of his study where Creighton indicates that the common ancestry of the Excerpta tradition as found in the Mosella has not been adequately examined. The relationship of the Harleian and Laurentian manuscripts to M has been assumed.

<sup>64</sup> See above, pp. 89-93, 126.

<sup>65</sup> See above, pp. 91, 143-144.

<sup>66</sup> Creighton (pp. 16-17) pointed out the dichotomy here. His study showed that the Mosella is not in the Z tradition;

The major differences in the text of the Caesares as transmitted separately within these three witnesses can be demonstrated through a list of readings where Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 117r-118v) [M<sup>a</sup>], Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 158v-160r) [l<sup>a</sup>], and Harleianus 2578 (ff. 259r-260v) [h<sup>b</sup>] show distinct affinities among themselves in comparison with Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (f. 135r-v) [M<sup>b</sup>], Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 178r-179v) [l<sup>b</sup>], and Harleianus 2578 (ff. 210v-212r) [h<sup>a</sup>]. These readings are:

Line	<u>M<sup>a</sup></u> , <u>l<sup>a</sup></u> , <u>h<sup>b67</sup></u>	<u>M<sup>b</sup></u> , <u>l<sup>b</sup></u> , <u>h<sup>a</sup></u>
<u>Monosticha</u> 5	res (also <u>h<sup>a</sup></u> )	rem
7	arcem	arce; arces <u>h<sup>a</sup></u>
8	regnat <u>om</u>	regnat
11	tribus nec	nec tribus
13	infami	infamis
17	erant	frater
19	sex prorogat (also <u>h<sup>a</sup></u> )	exprorogat
20	te	et
25	nesciat	nesciet
28	<u>versum omittunt</u>	<u>versum habent</u>
30	<u>versum omittunt</u>	<u>versum habent</u>
36	Othone	Othoni
37	potitur	potitus
39	lenis (also <u>h<sup>a</sup></u> )	leni
40	orbis amor	a morte
40	atritus	at titus
<u>Tetrasticha</u> 55	uiri; quidem <u>l<sup>a</sup></u>	uiro
56	iuvat	iuvet
59	parte	sorte
63	hinc (hic <u>h<sup>b</sup></u> ) cui iunctus erit docu- menta daturus	hic sociansque virum documenta daturum
64	idsciti	assumpti; adsumpti <u>M<sup>b</sup></u>
64	qui scita	quesita
70	flexit	serus

see pp. 14-15, 19, 21. Stachniw's discussion (pp. 192-194) of a Z tradition in the Mosella is based on a misconception.

<sup>67</sup>There are no Monosticha in h<sup>b</sup>.



Although this bifurcation is apparent, it is by no means universal because of discrepancies which occur within both the  $\underline{M}^a$  and  $\underline{M}^b$  groups.

There are numerous examples showing a close affinity between  $\underline{M}^a$  and  $\underline{l}^a$ ; some of these are:

M 8	regnat <u>om</u>	T 22	ingenti
M 11	tribus nec	T 48	credimus
M 17	erant	T 68	regeres.
M 20	te		

Despite the fact that  $\underline{M}^a$ ,  $\underline{l}^a$ , and  $\underline{h}^b$  display a proximate affiliation in omitting the titles of the Tetrasticha and at Tetrasticha 15 caprarum, 37 digna, and 72 patrio, the Harleian manuscript [ $\underline{h}^b$ ] shows a distinct digression from the tradition of  $\underline{M}^a$  and  $\underline{l}^a$  in its lacking the Monosticha and containing these divergent readings in the Tetrasticha:

T 8	perculit $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	pertulit $\underline{h}^b$
T 11	dubiis $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	<u>om</u> $\underline{h}^b$
T 16	quae $\underline{l}^a$ <u>que</u> $\underline{M}^a$	<u>om</u> $\underline{h}^b$
T 16	prode $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	<u>om</u> $\underline{h}^b$
T 21	in tempore $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	interprete $\underline{h}^b$
T 33	polluto $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	pollutos $\underline{h}^b$
T 41	attentus $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	autentus $\underline{h}^b$
T 52	sunt $\underline{M}^a \underline{l}^a$	sint $\underline{h}^b$ .

The Laurentian codex [ $\underline{l}^a$ ] strays from the tradition represented by  $\underline{M}^a$  in these instances:

M 31	additur $\underline{M}^a$	addit $\underline{l}^a$
M 35	proprii vim $\underline{M}^a$	properii vim $\underline{l}^a$
M 41	perimunt $\underline{M}^a$	perimum $\underline{l}^a$
T 49	iustos $\underline{M}^a \underline{h}^b$	uictos $\underline{l}^a$
T 55	viri $\underline{M}^a \underline{h}^b$	quidem $\underline{l}^a$ .

There are poorer readings in the Magliabechian codex [ $\underline{M}^a$ ] also:

T 5	solemne $\underline{l}^a \underline{h}^b$	solempne $\underline{M}^a$
T 14	in $\underline{l}^a \underline{h}^b$	<u>om</u> $\underline{M}^a$
T 16	uicus $\underline{l}^a \underline{h}^b$	uiciis $\underline{M}^a$

T 78 prodite  $\underline{l}^a \underline{h}^b$  prodire  $\underline{M}^a$ .

Under the weight of such conflicting evidence visible in the Caesares, conclusions about precise relationships in the Excerpta tradition in  $\underline{M}^a$ ,  $\underline{l}^a$ , and  $\underline{h}^b$  remain problematical. While it is obvious that  $\underline{M}^a$ ,  $\underline{l}^a$ , and  $\underline{h}^b$  are closely related, positing  $\underline{M}^a$  as the progenitor and both  $\underline{l}^a$ , which gives some evidence of having been derived from  $\underline{M}^a$ , and  $\underline{h}^b$ , which demonstrates more independence of derivation, as offspring cannot be defended with complete certitude if only the verses of the Caesares were to be employed.

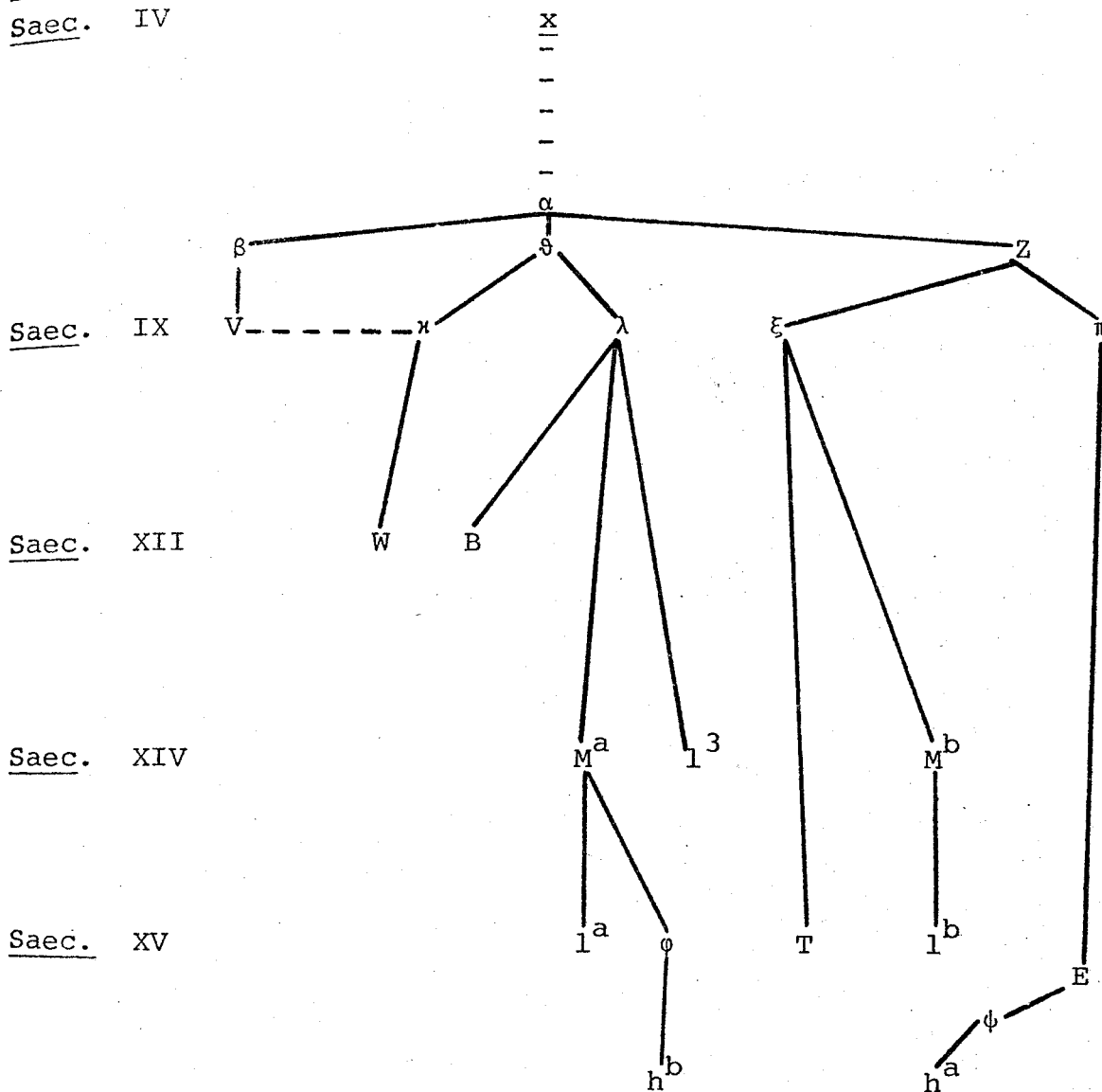
The impression of scholarship that the Z tradition has been transmitted by  $\underline{M}^b$ ,  $\underline{l}^b$ , and  $\underline{h}^a$  with little deviation is borne out in the Caesares. The Magliabechian [ $\underline{M}^b$ ] and Laurentian [ $\underline{l}^b$ ] condices faithfully reflect that tradition while readings in the Harleian manuscript [ $\underline{h}^a$ ] align this codex with the branch of the editio princeps and preclude any premise that the bond joining  $\underline{M}^b$  and  $\underline{l}^b$ , which are close enough for  $\underline{l}^b$  to be a copy of  $\underline{M}^b$ , and  $\underline{h}^a$  is stronger than that of the mutual transmission of the tradition of the Z family. Examples of the divergence of  $\underline{h}^a$  away from  $\underline{M}^b$  and  $\underline{l}^b$  are:

M 5	rem $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	res $\underline{h}^a$
M 7	arce $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	arces $\underline{h}^a$
M 16	secutus $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	sequutus $\underline{h}^a$
M 19	exprorogat $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	sex prorogat $\underline{h}^a$
M 22	dirus $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	seuus $\underline{h}^a$
M 28	angit $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	cíngit $\underline{h}^a$
M 33	cherea $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	curia $\underline{h}^a$
M 39	leni $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	lenis $\underline{h}^a$
T 61	Elius $\underline{M}^b \underline{l}^b$	Celius $\underline{h}^a$ .

Some indication of the interrelationships for the

major witnesses transmitting the Caesares can be seen in this stemma codicum.

Saec. IV



STEMMATIC DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS  
OF MAJOR SELECTED SOURCES OF THE CAESARES

Having examined the interrelationships within each of the three families represented in the Caesares: V, Z, and the Excerpta, we proceed to a view of the inter-familial relationships. Although most of the evidence supports the union of the traditions of V and of the Excerpta against that handed down by the Z family, there is a minor reading in which the traditions of V and Z combine against that of the family of the Excerpta. This occurs in Monosticha 37: Mox Otho famosus, clara sed morte potitus. At the end of the line, the witnesses are so grouped:

potitus V M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T E  
 potitur B W M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup>.

The first variant makes more sense in relation to clara morte and is balanced with saevo prostratus Othone of verse 36. The reading in the Excerpta serves as an indication of the unity observable within that family.

Stronger evidence serves to relate the traditions of V and the Excerpta against that of Z. The first example is seen in verse 40 of the Monosticha. Witnesses in the families of V and of the Excerpta have, with minor variations, this reading: At Titus, orbis amor, rapitur florentibus annis. The Z tradition provides this line: At Titus a morte rapitur florentibus annis. The earlier version, which speaks of Titus in this manner: "But Titus, the world's darling, is snatched away in the flower of youth," creates a fond image of the young emperor. This image is repeated in a similar

vein in verses 45-46 of the Tetrasticha, also describing the emperor Titus: Felix imperio, felix breuitate regendi/expers civilis sanguinis, orbis amor. Ausonius, in referring to Titus as orbis amor, is alluding to Suetonius' praise of Titus in the opening words of his Vita: "Titus... amor ac deliciae generis humani...." The rationale behind the reading, a morte, seems to have been a scribal error in the original hyparchetype Z for the Z family; with the inadvertent deletion of orbis, amor was lengthened to a morte. As the reading now stands, the preposition is superfluous.

A second example to illustrate the differences in the textual tradition of the Caesares has been pointed out by both Brandes and Schenkl.<sup>68</sup> This is the title preceding the quatrain describing Nerva. The series of quatrains referring to the Caesars from Nerva to Commodus, verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha, forms the logical, chronological extension to the verses concerning the emperors from Julius Caesar to Domitian treated in the Monosticha. These two elements comprised the Caesares in the first edition. The Z family contains only these verses: In the Z tradition, the title introducing the initial quatrain about Nerva is as follows:

De cesaribus post Tranquillum Nerua M<sup>b</sup> I<sup>b</sup>  
 De Caesaribus post Tranquillum neruam T  
 Tetrasticha de Caesaribus post Tranquillum, Nerua E.

<sup>68</sup>See Wilhelm Brandes, "Zur handschriftlichen Ueberlieferung des Ausonius," Fleckeisens Jahrbuecher fuer klassische Philologie, XXVII (1881), p. 72 and Schenkl, p. XLVIII.

Additional quatrains dealing with the Caesars from Julius Caesar to Domitian (vv. 1-52) and from Helvius Pertinax to Antoninus Heliogabalus (vv. 77-98) are integral to the fuller traditions of the V family and the family of the Excerpta. The title introducing the four lines about Nerva merely blends in with the foregoing and remaining quatrains and reads:

Nerua tetrarcha V W B                      Nerua l<sup>3</sup>.

The difference in the titles at this juncture in the Tetrasticha is a key to understanding the disparity existing between the Z family and the traditions of the V family and the family of the Excerpta.

Another example, albeit somewhat minor, marks the dichotomy between Z and the traditions of V and the Excerpta. This occurs at Tetrasticha 56: quam legisse iuvat, quam genuisse velit. Instead of iuvat, the reading of V B W M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup>, which contrasts with the subjunctive velit, the Z family (M<sup>b</sup> T E and members of these three branches) reads iuvet. If one were to posit a single exemplar from which all witnesses devolved, the difference in the readings may be explained by suggesting a scribal preference early in the transmission for the subjunctive; this then became the accepted reading in the Z tradition. A more precise explanation would be difficult.

The final example illustrating the interrelationships of the families of witnesses in the Caesares has been cited<sup>69</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Schenkl, p. XLVIII, Della Corte, op. cit., p. 116, Jachmann, op. cit., p. 79, and Prete, Ricerche, p. 83, n. 1.

previously by scholars. Our examination of the textual tradition has resulted in an hypothesis showing the affinity of the traditions of the V family and that of the Excerpta in contradistinction to the interpolated tradition of the Z family. At Tetrasticha 63 the following strata are found:

orbis et hic (hinc M<sup>a</sup>) cui iunctus erit documenta  
 daturus V W M<sup>a</sup>  
 orbis (orbis B) et hic (hinc B) cui<sub>3</sub> iunctus erit  
 (erat l<sup>3</sup>) documenta daturus B l  
 orbis et hic sociansque (sotiansque E) virum documenta  
 daturum M<sup>b</sup> T E.

The reading of V W M<sup>a</sup> reflects the original tradition; that of B and the l<sup>3</sup> group shows a slight modification; that of the Z family in its M<sup>b</sup> T and E branches reveals a radical interpolation. The variant reading in the Z family may be explained in its attempt to use sociansque virum in a manner similar to that found in vv. 59-60 referring to Trajan's adoption of Hadrian:

hic quoque prole carens sociat sibi sorte legendi  
quem fateare bonum, diffiteare parem.

At verse 63 the dative with socians is lacking; this makes the version unacceptable.

A summary of the lengthy discussion in this chapter of the interrelationships which exist among the witnesses for the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesares yields the following results:

1. Representatives of the V family and the P family of witnesses transmit both the Ordo and the Ludus. Within the V family, Vindobonensis 3261 [s] is

descended from Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 [V] through an intermediate witness, S, no longer extant. For the Ordo there had been introduced into this witness contamination from the tradition represented in Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107, Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732, and the 1490 edition of Ferrarius through their common exemplar, ξ. The precise affinity between the P family and Ambrosianus P 83 [a] in the Ordo is uncertain because of strong links between Ambrosianus P 83 and the early editions. A key witness, Harleianus 2613 [h<sup>2</sup>], serves as a link between the V and the P traditions in being indirectly descended from Parisinus Latinus 8500 through η, an exemplar for the Harleian codex which introduced contamination from the V tradition.

2. After a review of suggestions and hypotheses, it was realized that definite conclusions about the convoluted interrelationships among Parisinus Latinus 8500 [P], Leidensis Vossianus Q 107 [T], the Veronese manuscript (ε) of Benzo, the codex of St. Eustorgius (ξ), and the manuscript (δ) of Matteo Bosso must await the discovery of new evidence.
3. Strong textual evidence in both the Ordo and the Ludus supports the primacy of the text as transmitted in the V family and the explicatory nature of the text in the P family.



4. In the Caesares there are four branches in the family of the Excerpta centered around these four witnesses: Bruxellensis 5369/73 [B], Parisinus Latinus 4887 [W], Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 117r-118v) [M<sup>a</sup>], and Laurentianus Plut. 64.9 [l<sup>3</sup>]. The B and W branches are linked in the Caesares by titles and they are joined to the M<sup>a</sup> group in the omission of verses 28 and 30 of the Monosticha. W stands apart in being derived from the hyparchetype x and contamination from V. The branches B, M<sup>a</sup>, and l<sup>3</sup> are derived from the hyparchetype λ, but evidence supports the complexus B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> against W as well as the group B W M<sup>a</sup> against l<sup>3</sup>.
5. In the Caesares there is evidence for three branches within the Z family gathered around these three witnesses: Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (f. 135r-v) [M<sup>b</sup>], Leidensis Vossianus Q 107 [T], and the editio princeps of 1470 [E]. There is support for the exemplar, ξ, as the common origin of the M and T branches.
6. In the manuscript tradition of the Caesares three witnesses possess a double tradition representing that of the family of the Excerpta and that of the Z family. These codices are: Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 [M], Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 [l], and

Harleianus 2578 [h]. M and l are closely related while h is more independent.

7. Based both upon the total number of verses transmitted by each family and upon significant readings within the Caesares, the V family and the family of the Excerpta stand in a relationship in opposition to the Z family. Among various readings, verse 63 of the Tetrasticha clearly demonstrates the strata of relationship. The V W M<sup>a</sup> complex reflects the original tradition; the B and l<sup>3</sup> groups show slight modification; and, the Z family reveals radical interpolation.

## CHAPTER V

### THE TEXT OF THE ORDO URBIUM NOBILIIUM THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM, AND THE CAESARES

In the conspectus siglorum below we have favored an alphabetical listing over a familial classification because of the large number of witnesses and the fact that these manuscripts were already grouped into families in Chapter II of this thesis. Whenever it was possible, we kept the same abbreviations employed mutually by Schenkl and Peiper: V T M P B. There are other instances where our sigla agree with Schenkl's alone: a k m u v v<sup>2</sup>. In all other cases we have used our own signs. Although there are a few exceptions, we have assigned capital letters or capitalized abbreviations to manuscripts of the twelfth century or earlier; for manuscripts dated after the twelfth century we have employed lower case letters. We were not able to use more of Schenkl's or Peiper's abbreviations because the same symbol sometimes designated a different manuscript in another opusculum in their editions. We have aimed for consistency; if some of our abbreviations appear to be too lengthy, it is because they are meant to add clarity to our apparatus criticus.

## CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM

- Ab Abrincensis 242, saec. XII
- a Ambrosianus P 83 (Sup. N. R. 6259), saec. XVI
- Aug Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom. Q 33), saec. XII
- Aut Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85), saec. XII
- Aut<sup>2</sup> Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67), saec. XII
- B Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis), saec. XII
- B<sup>2</sup> Bruxellensis 5659 (5649-5667), saec. IX-X
- Be Bernensis 285, saec. XII
- b Bruxellensis 10021, saec. XIV
- be Bernensis 104, saec. XIV
- br Berolinensis MS Lat. Fol. 591 (Phill.3671), saec. XIII
- br<sup>2</sup> Berolinensis Phillipicus 1685 (Rose Nr.170), saec. XIV
- c Cantabrigiensis Fitz. McClean 162, saec. XV
- Dun Dunelmensis Cath. Lib. C.III.18, saec. XI
- e Escorialensis S.III.25, saec. XVI
- es Escorialensis O.III.21, saec. XV
- es<sup>2</sup> Escorialensis Q.II.12, saec. XV
- es<sup>3</sup> Escorialensis T.II.21, saec. XV
- g Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter MS 413, saec. XV
- H Holmiensis Va 26 a, saec. XI-XII
- h Harleianus 2578, saec. XV h<sup>a</sup> ff. 210v-212r  
h<sup>b</sup> ff. 259r-260v
- h<sup>2</sup> Harleianus 2613, saec. XV
- k Londinensis Musei Britannici Regius MS 31, saec. XV

- L Laurentianus Plut. 45.26, saec. XII
- L<sup>2</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 66.39, saec. XII
- l Laurentianus Plut. 51.13, saec. XV l<sup>a</sup> ff. 158v-160r  
l<sup>b</sup> ff. 178r-179v
- l<sup>2</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 64.8, saec. XIII
- l<sup>3</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 64.9, saec. XIV
- l<sup>4</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 8<sup>2</sup>, saec. XV
- l<sup>5</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39, saec. XVI
- l<sup>6</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 33.19, saec. XV
- l<sup>7</sup> Laurentianus Plut. 64.6, saec. XV
- la Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), saec. XIV-XV
- lis Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27, saec. XV
- Lon Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055, saec. XII
- Lon<sup>2</sup> Londinensis Mus. Brit. Royal MS 4.B.IV, saec. XII
- lon Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12009, saec. XIV-XV
- lon<sup>2</sup> Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12010, saec. XV
- M Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29, saec. XIV  
M<sup>a</sup> ff. 117r-118v M<sup>b</sup> ff. 135r-135v
- Ma Matritensis 9448 (olim Ee 102), saec. XI-XII
- Mar Marcianus 554, saec. X
- Me Mellicensis 717 (1863), saec. XI
- Mon Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H.4 (245.H.4), saec. XII
- Mon<sup>2</sup> Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H.117, saec. XII-XIII
- m Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315, saec. XV
- ma Matritensis Vit. 16-2 (10.025; Tolède 49-10), saec. XV
- med Mediolanensis Bibl. Trivulziana Cod. N. 696, saec. XV
- n Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS IV.C.25), saec. XV

- Ox Oxoniensis Bodl. Digbeianus 53, saec. XII  
 ox Oxoniensis Exon. MS 186, saec. XIII  
 ox<sup>2</sup> Oxoniensis Bodl. Add. C.154 (olim N. 28430), saec. XV  
 p Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis), saec. XIV  
 p<sup>2</sup> Parisinus Latinus 9347 (olim S. Remigii), saec. IX  
 p<sup>3</sup> Parisinus Latinus 8069, saec. XI  
 p<sup>4</sup> Parisinus Latinus 2782, saec. XII  
 p<sup>5</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5801, saec. XII  
 p<sup>6</sup> Parisinus Latinus 6116, saec. XII  
 p Parisinus Latinus 2171, saec. XII-XIII  
 p<sup>2</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5802, saec. XIII  
 p<sup>3</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5805, saec. XV  
 p<sup>4</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5806, saec. XV  
 p<sup>5</sup> Parisinus Latinus 5811, saec. XV  
 p<sup>6</sup> Parisinus Latinus 18275, saec. XIII  
 pa Parisinus Bibl. de L'Arsenal MS 631 (78 H.L.), saec. XIV  
 pat Patavinus Bibl. Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64, saec. XV  
 per Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922), saec. XV  
 ph Philadelphiensis Universitatis Pennsylvaniensis MS 81, saec. XV  
 r Ravennas 120 (134 H2), saec. XV  
 s Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335), saec. XVI  
 T Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus), saec. XV  
 t Thott MS 50, fol., saec. XIII  
 u Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus 649, saec. XV  
 V Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, saec. IX

- vat Vaticanus Latinus 3421, saec. X
- vat<sup>2</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 1869, saec. XII
- vr Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283, saec. XII
- v Vaticanus Latinus 1611, saec. XV
- v<sup>2</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 3152, saec. XV
- v<sup>3</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 1909, saec. XVI
- v<sup>4</sup> Vaticanus Latinus 1911, saec. XVI
- val Valentinus 834 (141), saec. XV
- vb Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472), saec. XV
- vb<sup>2</sup> Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 42, saec. XV
- vin Vindobonensis 264 (Cod. Vind. 65), saec. XV
- vin<sup>2</sup> Vindobonensis CCLXVI, saec. XVI
- vo Vaticanus Ottobonianus Latinus 2013, saec. XIII
- W Parisinus Latinus 4887, saec. XII
- ω consensus

#### Editiones et Commentaria

- E Bartolomaeus Girardinus (Venetiis, 1472) Editio Princeps
- Fer<sup>1</sup> Julius Aemilius Ferrarius (Mediolani, 1490)
- Fer<sup>2</sup> Julius Aemilius Ferrarius (Venetiis, 1494)
- Fer<sup>3</sup> Julius Aemilius Ferrarius et Hieronymus Avantius  
(Venetiis, 1496)
- Ugol<sup>1</sup> Thadaeus Ugoletus (Parmae, 1499)
- Cel Conradus Celtis (Vindobonae, 1500)
- Ugol<sup>2</sup> Thadaeus Ugoletus (Venetiis, 1501)
- Av Hieronymus Avantius (Venetiis, 1507)
- Asc<sup>1</sup> Hieronymus Aleander et M. Humelbergius (Parisiis, 1511)
- Asc<sup>2</sup> Hieronymus Aleander (Parisiis, 1513)

- Cro Ricardus Crocus (Lipsiae, 1515)
- Asc<sup>2</sup> Hieronymus Aleander (Parisiis, 1517)
- Iunt Iuntina editio (Florentiae, 1517)
- Ald Hieronymus Avantius (Venetiis, 1517)
- Acc Mariangeli Accursii Diatribae (Romae, 1524)
- Vin<sup>1</sup> Elias Vinetus (Parisiis, 1551)
- Lugd Stephanus Charpinus (Lugduni, 1558)
- Vin<sup>3</sup> Elias Vinetus (Pictavis, 1565)
- Pul Theodorus Pulmannus (Antwerpiae, 1568)
- Scal<sup>1</sup> Josephus Scaliger (Lugduni, 1575)
- Vin<sup>2</sup> Elias Vinetus (Burdigalae, 1575-1580)
- Scal<sup>2</sup> Josephus Scaliger (Genavae, 1588)
- Scal<sup>3</sup> Josephus Scaliger (Genavae, 1595)
- Amst Amstelodamensis editio (Amstelodami, 1629)
- Toll Iacobus Tollius (Amstelodami, 1671)
- Fl Julianus Floridus et Johannes B. Souchay (Parisiis, 1730)
- Wet Wetstenii editio (Amstelodami, 1750)
- Mann Mannehemiensis editio (Mannhemii, 1782)
- Bip Societas Bipontina (Biponti, 1785)
- Lem Nicolaus Eligius Lemaire (Parisiis, 1825)
- Corp Etienne Corpet (Parisiis, 1842)
- Schen Carolus Schenkl (Berolini, 1883)
- Peip Rudolfus Peiper (Lipsiae, 1886)

Editiones Aliorum Scriptorum

And Johannes Andrea (Romae, 1470) editio altera Suetonii



Ha Philippus de Lavagna (Mediolani, 1475) Editio  
princeps Historiae Augustae

All of the editions are listed with completeness in the apparatus; but, for the sake of brevity certain related editions are listed as one; e. g., Ugol = Ugol<sup>1,2</sup>; Fer = Fer<sup>1,2,3</sup>; Asc = Asc<sup>1,2,3</sup>; Vin = Vin<sup>1,2</sup>; Scal = Scal<sup>1,2,3</sup>. Only the first and the last editions are cited in a series with the same reading; e. g., Fer-Lugd indicates that every edition containing the opusculum under consideration from Fer to Lugd shows the same reading.

#### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

<u>add</u>	<u>additum</u> , <u>addit</u> , <u>addunt</u>
<u>alt</u>	<u>altera littera</u>
<u>cett</u>	<u>ceteri</u> , <u>ceterae</u> , <u>cetera</u>
<u>coni</u>	<u>coniecit</u> , <u>conieci</u>
<u>corr</u>	<u>correctum</u> , <u>correxit</u> , <u>correxi</u> , <u>corrector</u> <sup>1</sup>
<u>del</u>	<u>delevit</u> , <u>delevi</u>
<u>eras</u>	<u>erasum</u> , <u>erasit</u>
<u>lit</u> , <u>litt</u>	<u>littera</u> , <u>litterae</u>
<u>marg</u>	<u>margo</u>
<u>om</u>	<u>omittit</u> , <u>omittunt</u>

<sup>1</sup>In Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 (V), there are four hands to be distinguished as follows: eadem manus, corr<sup>1</sup>, corr<sup>2</sup>, and corr<sup>3</sup>. On this point, see above, p. 21 and note 5.

<u>prim</u>	<u>prima littera</u>
<u>ras</u>	<u>rasura</u>
<u>rec</u>	<u>recentiori</u>
<u>seq, seqq</u>	<u>sequitur, sequuntur</u>
<u>subscr</u>	<u>subscriptum</u>
<u>supp</u>	<u>supplent, suppleverunt</u>
<u>suprascr</u>	<u>suprascriptum</u>

For the sake of completeness, either habet or habent must be supplied by the reader in a number of instances.

- \* An asterisk indicates an altogether illegible letter or one completely deleted.
- . A point either beneath or above a letter indicates that the letter was partially deleted or damaged in the source, but that it is still legible.
- ... Three points in the apparatus criticus indicates that words were omitted by a copyist or an editor but that these omissions can easily be supplied by the reader.
- ] A word before the closing bracket in the apparatus is a citation from the text directly above the apparatus criticus.
- [ ] Material enclosed in brackets in the apparatus criticus has been supplied by the editor.

ORDO URBIUM NOBILIIUM

[Schenk1: XVIIIII]

[Peiper: XI]

## I. ROMA

[XVIII.II.i]

[XI.i]

Prima urbes inter, divum domus, aurea Roma.

V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a s Fer<sup>1</sup> Fer<sup>2</sup> Fer<sup>3</sup> Ugol<sup>1</sup> Ugol<sup>2</sup> Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Asc<sup>2</sup>  
Cro Asc<sup>3</sup> Iunt Ald Acc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Vin<sup>3</sup> Pul Scal<sup>1</sup> Vin<sup>2</sup>  
Scal<sup>2</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup> Amst Toll Fl Wet Mann Bip Lem Corp Schen Peip

INCIPIIT ORDO URBIUM NOBILIIUM V ORDO NOBILIIUM URBIUM CorpCATALOGVS VRBIVM NOBILIVM EIVSDEM h<sup>2</sup> Asc Cro Decii magniausonii cathalogus (catalogus Ugol Av Iunt Ald) urbiumnobilium P Decius Magnus Ausonius in cathalogo uribumnobilium T la Fer (D. MAGNI Scal) AVSONII BVRDIGALENSISORDO NOBILIVM VRBIVM Amst Toll Fl Wet Mann Bip Lem D.Ausonii de claris vrbibus liber Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Vin<sup>3</sup> Pul AVSONIIBVRDIGALENSIS CLARÆ VRBES Vin<sup>2</sup> nullum titulum a sin T la Fer versus leguntur hoc ordine 86-91 12-14 46-6392-97 34-45 27-34 73-80 107-109 116-127 sed 118-128 129-145 167-168 om la hi versus tantum et hoc ordine 167-16828-33 73-80 s nomina urbium in margin alia manu V sed eademmanu P T et om h<sup>2</sup>I V P a Ugol-Peipde roma constantinop' et cartag' P De Roma, Constantinopoli,Carthagini' a sed Carthagine Ugol-Pul Scal Amst ROMA,CONSTANTINOPOLIS, CARTHAGO Vin<sup>2</sup> sed ET CARTHAGO Lem1 urbeis Lugd inte V divum] diu u in ras V domus] dom<sup>V</sup>sv suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V

II, III. CONSTANTINOPOLIS ET CARTHAGO [XVIII.ii]  
[XI. ii,iii]

Constantinopoli adsurgit Carthago priori,  
non toto cessura gradu, quia tertia dici  
fastidit, non ausa locum sperare secundum,  
qui fuit ambarum. Vetus hanc opulentia praefert, 5  
hanc fortuna recens: fuit haec, subit ista novisque  
excellens meritis veterem praestringit honorem  
et Constantino concedere cogit Elissam.  
Accusat Carthago deos iam plena pudoris,

II III V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini  
Gryphius apud Lem Heinsius Barth apud Schen  
II constanti III nopolis et cartago  
V de Carthagine et Constantinopoli T Idem de carthagine  
constantinopoli et bizantio la Fer 2 Constanti\*nopoli ti  
in ras V assurgit P h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip i carthago P 3 quia]  
qui V 4 ausa] a<sup>v</sup>sa v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 5 fuit] fuat  
Barth apud Schen vetus] uet<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V opulentia]  
Opulentia Av apulen P apulia Ugol pref<sup>e</sup>rt V 6 REcens Av  
redens Ugol subiit P ista] i in v corr<sup>3</sup> V noui<sup>s</sup> nobq<sup>s</sup> suprascr  
corr<sup>3</sup> V 7 perstrinxit P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald  
Gryphius apud Lem Vin<sup>1</sup> perstringit Lugd Pul Vin<sup>2-3</sup> Scal  
8 concedere' a elyssam P 9 acusat P deos] des P  
C<sup>r</sup>athago r supra alia manu a

nunc quoque si cedat, Romam vix passa priorem. 10

Componat vestros fortuna antiqua tumores.

Ite pares, tandem memores, quod numine divum

angustas mutastis opes et nomina: tu cum

Byzantina Lygos, tu Punica Byrsa fuisti.

IV, V. ANTIOCHIA ET ALEXANDRIA [XVIII.I.iii]  
[XI.iiii, v]

10 nunc] huic Heinsius si cedat] sic edat h<sup>2</sup> 11 componat  
v p h<sup>2</sup> s Fer Schen Peip fortuna] o ex u corr eadem manu V  
12 tandem] ambas coni Heinsius quo V Corp numine] n prima  
in ras i [1?] V numini a numie Fer<sup>1</sup> uumine Ugol<sup>1</sup> dium  
in ras Benzo apud Sabbadini 13 augustas P T la a Fer Av Asc  
Cro Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> Amst Wet Gryphius Benzo apud Sabbadini  
mutastis] ~~\*\*\*\*~~ <sup>mutastis</sup> suprascr et in ras mu sed u supra a  
scriptum et tis in ras add corr<sup>2</sup> V onustatis P cum] quum  
V Vin<sup>2,3</sup> Scal Amst Toll Fl Wet Mann 14 <sup>y</sup> buzantina y suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V bizantina T la Fer Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro Iunt Benzo apud  
Sabbadini bicantina P rizantina Ugol Lygos coni Vin<sup>3</sup> quem  
seqq Schen Peip ligos V a Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> LIgos Av  
lycos h<sup>2</sup> licos P Ugol lices T la Fer Lygos tu] lices ab  
tu la lices at ut T lices ah tu Fer<sup>2,3</sup> punica Fer<sup>2</sup>  
punica Fer<sup>3</sup> bursa P h<sup>2</sup> birsa T

IV, V V P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Peip Benzo Heinsius

IIII anthiotia V et alexandria V de antiochia et alexan-  
dria P a Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Scal Amst

Tertia Phoebeae lauri domus Antiochia,  
vellet Alexandri si quarta colonia poni.

15

Ambarum locus unus et has furor ambitionis  
in certamen agit vitiorum. Turbida vulgo  
utraque et amentis populi male sana tumultu.

Haec Nilo munita quod est penitusque repostis  
insinuata locis, fecunda et tuta superbit:

20

illa, quod infidis opponitur aemula Persis.

Et vos ite pares Macetumque attollite nomen.

15 phebee P domus] dom<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V Antiochia] antiochio P Ugol Antiocheia Pul  
Antiochea Lem 16 vellet] bellet V uellet et P alexandre  
P Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Asc<sup>3</sup> Iunt alexandria a si] se V om Asc<sup>3</sup>  
nec coni Heinsius 18 vitiorum] uitioso coni Heinsius  
19 et] aet V pop<sup>v</sup>li v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V mali a tum<sup>v</sup>ltu  
v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 20 haec] nec Ugol quod] q<sup>v</sup>od v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V suo coni Heinsius penit<sup>v</sup>sque v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
ponitusque h<sup>2</sup> 21 secunda Scal<sup>3</sup> et tuta] et tu P es  
tuta coni Heinsius situque a Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin  
Lugd Pul Scal Amst 22 opponit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
pressis V 23 et vos] quos h<sup>2</sup> ire Iunt macet<sup>v</sup>mque v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V in acetumque P macedumque h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol Av  
Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul Amst adtollite V Fer  
Schen Peip

Magnus Alexander te condidit: illa Seleucum  
 nuncupat, ingenuum cuius fuit ancora signum, 25  
 qualis inusta solet generis nota certa: per omnem  
 nam subolis seriem nativa cucurrit imago.

## VI. TREVERIS

[XVIII.iiii]  
[XI. vi]

24 magn<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V seleuchum Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro  
 25 ingenuum] ingenitum P h<sup>2</sup> Benzo apud Sabbadini  
ingenitus a Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Iunt Ald Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul  
ingenitis Acc ingeneratus Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Gryphius apud Lem  
cuius] auus Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Gryphius apud Lem  
næuus Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul anchora P h<sup>2</sup> a Benzo apud Sabbadini  
Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Acc Vin Lugd Scal Amst Toll Fl Wet  
Mann 26 q<sup>v</sup>alis v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V solens coni Heinsius  
certa] cera V ceris coni Heinsius 27 sobolis P h<sup>2</sup> a  
Ugol-Amst Fl-Corp cucurrit ymago P

VI V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a s Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini  
Gryphius apud Lem  
treueri Vin<sup>2</sup> Toll Fl Wet Mann Bip Lem Corp de treueris  
Asc Cro Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul Scal Amst de treueri P T a  
Ugol Av Ald et septimo loco eam ponit add la Fer de  
treuiri Iunt de gallia s

Armipotens dudum celebrari Gallia gestit  
 Trevericaeque urbis solium, quae proxima Rheno  
 pacis ut in mediae gremio secura quiescit,  
 imperii vires quod alit, quod vestit et armat.  
 Lata per extentum procurrunt moenia collem:  
 largus tranquillo praelabatur amne Mosella  
 longinqua omnigenae vectans commercia terrae.

30

---

28 celebrari] calebrari Ugol CElabrabere coni Av quem seqq  
Asc Cro Gryphius apud Lem gallia] gloria gallia la  
gestis P T la a Fer Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd  
Pul Benzo apud Sabbadini Gryphius apud Lem 29 reno P  
Vin<sup>2,3</sup> Scal 30 ut in mediae] ut indiae <sup>me</sup> corr<sup>2</sup> V ut medie  
P Benzo apud Sabbadini mediae] diae Toll secura cur in ras  
P 31 imperiique uiros a Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Gryphius  
apud Lem q<sup>v</sup>od v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 32 extent<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V exstentum Cro procurrit V procur sed procurrunt  
in marg alia manu P percurrunt T la Fer 33 larg<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V largos h<sup>2</sup> prelavit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
perlabitur P T la a Fer-Lugd Benzo apud Sabbadini 34 om  
sed in calce separatum a textu ponit cum nota d h. post 33  
V omnigenus P T la h<sup>2</sup> Fer Ugol Benzo apud Sabbadini  
nectas T la Fer commercia] conmercia V Benzo apud Sabbadini  
commertia T la a Fer Ugol Av Cro Iunt Ald commertia P



## VII. MEDIOLANUM

[XVIII.v]  
[XI.vii]

Et Mediolani mira omnia, copia rerum, 35  
 innumerae cultaeque domus, facunda virorum  
 ingenia et mores laeti, tum duplice muro  
 amplificata loci species populique voluptas,  
 circus, et inclusi moles cuneata theatri,  
 templa Palatinaeque arces opulensque moneta 40  
 et regio Herculei celebris sub honore lavacri:  
 cunctaque marmoreis ornata peristyla signis

---

VII V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 Et mediolanum V de mediolano P T la a Fer-Lugd Scal  
 35 mediolanum P 36 innumero Benzo apud Sabbadini dom<sup>V</sup>s  
 v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 37 et mores laeti om Benzo apud  
Sabbadini antiqui mores P T la a Fer-Amst cum P duplice  
V 38 amplicata P pop<sup>V</sup>lique v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V voluptas  
V voluptæ Scal<sup>1</sup> 39 circ<sup>V</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V inclusi  
 i alt add corr<sup>1</sup> V teatri Benzo apud Sabbadini 40 arces  
sed in marg alia manu al dom<sup>V</sup>s V arcens P 41 om P  
 erculei V celebri Benzo apud Sabbadini laveri h<sup>2</sup>  
 labauacri V 42 pstyly V peristila T la Fer peristula  
P Benzo apud Sabbadini

moeniaque in valli formam circumdata limbo.

Omnia quae magnis operum velut aemula formis

excellunt nec iuncta premit vicinia Romae.

45

## VIII. CAPUA

[XVIII. vi]  
[XI. viii]

Nec Capuam pago cultuque penuque potentem,

deliciisque opibus famaque priore silebo,

fortuna variante vices, quae freta secundis

43 mēniaque T circumdata h<sup>2</sup> a Fer Av Asc Iunt Ald Vin

Lugd Scal circumdataque P limuo sed in margin alia manu

al lābro V l̄ybo T labro Scal-Corp 45 excellunt P

excellent Asc<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> iūta V praemit V T Fer<sup>3</sup>

VIII V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini Gryphius

apud Lem Heinsius Lipsius Baehrens de Mirmont Owen

Campbell

VIII capua V de capua P T a Ugol-Pul Scal Amst idem de

capua la Fer 46 pago] pelago ω Acc Fer-Schen Benzo apud

Sabbadini pol agri Peip peregre coni Peiper largo coni

Heinsius agrorum coni Schen positu coni Owen ampelino

coni Campbell corr de Mirmont cultuque] cultu la a Fer

Ugol Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Iunt Ald penuque] poenuque T post 46

fortasse unum uersum excidisse coni Schen 47 deliciisque]

deliciis V T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer Vin-Peip delitiis P Ugol-Ald

silobo P solebo corr eadem manu T 48 uaria V

nescivit servare modum. Nunc subdita Romae,  
 aemula nunc, fidei memor aut infida, senatum 50  
 sperneret an coleret dubitans, sperare curules  
 Campanis ausa auspiciis unoque suorum  
 consule, ut imperium divisi attolleret orbis.  
 Quin etiam rerum dominam Latique parentem  
 adpetiit bello, ducibus non freta togatis, 55  
 Hannibalis iurata armis deceptaque in hostis  
 servitium demens specie transivit erili.  
 Mox ut in occasum vitiis communibus acti

---

49 nescit V 50 nunc] non T la Fer num a Ugol Av  
Asc Cro Iunt Ald nec coni Heinsius tunc Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp  
 aut] at V an coni Av quem seqq Asc Cro Vin<sup>1</sup> anne Iunt  
Vin<sup>2,3</sup>-Corp an te Amst ante coni Heinsius quem seqq Schen  
Peip infida a in ras alia manu V senatu T  
 51 han V colleret P dubitat T la Fer Baehrens duuitans V  
 spirare coni Heinsius currules T 52 suorum cōsule T  
 53 imperum la diuisit V attolleret V Schen Peip  
 attolleret P attoleret la 54 dominum Amst 55 ad\*petiit  
V appetiit P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Corp Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 non] nunc T la Fer 56 annibalis T h<sup>2</sup> a Ald 57 transire  
V herili ω Fer-Corp 58 ut om Asc<sup>1</sup> in hoc cassum V  
 uitiis is in ras eadem manu V comunibus P

corruerent Poeni luxu, Campania fastu,

(heu numquam stabilem sortita superbia sedem!) 60

illa potens opibusque valens, Roma altera quondam,

comere quae paribus potuit fastigia conis,

octavum reiecta locum vix paene tuetur.

IX. AQUILEIA

[XVIII.vii]

[XI.viii]

Non erat iste locus: merito tamen aucta recenti

non inter claras Aquileia cieberis urbes, 65

59 conruerent V Peip corruerunt P Toll-Corp Heinsius

Lipsius conruerunt Schen quo ruerent T la Fer

fastu fasto Schen Peip de Mirmont festo P T la h<sup>2</sup> a

sed in marg alia manu al fast\*o V Fer-Ald Vin-Amst Benzo

apud Sabbadini Gryphius apud Lem 60 om sed in marg

V nunquam P h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Bip Corp supbia V 61 ira T

la Fer balens V condam P 62 quae S q V

comis Scal<sup>3</sup> 63 octabum V paene pene P T la h<sup>2</sup> a

Fer<sup>1,2</sup> Ugol Toll-Mann pone Av Amst Lem

IX V P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Peip Gryphius apud Lem Heinsius Suse

VIII aquileia V de aquileia a Ugol-Pul Scal Amst de

aquilegia P 64 orat P ste V tū P rece<sup>-ti</sup> ti

suprascr et ē in ras corr<sup>3</sup> V 65 claras lia V

cieberis V urbeis Pul

Itala ad Illyricos obiecta colonia montes,  
 moenibus et portu celeberrima. Sed magis illud  
 eminet, extremo quod te sub tempore legit,  
 solveret exacto cui sera piacula lustrō  
 Maximus, armigeri quondam sub nomine lixae.  
 Felix, quae tanti spectatrix laeta triumphī  
 punisti Ausonio Rutupinum Marte latronem.

70

X. ARELAS

[XVIII.viii]  
[XI. x]

66 Itala] ista P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol istaque a Av Ald ista quæ Asc  
Cro Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup> Gryphius apud Lem illricos y ex i prima  
alia manu V iluricos P 67 illud] ill<sup>V</sup>t v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V om P Ugol 68 E\*\*\*minet V 69 solberet V  
soluīt P soluerit a Ugol-Lugd exacti Acc cui] ceu  
coni Heinsius sera] iusta P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Amst Acc Bip  
lustrō] bello P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Pul belli Acc 70 lixae]  
lixa coni Suse quem sequuntur Schen Peip 71  
triumphi V trumphi Asc<sup>1</sup> 72 ausonium h<sup>2</sup> Rupinum Asc<sup>1</sup>  
morte Asc<sup>1</sup>  
 X V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini  
de arelate Asc<sup>3</sup> Acc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Scal Amst de arletensi  
urbe T la Fer de vienna P a Ugol Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro Iunt Ald  
de vienna arelate corr alia manu Av<sup>1</sup>

Pande, duplex Arelate, tuos blanda hospita portus,  
 Gallula Roma Arelas, quam Narbo Martius et quam  
 accolit Alpinis opulenta Vienna colonis, 75  
 praecipitis Rhodani sic intercisa fluentis,  
 ut mediam facias navali ponte plateam,  
 per quem Romani commercia suscipis orbis  
 nec cohibes populosque alios et moenia ditas,  
 Gallia quis fruitur gremioque Aquitanica lato. 80

73 pandel prode P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Vin<sup>1</sup> Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 arelate. . .roma (vv 73-74) om P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Vin<sup>1</sup> Benzo  
 apud Sabbadini Arelas tutos coni Heinsius t<sup>v</sup>os v suprascr  
 corr<sup>1</sup> V blāda a alt in ras corr<sup>3</sup> V por<sup>tus</sup> p ex c [t?]  
 corr<sup>3</sup> et tus add alia manu V 74 narrbo V nābo P nerbo  
 Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro marci<sup>v</sup>s r in ras corr<sup>3</sup> sed v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 75 arpinis T la Fer opulenta colonia T 76 rodani  
 P T Benzo apud Sabbadini intercissa P 77 media V  
 facias mediam Scal<sup>2</sup> 78 Romani] rerum P conmercia  
 Schen commertia la a Ald conmercia P cō mercia h<sup>2</sup> Av  
 Asc<sup>1</sup> Pul cō mertia Fer Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro comercia Ugol comertia T  
 s<sup>v</sup>scipis v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V suscipis u ex ci la 79  
 coibes V choibes Av populoque Ugol alis P T la Fer Benzo  
 apud Sabbadini ditas a ex i corr<sup>1</sup> V 80 callia Av  
 queis a Ald Vin<sup>3</sup> Lugd Pul Scal<sup>2</sup> Corp fruit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr  
 corr<sup>1</sup> V fluitur T la Fer acquitanica P aquatnnica la  
 aq<sup>v</sup>itania v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V aquitania Fer-Corp Peip  
 læto Lem

XI. HISPALIS XII. CORDUBA [XVIII.viii]  
 XIII. TARRACO XIV. BRACARA [XI.xi-xiiii]

Clara mihi post has memorabere, nomen Hiberum,  
 Hispalis, aequoreus quam praeterlabitur amnis,  
 summittit cui tota suos Hispania fasces.

Corduba non, non arce potens tibi Tarraco certat  
 quaeque sinu pelagi iactat se Bracara dives.

85

XI XII XIII XIV V P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Peip  
 corduba] cordoba V tarraco] de tarrachonia P de emerita  
 et taracone Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup> sed terrachone a tarracone Iunt  
 tarrachone Ald de emerita Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Acc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Scal  
Amst emerita Vin<sup>2,3</sup> Toll-Corp 81 clara] cara V T la h<sup>2</sup>  
Fer Peip cura P iura a Ugol-Scal<sup>1</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup> Amst mici V  
 hos V P h<sup>2</sup> numen V iberum a Av Ald-Pul Scal-Corp hiberum  
 P hybernum h<sup>2</sup> 82 hisplais] emerita P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Corp  
 paterlavit<sup>v</sup> r v suprascr V 83 submittit P h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Lugd  
Vin-Peip sumittit V tota o ex u V suas Wet hi<sup>i</sup>spania  
 hi suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V 84 corduba non] cordubane Cro  
 non non] non P Ugol hinc non V arce] arte Ugol tarracho  
P a Av taraco Ugol certant Asc Cro Vin-Amst 85  
 brachara P a Ugol-Lugd dues P

## XV. ATHENAE

[XVIII.x]  
[XI. xv]

Nunc et terrigenis patribus memoremus Athenas,  
 Pallados et Consi quondam certaminis arcem,  
 paciferae primum cui contigit arbor olivae,  
 Attica facundae cuius mera gloria linguae,  
 unde per Ioniae populos et nomen Achaeum 90  
 versa Graia manus centum se effudit in urbes.

---

XV V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini Heinsius  
Turnebus  
 athena V de athenis P T la a Fer-Pul Scal Amst 86 et]  
 e coni Turnebus troiugenus T la Fer memorem<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V 87 pallados] palados P pallodos Benzo apud  
Sabbadini palladis Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> cossi P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol Av Asc  
Cro Iunt Ald Vin Benzo apud Sabbadini cessi T la Fer  
 artem P 88 cum Iunt 89 actica Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 attita Ugol 90 per] par P h<sup>2</sup> Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 ioniae] ionia a ionii coni Heinsius atheum P 91  
 versa] versaque Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd sparsam coni Heinsius  
 graia] grana V gīa P man<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V fudit T  
la a Fer-Vin<sup>1</sup> Benzo apud Sabbadini fuerint P



XVI. CATINA XVII. SYRACUSAE [XVIII.xi]  
[XI.xvi-xvii]

Quis Catinam sileat, quis quadruplices Syracusas?

Hanc ambustorum fratrum pietate celebrem,

illam complexam miracula fontis et amnis,

qua maris Ionii subter vada salsa meantes 95

consociant dulces placita sibi sede liquores

incorruptarum miscentes oscula aquarum.

XVIII. TOLOSA [XVIII.xii]  
[XI.xviii]

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XVI XVII V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Heinsius  
 de cathina et syracusis P T la a Fer-Pul Scal Amst sed  
 cathinia P et add Rca P siracusae V 92 cathinam T  
la a Fer<sup>1</sup> Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald alter quis] aut T la Fer  
qdrup<sup>i</sup>ocs P s<sup>y</sup>racusas a alt ex i corr<sup>1</sup> V siracusas P  
 93 ambratorum la pietatem V 94 complexam V P la h<sup>2</sup>  
 a Schen Peip pontis T la Fer omnis T la Fer 95  
 qual] quam V Scal<sup>1</sup> Amst qui coni Heinsius hionii V  
 96 cum sociant T la Fer consociat a Ugol-Lugd placida  
T Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> sibi] sunt P 97 incorruptarum a ex o  
eadem manu V obscula a  
 XVIII V P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Peip  
 de tolosa Pul Scal de tholosa P a Ugol-Lugd

Non unquam altricem nostri reticebo Tolosam,  
 coctilibus muris quam circuit ambitus ingens  
 perque latus pulchro praelabitur amne Garumna, 100  
 innumeris cultam populis, confinia propter  
 ninguida Pyrenes et pinea Cebennarum,  
 inter Aquitanas gentes et nomen Hiberum.  
 Quae modo quadruplices ex se cum effuderit urbes,  
 non ulla exhaustae sentit dispendia plebis, 105  
 quos genuit cunctos gremio complexa colonos.

