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A Critical Text of the Griphus, Fasti, and Selections from the Appendix to the Works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius

Cathleen Hosey

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A CRITICAL TEXT OF THE GRIPHUS, FASTI, AND SELECTIONS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE WORKS OF DECIMUS MAGNUS AUSONIUS

BY

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A.B., Rosary College, '63
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DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO
1970
TO MY MOTHER AND FATHER
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INTRODUCTION

For some years it has been recognized that a new critical edition of the works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius is needed. The Poet of Bordeaux is one of the most prominent figures of the fourth century A.D. Although he does not shine as a star of the first magnitude in Latin letters, he does excel in his own era. In fact, one of his works, the Mosella, has been acclaimed for its vivid description of the Moselle River and for its naturalistic charm. Surprisingly, no complete critical text of Ausonian prose and poetry has appeared since the 1883 edition of Karl Schenkl and the 1886 edition of Rudolf Peiper. Recognizing this, the Bibliotheca Teubneriana has commissioned Dr. Sesto Prete of the University of Kansas to prepare such an edition. This dissertation, combined with several other papers either completed or in progress, is designed to contribute to that project.

A large debt is owed to the intense critical and historical studies of Schenkl and Peiper. It has been possible, however, to advance Ausonian studies in several areas through this paper. The text itself has been carefully re-examined, and incorrect readings found in previous editions have been rectified.

The following manuscripts, which were not mentioned by any previous editor, have been included in the present collation:
Most of these manuscripts were discovered with the assistance of librarians abroad or through a perusal of manuscript catalogues.

A number of manuscripts which have been examined pertain to the Ausonian appendix. Many of them have never before been examined as a part of an edition of Ausonius but have been in editions of other authors, especially Vergil. The following list indicates this class of codices:

- Parisinus Latinus 2927
- Vaticanus Latinus 2836
- Vaticanus Latinus 2759
- Ms. Addenda 16562
- Mediolanus O 74 sup
- Sangallensis 397
- Vaticanus Latinus 3269
- Vaticanus Latinus 3255
- Vaticanus Latinus 1574
- Vaticanus Latinus 1586
- Berol. Phillip 1827
- Urbinas 350

Several manuscripts were incorrectly or unclearly cited in previous editions. These have been identified and, if possible, properly designated.

- Voraviensis 111 (= Voraviensis 33)
- Etonensis BL 4 12
- Vossianus 849
- Vossianus Q 86
- Mellicensis (= Mellicensis 717)

Also, numerous editions of the works of Ausonius have been carefully collated and their variants included in the
CRITICAL APPARATUS; THESE ARE LISTED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. ANOTHER GENERAL CONTRIBUTION IS THE INCLUSION OF DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERAL EARLY EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF AUSONIUS. THESE ARE PRESENTED AS A PART OF A PROGRAM WITHIN THE PROJECT TO DESCRIBE CLEARLY THE CONTENTS OF THESE WORKS. THE PAGE CITATIONS HAVE BEEN CORRELATED WITH THOSE OF SCHENKL AND PEIPER FOR EASE OF REFERENCE.

IN REGARD TO THE APPENDIX, CONSIDERABLE EFFORT HAS BEEN DEVOTED TO AN EXAMINATION OF ANTHOLOGIES AND EDITIONS WHICH MIGHT CONTAIN ONE OR MORE OF THESE PIECES. NUMEROUS EDITIONS OF VERGIL, Tibullus, AND JUVENAL HAVE BEEN STUDIED, THOUGH IN MANY CASES THESE TEXTS PROVED TO BE UNCRITICAL. OTHER SOURCES INCLUDE THE Poetae Satyrigi Minores, Poetae Latini Minores, AND THE WORK OF BOAS, CAMPANA-MUNARI, CELTES, HERTEL, HUTTON, NAEKIUS, PICCOLOMINI, RAND, THIELE, VOLLMER, AND WEINREICH. IT IS BELIEVED THAT, AS A RESULT OF THESE EFFORTS, THE PRESENT STUDY CONTAINS A MORE COMPLETE AND ACCURATE PRESENTATION OF THE EVIDENCE.


(1.) JUSTIFICATION CAN BE FOUND FOR THE INCLUSION IN

(2.) THE *SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE*, *SIGNA CAELESTIA*, AND *NOMINA MUSARUM* IN ALL PROBABILITY ARE INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX MERELY BECAUSE PAST EDITORS ONCE CHOSE TO INCLUDE THEM. THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE SERIOUSLY TO CONTEND THAT THESE ARE AUSONIAN.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS HAVE BEEN BRIEFLY DESCRIBED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHOWING THE GENERAL NATURE OF CODICES ALREADY MORE FULLY DESCRIBED BY OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT AND ESPECIALLY IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE THE CONTEXT IN WHICH PIECES FROM THE APPENDIX APPEAR. NO OTHER EDITOR OF AUSONIUS HAS DEVOTED SO MUCH ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE IS OWED TO THE WORK OF TWO FORMER PARTICIPANTS IN THE AUSONIAN PROJECT, REV. THOMAS J. GRADILONE AND REV. NEIL W. TOBIN. SIMILARLY, THE RESEARCH OF FELLOW STUDENTS JAMES P. CONLEY, WILLIAM J. NAPIWOCKI, AND JOANN STACHNIW HAS FACILITATED THE COMPLETION OF THIS WORK. FURTHER ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN RENDERED BY LIBRARIANS ABROAD, IN PARTICULAR, BY FR. BAUMANN (Trier), PIUS FANK (Vorau), J. VAN GRONINGEN (Leiden), DR. K. HANNEMANN (Karlsruhe), Hofrat Josef Ilias (Melk), Paul Lefrancq (VALENCIENNES), Dr. A. Schoenherr (Zuerich), Kurt Hans Staub (Darmstadt), and especially Patrick Strong (Eton College
Thanks are also extended to the numerous other European libraries which contributed manuscript copies and catalogue information, and also to several American libraries, particularly the Newberry Library and the Harper Library of the University of Chicago. Rev. Francis T. Gignac, S.J., of Fordham University, Dr. Leo M. Kaiser and Dr. Edwin P. Menes, both of Loyola University, have contributed of their time to offer pertinent and much-appreciated advice.

This work would have been neither envisioned nor completed without the aid of the Rev. Matthew E. Creighton, S.J., Chairman of the Department of Classical Studies at Loyola University. With characteristic generosity he placed at my disposal the results of his own labors in the field of Ausonian textual criticism, plus the unstinting resources of his time and encouragement. No words are adequate to the task of thanking this individual who has been so willing to assist and further the efforts of his students.
1. STEMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS

This section presents a stemma for the *Griphus* of Ausonius and explains the pattern by examples from the critical apparatus. Most other pieces pertain to the appendix of Ausonius and do not contribute to a knowledge of manuscript relationships within the Ausonian tradition.

It should be noted that the *De Fastis* is so brief that it would be difficult to establish a full stemma for it. However, it is important textually because it illustrates clearly that V and Z comprise two different traditions. Of the four excerpts which are extant, V and Z present the first, V alone the second, and Z alone the third and fourth. The V tradition indicates that the *De Fastis* was dedicated to Ausonius' son Hesperius: *Ausonius Hesperio filio sal*.

The Z-tradition dedication is to Proculus Gregorius, a former prefect: *Consulari libro subiciendi quem ego ex cunctis consulibus unum coegi Gregorio ex praef.* In section 1, the only section common to both traditions, a noteworthy textual variant occurs in line 9. The V tradition reads *Exemplum iam patris habes ut Protinus et te* in accord with its dedication to Hesperius; the Z tradition reads *Exemplo confide meo sig Protinus et te*.

It would seem, then, that the V tradition descends, in this instance, from an early edition of the *De Fastis*,
probably one which Ausonius published shortly after his consulship in 379 A.D. The Z tradition apparently stems from a second Ausonian edition published in 383 A.D. (cf. III, 3 and 4: Scire cupis qui sim? Titulum qui quartus ab imo est quaere). This information can also be adduced from historical evidence that Proculus was praefectus praetorio of Gaul in 382-3 A.D.

The majority of the manuscripts which offer the Grif hus are productions of the fifteenth century; only V (ninth century) and P (fourteenth century) are excepted. V is not in the line of direct transmission to the manuscripts which follow it chronologically. It contains a number of variants peculiar to itself, such as the following examples listed with their alternate readings.

37 NE V
ME CETERI

38 LOCUM V
LOCUM CETERI

52 POSTREMO...Multa om V; CETERI HABENT

53 INVENERIT COMPARAT OM V; CETERI HABENT

57 ME OM V; CETERI HABENT

58 MODI V
EIUSMODI CETERI

29 PIGMA V
OPTIMA URB
OPIMA CETERI

33 QUI SEX PRAEBUISSE V
QUIS EXPREVISSE V³ Ł PA I PL
P and V have a number of readings in common and thus appear ultimately to derive from a single ancestor which is different from the ancestor of the other extant manuscripts. The following examples are listed with their alternate readings.

9\[\text{et verius om } \text{P V}\]
\[\text{sed ãìουσοδετερον } \text{et verius om } \text{B URB M; ceteri habent}\]

10\[\text{versum om } \text{P V; ceteri habent}\]

11\[\text{non om } \text{P V; ceteri habent}\]

12\[\text{deligi } \text{P V}\]
\[\text{deligendi ceteri}\]

14\[\text{versum om } \text{P V; ceteri habent}\]

23\[\text{rubrii } \text{V P}\]
\[\text{ludibrii } \text{V3 } \text{R EX PA V RAV VAL4 } \text{H2 } \text{I LA CO ES}\]
\[\text{lubriio } \text{V2}\]
\[\text{lubriio } \text{B PJ M URB L2}\]

47\[\text{neglego } \text{P V}\]
\[\text{neglexit } \text{V3 } \text{L EX}\]
\[\text{neglexi ceteri}\]
10 HELENAE P V
   LACUNAM HABENT M URB
   HELENES CETERI

20 SIREDONES P V
   SIRENES CETERI SED SIRENOS IN MARG PJ

43 ARTIS P V
   ARCES RAV VAL4 SED ARTES IN MARG H2 E ET I M PJ CO
   ARTES CETERI

72 QUAM P V
   QUAM CETERI

   IN ADDITION, P IS REPRESENTED BY THE FOLLOWING VARIANTS,
   LISTED WITH ALTERNATE READINGS, EXTANT IN NO OTHER CODEX:

4 CHARTE P
   CARTEI V
   CARTHEI LV V2 I
   CHARTET M
   CHARTE ET B URB
   CRATER L2

17 ET P
   UT CETERI

19 DEBEAT P
   DEBET CETERI

32 PENDENDUM P
   PRANDENDUM CETERI

42 SI OM P; CETERI HABENT

47 PERSONAS OM P; CETERI HABENT

49 MEDICI NOSTRI P
   MEDICINOS L PA V V2 RAV B VAL4 I LA M PJ URB L2 ES CO
   MEDICINAE CETERI

60 SED ETIAM SI TIBI P
   SED IAM TIBI L
   SI ETIAM TIBI CETERI

28 TRIPPERE P
   VESPHERE CETERI
In addition, it should be noted that V, when it appears in conjunction with manuscripts other than P, does so both rarely and without great significance. This occurs in the following instances:

45 ERUDITIS V v3 P
ERUTIS CETERI

25 NOCTIQUE V VAL4 FS
NOCTISQUE CETERI

19 CARITES V L2
CARITHE LINE
CARITAS V2 B
CHARITAS M URB
CHARITES CETERI

47 HAEC GEMINIS v3 L V
GEMINIS PJ
HOC GEMINI L2
HOC GEMINIS CETERI

The same may be said for P:

20 EXPEDITONE P I
OM v2
EXPEDITIONE CETERI

18 ECHATE L P PA M URB
HECHATE V3 V
HECCATE REX
ECCHATE V2 B
HECATAE VAL4 FS
HECATHE LA
ECHADE L2

44 ERUDITIS v3 V P
ERUTIS CETERI

30 SUNT IN P VAL4 H2 CO
SUNT CETERI
QUIS EXPERUISSE P RAY VAL H2 ES Co
QUI SE PRABUISSE V
QUIS EXPREVISSE V3 L PA T PJ
QUIS EXPARUISSE V2 B URB M L2
QUIS EXPOSUISSE REX

V IS THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE OF ITS FAMILY IN THIS STEMMATIC CHART, AS IS P; ALL OTHER MANUSCRIPTS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEMBERS OF THE Z FAMILY. TOBIN'S DIVISION INTO THREE BRANCHES -- I, M AND THE FIRST EDITION (HENCEFORTH DESIGNATED E) BRANCH -- CORRESPONDS FOR THE MOST PART WITH THE FINDINGS IN THE GRIPHUS.

THE M BRANCH OF THE Z FAMILY IS REPRESENTED IN THE GRIPHUS BY L, REX, AND PA; V3 ALSO APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO THIS GROUP, AND ESPECIALLY TO REX. THE FOLLOWING READINGS ILLUSTRATE THE RELATIONSHIP; IN ALL CASES NO OTHER MANUSCRIPT SHOWS THE SAME VARIANT.

3 GALLINA CEU SEUEDIONIS L V3
PETI L V3

9 SED OM V3 REX
14 AGAS V3 REX
16 PERVENIT V3 REX
27 COEPI V3 REX
47 TRENARIO V3 REX
48 TOTAMQUE V3 REX
10 TRIBESQUE V3 REX
49 TRIS GEMIS V3 REX
71 DIXISTIS V3 REX

EACH ONE OF THESE MANUSCRIPTS ALSO HAS PECULIAR READINGS, LISTED BELOW WITH THEIR ALTERNATES.