98 ūquā utrobique - et qu in ras alia manu V  
 unquam a Ugol-Amst altricem a ex u corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 tholosam P a Ugol-Lugd 99 coctibus V quos P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol  
Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald ābit<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 100 lat<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V pulcro V P Pul praelauit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup>  
V perlabitur P a Ugol-Lugd anne P ga\*rūna prima a ex  
u et r in ras corr<sup>1</sup> V garunna h<sup>2</sup> garūna Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro garīna  
 P 101 pop<sup>v</sup>lis v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V ppl's P pro<sup>p</sup>ter p  
suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V 102 pyrenes y ex i V pyrrenes Asc<sup>2,3</sup>  
 pirenes P pyrhenes Ugol pyrrhenes a Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Iunt Ald  
cæbennarum v h<sup>2</sup> Vin<sup>2,3</sup> Scal<sup>1</sup> Toll Fl Mann Lem gebennarum P  
 a Ugol-Pul gæbennarum Scal<sup>3</sup> Amst 103 iberum h<sup>2</sup> a Asc<sup>3</sup>  
Av-Pul Vin<sup>3</sup>-Corp 104 quae modo| quemodo V quæ mō Asc<sup>1</sup>  
ex<sup>s</sup>equū s suprascr corr<sup>3</sup> V cum| quum Vin<sup>2</sup>-Mann Lem Corp  
fuderit a urbis V 105 non nulla P h<sup>2</sup> exhaustae V  
exauste P plaebis h<sup>2</sup> plebis Asc<sup>2</sup> 106 complexa V P  
Schen Peip colono Peip

## XIX. NARBO

[XVIII.II.xiii]

[XI.xviii]

Nec tu, Martie Narbo, silebere, nomine cuius

fusa per immensum quondam provincia regnum

obtinuit multos dominandi iure colonos.

Insinuant qua sese Grai Allobroges oris

110

excluduntque Italos Alpina cacumina fines:

qua Pyrenaicis nivibus dirimuntur Hiberi:

XIX V P T la h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini Gryphius  
apud Lem Heinsius Pithou Turnebus Brandes  
 de narbona P T a Fer-Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Iunt Ald de narbone la Asc<sup>2,3</sup>  
Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Scal Amst 107 marcie P Benzo apud Sabbadini  
martia a silebre Av subnomine Benzo apud Sabbadini  
numine V nomine cuius in verso sequenti ponunt T la Fer  
 108 inensum V P T la Schen Peip provintia P Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro  
 109 optinuit P la h<sup>2</sup> Schen Peip 110-116 insinuant. . .  
fuit om T Fer 110 insinuant V qua sese Grai] qua se  
Grai Ald Schen Peip qua sese cauis P h<sup>2</sup> Av-Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd  
sed q̄ P q̄ esse cauis V qua se Sequanis Vin<sup>3</sup> Pithou Pul-Corp  
 qua Sequanicis coni Heinsius allogrogis oris V allobrogessoris  
P 111 italios P italosalpi<sup>n</sup> a osalpi<sup>n</sup> in ras add corr<sup>1</sup> V  
fenes V 112 qua] qui Scal<sup>2</sup> pyrenaicis y ex i corr<sup>1</sup> V  
pirenaxis P pyræneis a Ald pyreneis Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul  
pyrenæis Ugol Iunt Vin<sup>2</sup> pyrrenæis Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro pyrensis Asc<sup>3</sup>  
uiuibus P dirimunt<sup>v</sup> r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V iberi h<sup>2</sup> Asc<sup>3</sup>  
Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul Scal-Corp

qua rapitur praeceps Rhodanus genitore Lemanno  
interiusque premunt Aquitanica rura Cebennae  
usque in Teutosagos paganaque nomina Belcas, 115  
totum Narbo fuit: tu Gallia prima togati  
nominis attollis Latio proconsule fascēs.  
Quis memoret portusque tuos montesque lacusque,  
quis populos vario discrimine vestis et oris?

113 om P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> rapit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
rodan<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V rodanus Vin<sup>2,3</sup> Scal Amst  
114 interi<sup>v</sup>sque v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V aquitanica P  
aquitania Scal<sup>3</sup> gebenne P gebenne a Asc<sup>3</sup> gebennæ  
Ugol-Cro Iunt-Pul Scal<sup>3</sup> 115 tectosagos coni Turnebus  
quem seqq Toll-Corp paganaque] panaque P h<sup>2</sup> Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro  
pana quæ a Ugol Av Iunt Ald primæuo nomine Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin-  
Scal<sup>1</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup> Fl-Corp belcas] belcas a ex i corr eadem  
manu V belcos P Ugol belgas h<sup>2</sup> a Av-Pul Vin<sup>3</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup>  
volcas Turnebus quem seqq Toll-Corp 116 tu in Gallia  
togati nominis prima T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 117  
om spatio relicto T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini adtollis  
Peip proconsuli a faces Asc<sup>1</sup> 118 quis memorat portus  
tuos et montes et lacus T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini quis]  
quid coni Brandes quem seqq Schen Peip memorem Schen Peip  
port<sup>v</sup>sque v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V montisque h<sup>2</sup> fontesque coni  
Heinsius 119 quis] quid coni Brandes quem seqq Schen  
Peip uarioꝝ T iurio P rari odiscrimine Vin<sup>1</sup> cras Fer

Quodque tibi Pario quondam de marmore templum 120  
 tantae molis erat, quantam non sperneret olim  
 Tarquinius Catulusque iterum postremus et ille,  
 aurea qui statuit Capitoli culmina, Caesar?  
 Te maris Eoi merces et Hiberica ditant  
 aequora, te classes Libyci Siculique profundi: 125

120 om T Fer Pario quondam] uario condam P quondam  
 Pario Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp quondam uario a Ugol-Peip  
 121 tantae] tanta P cuius tanta T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 molis] moles T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 122 Catulusque]  
 getulusque P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol ge<sup>tu</sup>lusque tu suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V getulus a  
Av-Ald Gryphius apud Lem et getulus et T Fer Benzo apud  
Sabbadini iterum] iter P item a Av-Ald Gryphius apud  
Lem postremus et ille] miles caesar T Fer Benzo apud Sabba-  
dini 123 qui capitolia culmina aurea statuit T Fer Benzo  
 apud Sabbadini capitolii V Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro capitolia P Ugol<sup>1</sup>  
 124 eoi] eoi Asc<sup>2</sup> coi P eoi merces] orientalis T Fer  
Benzo apud Sabbadini hiberica] hiberiori P iberica h<sup>2</sup>  
Asc<sup>2</sup> Vin<sup>1,3</sup> Lugd Pul Scal-Corp iberi merces T Fer Benzo  
 apud Sabbadini ditant] ditat T 125 aequora om T Fer  
Benzo apud Sabbadini libici P T Fer<sup>1,2</sup> Benzo apud Sabba-  
dini libici Fer<sup>3</sup> siculique] succidique P et siculi Fer  
Benzo apud Sabbadini et sinili T

et quidquid vario per flumina, per freta cursu  
advehitur, toto tibi navigat orbe cataplus.

XX. BURDIGALA

[XVIII.iiii]

[XI.xx]

Impia iamdudum condemno silentia, quod te,  
o patria, insignem Baccho fluviisque virisque,

126 quicquid P T h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Vin<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>2</sup>-Wet Benzo apud Sabbadini  
vario per flumina] vario cursu per flumina T Fer Benzo apud  
Sabbadini per freta] et per freta T Fer Benzo apud Sabba-  
dini cursu om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 127 adueit<sup>V</sup>r  
v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V nauiger Peip navigat orbe] orbe  
navigat T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini cataplus om T Fer Benzo  
apud Sabbadini catapl<sup>V</sup>s v suprascr V catap<sup>1</sup> P  
κατάπλους Vin<sup>1</sup>-Corp  
XX V P T h<sup>2</sup> a s Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini Gryphius  
apud Lem Heinsius Quicherat  
de burdigala Scal Amst de burdigali urbe T Fer de burdegala  
ex qua fuit auctor iste ausonius P de burdegala ex qua fuit  
ausoniua a Ugol-Pul sed burdigala Asc<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul 128  
om T Fer condemnos V q<sup>V</sup>od v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 129  
patria] patriã V prima Fer insignem] te insignem T Fer  
Benzo apud Sabbadini baccho] bacco V bacho P dico T  
Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini flui<sup>Y</sup>sque y suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
fluviisque virisque] uiris moribus ingeniiis hominum T Fer  
Benzo apud Sabbadini

moribus ingeniisque hominum procerumque senatu, 130  
 non inter primas memorem, quasi conscius urbis  
 exiguae immeritas dubitem contingere laudes.

Non pudor hinc nobis. Nec enim mihi barbara Rheni  
 ora nec arctoo domus est glacialis in Haemo:

Burdigala est natale solum, clementia caeli 135  
 mitis ubi et riguae larga indulgentia terrae,

130 et procerum senatu uino et aquis T Fer Benzo apud  
Sabbadini ingenisque V senat<sup>v</sup> m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 131-134 om T Fer 131 mon Asc<sup>1</sup> in<sup>ter</sup> v cōsi<sup>v</sup> v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V urbes h<sup>2</sup> orbis V 132-4 dubitem...arctoo om P h<sup>2</sup> a  
Ugol-Ald Gryphius apud Lem Vin<sup>1</sup> 132 exiguae] egiguae h<sup>2</sup>  
 immeritas] inmeritas V Schen Peip immerito a Av-Vin<sup>1</sup>  
 immeritoo h<sup>2</sup> munerico Ugol munico P la<sup>v</sup>des v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 133 mici V reni Vin<sup>3</sup> Scal 134  
 dom<sup>v</sup> v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V arcto Lugd inhemō V immo P  
 in imo h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> Gryphius apud Lem 135 burdegala  
h<sup>2</sup> a Ald burdegale P burdegalæ Ugol<sup>1</sup> burdigalæ Ugol<sup>2</sup>  
 burdegalia T Fer<sup>3</sup> burdegallia Fer<sup>1,2</sup> burdegalis Benzo apud  
Sabbadini est] ast coni Heinsius est mihi T Fer Benzo  
apud Sabbadini clementia caeli om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 136 mitis ubi] ubi mitis T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini et  
om Ugol est T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini riguae] cæli T  
Fer celi Benzo apud Sabbadini larga indulgentia terrae]  
 clementia T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini ind<sup>v</sup>lgētia v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V.

ver longum brumaeque novo cum sole tepentes  
 aestifluidque amnes, quorum iuga vitea subter  
 fervent aequoreos imitata fluenta meatus.

Quadruta murorum species, sic turribus altis 140  
 ardua, ut aérias intrent fastigia nubes.

136<sup>b</sup> et irriguæ terræ indulgential larga T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 137 ver enim longum T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 brumaeque] brumaeque P h<sup>2</sup> Mann Bip et bruma T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini novo cum sole tepentes] ibi brevis est T Fer  
 brevis ibi est Benzo apud Sabbadini brevis iuga frondea sub $\bar{t}$  P h<sup>2</sup> sed breues a Av-Corp et subsunt pro sub $\bar{t}$  Ugol-Corp 138 subter quoque iuga frondea feruent fluenta  
T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini estifluitque deinde / in marg alia manu V aestifluidi atque coni Heinsius 139 fervent  
 aequoreos] om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini imitata P imitata Benzo apud Sabbadini fluentia Ugol<sup>2</sup> meatus]  
 meat<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V marinos meatus T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 140 quadruta] ardua h<sup>2</sup> quadruta etiam ibi T Fer  
 etiam ibi est Benzo apud Sabbadini sic turribus altis om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini speties Asc<sup>3</sup> 140<sup>b</sup> sic  
 altis turribus ardua T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 141 ut summitates intrent nubes aérias T Fer<sup>1,2</sup> Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 sed summitantes Fer<sup>3</sup> aérias alt a ex i corr<sup>2</sup> V aérias P Ugol-Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul



Distinctas interne vias mirere, domorum  
 dispositum et latas nomen servare plateas,  
 tum respondentes directa in compita portas  
 per mediumque urbis fontani fluminis alveum, 145  
 quem pater Oceanus refluō cum impleverit aestu,  
 allabi totum spectabis classibus aequor.  
 Quid memorem Pario contectum marmore fontem  
 Euripi fervere freto? Quanta umbra profundi!

142 om P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> latas habet plateos et  
 respondentes T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini distincte V  
Lugd Vin<sup>3</sup> distinctu Pul interne] interiore Pul  
 in terna coni Quicherat uias a ex i V  
 mirere\*\* r prima ex s corr<sup>1</sup> [miserere ?] V 143 indirecta  
 compita portas T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini dispositu P h<sup>2</sup>  
a Ugol-Vin<sup>3</sup> Pul et om a Av-Vin<sup>3</sup> Pul placeas P  
 144 per medium autem urbis fontani T Fer Benzo apud Sabba-  
dini cōpite V 145 fluminis alveum T Fer fonani a  
 alicium P 146-166 om T Fer 146 ocean<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V refl<sup>v</sup>o v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V cum] quū V quum  
Vin-Mann Lem Corp aestu a ex i V estu P 147 adlabi  
P a Fer-Lugd Scal<sup>1</sup>-Mann Schen Peip adlauri V 148  
 contectam P a ex u eadem manu h<sup>2</sup> frontem h<sup>2</sup> 149 eurype<sup>y</sup>  
Y suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V feruore P umbra] ūbra V unda P  
h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Vin Schen Peip

Quantus in amne tumor! Quanto ruit agmine praeceps 150  
marginis extenti bis sena per ostia cursu,  
innumeros populi non umquam exhaustus ad usus!  
Hunc cuperes, rex Mede, tuis contingere castris,  
flumina consumpto cum defecere meatu,  
huius fontis aquas peregrinas ferre per urbes, 155  
unum per cunctas solitus portare Choaspen.  
Salve, fons ignote ortu, sacer, alme, perennis,  
vitree, glauce, profunde, sonore, inlimis, opace.

150 om sed in marg erasum V rumor Asc  
Cro Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd 151 margis P marginē Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> Vin<sup>3</sup>  
Scal-Corp contenti P a Ugol-Vin<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp hostia P h<sup>2</sup>  
a Ugol-Av Cro Ald cursus P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Vin<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp  
152 om P a Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> unquam Toll-Bip Corp exhaust<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V us<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 153 rex re  
medeti' P coniungere a Ugol-Amst Bip 154 comsupto V  
consumto Bip cum] quū V quum Vin<sup>2,3</sup>-Wet Lem Corp quem P  
h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Heinsius quom Schen defere Asc<sup>1</sup> deferre Asc<sup>2</sup>  
155 huius] uius V aq<sup>v</sup>as v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 156 per  
cunctas] per cuncta V prae cunctis coni Heinsius Schen  
solit<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr Corr<sup>1</sup> V portare] potare coni Heinsius  
quem seqq Schen Peip choaspen] coaspen P h<sup>2</sup> choaspin  
Asc<sup>2,3</sup> choaspen Vin<sup>1</sup>-Corp 157 salbe V ort<sup>v</sup> v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V pennis a 158 uit<sup>r</sup>ee r suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V sonē  
P illimis P h<sup>2</sup> a Ugol-Corp

Salve, urbis genius, medico potabilis haustu,  
 Divona Celtarum lingua, fons addite divis. 160  
 Non Aponus potu, vitrea non luce Nemausus  
 purior, aequoreo non plenior amne Timavus.  
 Hic labor extremus celebres collegerit urbes.  
 Utque caput numeri Roma inclita, sic capite isto  
 Burdigala ancipiti confirmet vertice sedem. 165  
 Haec patria est: patrias sed Roma supervenit omnes.

159 salbe V urbi<sup>s</sup> s suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V geni<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V genus P potalibus Asc<sup>2</sup> austu P 160 di<sup>o</sup>na  
o suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V diuina h<sup>2</sup> duiona Ugol-Lugd addice P  
diu<sup>y</sup>es y ex e V diuus P 161 apon<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
potui V nemeaus<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 162 tymaus P  
timabus V 163 lauor V extrem<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
colle<sup>ge</sup>rit ge suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 164 numeri] mundi a  
Av-Ald Gryphius apud Lem isto] sto V in isto P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol  
165 uurdigala V burdegala Ugol-Cro Iunt Ald Acc 166  
patria V omnis V post 166 Idem Ausonius add et deinde  
spatium unius versus habent T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini

Diligo Burdigalam, Romam colo. Civis in hac sum,  
 consul in ambabus: cunae hic, ibi sella curulis.

---

167 diligo Ugol<sup>1</sup> burdegalam T a Fer Ald Benzo apud  
Sabbadini hac] illa P T h<sup>2</sup> a Fer-Vin Benzo apud Sabbadini  
 sum om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 168 consul] s.

burdegala consul T Fer burdegala consul Benzo apud Sabba-  
dini cunae. . .curulis om T Fer cune P Benzo apud  
Sabbadini hiic V heic Pul

Explicit decii magni ausonii illustrissimi uiri cathalogus  
 urbium nobilium P FINIT CATALOGVS VRBIŪ NOBILIVM ORBIS  
 TERRARVM h<sup>2</sup> Decii magni Ausonii Catalogus Urbium nobilium  
 finit Ugol Av sed catologus Ugol<sup>2</sup>

## LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM

[Schenk1: XX]

[Peiper : XIII]

I. AUSONIUS CONSUL DREPANIO PROCONS. SAL. [XX.i]  
[XIII.i]

Ignoscenda istaec an cognoscenda rearis,

attento, Drepani, perlege iudicio.

Aequanimus fiam te iudice, sive legenda,

V P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol<sup>1</sup> Cel Ugol<sup>2</sup> Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro Asc<sup>3</sup> Iunt Ald Acc  
Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Scal<sup>1</sup> Vin<sup>2</sup> Scal<sup>2</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup> Toll Fl Wet Mann Bip  
Corp Schen Peip

LVDVS SEPTEM SAPIENTVM AB AVSONIO AD DREPANIVM h<sup>2</sup> Decii  
Magni Ausonii ad Drepanium Pacatū Proconsulem de Ludo Septem  
Sapientum Ugol-Ald Decii Magni Ausonii Ludus Septem  
Sapientum Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul

V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Heinsius Villani Zimmer de Mirmont Nardo  
Ausoni<sup>v</sup>s (v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup>) consul Drepanio procōss<sup>1</sup> aid cōss<sup>1</sup> aid  
in ras V Epistola decii magni ausonii ad Drepanium  
proconsulem de ludo septem sapientum ¶ca P Decius Ausonius  
Drepanio Pacato Proconsuli Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul sed Decimus corr  
Pul in Erratis Ausonius Consul Latino Drepanio Pacato  
Proconsuli Scal-Corp 1 ignoscenda] agnoscenda Av Asc<sup>1</sup>  
Cro Iunt Ald istaec an] i<sup>1</sup>sta<sup>v-</sup>qā i et v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> atque  
q ex c in ras corr<sup>3</sup> V istet P isthaec Ugol-Corp isthec  
Cel cognoscenda] agnoscenda h<sup>2</sup> reatis Asc<sup>1</sup> 2 adtento  
V Schen Peip iuditio P Ugol<sup>2</sup> Cro

sive tegenda putes carmina, quae dedimus.

Nam primum est meruisse tuum, Pacate, favorem: 5

proxima defensi cura pudoris erit.

Possum ego censuram lectoris ferre severi

et possum modica laude placere mihi.

Novit equus plausae sonitum cervicis amare,

novit et intrepidus verbera lenta pati. 10

Maeonio qualem cultum quaesivit Homero

censo Aristarchus normaue Zenodoti!

Pone obelos igitur, puriorum stemmata vatun:

4 dedim<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v 5 primum est meruisse] prima emeruisse coni Heinsius 6 cura pudoris] cura ī pudoris P 7 possem Av-Ald Vin<sup>1</sup>-Pul possim Scal censutam Ugol 8 <sup>laude</sup> placere laude suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v mici v michi P 9 plause P sonit<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v amare a suprascr amari Av-Asc Vin<sup>1</sup> 10 intrepid<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v verbera lenta] uerber ī lenta P 11 maeonio Mann cult<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v 12 aristarcus v normaue P cenodoti P zenodori Asc<sup>2</sup> 13 igit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v puriorum] primorum v Schen Peip de Mirmont Nardo SPuriorum Av spuriorum Asc<sup>1</sup>-Corp Villani pravorum coni Heinsius stemmata] stemma v steāta P stigmata Ugol-Peip Heinsius corr Zimmer quem seqq de Mirmont Nardo vatun] vocum coni Heinsius vocabo v

palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas  
 et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo, 15  
 apponet docti quae mihi lima viri.  
 Interea arbitrii subiturus pondera tanti,  
 optabo, ut placeam: si minus, ut lateam.

## II. PROLOGUS

[XX.ii]  
[XIII.ii]

Septem sapientes, nomen quibus istud dedit  
 superior aetas nec secuta sustulit, 20

14-15 om V 14 purabo Cel 15 correcta Schen  
condemnata Asc<sup>2</sup> uacabo Ugol<sup>1</sup> 16 adponet V Schen Peip  
mici V michi P 17 subitū sed in marg alia manu rus P  
subitutus Av ponderē<sup>a</sup> a suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V tantī Cel  
 18 optabo primam b ex p corr<sup>1</sup> V si] sin Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin-Corp  
min<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V lateam] taceam Ugol-Amst Fl-Bip  
 II V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Pithou Heinsius Mommsen Mertens  
Baehrens Ellis Brakman  
 II PRO LO GUS V prologus P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip 19 i<sup>d</sup>stu<sup>d</sup>  
i et d suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V 20 nec secuta nec P secura  
Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald

hodie in orchestram palliati prodeunt.

Quid erubescis tu togate Romule,

scaenam quod introibunt tam clari viri?

Nobis pudendum hoc, non et Atticis quoque,

quibus theatrum curiae praebet vicem.

25

Nostris negotis sua loca sortito data.

Campus comitiis, ut conscriptis curia,

forum atque rostra separat ius civium.

Una est Athenis atque in omni Graecia

---

21 hodie in orchestram] hodieque orcistrā V hodie in  
 orchistram coni Pithou hodieque in orchestram coni  
Heinsius hodieque orchestra coni Ellis hodie queque in  
 hortis tam P hodieque in hortis tam h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel hodieque  
 in hortis Av-Vin<sup>1</sup> palliati Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Asc<sup>3</sup> Iunt Ald  
 22 rumule V 23 scenam P Ugol Cel Av Iunt-Corp introirunt  
V introiverunt vel intraverunt coni Heinsius 24 hoc]  
om Pithou haec Ugol-Ald hec Cel non om V hoc non et]  
 est hoc et Scal 26 negotis] negotiis V Ugol-Av Cro Ald  
Pul-Corp negociis P Asc Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd nostris negotis  
 sua loca] sua nostris loca negotis coni Baehrens 27  
 comiciis h<sup>2</sup> conscriptis V 28 <sup>t</sup> adque t suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
 rostra] rostras V rostris Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Iunt Ald rivis coni  
Heinsius separat ius] separatis ω Ugol-Vin<sup>2</sup> Amst-Peip  
 civium] Ciuius Av ciuibus Asc-Vin 29 <sup>t</sup> adque t suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V omina V grecia V Cel g'cia P g'cia h<sup>2</sup>



ad consulendum publici sedes loci,

30

quam in urbe nostra sero luxus condidit.

Aedilis olim scaenam tabulatam dabat

subito excitatam nulla mole saxeae.

Murena sic et Gallius: nota eloquar.

Postquam potentes nec verentes sumptuum

35

nomen perenne crediderunt, si semel

constructa moles saxeae fundamine

in omne tempus conderet ludis locum

cuneata crevit haec theatri immanitas.

Pompeius hanc et Balbus et Caesar dedit

40

Octavianus, concertantes sumptibus.

---

30 publici sedes] publici sedis V publicis edis P 31  
 quam] quem P Ugol Cel Iunt qum Av quum Asc<sup>1,2</sup> 32  
 scenam P Cel Iunt-Corp 33 ex<sup>c</sup>itātā tā in ras et c suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V excitata Av-Asc Vin-Amst molle Ugol<sup>2</sup> 34 sit  
P gallios o supra u in ras V 35 sūptuum sū suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V sumptuum Ald sumtuum Pul Bip 36 peremne P  
 37 molis V P eadem manu h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel 38 temp<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V panderet coni Mommsen apud Schen 39  
 hec P teatri P imma<sup>ni</sup>tas ni suprascr eadem manu V  
 inmanitas P Schen Peip 40 pompeius P cesa<sup>r</sup> r suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V 41 ho<sup>c</sup>tauian<sup>v</sup>s c et v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 sūptibus - supra u corr<sup>2</sup> V sumtibus Pul Bip

Sed quid ego istaec? Non hac de causa huc prodii,  
 ut expedirem, quis theatra, quis forum,  
 quis condidisset privas partes moenium:  
 sed ut verendos disque laudatos viros 45  
 praegrederer et peragerem quid vellent sibi.

42 sed quid ego] sed ego quid Scal-Corp <sup>i</sup>staec i suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V istec P isthaec Ugol Av Asc<sup>2</sup> Iunt isthec Cel staec  
coni Baehrens hac] haec Cro hace coni Baehrens de] om ω  
Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul-Corp Baehrens coni apud Pul Mertens causa]  
 caussa Pul cā h<sup>2</sup> prodiis Cro prodiit Scal<sup>3</sup> prodiic  
Scal<sup>1</sup> 43 teatra V 44 condidisset subter d alt ss V  
 condidisse P pri<sup>m</sup>as m suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> sed s in ras eadem  
manu V primas P Ugol-Vin Amst menium P Cel maenium Amst  
 45 set <sup>d</sup> suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V set Asc<sup>1</sup> Schen Peip diisque  
P Ugol-Pul Scal<sup>2</sup> Toll-Corp 46 praegrederer ult r in ras  
corr<sup>1</sup> V pregrederē<sup>r</sup> r suprascr alia manu h<sup>2</sup> pregrederer Ugol  
Cel progrederer Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul et peragerem] [ac  
 per] agerem coni Brakman agere V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Scal<sup>1</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup> Amst  
 ac referrem Toll-Corp ac docerem Schen aperiremque Peip  
 ederemque vel ecfarererque coni Heinsius ecfarererque vel  
 oraremque coni Peip dixim aut dicam aegre Scal<sup>2</sup> corr  
Baehrens uelleot Av uelleor Asc<sup>1</sup>

Pronuntiare suas solent sententias,  
 quas quisque iam prudentium anteverterit.  
 Scitis profecto, quae sint: sed si memoria  
 rebus vetustis claudit, veniet ludius  
 edissertator harum, quas teneo minus.

50

## III. LUDIUS

[XX.iii]  
[XIII.iii]

Delphis Solonem scripse fama est Atticum

47 pronuciare Ugol-Iunt Vin Lugd Scal-Mann suas] quas  
coni Heinsius sententias] seminas P 48 quisque iam  
 prudentium] quisque prudentum Ugol Cel quisque PRouidentium  
Av quem seqq Asc-Corp si quisquā prudentum V quisquā  
 prudentum h<sup>2</sup> quisquam pridentum P sibi iam quisque  
 prudentum coni Baehrens 49 scitis] satis Ugol Cel  
 profecto f in ras corr<sup>1</sup> V set V Schen Peip  
 50 claudit] cludit V Vin<sup>2</sup>-Schen ludit  
coni Baehrens 51 edissertator] et dissertator V  
 edessertator P h<sup>2</sup> EDisserator Av quem seqq Asc<sup>1</sup>-Vin<sup>1</sup> Amst  
Fl-Corp  
 III V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mertens Baehrens Brakman  
 LUDI US I add rubricator V ludus Rca P 52 delfis P  
 SCripse Av quem seqq Asc<sup>1</sup>-Peip scripsisse V scribis et P  
 scripsisse Ugol Cel aticum Ugol<sup>1</sup> anticū V

γνώθι σεαυτόν , quod Latinum est nosce te.

Multi hoc Laconis esse Chilonis putant.

Spartane Chilon, sit tuum necne ambigunt,

55

quod introfertur: ὄρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου ,

finem intueri longae vitae qui iubes.

Multi hoc Solonem dixisse Croeso existimant.

Et Pittacum dixisse fama est Lesbium:

γίγνωσκε καιρόν . Tempus ut noris, iubet.

60

Sed καιρός iste tempestivum tempus est.

53 Γνώθι σεαυτόν ] om Cel συντομ Cro gnotῆι h del alia  
 manu V gnothi P seauton V szeaton P est om Ugol Cel  
 54 laconis i ex e prima manu h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip lacones c in  
 ras corr<sup>1</sup> V lacon P 56 introfertur] iuxta fertur Peip  
 in ore fertur coni Schen itidem fertur coni Peip metro  
 fertur coni Brakman ὄρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου ] om Cel ora  
 telos macru biu V P τέλος οραν μακρου βιου Ugol-Amst  
 57 intu:<sup>eri</sup> eri suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V longe P Cel uite P Cel  
 quo P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Corp hoc om Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul solono  
 P 58 dixisse V creso P Cel existimat Ugol<sup>2</sup> ex<sup>s</sup>tim<sup>a</sup>t<sup>n</sup>  
 a supra eadem manu sed s et n suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V 59  
 pittacum c suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V famā P 60 Γίγνωσκε καιρόν ]  
 om Cel gisnosce (c ex s corr<sup>1</sup>) ceron V gignoscē ceron P  
 γνώθει καιρον h<sup>2</sup> καιρον γνωθι quod coni Av quem seqq Asc<sup>1</sup>  
 Pul nori V 61 set V Lugd Schen Peip καιρός om Cel  
 καιρος h<sup>2</sup> caeros V caros P iste] is V tempesti unū  
 V tempus est] est tempus Ugol-Asc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd

Bias Prieneus dixit: οἱ πλεῖστοι κακοί ,  
quod est Latinum: plures hominum sunt mali.

Sed imperitos scito, quos dixit malos.

Μελέτη τὸ πᾶν est Periandri Corinthii, 65

meditationem esse totum qui putat.

Ἄριστον μέτρον esse dixit Lindius

Cleobulus, hoc est: optimus cunctis modus.

Thales sed ἐγγύα· παρὰ δ' ἄτα protulit,

62 vias V prienius V prieneus h<sup>2</sup> prineus P οἱ πλεῖστοι  
κακοί om Cel οἱ πλοῖστοι κακοί Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup> οἱ πλειους  
κακοί Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Cro οἱ πλειυς κακοί Vin<sup>1</sup>-Pul 63 homines Wet  
sit h<sup>2</sup> 64 set V Schen Peip inperitos V Schen Peip īpitos P  
65 Μελέτη τὸ πᾶν om Cel melete to pan V P est Periandri]  
Periandri est ω Ugol-Corp Periandri id est Peip Periandri  
hoc est coni Mertens 66 meditationem esse] esse medita-  
tionem Toll-Corp meditatioem esse P meditationem is esse  
coni Mertens meditationis esse coni Heinsius meditationem  
posse Peip meditationi inesse Schen 67 Ἄριστον μέτρον  
om Cel ariston metron V P dicit V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Pul Peip  
Lindius] lydius V Cel Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt lydius Ald lycdius P  
lycdius h<sup>2</sup> 68 cleobolus V h<sup>2</sup> Iunt cleoboilus P obtim<sup>V</sup>  
v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V mod<sup>V</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 69 tah<sup>a</sup> les  
a del et a suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V sed] om ω Ugol-Corp set Schen  
Peip ἐγγύα· παρὰ δ' ἄτα om Cel engyea paradata V P para  
δ'ατη Vin Lugd Pul παρεστι δ'ατη Scal<sup>2,3</sup> Toll Wet Corp  
παρεστι δ'ατα Scal<sup>1</sup> παρεστι ατη Fl Mann Bip

spondere qui nos, noxa quia praesto est, vetat. 70

Hoc nos monere faeneratis non placet.

Dixit: recedam: legifer venit Solon.

IV. SOLON

[XX.iiii]  
[XIII.iiii]

De more Graeco prodeco in scaenam Solon,

septem sapientum fama cui palmam dedit.

Sed fama non est iudicii severitas: 75

70 quia] que P quod Ugol-Pul Scal-Corp praesto est] presto

est Ugol Cel praes est Peip preest V praesest Scal-Corp

vetet Amst 71 hoc] haec Av-Pul nec Ugol Cel moneri Amst

funeratis V fenoratis P Cel foeneratis h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup>

Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp feneratis Toll foenerati Ald 72

dixi recedam] dixere quidam V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Pul legi\*\*fer

i\*\*f in ras V

IV V P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol-Peip Heinsius Graevius apud Schen

Hartel apud Schen Mommsen apud Schen Mertens Baehrens

Ellis de Mirmont Brakman

SOLON add rubricator V 73 [D]E P greco P Cel

graco Amst scaenam] scenam P Cel Iunt-Corp scaena V

salon P 74 deit V 75 set V Schen Peip iuditii

P Cro

neque me esse primum nec vero imum existimo,  
 aequalitas quod ordinem nescit pati.

Recte olim ineptum Delphicus suasit deus  
 quaerentem, quisnam primus sapientum foret,  
 ut in orbe tereti nomina sarta incideret,

80

76 nec] om ω coni Heinsius quem seq Schen vero] vel Hartel  
 apud Schen nec vero] horum nec Fl-Corp vestrum aut  
Scal Amst Toll vero imum] uerum unum V P h<sup>2</sup> s uestrum  
 unum Ugol-Asc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul nec vero imum] sed uestrum  
 unum Vin<sup>2</sup> uerum horum unum Mommsen apud Schen neque esse  
 me primum uestrum unum existimo Iunt Ald neque enim esse  
 primum me uerum unum existimo Peip neque esse primum uerum  
 me unum existimo coni Brakman me esse primum uerum unum ex  
 his autumno coni Baehrens 77 aequalitas V 78 holim  
 h del corr<sup>2</sup> V inept<sup>v</sup> m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V inepto coni  
Heinsius delficus P suasit] ait V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel LVsit  
coni Av quem seqq Asc<sup>1</sup>-Scal<sup>1</sup> Scal<sup>2</sup> Amst iussit Scal<sup>3</sup> Toll-  
Corp corr Heinsius quem seqq Schen Peip 79 quaerenti  
coni Heinsius prim<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V sapientium P h<sup>2</sup>  
 for\*et V 80 cereti Asc<sup>1</sup> nomina] nomen Ugol-Pul Amst  
 nomium h<sup>2</sup> nomiū P nominum Peip sarta] sertum V P h<sup>2</sup> Peip  
 insertum Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald Vin<sup>3</sup> incertum Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Acc Vin<sup>1</sup>  
Lugd Pul eorum Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp incideret] inscriberet Scal<sup>1,3</sup>  
Amst nderet Peip

ne primus esset, ne vel imus quispiam.  
 Eorum e medio prodeo gyro Solon,  
 ut, quod dixisse Croeso regi existimor,  
 id omnis hominum secta sibi dictum putet.  
 Graece coactum est: ὄρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου  
 quod longius fit, si Latine edisseras:  
 spectare vitae iubeo cunctos terminum.  
 Proinde miseros aut beatos dicere  
 evita, quod sunt semper ancipiti statu.

85

81 nec Scal<sup>1</sup> prim<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v vel imus] velimus  
Cro im<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v 82 eorum h<sup>2</sup> prodio P  
 gyro] giro P ciro V circo coni Heinsius <sup>so</sup>lon o alt ex u  
 v 83 dixisse x ex s corr<sup>1</sup> v croeso] creso Cel chroeso  
 h<sup>2</sup> chryso P cræso Vin<sup>2</sup> 84 ad ὄs P omnes h<sup>2</sup> sectas  
 ibi P h<sup>2</sup> dict<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v 85 grece P Cel  
 est om Scal-Corp ὄρα τέλος om Cel ora telos V ora tesos  
 P τέλος οραν Ugol-Vin<sup>2</sup> τέλος ὄραν Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd μακροῦ  
om Cel machro a ex o eadem manu V inat P ακρου Asc Cro  
 βίου om P Cel biu V 86 fit] sit Corp edisseras]  
 disseras P dixeras V dixeris Peip 87 uite P Cel  
 cunctuos Cel termin<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v 88 dicere]  
 dicier V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Vin<sup>2</sup> 89 evita] eventa P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Vin<sup>2</sup>  
 ancipiti] an\*\*cipisti ti eras V statu] statum V in  
 statu coni Heinsius quem seq Peip



Id adeo sic est. Si queam, paucis loquar.

90

Rex, an tyrannus, Lydiae Croesus fuit  
his in beatis, dives insanum in modum,  
lateribus aureis templa qui divis dabat.

Is me evocavit. Venio dicto oboediens,  
meliore ut uti rege possint Lydii.

95

Rogat, beatum prodam, si quem noverim.

Tellum ne dico, civem non ignobilem:

90 id adeo sic est] sic adeo id esse coni Heinsius queam]  
u<sup>u</sup>gam u suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V loquor Ald 91 tyrann<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V lydiae] lydie, V Asc<sup>2,3</sup> lydie Cel hodie  
P croesus] chroesus V h<sup>2</sup> chresus P crosis Cel 92  
his in beatis] his in beat<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V ex his  
beatis coni Heinsius is in beatus s is in beatis Vin<sup>2</sup>  
is beatus P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Asc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd is dives et beatus Iunt  
Ald is perbeatus Pul corr Heinsius quem seqq Scal-Peip  
insanūs P 93 latetibus Cro diues s 94 his V  
uocavit s veni V P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol Cel oboediens ω Ugol-Corp  
95 regē P 96 beat<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V prodeam  
Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald Acc quidem V 97 Tellum ne] Tellana  
V s Tellēna o suprascr alia manu h<sup>2</sup> Tellena P Schen Peip  
Telena Ugol-Pul Acc Telana Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp corr de Mirmont  
ignobilem be ex u corr<sup>3</sup> V

pro patria pugnans iste vitam obiecerat.

Despexit: alium quaerit. Inveni Aglaum:

fines agelli proprii numquam excesserat. 100

At ille ridens: quo dein me ponis loco,

beatus orbe toto qui solus vocor?

Spectandum dico terminum vitae prius,

tum iudicandum, si manet felicitas.

Dictum moleste Croesus accepit. Ego 105

relinquo regem. Bellum ille in Persas parat.

98 pugns P pugnas Ugol<sup>2</sup> iste] i<sup>1</sup>ste i suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
 is coni Heinsius obiecerat] obierarat Ugol Cel abiecerat  
coni Heinsius et Graevius quos seq Schen proiecerat coni  
Heinsius 99 dexpexit V querit Cel inveni] innui coni  
Heinsius quem seq Schen innuo coni Heinsius 100 fines  
 qui agelli Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp proprii] proprii is Peip patrii Acc  
 nunquam h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Corp 101 ait h<sup>2</sup> deinde V P s Ugol Cel  
Asc-Pul poit P 103 vite P Cel 104 foelicitas h<sup>2</sup> Av  
Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro Iunt 105 cresus Cel cræsus æ in ras eadem  
manu h<sup>2</sup> ch<sup>r</sup>ysus r suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V chriesus P accepi<sup>t</sup>  
 t supra alia manu h<sup>2</sup> accæpit Ugol Av Iunt accipit Scal<sup>2</sup>  
 accipi P ego] at ego Vin<sup>2</sup> Scal<sup>1,3</sup>-Corp exeo Scal<sup>2</sup> tum  
 ego coni Pul meum coni Heinsius 106 in Persas]  
 impersas Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro

Profectus, victus, vinctus, regi deditus.

Stat ille, captans funeris iam instar sui,

qua flamma totum se per ambitum dabat,

volvens in altum fumidos aestu globos.

110

Ac paene sero Croesus ingenti sono,

o vere vates, inquit, o Solon, Solon.

Clamore magno ter Solonem nuncupat.

107 profect<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V victus] et devictus  
 Av-Pul vinctus om P Ugol-Pul uinct<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 et Av-Lugd deditus edi in ras corr<sup>1</sup> V 108 stat] at\*  
 V at P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol-Schen corr Peip ille] illico Scal<sup>2</sup> ilico  
 Schen captans a alt ex e alia manu V captus P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-  
 Scal<sup>1</sup> Scal<sup>3</sup>-Corp aptant Scal<sup>2</sup> Schen ipse funeris P Ugol  
 Cel iam om ω Ugol Cel ipse coni Av quem seqq Asc-Corp  
 ipsum Schen corr Peip instar] bustar coni Ellis ante  
 et post 108 lacunam unius versus habent Vin<sup>2</sup> Toll-Corp  
 109 qua] qui P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel que s quin coni Av quem seqq  
 Asc-Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup>-Pul Scal Amst Fl-Corp flama Av Asc<sup>1</sup> fama  
 P h<sup>2</sup> se per] semper V s ābit<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 110 uolbens V voveris Cel fum:dos Cel aestu] aer tu  
 P aer Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> 111 ac] at P Ugol-Asc Av Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul-Corp  
 hac V pene V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Lugd Toll-Mann poene s cresus  
 Cel chry<sup>oe</sup>sus oe suprascr alia manu h<sup>2</sup> chrisus V chēisus  
 P shono h del corr<sup>2</sup> V 112 o vere] quere Asc<sup>1</sup> inquit<sup>t</sup>  
 t suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V 113 ter] tunc s nuncupat] dixerat s

Qua voce Cyrus motus extinguere iubet  
 gyrum per omnem et destrui ardentem pyram. 115  
 Et commodum profusus imber nubibus  
 repressit ignem. Croesus ad regem ilico  
 per mitratorum ducitur lectam manum.  
 Interrogatur, quem Solonem diceret  
 et quam sciendi causam haberet nominis, 120  
 seriem per omnem cuncta regi edisserit.  
 Miseratur ille vimque fortunae videns

114 quia P mot<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v uibet Ugol<sup>1</sup>  
 115 girum V P s Iunt homnem h del corr<sup>2</sup> v dex<sup>s</sup>trui  
 a suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v ardentem d ex c corr<sup>2</sup> v 116 et]  
 en coni Heinsius commodum Schen comodū V himber Ugol-  
Cro humber Asc<sup>3</sup> 117 cresus Cel chry<sup>oe</sup>sus oe suprascr  
 alia manu h<sup>2</sup> chreysus P chrysus V illico h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Iunt  
Vin<sup>1</sup>-Corp Peip 118 per mitratorum] per ministrorum V P  
h<sup>2</sup> s ministrorum per Vin<sup>2</sup> Schen per militarem Peip  
 per administrum coni Pul per administram Hartel apud Schen  
 per servitorum coni Ellis corr Baehrens deductus lectam  
 per ministrorum manum Scal-Corp ministeriorum ducitur lecta  
 manu coni Heinsius 119 interrogatur] interroga V  
 interrogatus Ugol-Schen quem] q̄ in P quæ in Ugol-Pul  
 120 quam om Ugol Cel sciendi P h<sup>2</sup> Cel caussam Pul  
 aberet V 121 homnem V cunctam V h<sup>2</sup> regi] rei Asc<sup>2,3</sup>  
Vin<sup>1</sup> 122 miserat<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v miseratus h<sup>2</sup> s  
 uimquem V uimq̄ h<sup>2</sup> fortune P Cel

laudat Solonem, Croesum inde in amicis habet  
 vinctumque pedicis aureis secum iubet  
 reliquum quod esset vitae totum degere.

125

Ego duorum regum testimonio  
 laudatus et probatus amobus fui.

Quodque uni dictum est, quisque sibi dictum putet.

Ego iam peregi, qua de causa huc prodii.

Venit ecce Chilon. Vos valetate et plaudite.

130

## V. CHILON

[XX.v]  
[XIII.v]

123 cresum Cel chry<sup>oe</sup>sum oe suprascr alia manu h<sup>2</sup> crysum V  
 chrysum P inde om ω Ugol-Schen et in marg coni Pul  
 hinc coni Heinsius autem Mertens corr Peip 124 om V s  
 peditis P 125 relinquum V vite P Cel totum] totum id  
coni Heinsius tutum s degeret Ugol-Toll Heinsius 126  
 ego] aequo vel ergo coni Heinsius tunc coni Pul diuorum  
Ugol<sup>2</sup> i [c?] regum V testimonia P 127 laudat<sup>v</sup> s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V probat<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 128 dictum  
quod uni est coni Heinsius dict<sup>v</sup> m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
sibi quisque h<sup>2</sup> putat Ald 129 caussa Pul huc] adhuc  
h<sup>2</sup> 130 chilos Pul uale<sup>̄</sup> P  
V V P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol-Peip Turnebus Heinsius Baehrens  
Blomgren  
 CHILON add rubricator V

Lumbi sedendo, oculi spectando dolent,  
manendo Solonem, quoad sese recipiat.

Hui quam pauca diu loquuntur Attici!

Unam trecentis versibus sententiam  
tandem peregit meque respectans abit. 135

Spartanus ego sum Chilon, qui nunc prodeo.

Brevitate nota, qua Lacones utimur,  
commendo nostrum γνῶθι σεαυτόν , nosce te,  
quod in columna iam tenetur Delphica.

Labor molestus iste fructi est optimi, 140

131 oculique coni Av quem seqq Asc-Corp aspectando Acc  
132 quoad sese] quoad se se e prior add corr<sup>1</sup> V quoad ad  
se se P h<sup>2</sup> Peip quoad is sese coni Heinsius 133 hui]  
om Av-Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul Vin<sup>2</sup> huic V hiis P hui quam] hique Ugol  
Cel diu] di Peip diu ut coni Heinsius quam diu coni Av  
quem seqq Asc-Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul-Corp loquuntur V Cel locuntur P Schen  
Peip 134 setētiam Ugol<sup>2</sup> 135 abiit V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Lugd  
136 sun Ugol<sup>2</sup> chilo Scal-Corp 137 quam P utimur] usi  
sunt V h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol-Lugd usū sunt P corr Turnebus quem seqq  
Pul-Peip 138 γνῶθι om Cel gnoti V gnōthi P gnōtis s  
σεαυτόν om Cel σεαυτον Ugol Av Asc<sup>1,3</sup> seauton V se auton  
P eauton s 139 tenet<sup>v</sup> r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 140 labor  
b ex u corr<sup>3</sup> V molest<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V fructis v  
suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V est om s ast coni Heinsius optimus s

quid ferre possis, quidve non, dinoscere:  
 noctu diuque, quae geras, quae gesseris,  
 ad usque puncti tenuis instar quaerere.  
 Officia cuncta, pudor, honor, constantia  
 in hoc et illa spreta nobis gloria.  
 Dixi. Valete memores: plausum non moror.

145

## VI. CLEOBULUS

[XX.vi]

[XIII.vi]

Cleobulus ego sum, parvae civis insulae,  
 magnae sed auctor, qua cluo, sententiae,  
 "Ἀριστον μέτρον quem dixisse existimant.

141 quod s dignoscere Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul-Corp 142 quae  
 prior] quae A in ras corr<sup>3</sup> V que Cel quae altera] q̄ s  
suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V que P Cel 143 a dusque h<sup>2</sup> adusque s  
Scal-Wet Bip Corp in<sup>s</sup>tar s suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V infra coni  
Heinsius querere puncta add corr<sup>3</sup> V querere P Cel 144  
 offitia Cro honorum Ugol Cel 145 hoc] hæc Ugol Av Pul  
 hec Cel Asc<sup>1</sup> et illa] et ulla Peip sita uno coni Peip  
 pusilla coni Baehrens spraeta V  
 VI V P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol-Peip Heinsius  
 CLEOBULUS add rubricator V cleobulus P s 147 cleobulus  
prim u ex o corr<sup>3</sup> V cleob' P cleobus h<sup>2</sup> parve P Cel  
 insule P Cel 148 magne P Cel author Ald qua] quā V  
 quam P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald qui coni Heinsius cluo] clueo  
Toll eleuo V duo P 149 "Ἀριστον om Cel ariston s in ras  
corr<sup>1</sup> V μέτρον om Cel metron V P existiman Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro  
 extimant P

Interpretare tu, qui orchestrae proximus 150  
gradibus propinquis in quatuordecim sedes:

"Ἀριστον μέτρον an sit optimus modus,

dic. Adnuisti. Gratiam habeo. Persequar  
per ordinem. Iam dixit ex isto loco

Afer poeta vester ut ne quid nimis, 155

et noster quidam μηδὲν ἄγαν . Huc pertinet

150 interp<sup>r</sup>etare V qui om P Ugol Cel orchistre h del  
corr<sup>2</sup> V orchistre P orchestre Cel Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro proxim<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V maximus P Ugol Cel Av-Vin<sup>1</sup> 151  
propinquiis Ugol<sup>2</sup> quattuordecim V Iunt Ald

XV Cel 152 "Ἀριστον μέτρον om Cel ariston metron V P  
optim<sup>v</sup>s p ex b corr<sup>3</sup> et v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 153 dici Av  
annis: ti ti suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V anuisti Ugol<sup>2</sup> abeo V habeos  
Asc<sup>1</sup> 154 ordinem iam dixit] ordinem dixit P ordinem

dixisse Ugol-Pul ordinem poeta dixit Scal-Corp dixit] dixi  
V dixisse Vin<sup>2</sup> isthoc Scal-Corp 155 affer P s Iunt  
apher Av Asc Cro Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd affer<sup>t</sup> t suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V

poeta vester] poeta uroz P poeta videtur Ugol-Vin videtur  
vester Scal-Corp ut om Ugol-Pul ne quid] neqd P nequid  
h<sup>2</sup> s Ald quidnimis Pul 156 et noster quidam] et uroz

quidam P ut videtur quidem Ugol Cel et videtur ut Av et ut  
videtur Asc-Pul μηδὲν om Cel μηλεν Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro μαηλεν

Ald meden P medn V ἄγαν om Cel agan P agā V pertinere  
Ugol Cel



uterque sensus, Italus seu Dorius.

Fandi, tacendi, somni, vigiliae est modus,

beneficiorum, gratiarum, iniuriae,

studii, laborum: vita in omni quidquid est,

160

istum requirit optimae pausae modum.

Dixi: recedam. Sit modus: venit Thales.

VII. THALES

[XX.vii]

[XIII.vii]

Milesius sum Thales, aquam qui principem

157 ytalus P doricus Asc<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul 158 tacendique  
Av-Vin somni vigiliae est modus] somni uigiliae is modus  
coni Heinsius quem seq Peip somni vigilii is modus coni Peip  
somni uicinus modus V h<sup>2</sup> s Scal uicinus modus somni P  
uicinus modus samni Ugol<sup>1</sup> uicinus modus sami Ugol<sup>2</sup> uicinus  
samni modus Cel et cibi et somni modus coni Av quem seqq  
Asc-Vin 159 benefitiorum Cro benef'orum P iniurie P  
Cel 160 laborum] sudorum coni Heinsius homni h del  
corr<sup>2</sup> V quidquid c suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V quicquid P h<sup>2</sup> s Ugol-  
Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup>-Wet 161 Istū I add corr<sup>2</sup> V optime V P Cel Asc  
Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd pause V P Cel 162 dipi P recēdam P recedas  
Ugol Cel sit] ut sit coni Av quem seqq Asc-Corp thalis V  
VII V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Canter Heinsius  
THALES add rubricator V 163 Thales sum coni Av quem seqq  
Asc-Corp pr̄cipem y [i?] in ras corr<sup>1</sup> V pincipem Ugol<sup>1</sup>

rebus creandis dixi, ut vates Pindarus.

cuique olim iussu Apollinis tripodem aureum

Dedere piscatores extractum mari.

165

Namque hi iubente Delio me legerant,

quod ille munus hoc sapienti miserat.

Ego recusans non recepi et reddidi

ferendum ad alios, quos priores crederem.

Dein per omnes septem sapientes viros

170

missum ac remissum rursus ad me deferunt.

Ego receptum consecravi Apollini.

164 uatis V pyndarus P post 164 supp Scal

165 dedêre Pul extract<sup>v</sup><sub>m</sub> v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 166 nanque

Asc-Vin<sup>1</sup> iuente V 167 quod] cuique coni Av quem seqq

Asc-Pul ille om P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Pul mun<sup>v</sup><sub>s</sub> v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V

miserant Asc-Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul 168 ergo Corp recepi alt e ex i

corr<sup>3</sup> V recipi P recoepi Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro recæpi Iunt

recipuat Scal<sup>1</sup> et om Scal sed Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt Ald ac Asc<sup>2,3</sup>

at Cro Vin<sup>1</sup>-Vin<sup>2</sup> Scal<sup>2</sup>-Corp reddidi] dedi Iunt Ald 169

quos] quod coni Heinsius credere V 170 homnes h del

corr<sup>2</sup> V omneis Pul 171 hac h del corr<sup>2</sup> V at P referant

V referunt Scal-Corp 172 recept<sup>v</sup><sub>m</sub> v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V

recæptum Iunt apolloni<sup>i</sup> i suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V apolini P

Nam si sapientem deligi Phoebus iubet,  
non hominem quemquam, sed deum credi decet.

Is igitur ego sum. Causa sed in scaenam fuit 175  
mihi prodeundi, quae duobus ante me,  
adsertor ut sententiae fierem meae.

Ea displicebit, non tamen prudentibus,  
quos docuit usus et peritos reddidit.

En ἐγγύα· παρὰ δ' ἄτα Graece dicimus: 180

173-174 deligi. . .hominem om V 173 si| is Ugol Cel  
his P diligi h<sup>2</sup> deligi Phoebus| diligit plebus P  
deligi phebuis Cel corr Ugol quem seqq Av-Peip 174  
quenquam Asc-Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup>-Scal Bip set V Schen Peip  
175 is| his V Asc<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul nostis coni Canter igitur|  
qui P Ugol-Pul Canter caussa Pul sed<sup>t</sup> t suprascr corr<sup>3</sup> V  
set Schen Peip s; h<sup>2</sup> scenā V scenam Cel Iunt-Corp Canter  
176 michi P mici V que P Cel duobus| tribus  
Acc doctoribus coni Peip fortasse cluentibus an ducibus  
anta Ald 177 asserter P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Corp m<sup>e</sup>ae e suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V me P mee Cel 178 displicebit b ex u corr<sup>3</sup> V  
180 en| nos Scal-Corp add Schen quem seq Peip ἐγγύα  
om Cel engia V engya P παρὰ δ' ἄτα om Cel παρὰ δ' ατην  
Ugol Av Iunt Ald παρὰ δ' αταιην Asc παρὰ δ' ατη Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd  
Pul παρεστι δ' ἄτη Scal-Corp paradata V paradita P graece|  
om Scal-Corp ecce V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Vin corr Schen quem seq Peip

Latinum est: sponde; noxa sed praesto tibi est.