45 ERATIS L
ERUDITIS V V3 P
ERUTIS CETERI

29 IUSSAQUE QUATERNIS L
IUSSA QUATERNIS V3
IUSSAQUA QUATENNIS I
IUSSA QUATER TERNIS CETERI

60 SED IAM TIBI L
SED ETIAM SI TIBI P
SI ETIAM TIBI CETERI

55 SEPTEMQUE L
SEPTENO B URB M
SEPTEM QUOQUE CETERI
CIBO L
COEBO B I SED CYBO IN MARG PA V² H²
QUOEOBO V
CEUBO PJ
CEBO P
LACUNAM HABENT M URB

73-72-74 ORDO VERSUUM

HAEC L
HOC CETERI

REX

PERI REX
PETI V³ L
PETII RAV PA V VAL V² H² T LA PJ L² ES CO
PETIS V² B URB M

OMNIA ME REX
ME OM V V² B URB M L²
ME OMNIA CETERI

PERTINERENT REX
PERTINET L
PERTINENT CETERI

OTTISO REX
OTIOSO CETERI

62 ASSEQUOR REX
ASSEQUAR CETERI

20 TRINACTA REX
TRINACHIA P
TRINACRIA CETERI

85 CUMANAE REX
COMMUNAE L
COMMUNE CETERI

V³

21 SCIENTIAE V³
LICENTIAE CETERI

4 ID EST V³
IDEM CETERI

29 IUSSA QUATERNIS V³
IUSSAQUE QUATERNIS L
IUSSAQUE QUATTENIS I
IUSSA QUATER TERNIS CETERI

5 PLERUMQUE V³
PLENIQUE CETERI

34 CELEBRATIA V³
CELEBRA V
CELEBRATA CETERI

52 COGIT V³
COIT CETERI

PA also has readings which are found in no other codex. These include gallina ceus evedionis (v. 3), amorcoteron (v. 9), ratione but at lectione in the margin (v. 16), and
Trebis (v. 35). Ratione is the most significant variant. However, the total context of Pa shows that in all likelihood it has been influenced by readings from the other branches; this is reflected in its stemmatic position and in the following examples:

23 Ludibrii Pa L Rex v³ v RAV Val⁴ H² I LA Co Fs
26 Petii Pa RAV v Val⁴ H² I LA PJ L² Fs
31 Nescias om L Rex v³ Pa v v² RAV B Val⁴
49 Medicinos L Pa v v² RAV B Val⁴ I LA M PJ Urb L² Fs Co
50 Maximus L Rex v³ Pa v M PJ L²
31 Solis L Pa v v² B Urb M L²
33 Quis exprevisse L v³ Pa I PJ
51 Vel nominibus v³ Rex Pa v L²
90 Habæas Pa v v² B Urb M
90 Noviesque Pa v PJ

Thus, the position of Pa is not perfectly evident; it shares readings with both other branches. It may be that Pa is partially descended from the E branch, since it is believed that this branch was based upon a manuscript, now lost, which was itself based on both the I and the M branches.

In readings in which manuscripts of the M branch share a variant with manuscripts of the I branch (approximately thirty instances), these readings may be attributed to the fact of ultimate derivation from a single archetype.

Examples are:

14 Hoc v³ Rex I
23 Ludibrii L Rex v³ Pa v RAV Val⁴ H² I LA Co Fs
44 Etiam qua me neque Rex v I M PJ Urb
27 Deprehenso L B
31 Solis L Pa v v² B Urb M L²
33 Quis exprevisse v L Pa I PJ
In the Val family, it is immediately apparent that B, URB, and M are related. The following list will clarify this.

The rest of this branch is arranged in the following manner which illustrates the kinship between Val⁴ and Fs (placed by Tobin in the E branch); it also illustrates a certain V²-L² affinity, and a relationship between V² and the B-URB-M complex may also be seen.

---

39 FORET OM L V² B L² M
47 HAEC GEMINIS V³ V L
51 VEL NOMINIBUS V³ REX PA V L²
55 QUOQUE OM L V² B URB M
68 QUAE V³ V REX V² RAV VAL⁴ H² LA PJ FS CO
90 HABEAS PA V V² B URB M
90 NOVIESQUE PA V PJ

---

IN THE Val FAMILY, IT IS IMMEDIATELY APPARENT THAT B, URB, AND M ARE RELATED. THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL CLARIFY THIS.

4 CHARTE ET B URB
58 FUTURA IN RAS M URB
9 CERBERUM M URB
9 INDE OM M URB
75 POSITA M B

THE REST OF THIS BRANCH IS ARRANGED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE KINSHIP BETWEEN Val⁴ AND Fs (PLACED BY TOBIN IN THE E BRANCH); IT ALSO ILLUSTRATES A CERTAIN V²-L² AFFINITY, AND A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN V² AND THE B-URB-M COMPLEX MAY ALSO BE SEEN.

14 NE OM V² B Val⁴ M URB Fs
15 STE OM Val⁴ Fs
21 EST OM Val⁴ Fs
25 TRES Val⁴ Fs
26 PETIS V² V URB M
27 ILLICA ILLA NOSTRA V² L²
29 CONDEMNATIONIS V² M B L²
29 MENDATIONIS Val⁴ Fs
39 ME OM V V² B URB M L²
59 SCRIPTUM V² B URB M L²
60 MODO V V² B URB M L²
14 EURIPIDES Val⁴ Fs
14 NOVIESQUE Val⁴ Fs
15 TRIS...SUPERAT OM V² B URB M
15 PHEBEI US Val⁴ Fs
25 TRES Val⁴ Fs
26 AEOI Val⁴ Fs

---

33 FRATRUM Val⁴ Fs
33 QUIS EXPARUISSE V² B URB M L²
37 QUALIS Val⁴ Fs
45 LUCTU V B URB M L²
48 TRINA Val⁴ Fs
49 HOMIGENUM V² L²
50 CURRU V² B L² M
58 AEOI Val⁴ Fs
74 QUA V V² B URB M L²
77 LIBERIS Val⁴ Fs
78 PLEBAE Val⁴ Fs
79 E V V² B URB M L²
84 ORDINE V² B URB M L²
90 DECIO TERNOS V V² L²
90 NOVIESQUE V² B URB M L²
Although there are some readings peculiar to \( \text{V} \), these may for the most part be considered spelling variations or may stem from a simple misreading of the exemplar. \( \text{L}^2 \) also has some distinctive readings which are only a little more conclusive.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>( \text{V} )</th>
<th>( \text{L}^2 )</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 DEINDE</td>
<td>4 CRATER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 GITHOS</td>
<td>6 MEUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 SUM SED USUM IN MARG</td>
<td>59 DE INDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 ME OCIOSO</td>
<td>2 TERTIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 OSCURA</td>
<td>6 QUINQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 CRINES</td>
<td>28 TRIPlicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47 HOC GEMINI</td>
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\( \text{V} \) stands apart from the rest of its branch because of its peculiar variants.

| 13 ERGO       | 54 GENTIAM SUUM |
| 23 UT GRAECO MORE OM | 56 ET OM |
| 23 BIBEREM    | 59 SIRPUM     |
| 34 SED        | 6 QUAEQUE     |
| 54 MEAM       | 51 VEL OMNIBUS |

\( \text{V}^4 \) and \( \text{ES} \) almost always appear together, and may thus be seen to stem from one source despite the affinity of \( \text{ES} \) to the \( \text{F} \) branch, noted by Tobin. The codex \( \text{V}^2 \) has several singular readings, as follows:

| 8 ILLEPIDUM | 29 TUO |
| 23 LUBRIO   | 37 SCRIBO |
| 29 TE OM    |       |

The \( \text{F} \) branch is that section which is descended from the manuscript utilized in the publication of the \textit{editio princeps} of Ausonius in 1472. It would be difficult to determine the
EXACT RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THIS SECTION WITHOUT THE SCHOLARLY RESEARCH OF SCHENKEL, PEIPER, AND TOBIN, WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DETERMINE THAT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD H^2 AND RAV ARE ACTUAL COPIES OF THE FIRST EDITION, WHILE Co, LA, AND ES APPEAR TO DEPEND ON THE MANUSCRIPT OF THE FIRST EDITION RATHER THAN THE EDITION ITSELF. H^2 HAS NO IMPORTANT PECULIAR READINGS; RAV IS NOTEWORTHY ONLY IN ITS READINGS NONARIUM (V. 40), THE OMISSION OF VERUM IN V. 41, AND EXISTIMENT VEL OBSCURA SINT VEL NIHIL IN V. 43. Co HAS NO SINGULAR READINGS, UNLESS FAETA IN V. 41 BE SO CONSIDERED; LA AGAIN HAS NO SIGNIFICANT VARIANTS. IT IS FROM CONTEXT THAT THESE MANUSCRIPTS MAY BE SEEN TO BE RELATED TO THE M AND ESPECIALLY TO THE T BRANCH WHILE GENERALLY FALLING INTO THE CATEGORY OF F MANUSCRIPTS. SINCE TOBIN PLACES ES IN THE F BRANCH, THE QUESTION MAY ARISE AS TO WHY ES HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED WITH THE VAL^4 GROUP RATHER THAN THE F GROUP. THIS HAS BEEN DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE CONTEXT OF READINGS WHICH THESE MANUSCRIPTS SHARE WITH OTHERS; THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE T BRANCH APPEARS TO BE MORE SUPPORTED BY THE EVIDENCE THAN A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE F BRANCH. THE FOLLOWING LIST ILLUSTRATES THIS CONTEXT.

14 NE OM VAL^4 ES v2 B URB M
19 LIBERALIS VAL^4 ES v v2 L^2
23 LUDIBRII v T RAV h2 LA Co I REX PA v3 VAL^4 ES
26 PETII VAL^4 ES T L^2 RAV h2 LA PA
31 NESCIAS OM VAL^4 ES REX PA L v v2 B RAV Co
36 DULCIOR VAL^4 ES B URB M RAV Co
PJ also appears to have a mixed background which suggests that it belongs to the E branch. The following readings show its affinity to both the M and T branches.

In addition, PJ includes the following peculiar readings:

The results of this examination may be synthesized in the stemma given on the following page.
II. THE PROBLEM OF AUTHORSHIP

1. DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS

It is not within the scope of the present study to determine authorship of a piece that has for centuries eluded precise definition. Even today this work on roses remains only in the appendix to two authors, Vergil and Ausonius; and the position of the poem in either appendix is peripheral. Rather, there is here an attempt, more historical than literary, to trace how the De rosis nascentibus came within the Ausonian tradition.

The manuscript tradition of the poem is almost completely Vergilian.1 Our knowledge of the subject goes back

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1 Surprisingly, the earliest codex utilized in this study, Sangallensis 397, is an amalgamation of codex scraps on subjects liturgical, historical, and poetical. A second notable exception occurs in Etonensis 91, which includes the poem amid the works of Ovid. The catalogue notes its presence between the Nux on f. 46v and the De pulice on f. 48r; it is described as "De sompnio <sic> sive rosa" in Montague Rhodes James' A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in The Library of Eton College (Cambridge, 1895), p. 32. Through the courtesy of Mr. Patrick Strong, Keeper of College Library and Collections at Eton College, a pair of sheets of typed notes containing information on the Etonian manuscript has been made available. These notes, now pasted into the front of the volume, are the undated work of E. H. [D1]Alton, sometime Professor of Latin at Trinity College in Dublin. [D1]Alton notes "the extremely curious blunder whereby Ausonius' De rosis is substituted for 'Ovidius de sompnio <sic>.'" What appears to be a later hand has written the words "Rosa Ausonii" into the manuscript itself as the title to the poem. S. G. Owen, in P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium Libri Quinque Ibis Ex Ponto Libri Quattuor Halieutica Fragmenta.
TO THE FOURTH-CENTURY COMMENTATOR DONATUS, WHO PROBABLY RELIED UPON SUETONIUS. DONATUS LISTED AS THE WORKS OF THE YOUNG VERGIL THE FOLLOWING JUVENALIA: THE CATALEPTON (PRIAPEIA AND EPIGRAMMATA), DISTICH ON BALLISTA, DIRAE, GIRIS, CULEX, AETNA, AND RES ROMANAS. SERVIUS LISTS THE GIRIS, AETNA, CULEX, PRIAPEIA, CATALEPTON, EPIGRAMMATA, COPA, AND DIRAE. IT WOULD SEEM, THEN, THAT, AS EARLY AS THE ERA OF SUETONIUS, AT LEAST SIX PIECES WERE ADJUDGED TO BE VERGILIAN: THE CULEX, GIRIS, COPA, CATALEPTON (PRIAPEIA AND EPIGRAMMATA), AETNA, AND DIRAE.


2 IF SERVIUS DREW ON THE DONATAN LIST, IT WOULD SEEM THAT DONATUS MAY ALSO HAVE INCLUDED THE COPA AMONG THE MINORA OF VERGIL.

3 EDWARD KENNARD RAND, "YOUNG VIRGIL'S POETRY," HSPH XXX (CAMBRIDGE, 1919), P. 110.
Rand refers to a lost codex of Vergil in which the six minor poems, plus works of kindred theme but uncertain authorship, preceded the Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid. 4 This manuscript, which is mentioned in a catalogue of codices at Murbach about 850 A.D., was the first volume of a four-part series. The other three volumes contained the Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid. Rand believes that at some time after 850 A.D., "other spurious affairs then gathered about the collection, particularly the poems De Viro Bono, Est et Non and De Rosis Nascentibus, of which the first two certainly and the third probably were written by Ausonius in the fourth century." 5 The collection was entitled Iuvenalis Ludii Libellus, which has since come to denote much of the so-called minor poetry of Vergil. 6 This title appears today in Parisinus 8069, Trevericus 1086, and Vaticanus 3252.