Per mille possem currere exempla, ut probem

praedes vadesque paenitudinis reos:

sed nolo nominatim quemquam dicere.

Sibi quisque vestrum dicat et secum putet,

185

spondere quantis damno fuerit et malo.

Gratum hoc officium maneat, ambobus tamen.

Pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explodite.

181 est] id est coni Av quem seqq Asc-Vin sponte Ugol-  
Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro Iunt Ald spondente Acc noxa] noxia Scal<sup>3</sup>-Corp  
 sed om V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Pul set Schen Peip est Scal-Corp  
 praesto] presto P Ugol praesto tibi est] praesto tibi  
Scal-Corp Peip praes est tibi coni Peip 182 posseum]  
 possum Ugol-Schen 183 predes P Cel penitudinis V P Cel  
 poenitudinis h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Asc-Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp 184 nollo Ugol  
 quenquam Ugol Cel quemquam nominatim Pul Toll Wet Mann Corp  
Peip quenquam nominatim Av-Lugd Vin-Amst Fl Bip 185  
 si<sup>b</sup>ui b suprascr corr<sup>3</sup> V quisquam P h<sup>2</sup> uerum V h<sup>2</sup> um P  
 dicat et] dicta sed coni Heinsius 186 fuerit et damno  
coni Av quem seqq Asc-Pul 187 grat<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V  
 gradum P raturum coni Heinsius offitium P Cro manet V P  
h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel ambobus] a nobis vel iam nobis vel at in vobis  
coni Heinsius 188 ergos P offensi i in ras alia manu V  
 explodite ex in ras alia manu sed infra excludite prima manu V  
 exprodite P sed r ex l eadem manu h<sup>2</sup> explaudite Ugol-Corp

## VIII. BIAS

[XX.viii]  
[XIII.viii]

Bias Prieneus dixi oĩ πλεϊστοι κακοĩ ,  
 Latine dictum suspicor plures mali. 190  
 Dixisse nollem: veritas odium parit.  
 Malos sed imperitos dixi et barbaros,  
 qui ius et aequum et sacros mores neglegunt.  
 Nam populus iste, quo theatrum cingitur,  
 totus bonorum est. Hostium tellus habet, 195

VIII V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Heinsius  
 Bias prieneus P h<sup>2</sup> sed add rubricator V nullum lemma Ald  
 189 p̄rieneus e suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V prienaeus h<sup>2</sup> peineus P  
 dixi] sum dixi Scal Schen quod dixi Peip qui dixi coni  
Schen oĩ πλεϊστοι κακοĩ om Cel oĩ πλοιστοι κακοι Ugol Av  
 oĩ πλοιστοι κακοι Asc<sup>1</sup> oĩ πλειους κακοι Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Cro oe  
 pliisto eacae V oeplistoe cacoe P 190 dict<sup>v</sup>m v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V 191-192 nollem. . .malos om V 191 dixisse]  
dixit V parat P 192 inperitos V Schen 193 quiius  
Iunt ius in ras corr<sup>3</sup> V et. . .et om V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel  
corr Av quem seqq Asc-Peip equum t subscr corr<sup>2</sup> V equum P  
 et sacros] sacraque coni Heinsius neglegunt prim g ex c  
corr<sup>2</sup> V neclegunt Peip 194 i<sup>i</sup>ste i suprascr  
corr<sup>3</sup> V cingit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 195 tot<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> V b'orum P beatorum Ugol Cel habet h suprascr corr<sup>2</sup>  
V

dixisse quos me creditis, plures malos.

Sed nemo quisquam tam malus iudex fuat,

qui non bonorum partibus se copulet,

sive ille vere bonus est seu dici studet.

Iam fugit illud nomen invisum mali.

200

Abeo. Valete et plaudite, plures boni.

## IX. PITTACUS

[XX.viii]

[XIII.viii]

Mytilena ego ortus Pittacus sum Lesbius,

196 credite P Ugol<sup>1</sup> Cel plureis Pul 197 qui<sup>s</sup> quā s  
 suprascr corr<sup>3</sup> V malus] molis Asc<sup>1</sup> mollis Asc<sup>2,3</sup> fuat]  
 fiat V fuāt P cluat coni Heinsius 198 qui non bonorum]  
 qui non amborum V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel quin iam bonorum coni  
Heinsius quem seqq Schen Peip corr Av quem seqq Asc-Corp  
 199 vere est seu bonus coni Av quem seqq Asc-Pul est  
 suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V 200 illud] illū V illū P illum h<sup>2</sup>  
Ugol-Amst Bip corr Toll quem seqq Fl-Mann Corp Schen Peip  
 invisum nomen Ugol-Lugd iam fugiunt omnes nomen invisum  
 mali coni Heinsius 201 om Wet pluris V P  
 IX V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mertens Baehrens  
Ellis Brakman Blomgren  
 PITTACUS add rubricator V pyttacus P 202 mitilena V  
 mitylena h<sup>2</sup> Cel Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Cro Ald-Schen mithylena P Ugol Av  
Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt nithylena Asc<sup>2</sup> ego om V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel en  
coni Heinsius corr Mertens quem seqq Schen Peip ortus]  
<sup>h</sup>ortus V ego ortus] oriundus Av-Corp

γίνωσκε καιρόν qui docui sententiam.

Sed iste καιρός, tempus ut noris, monet  
et esse καιρόν tempestivum quod vocant.

205

Romana sic est vox veni in tempore.

Vester quoque iste comicus Terentius  
rerum omnium esse primum tempus autumat,  
ad Antiphilam quom venerat servus Dromo  
nullo impeditam, temporis servans vicem.

210

203 γίνωσκε om Cel γνωθι Asc<sup>2,3</sup> ginosce P dinosce d  
ex g alia manu V καιρόν om Cel caeron V P docui] dixi  
Vin<sup>1</sup>-Corp dixit Ugol-Ald 204 set Peip <sup>i</sup>ste i suprascr  
corr<sup>3</sup> V καιρός om Cel caeros V caros P 205 καιρόν om  
Cel caeron V ceron P uocat P 206 sic est] sic et est  
Peip similis est coni Baehrens veni] uenit V venito  
Toll-Schen Mertens venite coni Toll scite coni Heinsius  
207 iste om P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel Av Asc<sup>1</sup> sic suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
ille Vin-Corp itidem Schen dixit Asc<sup>2,3</sup> ire Iunt Ald  
quoquippe coni Baehrens Afer coni Brakman corr Peip  
208 rex an rer/ P omnem P primum esse coni Av quem seqq  
Asc-Cro tēp<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 208 a\*d V antiphylam  
P anthiphilam V Av Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro quom] quo V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Corp  
quod coni Heinsius corr Schen quem seq Peip seru<sup>v</sup>s v  
suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V seruos Cel dromo r ex o V drimō P  
drimon h<sup>2</sup> 210 īpeditam P inpeditam V Schen Peip

Reputate cuncti, quotiens offensam incidat,  
spectata cui non fuerit opportunitas.

Tempus me abire, molestus ne sim: plaudite.

## X. PERIANDER

[XX.x]  
[XIII.x]

Ephyra creatus huc Periander prodeo,

μελέτη τὸ πᾶν qui dixi et hoc dictum probo, 215

211 reputati V h<sup>2</sup> reputatiue P quoties Pul quot P quotus

Ugol-Lugd 212 oportunitas V P Scal 213 me om Peip

abire] h abire h suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V monet Peip molestus ne

sim] ne sim molestus h<sup>2</sup> Peip nesimolestus V nescimolestus

P ne molestus Ugol-Corp Ellis nisi molestum est coni

Baehrens Blomgren corr Schen

X V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mertens de Mirmont

PERIANDER add rubricator V hic est Periander ille amicus

Arionis fidicinis cuius fabulam scripsit Herodotus in margin

alia manu P 214 ephira V creat<sup>v</sup> v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V

huc Periander] Periander prim e ex i corr<sup>2</sup> huc V Periander

huc h<sup>2</sup> Ugol Cel Periander hoc P corr Av quem seqq Asc-Peip

215 μελέτη τὸ πᾶν om Cel μελετε τὸ παν Ugol Av μελετε το

παν Cro Meliteto pan V Melete topan P dixit Asc<sup>2</sup> et hoc]

et V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Ald Peip qui Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Toll-Corp et qui

Vin<sup>2</sup> et sic coni Mertens corr Schen dictum] dict<sup>v</sup> m v

suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V dictum iam Peip



meditationem esse totum, quod recte geras.

Is quippe solus rei gerendae est efficax,

meditatur omne qui prius negotium.

Adversa rerum vel secunda praedicat

meditande cunctis comicus Terentius.

220

Locare sedes, bellum gerere aut ponere,

magnas modicasque res, etiam parvas quoque

agere volentem semper meditari decet.

216 meditationem esse] meditationem id esse Av-Corp  
 meditationi inesse Schen meditationis esse coni Heinsius  
 quem seq Peip totum om Av-Ald Heinsius Peip quod recte]  
 quod recte corr<sup>1</sup> V gdē recte P recte quod Av-Ald geās P  
 217 his h del corr<sup>2</sup> V gerendā e suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V gerende  
P Cel 218 meditat<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V negocium P h<sup>2</sup>  
Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd 219 predicat P Cel 220 meditanda  
 tan in ras h<sup>2</sup> medicanda P comiter<sup>cus</sup> cus suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
 t'rentius P 221 locare sedes] aedes locare coni Heinsius  
 bellū b ex u corr<sup>2</sup> V 222 magnus P modicas Av Asc Cro  
 modicasque Ald etiam] sed et iam coni Heinsius parbas V  
 223 medicari P

Nam segniores homines in coeptis novis,  
 meditatio si rei gerendae defuit. 225

Nil est, quod amplio rem curam postulet,  
 quam cogitare, quid gerendum sit. Dehinc  
 incogitantes fors, non consilium regit.

Sed ego me ad partes iam recipio. Plaudite  
 meditati ut vestram rem curetis publicam. 230

---

224 homines] homnes V omnes P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Peip sumus coni Hein-  
sius coeptis] inceptis V P h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Asc<sup>3</sup> Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> Pul  
 incoeptis Asc<sup>2</sup> Iunt Vin<sup>2</sup> corr Scal quem seqq Toll-Wet Bip  
Schen Peip nobis V 225 si suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V gerende  
P Cel re gende V 226 nil] nihil h<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Corp nich' P  
 post<sup>v</sup>let v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V 227 quid] qui Ugol quod  
Bip dehinc] rei coni Heinsius 228 fors] sors Ugol<sup>1</sup>  
Cel Ald 229 me] ne Ugol partes] parteis Pul patres V  
 rocipio Pul paludite Ugol<sup>2</sup> 230 meditati]  
 meditari P Ugol-Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro Iunt Ald meditando Peip  
 meditamini V h<sup>2</sup> meditaminique coni Heinsius quem seq Schen  
 ut] et Peip vestram om Heinsius usrum V publica V  
 explicit ludus.VII.sapientum P finitur ludus vii sapientum  
h<sup>2</sup> finit ludus siptem sapientum Ugol Cel Av Iunt finis  
Asc Cro

In P haec sunt adiecta Incipiunt eorundem nomina atque  
 sententiae ut qui relegere plura de ipsis scripta fastidiunt,  
 maiore compendio subiecta cognoscant.

Primus solon atheniensis ait ῥα

τελος ορα μακρου βιου        hoc est

Finem respice longe uite

Chilon spartanus ait

γνωθι σεαυτον        hoc est

Nosce te ipsum

Cleobulus ligdus ait

μετρον αριστον        hoc est

Modus optimus.

Thales milesius ait

εγγυα παρα δ' ατα        hoc est

vadimonio adest noxa

Bias prieneus ait

οι πλειστοι κακοι        hoc est

Plures mali

Pitthacus myteleneus ait

καυρονγνωθι        hoc est

Tempus agnosce

Piander corinthus ait

μελετη το παν        hoc est

Meditatio totum

Sicut a poeta legimus usurpatum mo-

dus omnibus utile rebus.

Expliciunt nomina et sententie septem sapientum. ῥα.

AUSONII DE XII CAESARIBUS

PER SUETONIUM TRANQUILLUM SCRIPTIS

[Schenk1: XXI]  
[Peiper: XIII]

Caesarum quae nunc supersunt continentur omnia V B W Aug Aut  
Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr n l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip monosticha et ex tetrastichis  
vv 1-81 l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> g monosticha et ex tetrastichis vv 1-80 M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
ex tetrastichis tantum vv 1-80 h<sup>b</sup> monosticha et ex tetra-  
stichis vv 53-76 M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat la u vb<sup>2</sup> m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r  
lis per e E Fer monosticha et ex tetrastichis vv 1-2 Me  
Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> be l<sup>7</sup> monosticha tantum P<sup>2</sup> Mar  
P<sup>3</sup> H Be Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L Mon t vo br br<sup>2</sup> b pa es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> vb  
ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> V<sup>4</sup> And Ha  
in quibusdam qui tantum exhibent monosticha aliqui vv omisi  
sunt in p p<sup>4</sup> leguntur vv 1-38 in B<sup>2</sup> vv 1-37 in lon  
ph vv 6-41 in p<sup>3</sup> vv 1-27 in Vat Ma vv 1-17 in P<sup>5</sup> vv  
30-41 1-5 in ox vv 1-14 in ma c med v<sup>3</sup> vv 1-5  
in es<sup>2</sup> hi leguntur vv atque hoc ordine vv 1-5 bis 6-41  
in vb vv 6-41 1-5 in Be t vv 39-41 1-38 in Lon<sup>2</sup> b vv  
1-22 31-36 23-25 27-29 37-41 in Mon br br<sup>2</sup> vv 1-17  
39-41 18-38

D. (Decii Vin<sup>1</sup>) Magni Ausonii de XII  
 Caesaribus per Suetonium Tranquillum scriptis Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul  
 de duodecim Caesaribus per Suetonium Tranquillum scriptis  
Amst Corp de XII Caes. Per Suetoniū Tran. (Ttran Ugol Av)  
 scriptis Ugol-Ald duodecim Caesares per Suetonium  
 Tranquillum scriptis Vin<sup>2</sup> Versus Ausonii de duodecim  
 caesaribus ex tractatu suetonii tranquilli l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> Ausonii  
 versus supra duodecim Cæsares quorum uitam Suetonius  
 exquisitissime scripsit vb<sup>2</sup> versus Ausonii de xii Cesaribus  
lon ph versus Ausonii in (om pa) libros Suetonii p<sup>4</sup> v<sup>3</sup> pa  
Ha uersus (VS' Mar) de duodecim imperatoribus (inperatoribus  
Ab) Romanorum Mar Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab b . . . . .MPERATORIBVS Me  
 incipiunt versus de xii īperatoř Roman̄ p<sup>3</sup> De cesaribus  
 uersus Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> Versus Suetonii poete de duodecim cesaribus  
vin Suetonii operis commendatio And uersus Svetonii alia  
rec manu in marg add in quibusdam libris est Sidonii sed et  
 in ubique est error. Vere enim sunt Ausonii. p<sup>2</sup> sequitur  
 versus Ausonii poete  
 versus Sydonii in librorum gaii Suetonii lon<sup>2</sup> sequuntur  
 uersus Sydonii in librum gaii Suetonii ox<sup>2</sup> Sidonii versus de  
 duodecī imp̄rīBVS romanis Ma versus Sydoneii ī librum Gaii  
 Suetonii tranquilli de uita duodecim cesarum ut īferius seqtur  
 rubrica et primo de Jullio Cesare Imperatore med versus  
 Sidonii in librum Gai Suetonii Tranquilli de uita duodecim  
 caesarum c versus Sydonii in libros Suetonii ox (add rubr)  
 Sidonii versus in principio libri aliter leguntur. Decimi  
 mangni Ausonii muselle g Sydonii versus in principio Libri.

I. AUSONIUS HESPERIO FILIO S. D.

[XXI.1]  
[XIIII.i]

Alii dnt Decimi magni Avsonii muselle n Sydonii versus in  
 principio libri. Isti versus aX leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii  
 Muselle l<sup>4</sup> Sidonii versus p<sup>6</sup> l<sup>7</sup> Sydonii versus l<sup>2</sup> sed in  
marg alia rec manu add in principio libri Isti versus aX  
 leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Muselle l<sup>3</sup> nullum lemma V P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup>  
Vat H W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr Be L Mon P<sup>4</sup> P<sup>5</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox p t vo br br<sup>2</sup>  
l<sup>6</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>5</sup> ma vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> E Fer  
I V P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Vat Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun Ma B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup>  
Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup>  
p<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb  
m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> ma  
c med p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> v<sup>3</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> e And-Peip

Ausonius hesperio filio .sal. plu. di.

pat Ausonius Hesperio filio (om filio Ugol Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> add  
 suo k) salutem (om salutem M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> p<sup>6</sup> sal T r salut D k  
S Cro Asc<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup>-Amst) la h<sup>a</sup> lis per e E Fer Iunt Ald Hesperio  
 filio suo (suo filio v) s. p. d. (salutem P. D. val salutem  
d v<sup>2</sup> alia manu) vb m u Asonius mesperio filio s d v

Incipit epXa ad Hesperium filium W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr Vat<sup>2</sup>  
nullum lemma P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Vat Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun Ma B Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L  
P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa  
l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> l<sup>6</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> vin vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> ma c med p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> v<sup>3</sup>  
vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha

Caesareos proceres, in quorum regna secundis  
 consulibus dudum Romana potentia cessit,  
 accipe bis senos. Sua quemque monosticha signant,  
 quorum per plenam seriem Suetonius olim

1 minio scriptum V caesareo<sup>s</sup> s suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V caesarios  
 vin cesareos Mar Dun W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Be Lon Ab L Lon<sup>2</sup> P<sup>4</sup> Mon  
P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> p t br l<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> pa be l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>5</sup> u m lon<sup>2</sup>  
b es<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> ma med p<sup>6</sup> caesareos l<sup>6</sup> caesareos v<sup>4</sup> caesareos vb  
val es es<sup>3</sup> quorum v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v 2 consullibus M<sup>a</sup>  
 cumsulibus B<sup>2</sup> potentia Me P<sup>3</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Ab Mon P<sup>5</sup> Ma ox<sup>2</sup> pontentia  
B<sup>2</sup> poten<sup>a</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> cessiet P<sup>6</sup> cesit Ugol creuit coni Av quem  
seq Asc 3 accipie Ugol<sup>2</sup> acipebis B<sup>2</sup> bis\*\*\*\*\* Dun  
 suaqueque B<sup>2</sup> quenque B Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> br l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> n pat la u r lis  
per es es<sup>2</sup> c med And E Ha Fer Av Iunt Ald Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup> Scal  
 monosticha V P<sup>2</sup> Me P<sup>3</sup> Ma B W Aug Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Lon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup>  
p be T k pat la u m vb val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r per lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>6</sup>  
 monasticha And monasticha Mar H Aut Be Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon Ox  
p t vo br ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b pa l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n es es<sup>2</sup> vin ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup>  
ma c med p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> v<sup>3</sup> v<sup>4</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> sed prim a ex o alia manu g  
 monasticha o suprascr alia manu Dun monsticha Ugol<sup>2</sup> sig<sup>n</sup>at  
 n suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v signa<sup>n</sup>t P<sup>3</sup> sed n suprascr alia manu Me  
 signat ox pa es<sup>2</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> ma c p<sup>5</sup> v<sup>3</sup> 4 per plenam  
 pplen\*\* Dun perplenam Ugol<sup>2</sup> per plexam Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> perplexam  
W Aut per seriem p<sup>5</sup> seriem] \*\*riē Dun seriam Ugol<sup>2</sup>  
 plenam p<sup>5</sup> sue tonius p<sup>3</sup> suethonius Me Vat<sup>2</sup> suetonis Ugol<sup>2</sup>

nomina res gestas vitamque obitumque peregit.

5

II. MONOSTICHA DE ORDINE IMPERATORUM [XII.1]  
[XIIII.ii]

5 res] rem<sup>s</sup> s suprascr alia manu l<sup>b</sup> rem M<sup>b</sup> pat v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>  
gestas] gæstas n gestam pat v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> gestos k vitamque]  
uitam L T vb uitaque P<sup>5</sup> peregit] per egit P<sup>3</sup> perægit n  
II V P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Vat Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun Ma B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup>  
b be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>  
r lis per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup>  
v<sup>4</sup> e And-Peip Ellis

Monosticha xii Cæsarum imperatorum/ monosticha de ordine

imperatorum h<sup>b</sup> Monosticha de ordine xii (duodecim Corp)

imperatorum Ugol-Pul Toll-Corp Monosticha de ordine imperatorum

M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> T k pat u vb m val v v<sup>2</sup> per p<sup>6</sup> monasticha de ordine  
imperatorum e Monasticha de ordine imperatorum rav

Monosticha de ordine Cesarum l<sup>7</sup> Ordo Imperatorum Vin<sup>2</sup>

Caesarum Ordo Ha Cesarum Ordo And Explicit ep̄a. Incipiunt

monastica (monosti\*cha W monosticha Vat<sup>2</sup>) de origine (ordine

Vat<sup>2</sup>) imperiorum (imperatorum Vr) W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr

Versus de nominibus duodecim cesarum M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> Versus (eiusdem

add es<sup>2</sup>) Sydonii (Sidonii es<sup>2</sup>) de duodecim cesaribus es<sup>2</sup>

lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> Incipiunt uersus Sydonii. Julius Ox eiusdem d̄

xii cæsaribus p<sup>4</sup> Explicit liber Gaii Suetonii tranquillii

de uita cesarum feliciter. Versus Sydonii de .xii. cesaribus

ox nullum lemma P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Vat P<sup>3</sup> H Dun Ma B Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab

P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>6</sup> es vin ph

es<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup>



Primus regalem patefecit Iulius aulam

Caesar et Augusto nomen transcripsit et arcem.

Privignus post hunc regnat Nero Claudius, a quo

6 rimus vb val regalem alt e in ras T sed alt e ex a corr  
alia manu es<sup>2</sup> pate fecit P<sup>3</sup> paefecit Fer<sup>2</sup> praefecit Fer<sup>3</sup>  
iu\*\*lius Me <sup>i</sup> dulius d del et i suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V Iulius in  
marg H Dun Ma P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> n es l<sup>7</sup> Caesar in marg  
Ox 7 cesar V Vat Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup>  
Mon<sup>2</sup> Be p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> u  
vb m val es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> And cesaret B<sup>2</sup>  
et prior] om es a<sup>v</sup> gusto v suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V aug<sup>o</sup> to Mar  
agusto Me aug'to L augustus es es<sup>2</sup> transscripsit P<sup>2</sup> Mar  
P<sup>3</sup> Dun Ma Lon<sup>2</sup> Ox p<sup>2</sup> b br per vin Toll transcripsit V  
transcribit lon<sup>2</sup> et] in ox<sup>2</sup> e transscripsit et nomen es  
arcem] arces h<sup>a</sup> u v arce M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> p<sup>6</sup> arce pat artem Lon<sup>2</sup> lon  
es es<sup>2</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> Ellis artes vb val vin arte alia  
manu in marg p<sup>3</sup> are k ares l<sup>6</sup> alam be Augustus in marg  
Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> A in marg P<sup>3</sup> Octavianus  
in marg es<sup>2</sup> 8 privign<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V pruignus L  
priugnus H P<sup>4</sup> priuignus vb preuignus p<sup>3</sup> huc T regnat  
om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> p<sup>4</sup> Ugol sed suprascr eadem manu B regna es<sup>2</sup>  
claudi<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V cla<sup>u</sup> dus u suprascr alia manu Me  
daudius v<sup>4</sup> Tiberius in marg Dun Ma P<sup>6</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> es<sup>3</sup> l<sup>7</sup>  
Tyberius in marg Lon L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> T in marg P<sup>3</sup>

Caesar, cognomen Caligae cui castra dederunt.

Claudius hinc potitur regno. Post quem Nero saevus 10

9 cesar V Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> b l<sup>a</sup> u vb m val p<sup>6</sup>  
 gaius cesar P<sup>3</sup> gaius Vat H Dun Lon Ma Be L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup>  
 p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> ox l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> be lon vin lon<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> sed in  
 marg alia manu b caius l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> ph vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha  
 Vin<sup>1</sup>-Amst Fl-Corp c\*\*aius Ab calige B<sup>2</sup> Dun Vat<sup>2</sup> Be Lon<sup>2</sup>  
 Ab P<sup>4</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox t br l<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> b be lon l<sup>a</sup> n k vb m val  
 v l<sup>6</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> von lon<sup>2</sup> ph ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ugol  
 castra] c\*a\*stra Dun Ma castra claustra suprascr alia manu Ab sed  
 eadem manu Mon claustra Mar Vat Me P<sup>3</sup> H Be Ab L P<sup>4</sup> p t vo br  
 br<sup>2</sup> b dederunt] dedert Vr deder<sup>-</sup> p<sup>6</sup> p<sup>6</sup> dedere l<sup>a</sup> k Gaius  
 in marg Dun Ma P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>7</sup> Caius in marg es<sup>2</sup>  
 G in marg P<sup>3</sup> 10 Claud<sup>i</sup>us i suprascr alia manu Me hunc  
 Me potit<sup>v</sup>r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v potitur ur ex us alia manu e  
 potitur B<sup>2</sup> potitus pa lon es<sup>2</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> And Ha potit' Vr  
 patitur Be br br<sup>2</sup> patitus p petitur e ex o alia manu Mon  
 regno] reg<sup>n</sup>o n suprascr alia manu t rego p ox vin<sup>2</sup> quem]  
 quem e ex a alia manu Vat quam Vr Vin<sup>2</sup> nero] ner\*o b  
 no' Be Hero n sa<sup>e</sup>u<sup>v</sup>s e et v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v saevius la  
 seuus H Dun W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Be Lon Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> t  
 vo br p<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val  
 l<sup>6</sup> r es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> l<sup>7</sup> v<sup>4</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> And se\*uus  
 Vat scaeuus T sceuus vb<sup>2</sup> Claudius in marg Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup>  
 L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> C in marg P<sup>3</sup>

ultimus Aeneadum. Post hunc tres, nec tribus annis:

Galba senex, frustra socio confisus inertī,

mollis Otho, infami per luxum degener aevo,

11 vltimas k Aeneadum] eneadum Vat W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
 Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> P<sup>6</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b  
 be pa lon l<sup>5</sup> k u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> l<sup>7</sup>  
 p<sup>6</sup> And eneadum et H eneadum et L hunc om Me huuc Ugol<sup>1</sup>  
 tres] t res corr alia manu Me res Vin<sup>1</sup> rex in ras Vr nec  
 suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V tribus nec M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> annis] anis E Fer<sup>1</sup>  
 anno lon<sup>2</sup> Nero in marg Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>  
 N in marg P<sup>3</sup> 12 seneš x suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V soto p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>6</sup> l<sup>2</sup>  
 l<sup>3</sup> vb per vb<sup>2</sup> vin p<sup>5</sup> E Cro confisus] confixus p<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> vin vin<sup>2</sup>  
 confusus br<sup>2</sup> \*\*consus p<sup>6</sup> iner\*ti p<sup>5</sup> inherti W Aug M<sup>b</sup> be  
 pa lon p<sup>6</sup> Galba in marg Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup>  
 es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> G in marg P<sup>3</sup> 13 o\*to<sup>h</sup> h suprascr alia manu Vat  
 oto T othoī ī alia manu add pat infam<sup>1</sup> i suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
 infami<sup>o</sup> s del eadem manu Me infamis Vat Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>5</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup>  
 p l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> ox M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup>  
 vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha Asc<sup>2,3</sup> infanu p<sup>2</sup> lusum ox  
 lon lon<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>6</sup> lusum vin d'gener be degenet t ex r alia  
 manu g deneger Me B p l<sup>2</sup> ox b vb l<sup>7</sup> deneget lon euo Aug  
 Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Be Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab p t M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> b u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> aeui Dun  
 Ma L<sup>2</sup> Ha Ugol-Asc Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul eui p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>2</sup> g vb<sup>2</sup> aeui Vat  
 eui Lon P<sup>6</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> ox l<sup>3</sup> be pa l<sup>4</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> ox<sup>2</sup>  
 p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> And eni lon Otho in marg Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup>  
 be l<sup>4</sup> es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> O in marg P<sup>3</sup>

nec regno dignus nec morte Vitellius ut vir.