4 Ibid., p. 111. The Lydia was added to the Dirae since both selections refer to a shepherdess of the same name; the Moretum bears a description of country life that links it thematically to the Georgics.

5 Ibid. Wilhelm Sigismund Teuffel in his Geschichte der Roemischen Literatur III (Leipzig, 1965), p. 39, also refers to the probability of the De Rosis Nascentibus being Ausonian: "Es kann nach Sprache und Stil nicht vor dem 4 Jahrh. verfassst sein." He notes (pp. 111-112) that the poem appeared in a collection made in Carolingian times or earlier.

6 Cf. Friedrich Vollmer, "P. Virgilii Maronis Iuvenalis Ludii Libellus," Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philologischen und der historischen Klasse der K. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Muenchhen: Jahrgang 1908 (Munich, 1909), p. 13. Vollmer conjectures that the title originally may have referred only to the Culex, the poem it precedes.
Traditionally, then, the **Libellus** has been transmitted as **Vergilian**. The collection is related in theme; yet, at best, it is only possibly Vergilian in style. The authorship of several of the pieces is certainly open to doubt, and the **De Rosis Nascentibus** especially falls into the category of an increment. Some recent Vergilian editions include the poem and others omit it, but in either case little comment is provided. The editions which include it seem to do so for the sake of completeness in presenting the codex tradition.

Ausonius is not indicated as author of the poem in the manuscript tradition but first appears as possible author in the 1511 Aleandrer edition. At the conclusion of this edition, the following critical note is appended:

*Et quoniam nonnulli tam ambitiose obstinati sunt ut neque ex fide vetusti codicis persuaderi queant. Hoc de Rosis opusculum Ausonius esse sciant illi tantum abesse ut ego id non credam: ut etiam existimem plusculos huiuscemodi Maroni adscriptos nostro saeculo lusus Ausonianos esse: quod validissimis*

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7One commentator has indicated, further, that the **Ciris** may be a poem of Gallus because of its romantic flavor, while the **Dirae** and **Lydia** suggest perhaps a third-century origin. Cf. Fr. Skutsch, *Aus Vergils Fruehzeit* (Leipzig, 1901) as described by J. W. Mackail, "Virgil and Virgilianism," *Lectures on Poetry* (London, 1911), P. 57.

ARGUMENTIS IN AUSONIANA ENARRATIONE SE PROBATURUM
ALEANDER PROFITETUR. [CASTIGATIONES XL] 9

The ancient codex of which Aleander professes to have made use in introducing the De rosis nascentibus into his edition came from the library of St. Victor near Paris. 10 Readings from the Paris codex enabled Aleander to entitle the poem in his edition as "Auszonii rosae quas perperam Maronis adscriptas

9 The enarratio mentioned in the castigationes above may be what Peiper refers to as papers of Aleander based on the apograph which Jacopo Sannazaroto between 1501 and 1504 had taken from Leidensis Vossianus E III: "ex Aleandri schedis nescio quis in Tuntinae exemplar olim Romanum, quod possident Schenkelius, quaedam ex Sannazarianis transtulit" (cf. Rudolf Peiper, Decimi Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis Opuscula, Lipsiae, 1886, p. xxviii). The work which Schenkl possessed included the De rosis nascentibus among other Ausonian pieces derived from Aleander's papers. After the poem was the following notation, supposedly a quote from Aleander (cf. Karl Schenkl, D. Magni Ausonii Opuscula [= Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Auctores Antiquissimi V-2], Berlin, 1883, p. xxxvi):

Ut credam Auzonianam et non Maronianam esse de Rosis elegetiam facit non modo vetustus codex e bibliotheca Divi Victoris (cf. Montfaucon. Bibl. Bibl. 1369) in suburba Parisii erutus, in quo Auzonianae moellae statim subditur hoc de Rosis εἴδωλαί τον, verum etiam vocabula aliqua huic operi inserta Auzonio maxime peculiaria, quae Vergilio, imo crediderim etiam Vergili-anon seculo ignota, ut est illud quadrua et anticipare.

10 Peiper, p. lxxxviii. Aleander indicates that he also took the Mosella from this codex. Peiper notes a kinship of readings between Aleander's Mosella and that of Sangallensis 899. According to the observation of Schenkl (p. xxxi), the readings from the Parisian codex were neither ancient nor good.
Hieronymus Aleander ex fi.de vetusti codicis auctori ad-
servit. Schenkl considered the reasoning of Aleander
insufficient to justify the inclusion of the De rosis
nascentibus among the Ausoniana. 11 Editors after Aleander included the De rosis nascentibus
insofar as they purported to present the full Ausonian tra-
dition. Generally speaking, the poem was incorporated into
the body of genuine Ausoniana. Only in the more recent edi-
tions is the poem consigned to an appendix. Previously, no
real proof was afforded that the poem belonged to the opus-
cula; reference was made merely to Aleander’s inclusion of it.
With greater accuracy the poem is now placed in the appendix.

Certainly the manuscript tradition of Ausonius in no
wise justifies inclusion of the poem. Rather, internal
literary evidence is adduced by the few scholars who have
attempted to prove his authorship. It is not surprising,
then, that the composer is still undetermined. In both the

11 Schenkl, P. XXXVI, n. He argued that we know of the
Parisian codex only through Aleander’s writings and that the
readings are poor. In addition, there is no indication that
the name of Ausonius appeared in the original manuscript.
Finally, the “color et sermo” of the poem are not such as
would prove it to be authentically Ausonian.
Vergilian and Ausonian editions, it has been only recently that authorship was seriously questioned. Indeed, even in the far more extensive Vergilian tradition, Scaliger first referred to a Vergilian appendix.

In the last century the position of the poem has been solidified if not clarified. It still appears in the Vergilian appendix, but as a work of most dubious Vergilian authorship. As early as 1847 Naeke, in a general discussion of the Juvenalis Ludi Libellus, remarked as follows in regard to the poem:

Nunc, sive tractationem spectes, neque illa in describenda natura rosarum subtilitas ac luxuries, quae novitiam olim apud nos poetarum scholam, multum in floribus ac stellis ludentium, in mentem revocat, optimae aetati convenit; sive dictionem, reperiuntur in eo carmine verba aliquot, ut vegetare, anticipare, quae ad inferiorem illud aetatem referre iubent, et ad poetam talem, qualis Ausonius.12

One may find a more complete history of the De rosis nascendarum in Vergilian scholarship, while popularly the poem is ascribed, at least tentatively, to Ausonius. In a work of popular appeal, Charles Joret has easily decided the question of authorship:

12Augustus Ferdinandus Naekius, Carmina Valerii Catonis (Bonnae, 1847), p. 239.
Similarly, the popular scholar Helen Waddell in her translations of medieval lyrics has included a version of the *De rosis nascentibus*, a poem she attributes to Ausonius.  

The poem on roses is the loveliest piece in the appendix to Ausonius. The difficulty in identifying its era springs from the universal theme, presented in a completely natural manner, as much as from the manuscript tradition.

11. *SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE*

The poem of the seven wise men is found in a number of manuscripts dating from the eleventh century. In none of them is the name of Ausonius mentioned, nor does the poem appear among other selections attributed to the poet. In most instances, the poem is included on the basis of its subject matter, which is suited to a manuscript dealing with moral or philosophical topics. In the earliest manuscript, eleventh-century *Angelic anus V 3 22*, there is no mention of the poet either in the codex or in the catalogue. Here the poem is preceded by the writings of Fulgentius, Siphusius,


A Fragment of Virgil the Grammarian, and Augustinus on the Muses. Interestingly, the Nomina Musarum, which has also entered into the Ausonian appendix, immediately precedes the poem on the Wise Men.15

One may wonder how the cataloguers came to ascribe the Septem Sapientium Sententiae to Ausonius. It first enters the tradition in an edition which will be discussed in detail in relation to the epigrams: the 1499 Ugoletan edition published at Parma. It is of interest that the Ludus Septem Sapientium, a genuine work of Ausonius, was first edited in

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15. Examples may be taken from several other manuscripts to illustrate the general context of the poem. In Laurentianus 37 25, the catalogue reference makes no mention of the name of the author. It notes that the poem appears with the writings of Petronius Arbiter, Priscian, P. Rutilius Rufus, Aquila Romanus, and Cicero. The catalogue of Monacensis 5417 remarks that the poem is indeed attributed to Ausonius, but it is not a part of a general body of Ausonian material. Rather, it is inserted amid selections from Petrarch, Aeneas Silvius, Cicero, and miscellaneous works. Bamberg Ms C Class 12 is catalogued along with pieces from Cicero, Seneca, and Symmachus. The compiler notes that the Septem Sapientium Sententiae may be the composition of Ausonius, but the attribution is not definitive. Vindobonensis 143 includes the Septem Sapientium Sententiae anonymously among the works of Marbodus, Abelard, Pseudo-Plato, Pope Gregory, and Pseudo-Vergil. Vindobonensis 965 does attribute the poem to Ausonius in its catalogue, noting it among works from such writers as Hugo Victorinus and Anselm Cantuarensis.
THE SAME EDITION. IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT UGOLETUS ALSO INCLUDED THE SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE ON GROUNDS OF ITS SIMILAR THEME. Once the poem entered the Ausonian tradition, it remained there, though today it has rightfully been moved to the appendix.

III. SIGNA CAELESTIA

Another poem which first appeared in the edition of Ugoletus as a part of the Ausoniana is the Signa caelestia. Manuscripts for the poem date from the ninth century; indeed, six of the manuscripts collated in this critical text have

16 According to Schenkl (p. xxx), Ugoletus drew the Ludus, along with the Ordo urbiurn, from the codex of Tristan Chalcus (Parisinus Latinus 8500); the Sententiae were extracted from Laurentianus 37 25. Peiper does not comment on the source of the Septem sapientum sententiae but rather confines himself to a brief mention of some of the manuscripts.

It is noteworthy that the Sententiae were published as Ausonian in a separate edition in 1500, Conrad Celtis' Septenaria Sodalitas Litteraria Germaniae at Vienna. Celtis (b. 1459) was a German humanist, classics professor, educational reformer, author, and patriot. He planned a sevenfold sodality and composed a poem to it which was a major part of his 1500 publication. The Ludus was also included as well as the letter of St. Jerome to the Roman orator Magnus. Celtis' edition is noteworthy for historical rather than textual reasons; he made no emendations at all in his publication. For additional information, cf. Lewis W. Spitz, Conrad Celtis The German Arch-Humanist (Cambridge, 1957).
Their origin in that century. The manuscripts do record some identifying mark on the poem. Gudianus 132, Reginensis 438, Parisinus Latinus 12117, Parisinus Latinus 5371, Reginensis 215, and Sangallensis 250 mention Priscian, the sixth-century grammarian, as author of the poem. Accursius also mentioned the poem, ascribing it to Priscian rather than to Ausonius. He noted that the poem frequently appeared in the same manuscript as the works of Bede, Macrobius, and Vegetius Renatus in the Vatican library. He also noted that the immediate context of poems on the planets and months suggested rather the work of a grammarian than a poet. In his 1580 edition Vinet remarked on the same poem.

17 The poem generally appears as part of a miscellany. In Valencenensis 411 (393) the poem appears in an anthology of unnamed selections; a poem on the winds precedes the Signa caelestia in this manuscript. Vaticanus Reginensis 215 includes the poem amid its miscellany. Sangallensis 250 includes the writing of Bede and Aratus, and Sangallensis 248 contains Boethius and Bede. Parisinus Latinus 12117 is also a potpourri of compositions; it includes excerpts from St. Clement, royal genealogies, chronological tables, verses of Abelard, pseudo-Plato, and others; interestingly enough, the Septem sapientum sententiae are also included in the manuscript. Possibly this codex was available to Ugoletus when he added the Sententiae to the Ludus, and therefore the editor may have determined also to include the Signa caelestia.

18 Mariangelus Accursius, ed., Diatribae in Ausonium, Solinum et Ovidium (Romae, 1524), fol. 29r.

19 Elia Vinetus, Ausonii Burdigalensis... Omnia, quae adhuc in veteribus bibliothecis invenire potuerunt, opera, ad haec Symmachii et Pontii Paulini litterae ad Ausonium scriptae, tum Ciceronis, Sulpiciæ, aliorumque quorundam veterum carmina nonnulla, cuncta ad varia vetera, novaque exemplaria,
NOTED THAT THE POEM WAS DUBIOUSLY ATTRIBUTED TO AUSONIUS ON
THE GROUND THAT IT IS GENERALLY FOUND IN MANUSCRIPTS AMONG
SELECTIONS THAT DO NOT BEAR AUSONIUS' NAME. THE COMMON TITLE
EPITOME PHOENOMENON PRISCIANI GRAMMATICI ADDS FURTHER WEIGHT
TO THE ARGUMENT. BOTH PEIPER20 AND VINETUS NOTE THE REMARK
OF JOSEPH SCALIGER (LECTT. AUSON. 11 29) THAT THE POEM
PROBABLY ANTECEDED JEROME. SCALIGER HAD READ IT IN THE
PAPERS OF THE SCHOLAR JACQUES CUYET, WHERE IT HAD BEEN PART
OF A LARGER ANONYMOUS POEM ON THE STARS, ONE VERSE OF WHICH
JEROME HAD PREVIOUSLY CITED IN HIS COMMENTARIES ON EZEKIEL.
NONETHELESS, WHEN THE POEM CAME TO THE ATTENTION OF THADDEUS
UGOLETUS, HE INCLUDED IT AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE OPUSCULA
AUSONIANA, PLACING IT THEMATICALLY JUST AFTER THE AUTHENTIC
POEM DE MENSIBUS ET QUATTUOR ANNI TEMPORIBUS.