His decimus fatoque accitus Vespasianus

15

et Titus imperii felix breuitate. Secutus

14 nec] nec Lon ne l<sup>6</sup> hec Mon<sup>2</sup> r<sup>e</sup>gno Ab regna P<sup>3</sup> nec]  
 ne Aug uitelli<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V vitelius pa la ph vb<sup>2</sup>  
 Vitellius in marg Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>  
 V in marg P<sup>3</sup> 15 his] is lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> hiis Ox hus p<sup>3</sup> hic M<sup>a</sup>  
 M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> decim<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V fatoque] faetoque e  
 del alia manu L<sup>2</sup> fato nec m u v<sup>2</sup> l<sup>6</sup> factoque g satoque P<sup>2</sup>  
 accit<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V accitus s ex r alia manu P<sup>3</sup>  
 accit' Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab P<sup>6</sup> t l<sup>7</sup> accitur Vat H Ma Be Lon Mon L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup>  
 vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> es<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> acciutur P<sup>4</sup>  
 uespa\*sianus prim s in ras Me vespasianus Vr vespasianus  
 per vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> vexpasianus x ex s et prim s ex t alia manu g  
 vaspasianus Ox Vespasianus in marg Dun Ma Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup>  
 l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> V in marg P<sup>3</sup> 16 et] at Vat vin vin<sup>2</sup> sed  
 a ex e alia manu P<sup>3</sup> que k tit<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V tytus  
 p foelix l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> T k la val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> E Fer Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro  
 felix h<sup>a</sup> breuitate b ex u corr<sup>3</sup> V breuiate lon<sup>2</sup> sequt<sup>v</sup>s  
 v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V sequtus e sequutus W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Ox vo  
 h<sup>a</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> securus T k seq<sup>i</sup>turque Ma Titus in marg Dun Ma  
 Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>

frater, quem calvum dixit sua Roma Neronem.

III. DE AETATE IMPERII EORUM MONOSTICHA [XXI.1] [XIIII.iii]

17 om vin<sup>2</sup> frat Me fratre V fratrem P<sup>3</sup> v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> fratre k  
fratri vin que es caluus B<sup>2</sup> calvum g clauum P<sup>4</sup> erant  
M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> suo p<sup>3</sup> sna Ha roma sua L Neronem] nomina M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
Domitianus in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> es<sup>2</sup> Domicianus in  
marg Ma L<sup>2</sup> be Domit in marg l<sup>7</sup> D in marg P<sup>3</sup>  
III V P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Be Lon  
Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b  
be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r  
lis per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup>  
e And-Peip Heinsius

Dætate imperii eorum mono<sup>s</sup>tica s suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V Item  
monostica de etate imperii eorum B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Item  
monostica de aetate imperatorum Vr Monostica (monosticha h<sup>a</sup>  
la lis E Fer) de aetate imperatorum in imperio h<sup>a</sup> T pat la v  
lis E Fer monasticha aetate imperatorum in imperio e  
monostica de aetate imperatorum r Monostica de etate Cesarum  
Imperio l<sup>5</sup> De etate imperii monostica M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> k p<sup>6</sup> e Monostica  
de singulorum obitu: Imperatorum ætate per De longitudine  
regni (rengni g) eorum Mar Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L Mon  
P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa lon l<sup>4</sup> n g es es<sup>2</sup>  
ph l<sup>7</sup> De tempore imperii eorum M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> Tempus Imperii xii  
Caesarum Amst Toll-Bip Tempus Imperii duodecim Cæs. Corp  
Tempus Imperii xii Cæs. Ugol-Lugd Lem Tempus imperii Vin<sup>2</sup>  
Scal Versus de diurnitate imperii eorum lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> Cesarum

Iulius, ut perhibent, divus trieteride regnat.

Augustus post lustra decem sex prorogat annos.

Et ter septenis geminos Nero Claudius addit. 20

tempora And Caesarum tempora Ha .Eiusdem q̄diu imperauerint p<sup>4</sup>  
 nullum lemma P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> P<sup>4</sup> u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> vin es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>5</sup> vin<sup>2</sup>  
 v<sup>4</sup> 18 vlius l<sup>6</sup> Inlius Ugol<sup>2</sup> per<sup>h</sup>ibent h suprascr corr<sup>2</sup>  
 V peribent p M<sup>b</sup> k pat es<sup>3</sup> perhybent be diu<sup>v</sup>is v suprascr  
 alia manu P<sup>3</sup> diuis n trieteride alt t ex d in ras alia manu  
 B tri<sup>e</sup>eteride e suprascr alia manu l<sup>4</sup> tri<sup>a</sup>eteride a suprascr  
 alia manu l<sup>3</sup> triateride L<sup>2</sup> vo be n l<sup>5</sup> T es<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> v<sup>4</sup> triederide  
 W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> triaderide Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> trietride Me  
 trietiride vin trideide lon es es<sup>2</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> tracteride g  
 tricteride vb val trieteaide Ugol<sup>2</sup> tribeide vb<sup>2</sup> Julius in  
 marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 19 August<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr  
 corr<sup>1</sup> V Agustus Me post] plus p t luxtra Dun decem] .x.  
 P<sup>4</sup> l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> se<sup>x</sup> x suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V propagat B<sup>2</sup> sex  
 prorogat] exprorogat M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> T k pat v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> p<sup>6</sup> ex prorogat u  
 m et prorogat vb val Augustus in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup>  
 l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es Aug' in marg l<sup>7</sup> 20 ter] te M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> septenis  
 alt e ex i in ras alia manu Me septenos vb val u m lis  
 gemmos L Nero] nero Mon uero vb<sup>2</sup> u<sup>o</sup> lon claud<sup>i</sup>us P<sup>3</sup>  
 claudit u cludius L E Fer<sup>1,2</sup> addit prim d ex g eadem manu  
 V addidit lon<sup>2</sup> Tiberius in marg Dun P<sup>6</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> Tyberius  
 in marg L<sup>2</sup> be Tyberius in marg Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> Tib in marg l<sup>7</sup>  
 Neroclaudius Tiberius in marg es<sup>2</sup>

Tertia finit hiems grassantia tempora Gai.

21 tercia Me P<sup>3</sup> H W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab P<sup>4</sup>  
Mon P<sup>6</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br p<sup>2</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b lon es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup>  
finit] fuit vb sunt lon lon<sup>2</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> sumit p<sup>5</sup> hiems]  
hiems m in ras Vr hyems l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u m v lis  
per es vin vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>6</sup> e And-Vin<sup>1</sup> Toll-Mann hyems Ox iems es<sup>3</sup>  
yems pa hiemps P<sup>3</sup> Dun W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup>  
br<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> l<sup>7</sup> hyemps be lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> hyemps Mar Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L<sup>2</sup>  
Mon<sup>2</sup> b hiens t hyens p hiemis p<sup>4</sup> hieus p<sup>2</sup> grassantia]  
<sup>c</sup>grassantia c suprascr alia manu l<sup>4</sup> grasantia vin<sup>2</sup> grassanti  
Be grassancia Me P<sup>3</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> P<sup>6</sup> Ox crassantia M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>a</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> T  
pat la vb<sup>2</sup> v r lis p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>6</sup> And-Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Iunt Ald crasansia g  
cessantia u m vb val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> transsätia s del corr<sup>2</sup> v  
transacti coni Heinsius tempora] teporare Vr gai] gai a  
ex i alia manu Vr gaii Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> vo pa lon h<sup>a</sup> pat la  
es vin lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> e E Fer cai T l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Iunt  
Ald cai l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val v r lis per ph vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> v<sup>4</sup>  
And Ha Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup>-Corp grai P<sup>3</sup> k graii aii in ras alia  
manu Me Gaius in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>

Claudius hebdomadam duplicem trahit et Nero dirus  
tantundem, summae consul sed defuit unus.

22 claudi<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v cludius L hebdomadem pa Ha  
vin<sup>2</sup>-Corp sed alt e ex a eadem manu l<sup>5</sup> hebdomadē Ugol-Cro  
Iunt Ald Pul hebdomaden lis Asc<sup>3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd hebdomadem vin  
And ebdomadam V B<sup>2</sup> Me B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> b l<sup>b</sup> k pat la u m  
v l v<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>6</sup> alt d ex b eras eadem manu per ebdomadā Mar Vr  
Ab Lon<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> ebdomadem H Dun L P<sup>4</sup> P<sup>6</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g r lon<sup>2</sup>  
es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> e ebdomadē Be Ox t vo br br<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> E Fer  
ebdomadæm P<sup>3</sup> ebdomadem Mon ebdomadē Mon<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> ebdomodam  
M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> vb val ebdomaden es ebdomadan es<sup>2</sup> ebdomade Lon  
L<sup>2</sup> be ebdomam T ebdoadē lon abdomadam prim a ex e alia  
manu p<sup>3</sup> duplicem om Mar Dun Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab M<sup>a</sup> b p<sup>6</sup> dupplicem  
Ox vb<sup>2</sup> binam H Be L P<sup>4</sup> Mon p t vo br br<sup>2</sup> trahit] thrait  
Dun Fer<sup>3</sup> trait Me trahit T et] om vb at T nero]  
hero E Fer<sup>1,2</sup> dirus om pa dir<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v  
dinus P<sup>2</sup> durus L es diuus Iunt diu B<sup>2</sup> seus h<sup>a</sup> Claudius  
ebdomadē geminos Nero Claudius addit p<sup>5</sup> Claudius in marg  
Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 23 <sup>-n</sup>tatundem n  
suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v tandundem T ph t indē Be Ab summae]  
sumē<sup>a</sup> a suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v summe P<sup>3</sup> B W Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Be Lon  
Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> P<sup>6</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t l<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> be pa lon l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>5</sup>  
k la u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup>  
p<sup>4</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> e And Fer<sup>3</sup> sumē P<sup>2</sup> l<sup>a</sup> n g sumæ Ugol-Cro sed  
consul And Ha Ald set l<sup>6</sup> defu<sup>i</sup>t d ex u et i suprascr  
corr<sup>3</sup> V Nero in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>  
Vitellius in marg L<sup>2</sup> dirus in marg pa



Galba senex, Otho lascive et famose Vitelli,

tertia vos Latio regnantes nesciit aestas,

25

24 galba alt a ex o corr<sup>3</sup> V sene<sup>x</sup> x suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
senex senex P<sup>3</sup> otho] otto lon oto Ab T octho vb lasciuē  
ci ex si corr<sup>3</sup> V lasciuē del alia manu lon<sup>2</sup> lasciuē P<sup>2</sup> g  
l<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> lasciuae B<sup>2</sup> lasciuā T et om V P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Me P<sup>3</sup> B W  
Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Lon<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat u m v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>  
per p<sup>6</sup> Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Ald Peip famose fa ex for alia manu l<sup>3</sup> sed fam  
in ras es<sup>3</sup> famosa B<sup>2</sup> fa famose fa suprascr alia manu l<sup>4</sup>  
fa famose a suprascr alia manu n formose Me P<sup>3</sup> H Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup>  
Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa lon es  
es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> And Ha Ugol uiteli pa ph  
uitellii es<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> Galba in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup>  
l<sup>7</sup> Vespasianus in marg L<sup>2</sup> 25 terti<sup>a</sup> a suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
tercia Me P<sup>3</sup> H B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon Ab P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> Ox vo  
p<sup>2</sup> lon es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> tercio Be p br br<sup>2</sup> regnantes  
uos latio Ox vos] hos p<sup>3</sup> vox g latio] lacio Ab Mon es  
latium h<sup>a</sup> regnantes] renates T regnantem l<sup>2</sup> nesciit it in  
ras P<sup>3</sup> nesciit n ex u et c suprascr alia manu Ab nesciat P<sup>2</sup>  
W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> v<sup>2</sup> nesciet<sup>a</sup> Vr nesciet Me B M<sup>b</sup>  
l<sup>b</sup> T k v l<sup>6</sup> p<sup>6</sup> nescit vb uestiit H Be Lon<sup>2</sup> L P<sup>4</sup> Mon p t vo  
br br<sup>2</sup> b uestiet<sup>it</sup> it suprascr alia manu Mar aestas] ae<sup>s</sup> tas  
n sed s suprascr alia manu pat estas Me Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab Mon  
Mon<sup>2</sup> Ox p vo br M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b lon l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> r vin l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup>  
v<sup>4</sup> e And Av e<sup>s</sup> tas s suprascr alia manu pa es aetas l<sup>b</sup> per  
Ugol etas Vat<sup>2</sup> P<sup>6</sup> M<sup>b</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> esias Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro Otho  
in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>

[interitus dignos vita properante probrosa]

implet fatalem decadam sibi Vespasianus.

26 lacunam indicaverunt Schen Peip sed hunc versum Interitus  
dignos iuta properante probrosa supplet P<sup>3</sup> Dun Lon Ab P<sup>5</sup> L<sup>2</sup>  
Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup>  
ox<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha E Ugol-Corp Interritus Dun  
dignos interitus pa propevante lon preparante vb<sup>2</sup> prob<sup>r</sup>osa  
r suprascr alia manu L<sup>2</sup> proprosa vin<sup>2</sup> Vitellius in marg  
Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 27 inplet Lon<sup>2</sup>  
patalem Me decadem P<sup>2</sup> Mar Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun Be Lon L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup>  
L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> b be pa lon h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> la r  
lis per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> v<sup>4</sup> e prim  
d ex e g And-Vin<sup>2</sup> Scal<sup>2</sup>-Corp decade Vr Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab br<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup>  
Scal<sup>1</sup> decandam vb decalem B<sup>2</sup> sibi om Ab b sed alia  
manu add in marg Ab vespasian<sup>v</sup>s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v  
vespasianus alt s ex i alia manu g vespasianus Vr  
vespesianus per vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> Fer<sup>3</sup> vespaxianus T Vespasianus  
in marg Dun Lon L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> Vespas' in marg P<sup>6</sup>  
Vesp' in marg l<sup>7</sup>

Ter dominante Tito cingit nova laurea Ianum.

Quindecies saevis potitur tum frater habenis.

28 om P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Me H B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Be Lon<sup>2</sup> L P<sup>4</sup>  
Mon p vo p<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b l<sup>a</sup> ph ter] te Asc Cro Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul  
cingit] angit M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> noval] noba V laurea prim a ex u corr<sup>3</sup>  
v hunc versum Ostensus terris Titus est breuitate bienni  
Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon l<sup>4</sup> n g es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup>  
es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha sed alia manu P<sup>3</sup> Ab t  
ostentus vb<sup>2</sup> ostensis u suprascr alia manu es<sup>3</sup> ternis And  
Ha biennis g et deinde heu Tite monstrauit terris te uita  
biennis addunt Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon l<sup>4</sup> n  
es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> sed in marg alia  
manu g ite l<sup>7</sup> Titus in marg P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>7</sup> tytus in  
marg Dun Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> 29 quindecies n suprascr alia manu P<sup>3</sup> Vr  
quidecies P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Me q<sup>i</sup> n decies P<sup>6</sup> cum decies lon es lon<sup>2</sup> vb<sup>2</sup>  
cum denis p<sup>5</sup> terdecies vin seuis B<sup>2</sup> Mar Me H Dun W Aug Aut  
Vat<sup>2</sup> Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup>  
M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r es vin  
lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And saevus Amst Fl Wet Bip Corp sceuis  
T scauis per senis B seris Ugol serris p<sup>4</sup> sexius vb<sup>2</sup>  
fruitur  
potitur suprascr alia manu Mon tum] dum u And-Corp sed d ex  
t alia manu Vr corr Heinsius quem seqq Schen Peip potitur  
dum seius p<sup>5</sup> frater f ex r corr<sup>2</sup> v habeis is ex u alia  
Me h abeis h suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v sed suprascr alia manu W  
abeis Vat<sup>2</sup> habeni p abeuis B<sup>2</sup> habens k biennis vin<sup>2</sup>  
Domitianus in marg Dun Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> Domicianus  
in marg L<sup>2</sup> be Domit' in marg P<sup>6</sup>

## IV. DE OBITU SINGULORUM MONOSTICHA

[XXI.1]

[XIIII.iiii]

V P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Me P<sup>3</sup> H Dun B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup>  
Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b  
be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>  
r lis per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p<sup>6</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup>  
e And-Peip Mueller

de obitu singulorum monostica M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> k pat p<sup>6</sup> sed Ausonii  
add h<sup>a</sup> I<sup>̄</sup> de obitum singulorum monasthicha V Item monostica  
de obitu singulorum B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Item monastica de  
obitu singulorum Vr monostica de obitu singulorum T v r  
monostica de singulorum obitu per monosticha de singulorum  
cesarum obitu l<sup>5</sup> de finibus eorum H Dun Be Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab  
L Mon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> b be l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>7</sup> de  
finibus e\*\*\*\*\* Mar de finibus eorvndem p<sup>3</sup> de finibus  
eorv̄dē Me de finibus seu morte pa lon es es<sup>2</sup> ph de mortibus  
eorum M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> Ugol-Pul Scal-Corp de morte eorum Ox eiusdem  
d̄ interitu ipsorum p<sup>4</sup> obitus singulorum Vin<sup>2</sup> Caesarum  
obitus Ha Cesarum obitus And nullum lemma p<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> u  
vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup>

Iulius interiit Caesar grassante senatu.

30

Addidit Augustum divis matura senectus.

Sera senex Capreis exul Nero fata peregit.

30 om P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> Mar Me B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab M<sup>a</sup> b l<sup>a</sup>  
 vlius l<sup>6</sup> Caesar] cesar l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val cessar M<sup>b</sup> grassante]  
 crassante V h<sup>a</sup> T k pat u vb m val v v<sup>2</sup> r lis p<sup>6</sup> e E-Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro  
 Iunt Ald cessante l<sup>6</sup> senato k hunc versum exegit poenas  
 de Caesare curia mollis supplent Dun Be Lon H L P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup>  
L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> be pa lon l<sup>4</sup> n g es es<sup>2</sup> vin  
lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha sed totum versum  
alia manu P<sup>3</sup> Julius in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup>  
l<sup>7</sup> 31 addit l<sup>a</sup> august<sup>v</sup> m v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V agustū\* Me  
divis] diuus l<sup>3</sup> duius lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> matura] natura B<sup>2</sup> P<sup>4</sup> p<sup>4</sup>  
Augustus in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 32  
sera om T særa k senes<sup>x</sup> x suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V senes in T  
capraeis vb caprieis Asc<sup>2</sup> capreis  
campis suprascr alia manu l<sup>3</sup> capis  
P<sup>2</sup> H Dun L P<sup>5</sup> capis Mar capis Vr Me l<sup>7</sup> sed in marg alia manu  
a] codex capereis Vr capis Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab l<sup>2</sup> campis B Be P<sup>4</sup> Mon P<sup>6</sup>  
Ox p t vo br br<sup>2</sup> pa lon T k u m v<sup>2</sup> per es es<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup>  
p<sup>5</sup> p<sup>6</sup> And Ha campis P<sup>3</sup> capis lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> ex<sup>s</sup> ul s suprascr  
corr<sup>2</sup> V exsul H And ex uulnere W Aug Aut ex ulnere Vr  
nero] nō pa vin p<sup>5</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> non lon vb es es<sup>2</sup> lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> And Ha  
fata] facta B<sup>2</sup> Lon<sup>2</sup> b facta o suprascr alia manu g fama Me  
perægit n Tiberius in marg Dun L<sup>2</sup> P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> es<sup>2</sup>  
Tyberius in marg Lon be Tib' in marg l<sup>7</sup>

Expetiit poenas de Caesare Chaerea mollis.

Claudius ambigu conclusit fata veneno.

33 om H Be L P<sup>4</sup> Mon p t vo br br<sup>2</sup> expetiit] expetiit Me  
Vat<sup>2</sup> expendit B exegit coni Av quem seqq Asc-Amst poenas]  
penas V Mar Me B h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>6</sup> p<sup>6</sup> penas W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab  
M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> b u vb m val pennas k de Caesare] desaerere B de  
cesare Mar Aug Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> b l<sup>a</sup> k u vb m val p<sup>6</sup> de  
gaio coni Mueller Chaerea] cherea B<sup>2</sup> Me B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup>  
Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat u vb m val v Ugol-Ald atque  
in marg alia manu h<sup>a</sup> cerea Mar Ab chrea l<sup>6</sup> curia Lon<sup>2</sup> b h<sup>a</sup>  
r lis e E Fer ab curia alia manu la sed hunc versum Ter  
decies periit repetito uulnere gaius supplent Dun Lon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup>  
L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph  
es<sup>3</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha atque in ras alia manu P<sup>3</sup>  
denis l<sup>4</sup> n g reppetito vb<sup>2</sup> caius l<sup>4</sup> n g ph vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> v<sup>4</sup>  
And Ha Gaius in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>  
 34 claud<sup>i</sup>us i suprascr alia manu Me conclusit] concludit  
T es<sup>2</sup> claudit alia manu es fata] iua es Claudius in marg  
Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>

Matricida Nero proprii vim pertulit ensis.

35

Galba senex periit, saevo prostratus Othone.

35 matricida c ex a alia manu g <sup>ci</sup> matrida P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> P<sup>3</sup> Vr matrida  
Me matricidaque k matriquecida Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul Scal  
Amst <sup>n</sup> fero suprascr alia manu L proprii vim | proprium tum  
sed uim alia manu k perpriu Me properii uim l<sup>a</sup> proprianse  
P<sup>3</sup> propriorum pertulit enses Mar H Be Lon<sup>2</sup> L P<sup>4</sup> Mon p t vo  
br br<sup>2</sup> b proprio se pertulit ense lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> proprio se  
perculit ense Dun Lon Ab P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon  
l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> v<sup>4</sup> And Ha sed in  
marg proprii uim pertulit ensis add l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>4</sup> proprio se proculit  
ense Ugol-Cro proprio se perdidit ense p<sup>4</sup> ens\*is V enses  
k Nero in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> Galba  
in marg alia manu Vr post 35 Ter decies periit repetito  
uulnere gaius add alia manu Ab 36 seuo Dun W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup>  
Vat<sup>2</sup> Lon P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be pa lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n  
l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> es<sup>3</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> v<sup>4</sup> p<sup>6</sup> And Ugol<sup>1</sup>  
Av Asc<sup>1</sup> sçuo T seuuso vin<sup>2</sup> nero vb<sup>2</sup> periit alia manu Ab  
saevo | proprio Mar H Be Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab Mon L P<sup>4</sup> p t vo br br<sup>2</sup> b  
prostratus | prostratur Mar H Be Lon<sup>2</sup> L P<sup>4</sup> t b p<sup>r</sup> ostrat\*\* Me  
postratus lon<sup>2</sup> periit saevo prostratus in marg alia manu b  
othone e ex et V ot<sup>h</sup> one W othoni M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>6</sup> h<sup>a</sup> k pat la u vb m  
val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per p<sup>6</sup> e E Fer ottone lon Galba in marg  
Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup>

Mox Otho famosus, clara sed morte potitus.

Prodiga succedunt perimendi scepra Vitelli.

Laudatum imperium, mors lenis Vespasiano.

37 otho] othu vb oto T otto lon formosus be clara]  
 claram u lara ph dura p<sup>4</sup> sed d in ras Dun se<sup>d</sup> suprascr  
 alia manu Lon es<sup>2</sup> set V p<sup>6</sup> Schen Peip se lon vin lon<sup>2</sup> vb<sup>2</sup>  
 ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> de B morte secutus p<sup>6</sup> potitus] potit<sup>v</sup>s v  
 suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V potitur P<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup> P<sup>3</sup> Dun B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
 Vr Lon Lon<sup>2</sup> Ab P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t br l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> br<sup>2</sup> be pa  
 lon l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> ph es<sup>3</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> vin<sup>2</sup>  
 And Ha Ugol patitus P<sup>4</sup> putat H peremit p<sup>4</sup> Otho in marg  
 Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 38 prodigia Be P<sup>4</sup> p  
 t l<sup>5</sup> es e proxima m prodita vin<sup>2</sup> perimendi] perhimendi v<sup>2</sup>  
 perimenda vb<sup>2</sup> perimendaque Mar H Be Ab L P<sup>4</sup> Mon p t vo br br<sup>2</sup>  
 b per mundi lon<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> s<sup>c</sup>eptra c suprascr alia manu g  
 scepra Mon scepra pat lis E Fer<sup>1</sup> uitellii B Be Lon L Mon  
 P<sup>5</sup> P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> p t vo br l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>7</sup> uiteli pa ph  
 Vitellius in marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 39  
 la<sup>u</sup>datū u suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V sed alia manu b laudantium br<sup>2</sup>  
 sed i add alia manu br imperio vb<sup>2</sup> mor pa lenis n ex u  
 eadem manu t l<sup>7</sup> sed alia manu es leni M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> k pat v v<sup>2</sup> p<sup>6</sup>  
 leuis Be Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> lon g vin lon<sup>2</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ox<sup>2</sup> p<sup>4</sup> vespasiano Vr  
 vespasiano per vb<sup>2</sup> Fer<sup>3</sup> vespasiano Asc<sup>1</sup> uaspasiano Be  
 vexpasianus x ex s et prim s ex t alia manu g Vespasianus  
 in marg Dun Lon L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> es<sup>2</sup> Vespas' in marg P<sup>6</sup> Vespa'  
 in marg be Vesp' in marg l<sup>7</sup>



At Titus, orbis amor, rapitur florentibus annis. 40

Sera gravem perimunt, sed iusta piacula fratrem.