IV. NOMINA MUSARUM

THE POEM NOMINA MUSARUM HAS BEEN LOCATED IN A NUMBER OF
MANUSCRIPTS DATING FROM THE NINTH CENTURY. IN NONE OF THEM
DOES THE NAME OF AUSONIUS APPEAR. RATHER, CATO IS INDICATED
AS THE AUTHOR IN TWO Instances, CAROLIRUHENSIS 36 AND VOS-
EMENDATA, COMMENTARIIISQUE ILLUSTRATA PER FIATAM VINETUM SAN-
TONEM (BURDIGALAE, [1580]), # 315A-B.

20PEIPER, P. LXXXI I I.
SiNIUS Q 33. Generally speaking, the poem appears in the context of a miscellany. It is first recorded among the

Valencensens 411 (393) includes it among numerous shorter pieces which the cataloguer does not attempt to divide by author. In Turicensis C 78 the poem appears, tentatively ascribed to Cato, in the anthological portion of a manuscript which also includes the writings of Alcuin, theological tracts, and sermons. Sangallensis 899 is noteworthy because it contains among its anthological contents a poem which is now regarded as genuinely Ausonian, the Mosella. It is conceivable that physical proximity to the St. Gall Mosella contributed to the inclusion of the Nomina Musarum among the Ausonian. Another manuscript in which two Ausonian pieces appear is Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 33. The difference in this case is that both pieces, the Signa Caelstia and the Nomina Musarum, are destined for the appendix. The cataloguer notes that these verses appear in a manuscript chiefly devoted to the works of Cicero, Persius, Donatus and Lactantius. Valencensens 394 consists of a commentary on the works of Prudentius in its first 47 folia; at the bottom of the commentary the poem on the Muses is inserted without indication of authorship. Cantabrigiensiis 0 4 11 is anthologic, though its chief work is the Satires of Juvenal; the cataloguer makes no attempt to attribute the poem on the Muses to an author. However, the cataloguer of Turicensis C 62 does tentatively attribute the poem to Ausonius. Parisinus 7930 is almost entirely concerned with Vergil; the cataloguer merely notes that, at the end of the Vergilian works, a poem on the Muses is inserted. Angelicanus V 3 22 is of particular interest insofar as it includes two poems, neither of which are attributed by the cataloguer to Ausonius, in succession: the Nomina Musarum and the Septem Sapientum Sententiae. Both of these pieces came to be placed in the Ausonian appendix. Laurentianus 39 3, a work almost entirely of Vergil, appends the poem in much the same manner as Parisinus 7930, though in this instance the cataloguer makes note of the attribution to Ausonius. Barberinus Latinus 65 includes the works of Horace plus shorter pieces from assorted writers. The cataloguer notes that, in addition to the pseudo-Ausonian poem on the Muses, this manuscript also includes, on ff. 84v-85r, the pseudo-Ausonian Septem Sapientum Sententiae. Three fifteenth-century codices, Laurentianus 39 9, Laurentianus 39 17, and Laurentianus 91 19, are all chiefly Vergilian in content. The cataloguer mentions the inclusion of the poem on the Muses without giving an author. Vaticanus 3255 also appends the poem to its Vergiliana.
Ausoniëna quite late when Vinetus added the piece to his edition of 1575. In his commentary he remarked that he had located the poem in a Vergilian manuscript. Indeed, the poem was also printed as part of the Vergilian tradition in the Basle Vergil of 1586.

Poelmann had edited Ausonius in 1568 for Plantinus; at the same time he had worked on the Distichs of Cato for that printer. More than once codices connect the poem to Cato. In recent years Boas has attested that the name of Cato was erroneously affixed to the poem, a situation which has occurred in other poems as well. He notes the inclusion of the poem among the Ausoniëna but does not discuss the question of authorship beyond denying the title to Cato. Far and away the majority of manuscripts, he indicates, either bear a general title without any indication of authorship or lack any title at all; thus, it would appear to be the result of mere conjecture that the name Cato ever came to be connected to the poem.

22 Marcus Boas, Disticha Catonis (Amstelodami, 1952), p. 269. The Disticha Catonis date from imperial times but are supposedly the work of Marcus Porcius Cato the Censor, who died in 149 B.C.
V. ALIQUOT EPGRAMMATA BOBIENSIA

The Poelmann edition of 1568 and the Scaliger edition of 1575 contain Greek epigrams which are not the work of Ausonius but are, rather, the Greek prototypes of a number of Latin epigrams included within the corpus. Scaliger noted in regard to the Greek epigrams, "Graeca quaedam epigrammata, quae par- tim aemulatus, partim interpretatus est Ausonius."23 To writers of the sixteenth century, it was clear enough that the Latin poems were more or less based on the Greek. All that remained was the necessity precisely to define that relationship in order to pinpoint Ausonian poetic technique.

Ten of the eighteen epigrams under consideration correspond to the following sections of the Palatine Anthology:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epigram</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambulat Insidens</td>
<td>IX 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armam Pallas</td>
<td>XVI 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emersam Pelagi</td>
<td>XVI 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix Grammaticus</td>
<td>IX 173 (?), XI 279 (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illa ego sum Dido</td>
<td>XVI 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insidens Caeco</td>
<td>IX 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re Fruere</td>
<td>X 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stella Prius</td>
<td>VII 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesauro Invento</td>
<td>IX 44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tres Fuertant</td>
<td>IX 515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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23JOSEPHUS SCALIGER, ED., D. MAGNI AUSONII BURDIGALENSIS VIRI CONSULARIS, AUGUSTORUM PRAECEPTORIS, OPERA IN MELIOREM ORDINEM DIGESTA, RECOGNITA SUNT A JOSEPHO SCALIGERO JUJ. CAES. F. ET INFINITIS LOCIS EMENDATA, EIUSDEM JOSEPHI SCALIGERI AUSONIARUM LECTIONUM LIBRI DUO, AD EIAM VINETUM SANTONEM, IN QUIBUS CASTIGATIONUM RATIONES REDDUNTUR, ET DIFFICILIRES LOCI AUSONIANI EXPLICANTUR (LUGDUNI, 1575), P. 328.
SEVERAL OTHERS IN THE SERIES BEAR KINSHIP TO EPIGRAMS WHICH APPEAR IN OTHER GREEK COLLECTIONS. 24

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT WHAT IS HERE UNDER DISCUSSION, HOWEVER, IS NOT THE TOTALITY OF EVIDENCE DEMONSTRATING SOME SOURCE IN GREEK WRITINGS; RATHER, ONLY THE TEN ABOVE-MENTIONED POEMS, LISTED BY INCIPIT, PLUS THE FOLLOWING EIGHT ARE THE SUBJECT OF EXAMINATION.

Arma virumque  Non est dives
Deformis uxor   Non nomen
Fortuna nunquam  Quod est beatum
Ingrato homine  Sanus piger

JUDGING FROM POELMANN OR SCALIGER, IT WOULD BE ARBITRARY INDEED TO HERD TOGETHER THESE EIGHTEEN; ONLY SOME ARE CLEARLY RELATED TO GREEK EPIGRAMS IN THE PALATINE ANTHOLOGY. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A TIME WHEN THESE EIGHTEEN WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE BODY OF AUSONIAN EPIGRAMS, FOR ONLY IN THE 1496

24 The Palatine Anthology (designated from its single source in Pal. 23 of Heidelberg) and the Planudean Anthology (compiled by Maximus Planudes in 1301) total 4150 epigrams. Both collections ultimately derive from one source, although the Palatine has 1200 epigrams not in the Planudean, and the Planudean 400 not in the Palatine. The Palatine Anthology was discovered by Salmiasi in 1606-1607 and published only near the end of the eighteenth century. Until that time apographa were the means of dissemination. Individual epigrams must have circulated before the discovery of Salmiasi since it is known that translations or paraphrases of many of the epigrams supplied Renaissance poets and poetasters with fuel. Anyone from the time of Ausonius to the sixteenth century could have composed the Latin epigrams, though the likeliest eras are the earliest or the very latest.
EDITION DO THEY APPEAR. WHERE THEY CAME FROM IS A MYSTERY.

WHAT SETS THE EIGHTEEN POEMS IN PECULIAR CONJUNCTION IS THEIR PRESENTATION AS A GROUP UNDER THE NAME OF MERULA IN THE VENETIAN 1496 EDITION OF AUSONIUS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF H. AVANTIUS. THE INTRODUCTION TO THIS EDITION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

BARThOLOMAEUS MERULA PRAESTANTISSIMO PHILOSOPHO
HIERONYMO AVANCIO VERONENSI SALUTEM. EGO VERO
EIDEM TUA CAUSA POLLICEOR ME DATURUM ESSE NONNULLA
IPSius AUSONII POETAE EPIGRAMMATA IN CALCE OPERIS
COLLOCANDA: QUAE SUPERIORIBUS ANNIS ELEGANTISSIMUS
POETA NOSTER VERONENSIS TUUS FRANCISCUS NURCIUS A
SECRETIS EXCELLENTISSIMAE CORNELIAE GENTIS REGINAE
CYPRI MEDIOLANI INVENIT: MEQUE PRO MUTUA BENVOLENTIA:
QUAE SUMMA EST INTER NOS ILLIS LIBENTER IMPERTIVIT.25

NURSIUS, UPON DISCOVERING THESE PURPORTEDLY AUSONIAN EPI-
GRAMS AT MILAN, TURNED THEM OVER TO BARThOLOMEO MERULA OF
MANTUA26 FOR PUBLICATION; MERULA IN TURN GAVE THEM TO THE
EDITOR, H. AVANTIUS.

25FRANCESCO NURSIUS (OR NURCISIUS) WAS PRIVATE SECRETARY TO QUEEN CATERINA CORNARO AND A POET IN THE VERNACULAR. LITTLE IS KNOWN OF HIM; PEIPER NOTES A REFERENCE TO HIM IN MAFFEI'S VERONA ILLUSTRATA II (1731, P. 260 F.) AND IN A BIO-
GRAPHY OF CATHERINE BY COLBERTALDI OF ASOLO IN 1489, IN THE LATTER OF WHICH NURSIUS IS LAUDED AS "ECCELENTE POETA E NON MEDIOCRE PHILosoFO." Cf. PEIPER, "DIE HANDSCHRIFTLICHE UEBER-
LIEFERUNG DES AUSONIUS," JAHRBUECHER FUER KLASsISCHE PHIL-
LOGIE SUPPL. XI, P. 226. CF. ALSO MARIO EMILIO COSENZA,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ITALIAN
HUMANISTS AND OF THE WORLD OF CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP IN ITALY,
1300-1800 III (BOSTON, 1962), # 2495.

26BARThOLOMAEUS MERULA OF MANTUA WAS A STUDENT OF DIO-
DORUS SIGULUS AND OF AUSONIUS, CURTIUS, OVID, AND PERSIUS. HE WAS TEACHER TO THE CHILDREN OF GEORGIUS, HIS MORE RE-
NOWNED BROTHER, AND ALSO TO QUEEN CATERINA'S TWO NEPHEWS. IN 1496 HE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE GIVEN OUR EIGHTEEN EPIGRAMS
Thus, in 1496 the situation seemed relatively uncompli-
cated; the 1499 Parma edition of Ugoletus (Taddeo Ugoleto) 
adds a new dimension. Ugoletus, a student of Georgius 
Merula,27 refers in his entitulature to "epigrammata Ausonii 
quae feruntur emanasse e bibliotheca Georgii Alexandrini viri 
de lingua latina benemeriti." This title refers to seventeen 
of the Merulan epigrams and also to seven new epigrams (some 
of which are also translations from the Greek). It is of 
interest that these epigrams are sufficiently distinguished 
by Ugoletus in that he did not incorporate them into the 
body of accepted Ausonianan, a fate which actually befell a 
number of other pieces (some of which are, again, transla-
tions from the Greek).

There is a readily-apparent difference, however, be-
tween the history of the eighteen epigrams as recorded in 
the 1496 and the 1499 editions. The one cites B. Merula

to the printer Tacuinus for use in the edition of Avantius. 
Nursius, Bartholomaeus Merula, Tacinus, and Avantius were 
all members of the house of Cornaro. Cf. Cosenza V, # 1170.

27Friedrich August Eckstein, Nomenclator Philologorum 
(Leipzig, 1871), p. 577.
AS SOURCE, THE OTHER G. ALEXANDRINUS. THIS IS OF SIGNIFICANCE, ESPECIALLY SINCE "G. ALEXANDRINUS" IS BUT ONE OF SEVERAL NAMES GIVEN FOR GEORGIUS MERULA, BROTHER OF BARTHOLOMAEUS.28 IT IS KNOWN THAT G. MERULA'S AMANUENSIS, GIORGIO GALBIATI, VISITED THE MONASTERY OF BOBBIO IN 1493 AND DISCOVERED THERE A NUMBER OF MANUSCRIPTS OF THE FOURTEENTH

AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES, INCLUDED IN WHICH WAS THE SULPICIAN SATIRE.

Upon Merula's death in 1494, two years before the first printing of what have since been designated the eighteen Merulan epigrams, Merula's papers were turned over to the Secretary of State of Milan, Bartholomaeus Chalcus. The papers, never fully ordered in Merula's own lifetime, may have contained information on the Bobbio manuscript of the epigrams, long lost but recently re-discovered in apograph.