40 at] ad <sup>t</sup> suprascr alia manu P<sup>2</sup> at t ex d alia manu Vr  
 ac pa lon ast r et Mon<sup>2</sup> attritus M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> a morte Titus r  
 orbis amor] a morte M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat la u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> lis  
per e E Fer orbis rapitur amor t rapiatur e Titus in  
marg Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be es<sup>2</sup> l<sup>7</sup> 41 sera r ex x  
la se<sup>u</sup>ra u suprascr alia manu l<sup>3</sup> seua Be se<sup>u</sup>ra r s<sup>e</sup>ra v<sup>4</sup>  
 gravem] gravēs W graue h<sup>a</sup> k tamen u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> trucem  
Amst Fl-Bip perimunt] perhimunt Vr perhibent Ugol<sup>1</sup>  
 perimum l<sup>a</sup> set V Schen iusta s ex x alia manu Vr iuxta  
P<sup>2</sup> pericula Be Ox pa lon per es es<sup>2</sup> vin lon<sup>2</sup> vb<sup>2</sup> ph ox<sup>2</sup>  
p<sup>4</sup> p<sup>5</sup> vin<sup>2</sup> And Ha periacula p<sup>6</sup> Domitianus in marg Dun Lon  
P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> es<sup>2</sup> Domicianus in marg L<sup>2</sup> be sed alia manu  
vin Domit' in marg l<sup>7</sup>  
 Finiunt monosticha W Finiunt monosthica Vat<sup>2</sup> Finiunt  
 monostica B Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Finiunt monastica Vr l<sup>4</sup> n g sed  
alia manu V l<sup>3</sup> Expliciunt versus Ausonii pa lon Expliciunt  
 versus Sidonii es<sup>2</sup> Expliciunt versus Sidonii deo gratias  
es teloc ph

TETRASTICHA

[XXI.2]

[XIIII]

Nunc et praedictos et regni sorte sequentes  
expediam, series quos tenet imperii.

Incipiam ab divo percurramque ordine cunctos,

V Me Dun B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr Lon P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup>  
M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> Ugol-Peip Heinsius

Incipiunt Tetrasticha W Aug Incipiunt tet<sup>r</sup>astic<sup>h</sup>a suprascr  
alia manu g Incipū tetrasticha\*\*\* V Incipiunt tetrasticha

B Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr l<sup>4</sup> n sed alia manu l<sup>3</sup> Incipiunt thetrasticha

Vat<sup>2</sup> Eiusdem Ausonii Tetrasticha a Iulio Caesare usque ad  
tempora sua Vin<sup>1</sup>-Bip Tetrasticha a Iulio Cæs. usque ad

tempora sua Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Tetrasticha a Iulio Caesare usque

ad tempora sua Asc<sup>2</sup>-Acc Lem Tetrasticha a Iulio Caesare

usque ad tempora sua Corp Tetrasticha viginti Imperatorum  
subscribitur hic l<sup>5</sup>

l predictos Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> p̄dictos

Me Dun W Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr P<sup>6</sup> L<sup>2</sup> Ox l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> be regi Me sorte] sortes

Vr more B sequentes] sequutos Ox secutos Dun Lon P<sup>6</sup> Mon<sup>2</sup>

l<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> be l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> l<sup>7</sup> securo<sup>t</sup> suprascr alia manu L<sup>2</sup>

Julius in marg Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> 2 expedim\*\* im ex ant corr<sup>3</sup> V

expiā P<sup>6</sup> series] series l<sup>7</sup> senes g quos] quo coni

Heinsius Augustus in marg Lon Mon<sup>2</sup> 3 inciā M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>

percurramque Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Cro cunctos] iunctos coni Heinsius

post v 3 om sed FINIS l<sup>7</sup>

novi Romanae quos memor historiae.

II. IULIUS CAESAR

[XXI.2]

[XIII.I]

Imperium, binis fuerat sollemne quod olim

5

consulibus, Caesar Iulius obtinuit.

Sed breve ius regni, sola trieteride gestum:

perculit armatae factio saeva togae.

4 novit coni Heinsius romane Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> hi storiae hi  
suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V historie Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> hystoriae Vr hystorie  
l<sup>5</sup> et y ex i alia manu g  
I V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip  
titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Iulius Cēsar in marg B Iulius  
Cesar Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> .C. Julius Caesar n sed Cesar l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup>  
Caius Julius Caesar g 5 solenne Vr l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> solenne  
Ugol-Lugd solenne Pul sollempne W Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> solempne  
M<sup>a</sup> 6 consullibus M<sup>a</sup> cesar Aug l<sup>3</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>5</sup>  
obtinuit b ex p alia manu Vr et b ex d alia manu g optinuit  
Schen Peip 7 set Schen Peip triaeteride a del alia manu  
Vr triateride l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n et a ex c alia manu g triederide W  
Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> trieceride M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> 8 pertulit h<sup>b</sup>  
armaete e del corr<sup>2</sup> V armate Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> seua W Aug Aut Vat<sup>2</sup>  
M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n scaeva Ugol saua Asc<sup>1</sup> toge Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>

## II. OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS

[XXI.2]  
[XIII.ii]

Ultor successorque dehinc Octavius, idem

Caesar et Augusti nomine nobilior.

10

Longaeva et numquam dubiis violata potestas

in terris positum credidit esse deum.

## III. TIBERIUS NERO

[XXI.2]  
[XIII.iii]

Praenomen Tiberi nactus Nero prima iuventae

II V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mueller Brakmantitulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Octavianus Caesar Augustus l<sup>3</sup> n gOctavianus Cesar Augustus l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> Octavianus Caesar A<sup>u</sup>g<sup>u</sup>stussuprascr alia manu g 9 idem i ex e h<sup>b</sup> 10 CaesarisAugusti coni Heinsius Cesar Aug Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup>et] at Toll-Wet Bip Corp Augustus B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n gl<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Pul nobilior n ex h g 11 longeua B W Aug AutAut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> nunquam B l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Corpnonquam n dubiis om h<sup>b</sup> potestas V 12 totum versum corr<sup>3</sup> Vcredidit] reddidit coni Mueller quem seq Schen re ediditconi Brakman prodidit Peip esse] ore BIII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>Ugol-Peip Heinsiustitulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Tiberius V Tiberius B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup>l<sup>3</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> 13 prenomen Aut<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> tyberii BW Aut Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> tyberi l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd nactus]nactus V nactus Schen Peip iuente W Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup>iubente V

tempora laudato gessit in imperio.

Frustra dehinc solo Caprearum clausus in antro 15

quae prodit vitiis, credit operta locis.

IV. CAESAR CALIGULA

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.iiii]

Post hunc castrensis caligae cognomine Caesar

successit saevo saevior ingenio,

14 gessit in] gessit M<sup>a</sup> gesserat l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> rexerat g  
 imperio V 15 frustra s ex c alia manu Vr dehinc] dein  
coni Heinsius caprarum Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> cam parū Aut  
 inantro o ex e alia manu g 16 quae om h<sup>b</sup> que Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup>  
l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> prodit om h<sup>b</sup> prodiit l<sup>5</sup> prode l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n prode  
M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> pro devictis g vitiis] uiciis W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
M<sup>a</sup> Ugol-Asc<sup>1</sup> Iunt uicus l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> credis M<sup>a</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> opera  
Ugol<sup>2</sup>

IV V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mueller  
titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Cesar Caligula Vat<sup>2</sup> Cesar Callicula W  
Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Caesar Caliga Vr Caesar Callicula B Caius  
 Caligula l<sup>5</sup> Caius Calicula Ugol-Iunt Vin-Bip .C. Caligula  
l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> Ald .C. Calicula n 17 hunc] hoc g hos l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup>  
 castrensis] castrensi Schen Peip calige Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>  
l<sup>5</sup> Ugol caesar V cesar Aug Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> gaius coni Mueller  
 18 seuo seuior W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup>  
 ingenio g

caedibus incestisque dehinc maculosus et omni  
 crimine pollutum qui superavit avum.

20

## V. CLAUDIUS CAESAR

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.v]

Claudius inrisae privato in tempore vitae,  
 in regno specimen prodidit ingenii.

Libertina tamen nuptarum et crimina passus

19 cedibus Aug Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>5</sup> sedibus l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g incestisque]  
 incæstisque Vr incertisque M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> n Ugol incestuque  
coni Heinsius inet'is g maculos Asc<sup>1</sup> 20 polutum M<sup>a</sup>

Ugol<sup>2</sup> anum Aug

V V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

Ugol-Peip Heinsius

titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Claudius Cesar W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>

Claudius Diuus Cesar Vr Caesar om l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> 21

inrise g irrise B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>5</sup> irrisae n

Ugol Av Iunt Ald Vin<sup>2</sup> -Bip irrise Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> irrisus

Asc Cro Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul irris\*\* Corp priu\*to Vr in om Vr

in tempore] interprete h<sup>b</sup> uite Vat<sup>2</sup> 22 regno] regio

Ugol<sup>2</sup> speciem Ugol <sup>di</sup>prodit suprascr alia manu Vr

perdidit h<sup>b</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> ingenii] ingenti M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> imperii B

23 libertinorum nuptarum et coni Heinsius nuptarum]

nupta virum g et crimina] certa W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>

passus] pass<sup>v</sup> s v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V potestas W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup>

Vat<sup>2</sup> et crimina passus om B Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

Ugol-Vin<sup>1</sup> sed in marg .r. B

non faciendo nocens, sed patiando fuit.

VI. NERO

[XXI.2]

[XIII.vi]

Aeneadum generis qui sextus et ultimus heres, 25

polluit et clausit Iulia sacra Nero.

Nomina quot pietas, tot habet quoque crimina vitae.

Disce ex Tranquillo: sed meminisse piget.

24 fatiando Cro set Schen Peip paciando Aut Vat<sup>2</sup>

VI V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

Ugol-Peip Heinsius

titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Nero Claudius Ugol-Pul Nero Saeuus Vr

25 eneadum Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> heres] heres B Vr g haeres Scal

Wet Mann heros M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Ugol Av Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Iunt-Pul haeros Asc<sup>1</sup>

Cro 26 clausit] cla<sup>v</sup>sit v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V clausi Av

claudit g iulias Vr sacra] sceptra coni Heinsius 27

quod<sup>t</sup> suprascr rubricator Vr quod V pietas s add alia manu

g crimina] crimine Vat<sup>2</sup> nomina l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> uite W Vat<sup>2</sup>

l<sup>3</sup> 28 tranquillo o ex a eadem manu V tranquillo W Aut

Aut<sup>2</sup> tramquillo g sed] set V Schen Peip et B Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup>

h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol me W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Toll Wet quae

Av-Scal Fl Bip-Corp

## VII. GALBA

[XXI.2]  
[XIIII.vii]

Spe frustrate senex, privatus sceptrā mereri

visus es, imperio proditus inferior.

30

Fama tibi melior iuveni: sed iustior ordo est

complacuisse dehinc, displicuisse prius.

## VIII. OTHO

[XXI.2]  
[XIIII.viii]

Aemula polluto gesturus sceptrā Neroni

obruitur celeri raptus Otho exitio.

VII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>Ugol-Peiptitulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Sergius Galba Ugol-Pul Servius GalbaScal-Corp 29 spe] sepe del eadem manu V spem B W AugAut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Corp sepem Ugol<sup>2</sup>priuiatus W sceptrā s alia manu g sceptra r suprascr aliamanu l<sup>3</sup> septra Vat<sup>2</sup> 30 es] et V Corp at Toll imperiig proditur Vr inferior M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n inferior g31 tibi melior tibi g set V Schen Peip iusti<sup>or</sup> suprascralia manu V 32 diplicuisse Aug displicuisse gVIII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>Ugol-Peip Heinsiustitulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Marcus Otho Scal-Corp M. Otho Ugol-Pul33 emula Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> pollutos h<sup>b</sup> sceptrā c aliamanu g sceptrā h<sup>b</sup> 34 obru\*i\*tur V raptus a in ras Vat<sup>2</sup>rapto g exicio Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> oxisio prim o ex e g



Fine tamen laudandus erit, qui morte decora  
hoc solum fecit nobile, quod periit.

35

## IX. VITELLIUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.viiii]

Vitae sors, mors foeda tibi, nec digne Vitelli,  
qui fieres Caesar: sic sibi fata placent.

Umbra tamen brevis imperii, quia praemia regni  
saepe indignus adit, non nisi dignus habet.

40

35 la<sup>v</sup>dandus v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v laudatus l<sup>5</sup> erit qui]

qui B eras qui coni Heinsius

IX V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

Ugol-Peip Gronovius apud Schen

titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Vitellus W Aulus Vitellius Scal-Corp

A. Vitellius Ugol-Pul 37 vitae] uite B g et e ex e corr<sup>2</sup>

V vite<sup>a</sup> a suprascr alia manu l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> vite l<sup>5</sup> vita Vat<sup>2</sup> Schen

Peip sors] ut sors Fl-Corp Gronovius apud Schen excors

Schen ferox Peip atrox coni Peip foeda] fe<sup>d</sup>a B g et e ex

e corr<sup>2</sup> V fe<sup>d</sup>a W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> g digna M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>

h<sup>b</sup> Ugol 38 qui cesar fueris B fieres] fueris B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup>

l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Pul caesar om Aug cesar Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>5</sup>

sibi] tibi Asc<sup>2</sup> fata] facta g 39 quia] qui

Av-Pul praemia] premi<sup>a</sup> a suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V premia Vr g

premia M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n p<sup>m</sup>ia B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>5</sup>

40 sepe V B Vr l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> g sepe W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup>

n l<sup>5</sup> adit] ait Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol agit B

non om Ugol<sup>2</sup> habet] habent Ugol<sup>2</sup>

## X. VESPASIANUS

[XXI.2]  
[XIIII.x]

Quaerendi attentus, moderato commodus usu,

auget nec reprimit Vespasianus opes.

Olim qui dubiam privato in tempore famam,

par aliis, princeps transtulit in melius.

X V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

Ugol-Peip

titulum cm M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Divvs Vespasianus Scal-Corp D.

Vespasianus Ugol-Pul Vexpasianus g 41 querendi V Vr l<sup>a</sup>

querendi W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> g l<sup>5</sup> querendo B

at\*tentus V adtentus Schen Peip actentus g autentus h<sup>b</sup>

intentus Vr moderato e ex o corr<sup>3</sup> V commodus] comodus

Ugol comminus h<sup>b</sup> cominus M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> ussus Ugol

post 41 erasum versum Nuqr<sub>x</sub>. . .det. . .uml. . .d. . .ec. .

in. . .tis V 42 uespas<sup>i</sup>anus i suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V

Vespasianus prim s ex x et alt s ex t alia manu g 43

privato] priuatam g in tempore] intepre M<sup>a</sup> famam] flamman

B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g Ugol flama l<sup>5</sup> 44 par] rarum

Gronovius apud Toll quem seqq Toll-Peip

## XI. TITUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xi]

Felix imperio, felix brevitare regendi,

45

expers civilis sanguinis, orbis amor,

unum dixisti moriens te crimen habere:

sed nulli de te, nec tibi credidimus.

## XII. DOMITIANUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xii]

Hactenus edideras dominos, gens Flavia, iustos.

---

 XI V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>
Ugol-Peip Mommsen apud Schen Villanititulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Titus Vespasianus Ugol-Ald Scal<sup>1</sup>-CorpT. Vespasianus Vin<sup>1</sup> Lugd Pul 45 felix h<sup>b</sup> foelix l<sup>a</sup> AvAsc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro Iunt imperium W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> felix h<sup>b</sup>foelix l<sup>a</sup> Av Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro Iunt 47 h<sup>a</sup> habere h suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V48 set V Schen Peip nec] non coni Av quem seqq Amst Fl-Corp nos ω Ugol Vin<sup>2</sup> Toll corr Mommsen apud Schen quemseqq Schen Peip Villani <sup>di</sup> credimus di suprascr alia manu Vrcredimus M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup>XII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>Ugol-Peiptitulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Domicianus W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>49 hactenus om h<sup>b</sup> h hactenus h suprascr alia manu l<sup>a</sup>hacten\*\*us V hactinus M<sup>a</sup> dominos] geminos B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup>h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup> flau<sup>i</sup> a i suprascr alia manul<sup>a</sup> uictos l<sup>a</sup>

Cur duo quae dederant, tertius eripuit?

50

Vix tanti est habuisse illos, quia dona bonorum  
sunt brevia, aeternum, quae nocuere, dolent.

---

50 que B W Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> h<sup>b</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> que M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> dederunt  
Scal tertius W Vat<sup>2</sup> g 51 habuisse h suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
qua Ugol<sup>2</sup> 52 sint h<sup>b</sup> beruia Asc<sup>2</sup> eternum B W Aug l<sup>3</sup>  
l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> g eternum Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n que B W Aug l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> n  
que Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> g l<sup>5</sup>

## DE CAESARIBUS POST TRANQUILLUM TETRASTICHA

XIII. NERVA

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xiii]

Proximus extincto moderatur scepra tyranno

Nerva senex, princeps nomine, mente parens.

XIII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n  
 g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Peip Mueller  
 titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> u m v<sup>2</sup> De Caesaribus post Tranquillum  
 Nerua k v et in marg tetrastica pat De cesaribus post  
 Tranquillum Nerua M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> De Caesaribus post Tranquillum  
 neruam T De Caesaribus post Tranquillum Nerua Tetrastica  
 per Tetrastica de Caesaribus post Tranquillum. Nerua h<sup>a</sup>  
 lis e E Fer<sup>1,2</sup> Tetrastica de cesaribus post post Tranquillum  
 Nerua la Tetrastica de Caesaribus post Tranquillum.  
 Imperator nerua Fer<sup>3</sup> Nerua tetrarcha V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Toll  
 Nerua tetrarca Vr Nerua thetracha Vat<sup>2</sup> [Nerua] tetrarc\*\* B  
 de Nerua imperatore r Nerua imperator h<sup>a</sup> Nerua Imp. Ugol-  
 Asc Av-Pul Nerua Impe Iunt 53 [P]roximus val l<sup>6</sup>  
 protinus g extincto] extin<sup>c</sup>to c suprascr alia manu g  
 exstincto Pul Toll Bip Corp extincte k extinto l<sup>5</sup>  
 moderatur] moderat' B l<sup>5</sup> Fer<sup>3</sup> moderatus M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n  
 numeratur l<sup>6</sup> scaeptra h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> lis scetra l<sup>5</sup> adorea l<sup>6</sup>  
 tyrāno E Fer<sup>1,3</sup> tyrano la tirāno V tȳranno B Aug n  
 tiranno Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> T v<sup>2</sup> thauro l<sup>6</sup> 54 paren\*s V paraens  
 e add alia manu Vr

Nulla viro suboles. Imitatur adoptio prolem, 55  
 quam legisse iuvat quam genuisse velit.

## XIV. TRAIANUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xiiii]

Adgreditur regimen viridi Traianus in aevo,

55 viro] uiri alia manu M<sup>a</sup> qdem l<sup>a</sup> sibi l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g  
 uirisoboles h<sup>b</sup> suboles] soboles B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup>  
v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Amst Fl-Corp imitatur mi ex mu alia manu  
g 56 quam] qua Schen quem coni Mueller iuvat] iubat  
v iuuet M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e  
E-Fer Acc-Corp quam] quem Schen genuisse] gen<sup>v</sup>isse v  
suprascr alia manu Vr Ienuisse V

XIV V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g  
l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Peip  
titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> De traiano u vb m val Traianus  
imperator h<sup>a</sup> T la lis per e E Fer De traiano imperatore r  
pat sed alia manu v<sup>2</sup> De traiano Imp v 57 adgreditur  
V Vr M<sup>b</sup> et d alia manu g agreditur M<sup>a</sup> k v v<sup>2</sup> Ugol Av Asc<sup>1</sup>  
Cro [a]ggreditur vb val viridi om Vr uiridi tertiam i  
ex e corr<sup>3</sup> v Traianos] traiganus i suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v  
traianos l<sup>6</sup> euo B l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> n g k la Asc<sup>2</sup> euo W Aug Aut  
Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val l<sup>6</sup>

belli laude prior, cetera patris habens.

Hic quoque prole carens sociat sibi sorte legendi,

quem fateare bonum, diffiteare parem.

60

## XV. HADRIANUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xv]

58 belli] Gcreditur belli T <sup>b</sup> uelli b suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v  
la<sup>v</sup>de v suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v prior] pio Fer<sup>3</sup> cetera B Vr h<sup>a</sup>  
h<sup>b</sup> pat v coetera r l<sup>4</sup> n g caetera v lis E-Lugd Scal<sup>3</sup> Toll  
Wet oia T patris] pris l<sup>6</sup> pacis r lis e E Fer pats h<sup>a</sup>  
habens alia manu Vr et ens ex er alia manu g 59 sociat  
vb per E sorte] parte B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> forte pat e  
legenda l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> 60 diffateare W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
defiteare k parem] patrem t del alia manu M<sup>a</sup> patrem B l<sup>4</sup>  
n g prēm l<sup>3</sup>  
XV V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g  
l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Peip Heinsius  
titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Adrianus V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr  
Aelius Hadrianus Ugol-Corp Adrianus Elius l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
Adrianus imperator h<sup>a</sup> la lis e E Fer Aelius Adrianus  
imperator per De hadriano imperatore pat r De hadriano  
imp v De Adriano imperatore T De Adriano u m sed alia  
manu v<sup>2</sup> De Andryano vb De Adryano val

Aelius hinc subiit mediis praesignis in actis:

principia et finem fama notat gravior.

Orbus et hic, cui iunctus erit documenta daturus,

adsciti quantum praemineant genitis.

61 Aelius alia manu Vr <sup>a</sup> melius a suprascr alia manu M<sup>a</sup>  
 Elius l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n Elius Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> g l<sup>5</sup> vb val Caelius h<sup>a</sup> la lis  
 E Fer Caelius r Helius u m helius h<sup>b</sup> Melius Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>a</sup> v<sup>2</sup>  
 clius e hinc] huic h<sup>b</sup> hunc coni Heinsius subit l<sup>5</sup> mediis]  
 medius B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g facilis l<sup>6</sup> praesignis V B l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>a</sup>  
h<sup>b</sup> g pat v r Asc<sup>2</sup> presignis W M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>b</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> u m val l<sup>6</sup>  
 psignis Aug Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> k vb v<sup>2</sup> e acētis e del alia manu Vr  
 62 printipio vb et] in Vat<sup>2</sup> fama] phama k nota<sup>t</sup> Aug  
 nota k grauida g 63 orbis<sup>u</sup> u suprascr alia manu k horbus  
vb orbis B T et om vb hic] hinc B M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> Ugol cui iunctus]  
 cui uinctus B l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g sociansque M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat la u m val  
v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis e sotiansque vb per E sociatque coni Av quem  
seqq Asc-Corp erit om g erat l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> n uirum M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k  
pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E Av-Corp daturum M<sup>b</sup>  
l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E Fer Av-Corp  
 64 adsciti om h<sup>b</sup> assciti W Vat<sup>2</sup> asciti B Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup>  
l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> id sciti M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> adsiti k adsumpti M<sup>b</sup> assumpti l<sup>b</sup>  
h<sup>a</sup> T pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E Fer praemineant  
B l<sup>a</sup> g pat v r e premineant Aug M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> T u val  
v<sup>2</sup> pmineant Vat<sup>2</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> k vb prrmineant W



## XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS

[XXI.2]

[XIII. xvi]

Antoninus abhinc regimen capit: ille vocatu

65

consultisque Pius, nomen habens meriti.

Filius huic fato nullus, sed lege suorum

a patria sumpsit, qui regeret patriam.

XVI V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n  
g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Peip  
titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Antonius pius Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>b</sup> g  
Antoninus pius imperator h<sup>a</sup> T lis per e E Fer<sup>1</sup> Antonius  
pius imperator la Fer<sup>2,3</sup> De Antonino pio r De Antonino  
pio Imp. v De Antonino pio imperatore pat De m̄ Antonio  
vb De Antonino val m u sed alia manu v<sup>2</sup>  
65 [A]ntonius vb val l<sup>6</sup> Antonius Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> g v<sup>2</sup>  
e Fer<sup>2,3</sup> abhinc] ad hinc M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> ad huc vb v<sup>2</sup> ad hunc val  
m u regimen] regnum l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> l<sup>6</sup> caput l<sup>a</sup> cap. M<sup>a</sup>  
vocat] uotu g 66 consultusque l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol consultuque  
Av-Vin<sup>2</sup> consuliisque Scal<sup>3</sup> piis l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
habens] habet l<sup>5</sup> hnēm T meritis l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> meritis v  
67 fil<sup>i</sup>us i suprascr alia manu g hic Lugd facto Vat<sup>2</sup>  
set V Schen Peip 68 sum<sup>p</sup>sit p suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v  
sumsit Pul Toll Bip regere<sup>t</sup> t suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> v regeres  
M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> patriam om T

## XVII. M. ANTONINUS

[XXI.2]  
[XIIII.xvii]

Post Marco tutela datur, qui scita Platonis

flexit ad imperium, patre Pio melior.

70

Successore suo moriens, sed principe pravo,

XVII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Peip Heinsius  
titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> M. Antoninus Ugol<sup>2</sup> Marcus Antoninus  
B W per Scal-Corp Marcus Antonius Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> g M. Antonius  
l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n Av-Ald M. Antonius imperator h<sup>a</sup> T la lis e E Fer  
De M. Antonino vb val et add Imp. v de Marco Antonino u m  
et add imperatore pat De Marco Antonio r De marchio Antonio  
v<sup>2</sup> 69 [P]ost val l<sup>6</sup> marchio corr alia manu g marchio T  
val v<sup>2</sup> tutela] tutella Ugol Asc<sup>1,2</sup> Cro tutoela g quesita  
u vb m val l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> dat<sup>v</sup> r v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> v qui scita]  
quesita M<sup>b</sup> pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> e quaesita T E Fer  
quesita h<sup>a</sup> r qsita l<sup>b</sup> per k M. Antoninus in marg M<sup>b</sup> M.  
Antonius in marg alia manu h<sup>a</sup> 70 flexit] felix k Ugol  
foelis T fecit coni Av quem seqq Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Iunt-Vin<sup>1</sup> Vin<sup>2</sup>-Amst  
foecit Cro serus M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> pat la u m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> lis r per  
e E Fer senis vb patre] fratre l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> prie v<sup>2</sup>  
71 successore per sed] set V Schen Peip et coni Heinsius  
pravo] paruo m seuo B saeuo in Erratis Lugd

hoc solo patriae, quod genuit, nocuit.

## XVIII. COMMODUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xviii]

Commodus insequitur pugnis maculosus harenae,

Thraacidico princeps bella movens gladio.

72 patriae| patrię W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> k pat  
val v l<sup>6</sup> r lis e sed patri in ras B patrię Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>b</sup> la u vb m  
v<sup>2</sup> patrio M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> q<sup>v</sup>od v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V gemuit l<sup>4</sup> n g  
l<sup>5</sup> no' add M<sup>a</sup>

XVIII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> l<sup>b</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n  
g l<sup>5</sup> T k pat la u vb m val v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> r lis per e E-Peip Acc

Heinsius

titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Commodus Imperator h<sup>a</sup> T lis per e E Fer

sed Imp. Ugol-Pul Comodus Imperator la De Commodo

Imperatore r pat sed Imp v De Commodo u vb val De Commodo

v<sup>2</sup> Comodus Antoninus l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> sed Antonius g

73[C]omodus vb val comodus M<sup>b</sup> T commodius u ha<sup>a</sup>renae v

harene l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>5</sup> pat la vb val v r e arene B W Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>4</sup>

n g T lis harene Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> u m l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup> arene Aut M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>3</sup> arenæ

l<sup>b</sup> Ald Pul Bip Corp 74 Thraacidico om h<sup>b</sup> threacidico

B Vr M<sup>a</sup> h<sup>a</sup> k la r lis per E-Corp sed h ex r T \*hraacidico l<sup>a</sup>

treacidico W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>b</sup> pat u vb m v l<sup>6</sup> v<sup>2</sup>

thracidico l<sup>3</sup> n sed h suprascr alia manu l<sup>4</sup> tracidicho g

treodicio val tragidico l<sup>5</sup> threicio Acc bella b ex u

corr<sup>3</sup> V bello Iunt Ald pelle g mobens V

Eliso tandem persolvens gutture poenas,  
 criminibus fassus matris adulterium.

75

## XIX. HELVIUS PERTINAX

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xviii]

Helvi, iudicio et consulto lecte senati,

princeps decretis prodite, non studiis.

Quod doluit male fida cohors, errore probato,

curis quod castris cesserat imperio.

80

75 elyso k eliso g persolbens V gutture Vr gutture g  
 penas W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> M<sup>a</sup> M<sup>b</sup> l<sup>5</sup> u vb m val penas h<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup>  
 76 fassus] fassus ss ex x alia manu g falsus W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup>  
Vat<sup>2</sup> falsis B pressus vb adulterius k  
 XIX V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>

Ugol-Peip

titulum om M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> Pertinax om l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n l<sup>5</sup> Heluius V  
 Heluisus us add alia manu g Aelius Pertinax Ugol-Pul  
 77 helvi] heliui V heli l<sup>5</sup> helius s ex i alia manu g uel  
 in M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> aeli Ugol-Pul iuditio W Cro consulto om g  
 consulte M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> lecte] licte g senati] senatus us ex i  
corr<sup>3</sup> V senatus Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr M<sup>a</sup> l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>a</sup> h<sup>b</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
Ugol-Corp 78 prodire M<sup>a</sup> 79 doluit ui ex iu alia manu  
g malefida Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> l<sup>4</sup> l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Asc<sup>2</sup> Cro Iunt-Corp atque  
alt a ex e Vr qu<sup>o</sup> h ors co suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V choors g  
 probato b ex u corr<sup>3</sup> V pri uato p ex e alia manu g  
 80 castris] celeris Av

## XX. DIDIUS IULIANUS

[XXI.2]  
[XIIII.xx]

Di bene, quod sceptris Didius non gaudet opimis

et cito periuro praemia adempta seni.

Tuque, Severe pater, titulum ne horresce novantis.

Non rapit imperium vis tua, sed recipit.

## XXI. SEVERUS PERTINAX

[XXI.2]  
[XIIII.xxi]

Impiger egelido movet arma Severus ab Histro, 85

ut parricidae regna adimat Didio.

XX V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip  
 Iulianus om l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g sed alia manu g  
 81 dii B l<sup>3</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Mann dic W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup>  
 sceptris] sceptri Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> Peip sceleris B Vr l<sup>3</sup> l<sup>4</sup> n g l<sup>5</sup>  
Asc<sup>3</sup> Schen spoliis Vin<sup>1</sup>-Corp celeris W Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> Ugol-Asc<sup>2</sup>  
Cro-Ald dedius Vat<sup>2</sup> non] quod B ga<sup>v</sup>det v suprascr  
corr<sup>1</sup> v opimis s add alia manu Vr 82 premia V Aug l<sup>5</sup>  
pmia B W Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr adepta Vat<sup>2</sup> adempta Pul Toll Bip  
 83 seuero Cro orresce V  
 XXI V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr n l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip  
 Pertinax om Vr l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Pul 85 inpiger Aut<sup>2</sup> abistro W  
hystro Vr istro Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Lugd Pul Bip Corp  
 86 parricide B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr parricide Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>5</sup>

Punica origo illi, sed qui virtute probaret  
non obstare locum, cum valet ingenium.

XXII. BASSIANUS ANTONINUS SIVE CARACALLA [XXI.2]  
[XIIII.xxii]

Dissimilis virtute patri et multo magis illi,  
cuius adoptivo nomine te perhibes, 90  
fratris morte nocens, punitus fine cruento,  
inrisu populi tu, Caracalla, magis.

87 origo] carrigo l<sup>5</sup> Ugol sed] set<sup>d</sup> d suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V  
set Schen Peip 88 obsta<sup>re</sup> re suprascr corr<sup>2</sup> V obstrare

Vr cum] quum Scal-Mann balet V ualet a ex e B

XXII V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr n l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip Acc

Heinsius

titulum om n Bassianus Antonius siue Caracalla V W Aug Vr

l<sup>5</sup> Bassianus Antoninus Caracalla Ugol<sup>2</sup> Iunt Ald Lugd Vin<sup>2</sup>-

Corp Bassianus Antonius Caracalla Pul Bassianus Antoninus

Caracala Ugol<sup>1</sup> Av Asc Vin<sup>1</sup> Bassianus Antoninus Catacala Cro

n<sup>o</sup> Antoninus Caracalla Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Bassian Antonius B

90 tel] tu Ugol Iunt peribes V 91 fratri V nocens]

carens B 92 irrisu B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> irrisus Acc

tu] tū Vr tum Wet tuque Asc<sup>1</sup> Caracala Asc<sup>2,3</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup>

Caralla Asc<sup>1</sup> magis] agis Wet manu coni Heinsius

## XXIII. OPILIUS MACRINUS

[XXI.2]

[XIIII.xxiii]

Principis hinc custos sumptum pro Caesare ferrum

vertit in auctorem caede Macrinus iners.

Mox cum prole ruit. Gravibus pulsare querelis 95

cesset perfidiam: quae patitur, meruit.

## XXIV. ANTONINUS HELIOGABALUS

[XXI.2]

XIIII.xxiiii]

Tunc etiam Augustae sedis penetralia foedas,

XXIII B V W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr n l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip AccParachiniPompilius macrinus Vat<sup>2</sup> 93 princeps Ugol-Pul hinc] hicω Ugol-Ald Vin<sup>1</sup>-Toll Parachini custos o ex u corr<sup>3</sup> Vsumtum Pul Bip cesare B W et e ex e alia manu Vr cesareAug Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>5</sup> 94 a<sup>v</sup>ctore<sup>v</sup> v suprascr corr<sup>1</sup> V authoremAsc<sup>2,3</sup> Ald cede B W cede V Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>5</sup> \*\*iners Vinhers W Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> 95 mox x ex s eadem manu Vquerelis] q̄relis Vat<sup>2</sup> quærelis Cro querellis V n Ugol AvSchen Peip q̄rellis l<sup>5</sup> 96 perfidiam V quae] que W Augsed e ex e alia manu Vr que Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>5</sup> qui BXXIV V B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vat<sup>2</sup> Vr n l<sup>5</sup> Ugol-Peip Acc HeinsiusAntoninus Alagabalus l<sup>5</sup> Ugol Av Asc Cro Antonius heliogabalusAut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vin<sup>1</sup> Amst Antonius Heliogabolus V AntoniusHelio gaballus B 97 tunc] tunc B Ugol-Iunt Vin<sup>1</sup> tunc Wnunc l<sup>5</sup> auguste B W Aug Aut Aut<sup>2</sup> Vr l<sup>5</sup> auguste Vat<sup>2</sup> Ugol<sup>1</sup>sedes V penitralia W penitralia Aug fedas B W fædasUgol fedas Aug Aut Vat<sup>2</sup> l<sup>5</sup>

Antoninorum nomina falsa gerens?

.....

.....

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post v 98 lacunam duorum versuum indicavit V quos supp

Dousa apud Schen Quo numquam neque turpe magis neque

fedius ullum/ Monstrum Romano sedit in imperio

Conclusio Ausonus Esperio Filio Sal V Finiunt tetrasticha

W Aug Aut<sup>2</sup> Finiunt tetrasticha Aut Finiunt thetrasthica

Vat<sup>2</sup> Finiunt detrasti Vr Tetrasticha Expl'. B

Deficit reliquum Ugol-Pul Deficit reliquum 1<sup>5</sup>



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Opera Ausonii nuper reperta a Thadeo Ugoletto edita.  
Ed. Thaddeus Ugoletus. Venetiis, 1501.

Ausonius per Hieronymum Avantium variis notis emendatus.  
Ed. Hieronymus Avantius. Venetiis, 1507.

D. Magni Ausonii opuscula curis et studio Hieronymi Aleandri eiusque discipuli Michaelis Humelbergi Ravenspurgensis edita. Ed. Hieronymus Aleander. Parisiis, 1511.

D. Magni Ausonii opuscula curis et studio Hieronymi Aleandri eiusque discipuli Michaelis Humelbergi Ravenspurgensis edita. Ed. Hieronymus Aleander. Parisiis, 1513.

Ausonii Paeonii Burdigalensis Medici Poetae Augustorum Praeceptoris Virique Consularis: Opera diligenter castigata et in pulcherrimum ordinem e pristina confusione restituta. Ed. Richardus Crocus. Lipsiae, 1515.

- D. Magni Ausonii opuscula curis et studio Hieronymi Aleandri eiusque discipuli Michaelis Humelbergi Ravenspurgensis edita. Ed. Hieronymus Aleander. Parisiis, 1517.
- Ausonii Galli poeta disertissimi omnia opera nuper maxima diligentia recognita atque excussa. Florentiae: apud Phillippum Iuntam, 1517.
- Ausonius per Hieronymum Avantium variis notis emendatus. Ed. Hieronymus Avantius. Venetiis, 1517.
- Diatribae in Ausonium Solinum et Ovidium. (Stampati Rossiani 2868, Bibl. Vat.) Ed. Mariangelus Accursius. Romae, 1524.
- D. Magni Ausonii Paeonii Burdigalensis poetae, Augustorum praeceptoris, virique consularis, opera diligentius iterum castigata et in meliorem ordinem restituta. Ed. Elia Vinetus. Parisiis, 1551.
- D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis poetae Augustorum praeceptoris, virique consularis opera, tertiae fere partis complemento auctiora, at diligentiore quam hactenus, censura recognita, cum indice rerum memorabilium. Ed. Stephanus Charpinus. Lugduni, 1558.
- Ausonii Burdigalensis liber de claris urbibus, et in eum Eliae Vineti Santonis commentarius. Ed. Elia Vinetus. Pictavis, 1565.
- D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis opera a Theodoro Pulmanno Craneburgio in meliorem ordinem restituta, correctata, et scholiis illustrata. Ed. Theodore Roelmann. Antuerpiae, 1568.
- D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis, viri consularis, Augustorum praeceptoris, opera in meliorem ordinem digesta, recognita sunt a Iosepho Scaligero Iulii Caes. f. et infinitis locis emendata, eiusdem Iosephi Scaligeri Ausonianarum lectionum libri duo, ad Eliam Vinetum Santonem in quibus castigationum rationes redduntur, et difficiliore loci Ausoniani explicantur. Ed. Joseph Scaliger. Lugduni, 1575.

Ausonii Burdigalensis, viri consularis, omnia, quae adhuc in veteribus bibliothecis inveniri potuerunt, opera, ad haec Symmachi et Pontii Paulini litterae ad Ausonium scriptae, tum Ciceronis, Sulpiciae, aliorumque quorundam veterum carmina nonnulla. Cuncta ad varia, vetera, novaque exemplaria, emendata, commentariisque illustrata per Eliam Vinetum. Burdigalae, 1575-1580.

- D. Magni Ausonii Burdig. viri consularis opera. A Iosepho Scaligero et Elia Vineto denuo recognita, disposita et variorum notis illustrata.... Iosephi Scaligeri Iul. Caes. f. Ausonianarum lectionum libri duo. Adiectis praeterea doctissimorum idgenus authorum: utpote Adriani Turnebi, Hadriani Iunii, Gulielmi Canteri, Iusti Lypsii, et Eliae Vineti notis. Ed. Joseph Scaliger. Genaevae, 1588.
- D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis viri consularis, opera, a Iosepho Scaligero et Elia Vineto denuo recognita, disposita, et variorum notis illustrata, cetera epistula ad lectorem docebit, adiectu variis et locupletissimis indicibus. Ed. Joseph Scaliger. Genaevae, 1595.
- D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis opera. Amstelodami, 1629.
- D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis opera, Iacobus Tollius M. D. recensuit, et integris Scaligeri, Mariangeli Accursii, Freheri, Scriverii; selectis Vineti, Barthii, Acidalii, Gronovii, Graevii, aliorumque notis accuratissime digestis, nec non et suis animadversionibus illustravit. Ed. Iacobus Tollius. Amstelodami, 1669. Second edition. Amstelodami, 1671.
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APPENDIX:

A SELECTION OF PLATES  
TO ILLUSTRATE THE AUSONIAN TEXTUAL TRADITION

- I. Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, f. 18v; Ordo Urbium Nobilium, vv. 1-46.
- II. Parisinus Latinus 8500, f. 14r, col. 1-2; Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-71.
- III. Harleianus 2613, f. 44r; Ordo Urbium Nobilium, vv. 132-133, 135-141, 143-154.
- IV. Parisinus Latinus 4887, f. 74v, col. 2; Caesares (Tetrasticha), vv. 1-20.
- V. Laurentianus Plut. 64.9, f. 123v; Caesares (Monosticha), vv. 1-24. Note the specific citation of authorship.
- VI. Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107, f. 24v; Caesares (Monosticha), vv. 38-41; (Tetrasticha), vv. 53-69.
- VII. Ferrarius 1490, h vi<sup>r</sup>; Ordo Urbium Nobilium. The verses follow the order of the group of witnesses affiliated with the now lost codex Eustorgianus.
- VIII. Avantius 1507, p. LXXIII; Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-21, showing correction at v. 13 SPuriorum.
- IX. Pulmannus 1568, pp. 48-49; Ordo Urbium Nobilium, vv. 133-168; Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-18 showing marginal conjectures and reference to M [Mariangelus Accursius].



A se regi...  
 Quae...  
 Mulat...  
 Pr...  
 P...  
 h...  
 Il...  
 N...  
 f...  
 O...  
 So...  
 In...  
 Ar...  
 Non...  
 Ex...  
 h...  
 T...  
**INCIPIT ORATIO IN PATRIAM**  
 PRIMAE...  
 Con...  
 Non...  
 f...  
 Qui...  
 N...  
 Ec...  
 Ex...  
 Acc...  
 N...  
 f...  
 Sp...  
 q...

di...  
 Tor...  
 Belle...  
 Amb...  
 In...  
 U...  
 h...  
 n...  
 I...  
 t...  
 M...  
 N...  
 Q...  
 N...  
 A...  
 P...  
 P...  
 m...  
 u...  
 h...  
 n...  
 n...  
 i...  
 A...  
 C...  
 I...  
 C...  
 C...  
 M...  
 f...  
 f...  
 M...  
 f...  
 M...  
 f...  
 M...  
 f...

Imp  
 I roma  
 II corinth  
 III nepolis  
 IV cur  
 V  
 90

III

Anchusa

II

III

IIII

ut

ut

III



Non inter primas memores quasi consocius, urbes  
 Equivae immerito o domus e glacialis in summo  
 Burdigala e natale solus; clauentia caeli  
 Mitis: uerba Equivae larga indulgentia terrae.  
 Ver longus brumaq; breuis: iuga frondea subter  
 Feruent aequoreos imitata fluentis meatus.  
 Ardua muros species: sic turribus altis:  
 Ardua ut aeras intrent fastigia nubes:  
 Dispositu & latus nomen seruare plateas.  
 Tum respondentes directa in compita portas:  
 Per mediusq; urbis fontani fluminis alueus:  
 Quae pater oceanus refluxo (uz impleuerit aestu  
 Abibi totus spectabis classibus aequor.  
 Quis memor e patrio contecta marmore frontem  
 E uripi feruere freto quanta unda pfundi  
 Quae tantus i amne tumor quanto ruit agmine pceptus  
 Marginis extenti bisseca per hostia cursus.  
 Innumeros populi non unquam exhaustus ad usus.  
 Hunc superes Rex mede tuis continget castris  
 Flumina consumpto quae defecit meatu.

FINIUNT ORIENTIS REGES  
 INCIPUNT TERTIAS VECIA

**N**unc a p̄dictis a regulato sequent  
 Hypotham seruit quos tenet impu  
 Inq̄ntā ab deo p̄mittit ordine cunctos  
 Noui romany quos memor h̄lly

**I**ulius CAESAR  
 impium huius fuerat sollempne q̄d olim  
 Consulibus Cesar nihil optauit  
 Debitur us regni sola triderido gesta  
 P̄circularumq̄ factio sua togae  
 OCTAVIUS AVGVSTVS

**V**ltor successorq̄ de hinc octauus idem  
 Cesar et angula, nomine nobilior  
 Longeva et nūquā dubis uiolata potestas  
 In terris postū credidit eē dū  
 TYBERIVS

**P**ronomen tyberij nactus nero p̄tendit uicem  
 Tempora laudat gessit in impio  
 F ruita de hinc solo caparū clausas in antro  
 Auḡp̄das uicis credit opta locis

**C**ESAR CALICULA  
 Post hinc calrensis caligz cognomine cesar  
 Successit seuo seuor ingemo  
 C̄p̄dib; in celsisq̄ de hinc maculosiss̄ a d̄mū  
 Crimine pollatū qui sup̄auit animum

## Svdonij versus.

**D**esartes proceres in quoru[m] iugia secundis  
 Consulibus dudum romana potentia cessit.  
 Accipe bissenas. sua quæq[ue] monastica signant.  
 Quoru[m] p[er] plenam seriem succionus olim.  
 Domina res gestas. utraq[ue] obitraq[ue] p[er]git.

**P**rimus regalem patefecit in luis aulam.  
 Cesar. 2 augusto nomen transcripsit 2 arcem.  
 Diviugnis post hunc regnat nero claudius aq[ue].  
 Gains cognomen calige cui castra dederunt.  
 Claudius hinc potitur regno. post que[n] nero seans.  
 Vitimus enca dum. post hinc tres nec trib[us] annis.  
 Galba senecæ frustra sono confisus iura.  
 Ollis octo infamis p[er] luxum degenerat cui.  
 Hoc regno dignus nec morte intelligit ut iure.  
 His decimus fatiq[ue] accinit uestisianus.  
 Et titus imperij felix beaurate. securus.  
 Frater. quæ caluum dicit sua roma nerone.

## De longitudine regni eorum

**V**luis ut philet dicitur. trictetide regnat.  
 Augustus post lustra decem seo prorogat a[n]nos.  
 Et ter septenis geminos nero claudius addit.  
 Tertia finit hiemps. et assanaa tempora q[ue]r.  
 Claudius ebdomadam dupl[ic]iter trahit. 2 nero durus.  
 Tantumdem. sime consul p[er] defuit unus.  
 Galba senecæ. dicitur lajanis 2 semper utelli.

**J**ulius.  
 Augustus.  
 Tiberius.  
 Gains.  
 Claudius.  
 Nero.  
 Galba.  
 Octo.  
 Vitellius.  
 Vespasianus.  
 Titus.  
 Domitianus.

**J**ulius.  
 Augustus.  
 Tiberius.  
 Gains.  
 Claudius.  
 Nero.  
 Galba.

P rodega succedunt pundi scripta virili  
 I audatam inguon moro lenis, respiciens.  
 A t tunc a morte rapit florantibus annis  
 S erua gaudent puerant s' iusta parula facta  
 De ceteris post haq' illu' horuam...

P Roximus cunctis malerat scripta neano  
 Nequa sine p'ncipis noie mentit' patet  
 H ulla uero soboles conat' adoptio prole  
 Quam legisse uult quā genuisse uolet.  
 Traianus imperator

A Egredit' regimē uicadi Traian) i' dno  
 Egredit' Bellelaude por' oia p'nt hnt  
 H ic q' p'ult ceteris sodat sibi sicut legenti  
 Qualem factu' bonu' despicit pacem...  
 De Adriano imperator

A Elaus hic s'bit' medys' p'sonib' iactis  
 P'curat' et finem facis notat fura  
 O rbit' et hic s'rias q' uerq' documenta datus  
 Assumpti q' tuon p'nt mand'at' genitib'  
 Antonius pius imperator

A Antonius ab hac regimē cap' illu' uocata  
 Consulib' q' pius nom' hntq' meriti  
 F elaus hinc fato nullus s' l'ge suap  
 A p'ua sumpit q' r'oret  
 M. Antonius imperator

P Ost marcho tutela dat' q' p'ra p'atonis

Quis memoret portus tuos: Montes & lacus  
 Quis populos uario discrimine uestis & oras  
 Cuius tanta moles erat: quam non sperneret olim  
 Tarquinius & getulus & iterum miles caesar:  
 Qui capitolia culmina aurea statuit.  
 Te maris orientalis & iberi merces ditant  
 Te classes libici & siculi profundi  
 Et quicquid uario cursu per flumina & per freta  
 Adueritur: toto tibi orbe nauigat.

¶ De burdegali urbe.

O prius te insignē dico uiris: moribus. ingenis hoium  
 Et procerū lenatu: uino & aquis.

Burdegallia est mihi natale solum.  
 Vbi mitis est caeli clementia:  
 Et irriguae terrae indulgentia larga  
 Ver. n. longum & bruma ibi breuis est  
 Subter quoque iuga frondea feruent fluenta  
 Imitata marinos meatus:  
 Quadra etiam ibi murorum species:  
 Sic altis turribus ardua  
 Vt summitates intrent nubes aérias  
 Latas habet plateas: & respondentes  
 Indirecta compita portas  
 Per mediū autem urbis fontani  
 Fluminis alueum  
 Idem Aufonius

Diligo burdegalā: Romā colo. Cuius in illa  
 S. Burdegala. Consul in ambabus

DECII MAGNI AVSONII AD DREPANI  
VM Pacatū Proconsulē De Ludo Septē Sapientū



GNOSCENDA isthæc : an cogno-  
scenda rearis

Attento Drepani perlege iudicio.

Aequanim⁹ nā te iudice : siue legēda

Siue tegēda putes carmīa : q̄ dedim⁹

Nam primum est meruisse tuum Pacate fauorem :

Proxima defensi cura pudoris erit.

Possem ego censuram lectoris ferre seueri :

Et possum modica laude placere mihi.

Novit equus plausæ sonitum ceruicis amari :

Novit & intrepidus uerbera lenta pati.

Mæonio qualem cultum quæsiuit homero

Censor Aristarchus : normaq; Zenodori.

Pone obelos igitur SPunorum stigmata uatum

Palmas non culpas esse putabo meas.

Et correctæ magis : q̄ condemnata uocabo :

Apponet docti quæ mihi lima uiri.

Interea arbitrii subitutus pondera tanti

Optabo ut placeam : si minus ut taceam.

¶ PROLOGVS.

Septem sapientes nomen quibus istud dedit

Superior ætas : nec secura sustulit :

Hodiecā in hortis ualiati prodeunt :



\* Sic Vinet. vul-  
gari li. buic ete-  
nim non. men-  
dofe.

\* nouo cum Sole  
tepeutes.

\* pro. Superiora  
sunt, superemi-  
nent, & se magis  
atollunt heic po-  
situm videtur.

\* Hic versus nec  
in alijs reperitur  
nec legi debet.

Vinetus.  
Libri vulgati,  
Distindt interde  
non recte.

\* vmbra

\* Margine con-  
tenti  
\* cursus

\* Ita Vinetus, nō,  
Diuoaa.

Non pudor<sup>o</sup> hinc nobis, nec enim mihi Barbara Rheti

Ora, nec Arctoo domus est glacialis in Haro.

Burdigala est natale solum, clementia calis

Miris, ubi & rigua larga indulgentia terra :

Ver longum, brumaeq; breues. iuga frondea<sup>o</sup> subsunt,

Aestis fluique amnes, quorum iuga vitrea subter,

Feruent equoteos imitata fluentia meatus.

Quadrina murorum species, sic turribus altis

Ardna, ut aereas intrent fastigia nubes.

Disinctu interiore vias minere domorum,

Dispositu latas nomen seruare plateas,

Tum respondenteis directa in compita portas,

Per mediūque urbis fontani fluminis alueum :

Quem pater Oceanus refuo : ūm impleuerit aestu,

Allabi totum spectabis elapsibus aquor.

Quid memorem Patio coniectum marmore fontem

Euripi feruere fredo? quanta vnda profundi?

Quantus in amne tumor? quāto ruit agmine praecipiti

Marginis extenti bis sena per ostia<sup>o</sup> cursu,

Innumeros populi non unquam exhaustus ad vsus?

Hunc cuperes Rex Medea tuis coniungere castris,

Flumina consumo cum defecere meatu,

Huius fontis aquas peregrinas ferre per urbeis,

Vnum per cunctas solitus portare Choaessem.

Salue fons ignote ortu, facer, alme, perennis,

Vitree glauce, profunde, sonore, illimis, opace.

Salue urbis Genius medico potabilis haustu

Diuona, Celtarum lingua fons addite Diuis.

Non Aponus potu, vitrea non luce Nemausus

Purior: equoteo non plenior amne Timausus.

His

Hic labor extremus celebres collegit urbeis.

Vtque capus<sup>o</sup> numeri Roma incluta : sic capite isto

Burdigala ancipiti confirmet vertice sedem.

Hac patria est : patrias sed Roma superuenit omneis.

Diligo Burdigalam : Romam colo. cuius<sup>o</sup> in illa,

Consul in ambabus. cuncta heic, ibi sella curulis.

D. MAGNI AVSONII LV-  
DVS SEPTEM SA-  
PIENTVM.

Decius Aufonius Drepanio Paca-  
to Proconsuli.

IGNOSCENDA istae, an cognoscenda reatis,  
Attento Drepani perlege iudicio:

Aequanimus siam te iudice, siue legenda,

Siue tegenda putes carmina qua dedimus.

Nam primum est meruisse tuum Pacate fauorem,

Proxima defensi cura pudoris erit.

\* Possent ego censuram lecloris ferre seueri,

Et possum modica laude placere mihi.

Novit equus plausa sonitum cetrucis amare,

Novit & intrepidus verbera lenta pati.

Meonio qualem cultum quasiuit Homero

Censor Aristarchus, notamque Zenodoti.

Pone obelos igitur, spuriorum stigmata vatum,

Palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas,

Et comecta magis, quam condemnata vocabo,

Apponet docti, qua mihi lima viti.

Interea arbitrij subitantis pondera tanti

D

Optabo

APPROVAL SHEET

The dissertation submitted by James P. Conley has been read and approved by the following Committee:

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The final copies have been examined by the director of the dissertation and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the dissertation is now given final approval by the Committee with reference to content and form.

The dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

December 5, 1975  
Date

Matthew E. Creighton, S.J.  
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