It is not certain how the two "histories" of the epigrams, the one via Bartholomaeus, the other via Georgius, are related. Peiper notes that if Ugoletus in 1499 had had the poems printed as we find them at the end of the edition, one would simply have thought it carelessness in exchanging the forenames Bartholomaeus and Georgius;²⁹ for Georgius had contributed to the Ferrarius 1490 edition of Ausonius, and his name was far better known than that of his brother. But Georgius is many times designated as publisher even of the first edition of Avantius, whereas Bartholomaeus¹ name in connection with Ausonius soon fell into obscurity. Georgius¹ reputation grew to such an extent that many new, though unwarranted, achievements were attributed to him. There is

SOME QUESTION AS TO JUST WHAT SOURCE UGOLETUS FOLLOWED IN HIS EDITION. THE EIGHTEEN EPIGRAMS ARE NOT KEPT SEPARATE BUT ARE THROWN INTO DISORDER AND MINGLED WITH OTHER OLDER ELEMENTS OF THE AUSONIAN TRADITION. 30

SUCCEEDING EDITIONS INCLUDED THE MERULAN EPIGRAMS WITHOUT MUCH COMMENT, EITHER APPENDING THEM TO THE TEXT OR INCORPORATING THEM INTO THE BOOK OF EPIGRAMS IN WHATEVER ORDER PLEASED THE EDITOR. ONE OF THE EPIGRAMS, NON NOMEN, AT TIMES APPEARS OUTSIDE OF THE BODY OF EPIGRAMS AND IN A

30 IN OTHER RESPECTS UGOLETUS HAD ENDEavored TO BRING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS; IT WAS HE WHO REMOVED THE FASTI FROM THE BOOK OF GENUINE EPIGRAMS AND SET THE VERSES BEFORE THE CAESARES. SIMILARLY, HE FOUND A SUITABLE POSITION FOR THE MOSELLA. SCHENKL HAD A LOW OPINION OF UGOLETUS' EXPANSIONS ON THE AUSONIAN TEXT: "NON ENIM Pudebat Ugoletum commenta sua atque inficeta pro AUSonianis venditare....quam ob rem epigrammata illa atque ea, quae feruntur emanasse e bybliotheca g. alexandrini, ab Ugoleto ipso profecta sint, equidem non dubito" (SCHENKL, p. xxxi).

SPECIAL SECTION OF REPUTEDLY GENUINE HEROUML EPITAPHIA.

Theodorus Pulmannus in his 1568 edition notes simply:

SINGULAREM ME AB OMNIBUS ELEGANTIORIS LITTERATURAE STUDIOSIIS INITURUM GRATIAM EXISTIMAVI, SI GRAECA QUAEDAM EPIGRAMMATA, QUAE PARTIM AEMULATUS, PARTIM INTERPRETATUS EST AUSONIUS, IN HANC APPENDICULAM CONGEREM.

Vinetus (1509-1587) in his commentary on Ausonius, published in 1580, refers to a VETUS CODEX in regard to the epigrams. But little serious scholarship was published until the late nineteenth century, when Karl Schenkl and, more particularly, Rudolf Peiper, reexamined the Merulan epigrams.

Schenkl refers to the 1496 edition of Avantius-Tacuinus, indicating a knowledge of the role of Bartholomaeus and Nursius in the publication of the eighteen epigrams. Schenkl then notes merely in regard to these epigrams, "...NIHIL AD AUSONIUM PERTINERE TAM CERTIS ARGUMENTIS DEMONSTRAT VETERUM 226 SQQ., UT NE VERBUM QUIDEM ADDERE LICEAT..." He states that Nursius must have discovered the epigrams and not realized that they had been written by a contemporary of his who had followed the style of Ausonius. In regard to the 1499 edition, Schenkl solves the discrepancy

31 Ibid., p. xxx.
BETWEEN THE REFERENCES TO BARTHOLOMAEUS AND GEORGIIUS BY STATING THAT ONLY SEVEN EPIGRAMS, NUMBERS 19 TO 25, AND NOT ALL 25, WERE SUPPOSEDLY DISCOVERED IN THE LIBRARY OF GEORGIIUS. INDEED, SCHENKL HAD A LOW OPINION OF UGOLETUS IN REGARD TO EPIGRAMS 19 TO 25; HE DID NOT DOUBT THAT THEY WERE THE WORK OF THE EDITOR HIMSELF.

FOR A MORE COMPLETE TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEM, REFERENCE MUST BE HAD TO PEIPER, AND ESPECIALLY TO HIS "UEBERLIEFERUNG" OF 1880. PEIPER FIRST PROPOSED THE THEORY THAT THE MERULAN EPIGRAMS WERE THE COMPOSITIONS OF MERULA AND NOT MERELY HIS DISCOVERY. HE BELIEVED THAT THE SUBSTITUTION AND CONFUSION WAS PROBABLY INNOCENT, ARISING FROM A LACK OF ORDER IN HANDLING MERULA'S ESTATE AFTER HIS DEATH IN 1494. INDEED, PEIPER HELD THAT ALL 25 NEW EPIGRAMS AS THEY APPEARED IN THE 1499 PARMA EDITION WERE PROBABLY MERULA'S WORK. MERULA IN SUCH A CASE WOULD LIKELY HAVE COMPOSED THE PIECES AFTER THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF AUSONIUS APPEARED IN 1472. THE IMITATIONS WERE SO TRUE TO AUSONIAN TECHNIQUE THAT THEY WERE LATER

32 PEIPER (1834-1898) TAUGHT FROM 1861 UNTIL HIS DEATH AT THE LOCAL GYMNASIUM, BUT HE DEVOTED HIS MOST VITAL ENERGIES TO RESEARCH. CF. SANDYS III, P. 194. AREAS OF STUDY INCLUDE THE MEDIEVAL LATIN POETS, PLAUTUS AND TERENCE, CATULLUS, MEDIEVAL COMEDY. BEIDES AUSONIUS, HE EDITED THE TRAGEDIES OF SENECA, BOETHIUS, AND CYPRIAN.
PRINTED AS GENUINELY AUSONIAN. PEIPER BASED HIS THEORY ON A CLOSE STUDY OF THE EPIGRAMS AND ALSO ON A COMPARISON OF A KNOWN MERULAN TRANSLATION FROM THE ANTHOLOGY. 33

33 PEIPER NOTES FIRST THAT, IN THE EPIGRAMS WHICH ARE AUTHENTICALLY AUSONIAN, THE POET BORROWED FREQUENTLY FROM MODELS CONTAINED IN THE ANTHOLOGY; MANY LATIN POEMS MAY DERIVE FROM A GREEK SOURCE NO LONGER EXTANT. Cf. Peiper, "Ueb.," p. 229. Indeed epigram 81 is entitled EX GRAECO TRADUCTUM AD CUPIDINEM IN THE EDITIO PRINCEPS, AND A SIMILAR TITLE APPEARS IN SEVERAL OF THE MANUSCRIPTS. THE ImitATIONS ARE EXTRAORDINARILY FREE, AND IN SELECTING MODELS AUSONIUS APPARENTLY FOLLOWED HIS WHIM. SOME GREEK HEROES WERE SELECTED AND OTHERS PASSED OVER SO THAT THE AUTHOR MIGHT CHOOSE HIS OWN.

Peiper finds significant differences between these genuine epigrams and the Merulan eighteen. The genuinely Ausonian poems are freely recast and vigorously reworked; only on rare occasions does he follow his model closely.

Peiper has a rather poor opinion of the eighteen Merulan epigrams. The versifier is found deficient in his choice of material and in his metrical adornment of obscure statements. Peiper compares the style of the poem DE DIVITE ET PAUPERE TO THE LATIN COMEDIES PRODUCED IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES IN ITALY, AND HE REGARDS THE COMEDIES AS MORE ELEGANT. Thus, he feels that the effort of one editor to introduce some word-play into poem 142 is but a vain attempt to improve a bad lot of poems. One rather should accept the poems for what they are, contributions to the story of Ausonian studies but not genuinely Ausonian.

There is, according to Peiper, some conscious attempt in the Merulan poems to imitate Ausonius. This probably arose from the revival of interest occasioned by the publication of the editio princeps. Knowledge of the genuine Ausonian can be detected in 22; 121 bears a kinship to 32. Poems 136 and 137 on grammarians are seen as related to the Rufus-epigrams, and number 142 is related to other satirical pieces. The Praxiteles picture of Venus (Emersam pelagi . . .) is seen to be related to the Apollo poem (106). These two pieces were situated side by side in the first printing, and the series of sententious parabolic verse (116, 117, 140, 143, 145, 134, 132, 133) are said to refer to 81 ff.
In 1887 Otto Seeck reviewed the critical studies of his contemporary Peiper. He noted that the theory that the epigrams are really the work of Georgius Merula and not that of Ausonius or one of his contemporaries appears highly doubtful. Their broken and corrupt condition demonstrated his opinion, he believed, that they were not composed just

Peiper sees traces of the fifteenth century in the choice of material as well as in grammar and prosody. The epitaph Latiae Viae (255) is reminiscent of the Renaissance enthusiasm for inscriptions. In regard to word formation, Peiper notes particularly the use of words such as inficiariæ, a fifteenth-century archaism; and he notes also the use of homone in the poem ingrato homine. Furthermore, there is a modern tone about the poems; number 137 consists of four Latin distichs based on two from the Greek. In contrast, in other instances the modern poet omitted portions of the original which were grammatically difficult.

Still another example of late composition would be the use of felix in epigram 136. Peiper notes that in the Greek text ἄρτιος or μέτριος appears for felix; in the Palatine the adjective is missing. The fact that the translator arbitrarily filled in the gap with the word felix indicates to Peiper a very late date of composition.

In both the Merulan (or, as he calls them, the Nursio) epigrams and in those new epigrams of Ugoletus appearing in 1499, Peiper sees the type of imitative poetry so common to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in such poets as Petrus Crinitus (1465–1504), Naugerius (1483–1529), Fracastorius (1483–1555), and others. The argument from association is appended to the internal arguments to document still more the late composition of the epigrams.

PRIOR TO THEIR PUBLICATION BUT RATHER HAD A TRADITION OF A MILLENIUM BEFORE THEM. HE DECLARED THAT THE WORD CHOICES WERE INDEED AUSONIAN AND A PROOF OF AUTHENTICITY. NEVERTHELESS, SEECK DID NOT CONSIDER IT POSSIBLE IN HIS REVIEW TO REFUTE PEIPER IN DETAIL, BUT RATHER HE AwaitED A SECOND INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT. SEECK WAS CAREFUL TO NOTE, TOO, THAT PEIPER'S LABORS ALONE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR QUALIFYING QUESTIONS TO BE ARTICULATED BY A REVIEWER SUCH AS HIMSELF. IT IS WITH A COMBINATION OF RESPECT FOR PEIPER'S GENUINE SCHOLARSHIP AND WITH CRITICAL ALOOFNESS THAT SEECK REVIEWS THE EDITION.

IN HIS ARTICLE IN RE, F. MARX NOTES THAT MANY OF THE DUBIOUS EPIGRAMS ARE MOST LIKELY PRODUCTS OF THE LITERARY ESTATE OF AUSONIUS, BUT HE DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO OFFER NEW EVIDENCE OR TO REPORT IN ANY DEPTH THE FINDINGS OF EDITORS AND SCHOLARS. 35

AGAIN, REMIGIO SABBADINI IN 1914 NOTED THE NOISY DISCOVERY IN 1493 OF THE BOBBIO CODICES. 36 THIS FIND OUTWEIGHED THE PREVIOUS SMALLER FINDS OF POLITIAN BUT LEFT

35MARX, COL. 2578.

MERULA SMALL CHANCE TO ENJOY HIS VICTORY BEFORE HIS DEATH. Sabbadini describes briefly the relationship of Merula and Politian but adds no new information concerning the authorship of the eighteen epigrams.

Another comment on the question of authenticity occurs in the 1935 work of James Hutton. He notes that there is such a question and that Peiper has assigned the majority tentatively to Merula.37 Yet, Hutton asserts that, whether or not they be Renaissance productions, they are still Ausonian in worthiness. It is noteworthy, he adds, that throughout the era before Peiper these epigrams were considered to be undoubtedly Ausonian. Certainly, it was a practice of the fourth-century poet to imitate Greek epigrams; at least 50 such imitations appear among the genuine epigrams. In describing the role of Georgius Merula, Hutton mentions the fact that none of the eighteen so-called Merulian epigrams appeared in the 1490 edition of Ausonius, in the production of which Merula participated.38

It is still within the range of credibility, Hutton notes, to assign the poems to Ausonius; the question goes

37HUTTON, P. 24.

38IBID., P. 102, NOTE.
UNRESOLVED. THE CONFUSION IN HANDLING Merula's papers upon his death may have resulted in a quite innocent misattribution on the part of his executor, Bartholomaeus Chalcus, Secretary of State of Milan. Hutton reiterates the fact of almost hopeless confusion resulting especially from Ugoletus' additions to the Ausonian corpus in 1499. Not only did Ugoletus add new epigrams to the previous eighteen and lump them all under one title, but also he added six more epigrams to the body of genuine Ausoniana and completed several other selections already existing in the corpus. Hutton concludes his remarks with the comment that there do appear to be some differences between the genuine and the Merulan epigrams, especially in the fact that the Merulan conform more strictly to their Greek prototypes whenever such are extant. Yet the Merulan cannot be conceded to be inferior to the Ausonian in grace. In two cases, for whatever conclusion can be drawn from the fact, both Ausonius and his possible imitator have translated one poem; this occurs in A.P. 7. 670 and 16. 174 (possibly also in A.P. 9. 44). In fact, the Merulan version of 16. 174 (ArmataM Pallas) appears superior to the genuine piece (ArmataM vidit). Several of the Merulan epigrams have achieved a sort of fame that reflects credit on the composer, whoever he was; among these are the pieces Ambulat Insidens and Thesauro invento.
From the time of Peiper no major new work appeared until in 1955 Campana and Munari produced a work based on a manuscript unknown to Peiper. Their edition follows the disposition found in *Vaticanus Latinus 2836*, an apograph of a lost Bobbio manuscript. In addition, the editors rely upon the Venice Ausonius of 1496, the Parma edition of 1499, and the Venice edition of 1507. *Vaticanus Latinus 2836* is a faithful reproduction of the Bobbio original.

Campana and Munari also refer to the superior authenticity of the 1496 edition as compared to the 1499 Ugoletan version. The 1496 version takes the same order that appears later in Baehrens, Schenkl, and Peiper, whereas the 1499 edition is ordered as follows: 8, 16, 5, 11, 9, 7, 12, 13, 1, 14, 15, 10, 17, 3, 4, 6, 18, 2. The texts show that often the new forms in the 1499 edition are Ugoletan in


40 The copyist has copied the lacunae and also such false word divisions as *etiam* (*et jam*) in *Sulpicia* 15 and *quidvis* (*quidvis*) in *Sulpicia* 61. Other examples are *atqui* (*at qui*) in ep. 5, 3, *adversis* (*adversis*) in *Sulpicia* 50, *et genus* (*egena*) in 17, 3, *aut totum* (*actutum*) in 17, 5, *suo sonus* (*suos onus*) in *Sulpicia* 44, and *diligis et* (*dilige set*) in 18, 1. The faithfulness of the copyist is furthermore to be adduced from some corruptions that one would be sorely tempted to correct; such corruptions extend even to a transposition of verses 20–22 in the *Sulpicia*. Examples of absurd readings, probably those of the original, include *ruis* (*prius*) in *Epigram* 6, 1, and *sibi...delitias* (*subit...debilitas*) in 13, 2.
ORIGIN (AS IN SUPERIS IN 6, 1; UNQUAM IN 15, 3; QUID IN 16, 1; MORS IN 18, 2). VARIATIONS IN THE 1496 EDITION AS COMPARED TO THE CODEX ARE DUE MAINLY TO ORTHOGRAPHICAL OR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS. CAMPIANA AND MUNARI LOCATE EIGHT CASES OF CONCORDANCE BETWEEN THE MANUSCRIPT AND THE 1496 EDITION AS COMPARED TO THE 1499 EDITION, WHILE NO EXAMPLE OF ALLIANCE OF THE CODEX AND 1499 EDITION VERSUS THE 1496 EDITION ARE DISCERNIBLE. THE 1496 EDITION MODIFIES TITLES ONLY OF NUMBERS 3 AND 5; FAR MORE CHANGES OCCUR IN THE PARMA EDITION. SOME TITULAR VARIATIONS OCCUR, AS, FOR EXAMPLE, IS THE CASE FOR EPIGRAM 19. THIS POEM IS ENTITLED EX FODEM IN THE MANUSCRIPT AND IN THE 1496 EDITION, BUT EX MENANDRO IN THE PARMA EDITION. THE 1496 EDITION DOES NOT INCLUDE THE EPIGRAM TITLED EX DEMOSTHENES, WHICH PRECEDES EX FODEM IN THE MANUSCRIPT. THEREFORE, EX FODEM IMPLIES EX MENANDRO, SINCE THE POEM JUST BEFORE EX DEMOSTHENES IS ENTITLED DE INGRATIAS EX MENANDRO; THIS EXPLAINS WHY IN THE 1499 EDITION NUMBER 18, WHICH IS PRECEDED BY NUMBER 6, IS ENTITLED EX MENANDRO. THE TITLES OF EPIGRAM 3 MAY INDICATE THAT THE 1496 EDITION REPRESENTS A POINT OF PASSAGE BETWEEN THE MANUSCRIPT AND THE PARMA EDITION AND THAT UGOLETUS MADE USE OF AVANTIUS.

IN REGARD TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE 1496 AND 1499 EDITIONS OF AUSONIUS, MUNARI REFERS TO THE SEVEN NEW UGOLETAN
EPIGRAMS GARNERED FROM DIVERSE SOURCES. The 1507 Avantius edition showed improvements.

One may wonder how the eighteen Merulan epigrams relate to the remainder of selections found in the Vatican codex. The lack of an author's name, the titles of selections, and the mutilation at beginnings and end are factors which tend to preclude the possibility of reaching a satisfactory solution. Munari notes that the arrangement of the epigrams reveals the hand of an ancient collector and that the language in various parts of the collection reveals symptomatic likenesses. For example, *cum (servus) domini furias ac rabilem fugitat* in 26, 24, is seen in the ninth Merulan epigram, line 7: *sed furias fugiens atque arma procacis Iarbae.*

In style the epigrams seem to be remote from Martial but close to Vergil, notes Munari. The editor believes that the Vatican manuscript represents the restoration of a mutilated collection; the manuscript appeared briefly toward the end of the fifteenth century, then disappeared without a trace. This gravely lessened the reliability which could be accorded to humanistic scholars.

Generally speaking, Munari believes that the collection compares well not only with much of the *Anthologia Latina* but...
but also with Ausonius. 44 The collection appears to be the work of a variety of authors of different ages. 45 The possible epigrams of Domitius Martius (39-40) stand near the Sulpician poem (37), and two fourth-century poets -- Naucellius (possibly 2-9) and Anicius Probinus (65) -- stand alongside the unknown poet of epigrams 38 and 43.

The edition and commentary of Campana-Munari has been reviewed by Otto Weinreich, and his remarks may be valuable in the presentation of the history of scholarship on the eighteen epigrams which impinge on Ausonian studies. 46

Weinreich notes that the 71 epigrams discussed in the edition include 27 poems somehow connected to the Ausonian tradition. These cannot be viewed today as products of the humanistic age since the little corpus of Bobbio was arranged and compiled around 400 A.D. 47 Furthermore, Weinreich notes that Ausonius' name appears in connection with none of the 27 pieces, and it is still unclear by what precise route they

44 Ibid., p. 45.
45 Ibid., p. 27.
47 Ibid., p. 239.
Weinreich reviews the possible role of the fourth-century poet Naucellius in composing some of the epigrams. Naucellius, born around 310 A.D., very likely knew Ausonius and was at least familiar with the poetry of his famous contemporary.

In regard to the epigram whose incipit is Thesaurus invento (Peiper #11, p. 424), Weinreich relates the fact that this can be compared to Epig. 14 which occurs on p. 316 of Peiper. Both of these in turn are related to two Greek distichs, A.P. IX, 44 and 45, and both versions combine the two Greek poems into a single quatrain.

No inconsiderable portion of the Bobbio manuscript coincides with what the older editions present as Ausonian, Weinreich states. Since the manuscript itself is lacking in a designation of the author of the whole group of epigrams, Weinreich wonders to what extent Naucellius may be called the author. He says that Munari at least inclines to accept Naucellius as general author, but also at times refers to "the authors" in the plural. Weinreich poses the question whether a few of the epigrams could still stem from Ausonius and perhaps as pieces from his literary estate have been familiar to Naucellius. Perhaps they were not clearly enough verified as Ausonian and thus placed in the Bobbio collection without the name of an author. There is also some question of the role of the late fourth-century poet Palladas in regard especially to Epig. 50. However, the relationship of the three poets cannot be clearly established via these epigrams.

Weinreich comments on the general arrangement of the Bobbio collection from which the Merulan epigrams are extracted. He also comments on the inclusion of the Sulpician satire among the epigrams. In general, he notes poems 1-9 as Naucellian; none of these nine appear in the 1496 edition of Ausonius as one of the Merulan epigrams. Epigrams 10-21 of the Bobbio collection are termed as ekphrases of artistic works, 22 to 35 are epideictic. Poems 36 and 37 are larger works, the one on Penelope, the other on Sulpicia; while the remainder of the epigrams fall into a variety of metrical and thematic patterns. Among all of these Bobbio poems the Merulan epigrams appear in scattered form; it would be difficult to find a pattern in them of themselves or to specify the rationale behind their extraction from the complete series.
Such, then, is the status of the epigram question today, exclusive of the genuine Ausonian epigrams and the seven new poems inserted by Ugoletus. Given the dim trail of knowledge intimated in the early Ausonian printings, Peiper made a thorough examination of the historical background and the clues internal to the pieces. Campana-Munari reinterpreted the evidence in the light of the Vatican manuscript unknown to Peiper. The result is a fascinating account of the mysterious source of the epigrams, plus new insights into both the humanistic and the late fourth-century eras. While it is still by no means established as to who composed the so-called Merulan epigrams, the problem itself has been clarified. It may be surprising that what Peiper termed the productions of the Renaissance found their way into the body of Ausonian compositions, but it is perhaps even more surprising to learn that these eighteen productions may very well relate to the age, if not to the actual person, of Ausonius.

VI. SULPICIA

Included in the appendix is a poem of considerable historical interest, the satire of Sulpicia. It first appeared in the Ausonian tradition in the 1499 edition of Ugoletus published at Parma (and not, as Peiper erroneously states on page 413 of his critical apparatus, in 1496). This
EDITION INCLUDED INCREMENTS NOT ONLY TO THE AUTHENTIC TRADITION BUT ALSO TO THE SO-CALLED MERULAN EPIGRAMS. Ugoletus added a number of epigrams to the appendix, lumping them under a name hitherto unconnected with any of them, that of Georgius Merula. The relationship between the eighteen additions of the 1496 edition and the seven further additions of the 1499 edition has long been the subject of speculation and is still in doubt. But what especially concerns this section is the fact that these eighteen epigrams have subsequently been shown, by the discovery of Ms. Vaticanus Latinus 2836, to be related to the Sulpician poem. In this manuscript the satire is located almost midway in a series of epigrams in which all eighteen Merulan specimens are included.

The Parma edition introduces the satire of Sulpicia into the Ausonian tradition with the title Sulpitia incipit. Queritur de statu Rei pu. et temporibus Domitiani. This title, which betrays no kinship of satire to epigrams, was not substantially altered in later editions. In his commentary of 1580, Vinetus remarked that Sulpicia was a poetess who flourished at Rome in the same period as Juvenal, Statius, and Martial, under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

49Vinetus, p. 588.
All her songs except this one, according to Vinetus, are lost; and this one is "mendosum et mutilum." Vinetus attributes to chance the preservation of the poem among the Ausoniana. He then refers to ancient references to the poetess in Martial X, 35, and C. Sidonius Apollinaris' "Ad magnum felicem." According to Martial, Sulpicia wrote in the erotic tradition, but the love of which she wrote was "castos...et pios amores" (X, 35, 8) and not the love which disrupted Roman institutions of home and hearthside. The editor Boxhorn believed that the Sulpician satire was the work of the same poetess who was the devoted wife of Calenus and the subject of Martial's praise.50

Burmann in 1731 commented on Boxhorn's contribution and remarked that the person who discovered the Sulpicia was not yet clearly known to him. But he added: "Non absurde cum Rutilio et aliis in Bobiano coenobio inventum fuisse, conjicere liceret."51

50 Marcus Zuerius Boxhornius, Poetae Satyrici Minores, de Corrupto Reipublicae Statu (Lugduni Batavorum, 1633), p. 29. Boxhorn praised Sulpicia in these words: "Ne dubitetis, Principes Patriae et litterarum viri; Sulpitiam vobis sisto, Heroinam, non saeculi sui, sed aevi omnis maximam" (Praef.). He refers to the "virilem animum in muliebri corpore" of Sulpicia. In addition, he remarks Caesar Scaliger's critical note that the satire was falsely attributed to Ausonius, since it is sufficiently apparent that a woman wrote the poem, invoking her guardian Muse and asserting that "primaque Romanas docui contendere Graiis" (P. 11).

51 Petrus Burmann, Poetae Latini Minores I (Leidae, 1731), Praef.
RAPHAEL VOLATERRANUS IN 1603, HE INDICATES, HAD REFERRED TO THE SULPICII CARMEN; THIS HAS OVER THE YEARS LED TO SOME STUDY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF THE SATIRE BEING THE WORK OF A MALE POET, BUT LITTLE SATISFACTION HAS RESULTED FROM THE LINE OF INQUIRY. BURMANN REFERRED TO SULPICIUS SERVATUS, AUTHOR OF TWO NON-HEROIC POEMS, BUT REJECTED THE LIKELIHOOD OF HIM AS COMPOSER. NOR DID HE BELIEVE IT REFERRED TO THE POET SULPICIUS MENTIONED BY PLINY IN HIS LETTERS.

IN 1804 ADAM CLARKE WROTE THAT THE SATIRE OFTEN WAS FOUND UNITED TO THE WORKS OF JUVENAL, PERSIUS, AND PETRONIUS.52 HE IDENTIFIED THE SULPICIA OF THE SATIRE WITH THE WIFE OF CALENUS, A ROMAN WHO FLOURISHED AROUND 90 A.D.


52ADAM CLARKE, A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY VI (LIVERPOOL, 1804), P. 132.

LIBRARIANS WHO WISHED TO OFFER A BETTER MANUSCRIPT TO THE MARKET. SINCE THE POETESS WROTE IN A VEIN NOT STRIKINGLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF TIBULLUS, GRAINGER FELT THAT THE WORKS OF BOTH AUTHORS WERE THUS COMBINED IN ONE BODY. HE REMARKED:

BY THIS MEANS A SATIRE, WHICH OUR SULPICIA CERTAINLY WROTE, WAS LONG ASCRIBED BY SOME TO JUVENAL, AND BY OTHERS TO AUSONIUS, FROM HAVING BEEN FOUND IN THE MS WORKS OF THOSE TWO POETS; TILL SOME CRITICS OF MORE UNDERSTANDING [E.G., SCALIGER] PROVED TO THE LEARNED, NEITHER JUVENAL NOR AUSONIUS, BUT MARTIAL'S SULPICIA, WROTE IT.54

IN 1842-43, CORPET REVIEWED THE QUESTION OF SULPICIA, MENTIONING THE REFERENCE TO A SULPITIUS RATHER THAN A SULPICIA IN THE TITLE OF MANY EDITIONS.55 HE, HOWEVER, CON-


55E. F. CORPET, ED., OEUVRES COMPLETES D'AUSONE II (PARIS, 1842-43), PP. 405-406.
FINED HIMSELF IN THE MAIN TO A RESTATEMENT OF TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PREVIOUS EDITORS.

An approach to the question with a view toward placing Sulpicia in her historical setting under the reign of Domitian is found in the work of Lewis Evans in 1852. He gave a background to Domitian’s expulsion of the philosophers in 90 A.D., based on a fear of astrologers and Stoics who might mask revolution under the guise of philosophy. While condemning the act of Domitian which inspired the satire of Sulpicia, Evans did note that the expulsion of the philosophers was not completely wanton; Pliny the Younger was spared. Evans identified Sulpicia with the mind of Stoicism, especially in lines 45 to 50 of the poem. In her hatred of Domitian, she is declared to rival Juvenal. She was, according to this scholar, a member of the gens of Servius Sulpicius Galba, and the same woman who was the wife of Calenus for fifteen years. Evans attributed, however, no other extant works to this poetess, with the possible exception of a doubtful fragment quoted by the scholiast on Juvenal vi, 538.

In 1874 E. Piccolomini discussed the work of three predecessors, Boot in his *De Sulpiciae quaest Fertur Satira*

Piccolomini remarked the importance of the two editions which were derived from the still lost Bobbio manuscript; these were the 1498 Venice edition and the 1499 Parma edition of Ugoletus (which Baehrens believed had also been completed toward the end of 1498). The Parma edition, ac-
CORDING TO PICCOLOMINI, MAY WELL NOT HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE VENICE EDITION OF 1497, SINCE THE EARLIER EDITION, WHILE NOT LACKING THE SULPICIA, DOES NOT CONTAIN THE MERULAN EPIGRAMS. THE UGOLETAN VERSION MAY DERIVE FROM THE BOBBIO MANUSCRIPT OR A COPY OF IT, FOR UGOLETUS LINKED THE SULPICIAN SATIRE TO THE EPIGRAMS AND MAINTAINED THE ORDER OF THE BOBBIO CODEX. PICCOLOMINI HELD THAT THE TWO SULPICIA EDITIONS IN QUESTION MOST LIKELY DID NOT DERIVE FROM THE SAME APOGRAPH OF THE BOBBIO MANUSCRIPT.

IN REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP, PICCOLOMINI DISCUSSED BAEHRENS' OPINION THAT THE POEM WAS PROBABLY COMPOSED AFTER THE TIME OF DOMITIAN. He did not determine whether the diversity of style between the SULPICIA and the known writings of AUSONIUS was sufficient to preclude a common author, but he did raise the question whether a later author could not have veiled his own style in order to write in the style of SULPICIA.

59 This was based on the prophecy of coming death for the ruler as well as on certain words, such as RETRACTARE (vv. 3, 29), CONSTANTER (v. 9), and PALARE (v. 43), which appear to be affected imitations of ancient style. The title, which was originally in the third person, would indicate that the poetess herself was not the author of the satire. Since the SULPICIAN poem was discovered at the same time as the work of AUSONIUS, one may thus be able to see how the two very different works came to be a part of one body of writing. PICCOLOMINI NOTED A REFERENCE FROM THE LATE FIFTH-CENTURY POET FULGENTIUS (MYTHOLG. PRAEF: SULPICILLAE AUSONIANAE LOQUACITAS) THAT SHOWS THE TWO NAMES RELATED AT EVEN THAT EARLY AGE.
In 1916 Georg Thiele stated that the problem of the Sulpicia could not be resolved solely on the basis of the language and textual corrections.\(^6\) He theorized that a declamation on the baleful effects of a tyrannical decree lay outside the sphere of thought which is found in Ausonius' age and art. Furthermore, he believed that the piece could not be classified as a schoolpiece.\(^6^1\) Rather, it appeared surreptitiously immediately after the decree for the expulsion of the philosophers went into force.\(^6^2\) Sulpicia herself, he noted, refers to the *cetera quin etiam quot denique milia lusil*. In the poem one can see the same subordination of poetry to philosophy which "sich durch die Briefe des Plinius wie ein roter Faden hinzieht und die Signatur dieses ganzen Zeitalters ist."\(^6^3\) Thiele found


\(^6^1\)The poem does not proceed smoothly from beginning to end, but rather, like an Horatian *sermo*, leaps immediately in *medias res*. In addition, the language is clearly different from late Latin style. Thiele held that the poem appears to have been published in rough form as a supplement.

\(^6^2\)Thiele, pp. 239-240. Thiele remarked that Jahn himself expressed no doubt as to the author of the poem but did record the judgment of Buecheler that our Sulpicia is not the same as the one recorded in the Bobbio manuscript. Leo, according to Thiele, considered the poem genuine but corrupt, and Boot opined a Renaissance falsification of the text. Boot's opinion, according to Thiele, has been refuted by Baehrens in his work (p. 3 ff.). Baehrens did not favor the view that the poem was actually Sulpician but rather that it was the product of a later age.

\(^6^3\)Thiele, p. 235.
No alternative but to identify the Sulpicia of the satire with the woman referred to by the Scholiast on Juvenal.\textsuperscript{64}

Lana's study was based upon an examination of the 1498 Venice edition (which was apparently reproduced in 1509) and on the Parma 1499 edition.\textsuperscript{65} He noted that the common opinion, tracing the poem to the Abbey of St. Columbanus at Bobbio and to G. Merula's discovery of it there, is incorrect.\textsuperscript{66}

Merula had, in 1493, announced that he had compiled a list of manuscripts recently discovered at Bobbio; but that list is no longer extant and is thus the source of some difficulty in establishing whether the Sulpician poem was in Merula's hands. Merula had been acknowledged as the discoverer, especially since he is so designated in the 1498 Venetian edition: \textit{Sulpitiae carmina, quae fuit Domitianorum temporibus nuper a Georgio Merula Alexandrino cum aliis opus-}

\textsuperscript{64}Thiele, P. 239.

\textsuperscript{65}Lana, \textit{La Satira di Sulpicia} I-V (Torino, 1949).

\textsuperscript{66}Lana, P. 6. Information can be gathered from three sources in this regard. First, Duke Ludovicus the Moor is known to have granted to George Galbiate the privilege of printing the Bobbio discoveries in 1496; the Sulpician poem was not included. Secondly, there is a list by a certain Giacomo Aurelius of Questenberg, correspondent to Giovanni of Dalberg, Bishop of Worms. Third, there is the list of Raphael Maffei Volaterranus in his \textit{Commentarii Urbium} 4 (Lugduni, 1552); he described the \textit{Sulpicia} as being discovered in 1494.
Gulis Reberta. Those not favoring the opinion that Merula brought to light the Sulpician satire declare, for example, that the Bobbio discoveries were indeed not those of Merula but rather of his secretary, Giorgio Galbiati.67

For additional information on the problem, the editor examined the Parma edition. In his preface, referring to the Ludus septem sapientum and the Catalogus nobilium urbiurn, Ugoletus wrote: "Multum nos adiuvit...codex verae et sincerae lectionis Tristani Chalci hominis eruditissimi humanissimique." Chalcus had discovered the Ludus and Catalogus in the Bibliotheca Visconti of Pavia and communicated them to Ugoletus for inclusion in his edition. Unfortunately, no such clear reference to the Sulpician poem can be found in Ugoletus. One can only note that the poem follows the Catalogus in the 1499 edition and may therefore in some way

67Galbiati, with the assistance of a letter from the Duke, obtained admission to Bobbio some time before December, 1493, these critics declare. Upon the death of Merula in March, 1494, Galbiati obtained publication rights over the Bobbio manuscripts. However, the Duke's letter of permission refers only to the writings of six grammarians; any mention of Sulpicia is absent. Another theory proposes that the discoveries at Bobbio excited such interest that later other scholars petitioned the Duke for entry into the archives at Bobbio, and that as a result of these efforts the Sulpician poem was discovered. For example, it is known that Tommaso Inghirami of Volterra, a Roman resident, sojourned in Milan for six months in 1496. Probably, Lana remarks, Inghirami was not the discoverer; but possibly some other humanist in Milan discovered it after the death of Merula.
BE RELATED TO THE DISCOVERY OF CHALCUS.68

As to the Merulan epigrams in their relation to the Sulpician poem, Lana noted the consensus that they are Renaissance productions, the work probably of Merula, Ugoletus, or some other late poet. Lana believed that probably the epigrams were given to Ugoletus by Tristan.69

68 Tristan Chalcus, born c. 1462, was a member of the court of Duke Ludovicus along with Merula and others. He was a secretary to the Duke and protege of the Duke's first secretary, his relative Barth. Chalcus. After the death of Merula, he was chosen to complete Merula's unfinished Historia Vicecomitum. It is unlikely that Tristan found the Sulpician poem among Merula's papers along with his Historia Vicecomitum, since by the Duke's orders the literary estate of Merula was kept under lock and key.

It is known that Duke Ludovicus gave permission to Tristan to explore all the archives in order to complete Merula's Historia. It is very possible that Tristan discovered the Sulpicia in the course of his researches in the autumn of 1496. Lana contends that the different readings in the Parma and Venice editions spring from the fact that the Parma was based on the apograph of Tristan Chalcus, while the Venice probably was drawn from some copy of that copy carried to Rome by Fedra (Inghirami, librarian of the Vatican).

69 Merula may have accumulated some epigrams for inclusion in a possible reprint of the 1490 edition in which he had participated. He may have intended, Lana indicates, that these new epigrams be believed to have come to light as a result of Galbiati's discovery at Bobbio in 1493. At Merula's death, the epigrams may have been discovered among his papers and been held to be an apograph of a certain Bobbio codex which was since lost.

Lana had difficulty relating the epigrams to the Sulpicia; for they are stylistically diverse, and in degree of corruption the epigrams are far less affected. He found no clear common source, either a manuscript or a single humanistic falsification. He concludes that the satire was probably found at Bobbio by Tristan Chalcus in the autumn of 1496. The first two editions were then derived from an apograph of Tristan, the Venice indirectly.
Munari mentioned that the 1498 edition of the *Sulpicia* appears on the whole to follow the manuscript tradition a little more faithfully than the 1499 edition. The 1499 edition includes conjectures (e.g., v. 53 *Monetae* and v. 55 *Favorum*), but there are also some even in the 1498 edition (e.g., v. 15 *Egentes* and v. 63 *Facundos*). Munari also noted the presence of the 70 hexameters in a collection of around 400 A.D. The Bobbio collection represents various authors of diverse epochs; near an epigrammatist of the Augustan age, Domitius Marsus, one finds the mysterious Sulpicia, two poets of the late fourth century, Naucellius and Anicius Probinus, and the unknown poet who wrote epig. 38 and epig. 43 in the Bobbio collection. Munari rested content with the facts that could be gleaned from his study and did not attempt to theorize on the composer of the Sulpician satire.

In his review of the *Epigrammata Bobiensia*, Weinreich wondered at the inclusion of the *Sulpicia* among so many epigrams. His best explanation was an excerpt from

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70 Campana-Munari, pp. 19-20.
71 Ibid., p. 27.
72 Weinreich, p. 247.
NAUCCELLIUS:  *EPIGRAMMA EST BREVIS SATIRA; SATIRA EST LONGUM EPIGRAMMA*. WEINREICH PLACED THE SATIRE BEFORE THE MIDDLE AGES BUT AFTER THE ERA OF DOMITIAN; HE POSTULATED 400 A.D. AS THE *TERMINUS ANTE QUEM*. HE COULD NOT SAY WHO THE COMPOSER WAS, BUT HE DID NOTE AN INTERESTING COMMENT BY RUTILIUS NAMATIANUS IN 1, 599 FF. NAMATIANUS, THE EARLY FIFTH-CENTURY POET, REMARKED THAT AROUND 400 A.D. THERE LIVED A SATIRIST NAMED LUCILLUS WHO RANKED NEAR TURNUS AND JUVENAL AND WHO STRESSED A PATRIOTIC EDUCATIONAL DESIGN; WEINREICH WAS NOT AVERSE TO CONSIDERING LUCILLUS AS A STRONG CONTENDER FOR AUTHOR OF THE SULPICIUS SATIRE.
III. MANUSCRIPTS

1. GRIPHUS AND FASTI

LEIDENSIS VOSSIANUS LATINUS F 111,1 SAEC 9

A product of the first half of the ninth century, this manuscript is written on parchment in Visigothic script; its size is 283 x 235 mm. Its forty numbered folia, of which one (f. 12) is now lost, appear in five signatures of eight each. In numbering the folia, the scribe wrote the folio number, thirty-five, twice; therefore, the original numbering should have been forty-one folia. Normally, two columns of

TEXT APPEAR ON EACH PAGE. NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS APPEAR IN THE
CODEX, AND A RUBRICATOR HAS PAINTED THE TITLES OF SELECTIONS
IN RED. ON EACH SIDE THERE IS AN AVERAGE OF THIRTY-TWO LINES
OF SCRIPT. THE MANUSCRIPT WAS WRITTEN IN SOUTHERN FRANCE,
POSSIBLY AT THE BENEDICTINE MONASTERY OF ST. MARTIN ON THE
ISLE OF BARBE NEAR LYONS. JACOPO SANNAZARO EXAMINED IT IN
THE MONASTERY LIBRARY BETWEEN 1501 AND 1504; AND IT WAS UTI-
LIZED BY STEPHANUS CHARPINUS FOR HIS EDITION OF 1558. FROM
THERE IT PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF JACQUES CUYET (CUIACIUS),
ELIE VINET (VINETUS), PAUL PETAIU (PETAVIUS), AND HIS SON
ALEXANDER. IN 1650 QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN PURCHASED IT
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ISAAC VOSSIUS, WHO RETAINED POSSESSION
OF IT UPON THE QUEEN’S ABDICATION. IN 1690 IT WAS BOUGHT BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN, WHERE IT STILL REMAINS.² IN ADDI-
TION TO THE WORKS OF AUSONIUS (FF. 1-36), THIS MANUSCRIPT
INCLUDES AN EPISTLE OF PAULINUS OF NOLA AND POEMS OF VARIOUS
LATIN AUTHORS. THE SELECTIONS PERTINENT TO THIS PAPER ARE
AS FOLLOWS:

F. SCHENKL PEIPER

[24v] De Fastis 1 119 1 194
2 119 2 194

2 129-32 - 200-5

² IT WAS AT THE UNIVERSITY THAT THE LETTER F WAS ADDED TO
THE TITLE OF THE MANUSCRIPT; IT STANDS FOR FOLIO (AS OPPOSED
TO QUARTO OR OCTAVO). EARLIER EDITORS DO NOT INCLUDE THIS
LETTER WHEN REFERRING TO THE MANUSCRIPT.
PARISINUS LATINUS 8500 (TICINENSIS), ³ SAEC 14

THIS MANUSCRIPT IS WRITTEN ON PARCHMENT IN GOThic SCRIPT; ITS SIZE IS 372 X 240 MM. ITS 105 FOLIA ARE INSCRIBED IN DOUBLE COLUMNS OF FIFTY-NINE LINES EACH. THE MANUSCRIPT WAS WRITTEN IN ITALY, PROBABLY AT VERONA, AS ONE OF THE BOBBIO MANUSCRIPTS. IT ONCE WAS A PART OF PETRARCH'S LIBRARY; LATER IT WAS THE PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY AT PAVIA. DURING THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION THE MANUSCRIPT WAS CARRIED TO FRANCE, WHERE IT STILL REMAINS. THE PERTINENT AUSONIANA ARE ARRANGED AS follows:

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BARBERINUS LATINUS 135 (815), SAEC 15

This manuscript written on paper measures 290 x 217 mm. Originally it was two separate manuscripts; the earlier (ff. 1-18) can be dated some time before 1340 A.D., the date given on folio 15r along with the name of Benvenutus, the owner. This codex consists of the works of P. Papinius Statius plus a few related excerpts. The Ausoniana belong to the later manuscript, presently numbered ff. 19-32. In this second part one may find Ausoniana on ff. 19-30; some Priapeia of uncertain authorship complete the remaining folia. This latter portion of the codex contains 32 to 36 lines of text per side; there are marginal and interlinear glosses, but not in the abundance found on the first eighteen folia. Since this manuscript contains genuine Ausoniana which has not yet been fully described in relation to the editions of Schenkl and Peiper, the appropriate portions are done so at this point.

4 For additional information on this manuscript, cf. Schenkl, p. xxvii; and Sesto Prete, Codices Barberiniani latini: Codices 1-150 (Vatican City, 1968), pp. 245-7. The manuscript microfilm used in this project was forwarded from the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.
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EPUG 43 ET EPUG 42 SCRIPTA PER MOD UNIUS.
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\(^7\text{Epig. 104 et Epig. 103 Scripta per mod unius.}\)

\(^8\text{Om v. 5.}\)
Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) (viii 19),¹⁰ saec 15 [B]

A product of the fifteenth century and one of several Barberini manuscripts devoted almost completely to Ausonius, this codex is of parchment written in the humanistic script of J. Marco Cinico. Sixty-three folia are extant in the reproduction supplied for this project, although De Marinis lists sixty seven. There is one column per page, each side consisting of twenty-six text lines. The Greek words have been omitted with lacunae left to indicate the omission. Although the manuscript is almost totally Ausonian, folio 63v does contain the snippet of Claudianus¹ De vita justa et urbana. The pertinent sections are as follows:

⁹Om vv 7-8.

¹⁰ For a full description of this manuscript, consult Tobin, pp. 97-105. Also, one may refer to Tammaro De Marinis, "Di alcuni codici calligrafici napoletani del secolo xv," Imu V (1962), 179-180; De Marinis, La Biblioteca Napoletana del re d'Aragona I (Milan, 1952), pp. 42-51; Schenkl, p. xxv; and Peiper, p. LXXVI. The microfilmed manuscript was sent by the Vatican Library.
LAURENTIANUS PLUT 11 13,11 SAEC 15

This manuscript is written on parchment in the Florentine script of Alexander Verrazanus. There are 201 folia inscribed in one column per page, with thirty-four lines per column. The codex represents a flowering of artistry in its well-wrought blue and gold illuminations; the insinia of the Medici forms part of the decoration. The source of the text is believed to be Magliabechianus 16 29, which was probably complete at that time. No Greek is written into the text, although spaces are left for later insertion of the proper characters. The works of Ausonius appear on ff. 151-201; the earlier portion is used for the writings of Martianus Capella. The sections which pertain to this paper appear in the following arrangement:

11 For catalogues of the complete Ausonian portions of this codex, cf. Gradilone, pp. 172-7; Creighton, pp. 70-9; and Tobin, pp. 54-62. References may also be located in Angelus Maria Bandinius, Catalogus codicium Latinorum Bibliothecae Mediceae Laurentianae sub auspiciis Petri Leopoldi II (Florence, 1775), coll. 534-535; Schenkl, p. xx1; and Peiper, p. LXXII. The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana supplied a microfilmed copy of the manuscript for use in this project.
Or originally two separate manuscripts were extant in what is now Ravennas 120. Both were of paper; the former comprised 170 folia, the latter thirty-three. This latter codex contained Hesiod's Theogony in a fourteenth-century script. The former codex, a fifteenth-century work in humanistic script, measures 210 X 140 mm., with thirty to thirty-six lines of text in a single column on each page. Folia 108r-155r contain the Ausoniana. Greek words and phrases were supplied by a later hand. It is believed that this portion of the manuscript is a copy of the editio princeps of 1472. There exists some confusion in pagination due to three errors made by the later hand; in addition, the Ausonian portion contains its own pagination from 1 to 95. Pagination given below is in accord with the corrections made by Tobin.

12 For a complete catalogue of the Ausonian part of this manuscript, refer to Tobin, pp. 161-9. Additional information may be found in G. Mazzatinti, Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia IV (Forli, 1894), pp. 172-3; Schenkl, p. xxvi; and Peiper, p. lxxiIII. The Biblioteca Classense of Ravenna supplied a microfilmed copy of the manuscript for use in this project.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109[R-V]</td>
<td>DE FASTIS</td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[109V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141[R]-142[R]</td>
<td>GRIPHUS</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142[R]-143[R]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), 13 saec 15 [LA]**

This manuscript of parchment contains fifty-six folia with twenty-nine lines per page; the codex measures 236 x 165 mm. Greek phrases were omitted by the original scribe, but a later hand made the additions.

It is believed that this quarto codex may once have been the property of Giulio Saibante before it was auctioned to Guglielmo Scilio Libri in 1843; at a later date the manuscript became part of the Ashburnham Library at the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana. An incidental peculiarity of the work is the fact that, after the subscription on folio 52r, a sixteenth-century hand has added a portion of the *Ordo Nobilium Urbius*. There are also several folia lost or mis-placed in the codex; the numbering given below is based on Tobin's reconstruction.

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13 For a full account of the contents of this manuscript, cf. Tobin, pp. 189-98. Additional information may also be found 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; Schenkl, p. xxiv; and Peiper, p. lxxv. The Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana sent the codex on film.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1[r-v] [DE FASTIS]</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1v]</td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36[r]-37[r] [GRIPHUS]</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>- 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37[r]-38v)</td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
<td>- 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Musei Britannici Regius, Kings Ms 31, 14 saec 15 [Rex]**

This work, devoted to a presentation of the writings of Ausonius alone, is a vellum codex of fifty-two folia, measuring 7 1/2 x 3 5/8 inches. Thirty-five text lines in a humanistic script of the italic type fill each page; and the writing itself is black or tinted a brownish-red. The pertinent material from this manuscript is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2[r-v] [DE FASTIS]</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2v]</td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[37v]-39[r] [GRIPHUS]</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>- 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39[r]-40[r]</td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
<td>- 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14A full description of this manuscript may be located in Tobin, pp. 63-70. For additional information, cf. George Warner and Julius P. Gilson, Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Collection Ill (London, 1921), p. 11; and Schenkl, pp. xxiii-xxiv. More general information may be located in Henry C. Shelley, The British Museum: Its History and Treasures (Boston, 1911). A microfilm of the manuscript was supplied for the project by the British Museum.
This paper manuscript is comprised of sixty-four folia with thirty lines of text per page. It is believed that originally there may have been two distinct manuscripts, despite the fact that only one scribe, Petrus Baroccius, was involved in the production. Folia 1-12 contain elegies by Maximianus of Etruria, while folia 7-64 were Ausonian. That Petrus Baroccius, Bishop of Padua until his death in 1507, wrote manuscripts C 74 and C 75 is clear; and scholars believe that C 64 evinces the same scribal peculiarities. The pertinent information from this codex is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14[r] De Fastis</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14[r-v]</td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49[r]-50[r] Grippus</td>
<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50[r]-51v</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>- 196-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 A complete catalogue of this manuscript is to be found in Tobin, pp. 71-80. Additional information is in Schenkl, p. xxiii, and in Peiper, p. lxxv. Some information may also be in Ferdinandus Com. Maldura, Index codicum manusciptorum qui in Bibliotheca Reverendissimi Capituli Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Patavinae asservantur (1830); a copy of the codex was microfilmed for use in the Ausonius project by the Biblioteca Capitolare of Padua.
VATICANUS LATINUS 1611,16 SAEC 15

A paper manuscript of 220 folia measuring 204 x 144 mm., this manuscript contains twenty-three lines of text per page (folia 94r-100v and 178r are blank). The codex once was divided into three separate works of the fifteenth century:

- **FF. 1r-100v** Propertius
- **FF. 101r-150v** Tibullus and others
- **FF. 151r-220r** Ausonius.

In the Ausonian portion, pagination begins in Arabic numerals; Greek phrases are omitted with space left for later insertion. On the last folio some epitaphs of Angelus, Aemilius, and Procius are written in a later hand. The pertinent materials from this manuscript may be found in the following sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[154v]</td>
<td>De fastis</td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[154v]-155[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[199v]-201[r]</td>
<td>Grifinus</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201[r]-203[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full accounts of this manuscript may be located in Gradilone, pp. 187-91, and in Tobin, pp. 141-50. Additional information is to be found in Bartholomeus Nogara, Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae codices manuscripti recensiti iussu Pii X Pontificis Maximi praeside Card. Alfonso Capecelatro, Codices Vaticani Latini III (Rome, 1912), pp. 108-9; Peiper, Uberlieferung, p. 202; Schenkl, pp. xxiv-xxv; and Peiper, pp. lxxv-lxxxvi. The Vatican Library supplied a microfilm of the manuscript for use in the project.
A paper manuscript of eighty-one folia, this codex measures 213 x 147 mm. and has thirty-one lines of text per page. Many initials and titles are tinted pale red. The work includes poems by Titus Calpurnius Siculus (ff. 1-18), Celsius Ciprianus (ff. 19-22), and Lactantius Firmianus (ff. 23-25), in addition to the Ausonian folia (31-81) which appear after an interval of several blank folia. Some Greek phrases are included, though in a few instances omissions with space for later insertions may be found. Marginal titles and textual emendations by a later hand indicate that this second scribe had access to a better manuscript. The following items out of the codex pertain to this paper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32[r]</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32[r-v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[32v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66[r]-67[r]</td>
<td>Grifhus</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67[r-68v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This manuscript has been fully described by Gradilone, pp. 192-5, and by Tobin, pp. 123-31. Additional references may be found in Schenkl, p. xxiv, and in Peiper, p. lxxv. Some information may possibly be found also in Inventarium Librorum Latinorum Mss. Bib. Vat. IV. The microfilm of this manuscript was supplied by the Vatican Library.
Valentianus 834 (141), 18 saec 15 [VAL4]

A parchment codex of sixty-five (incorrectly paginated as sixty-six) numbered folia, this manuscript measures 329 x 208 mm. The works of Ausonius comprise the entire book. Twenty-four lines of text appear upon each page, and Greek words and phrases are omitted. The appropriate sections for this study are as follows:

F. SCHENKL PEIPER
[2v] De fastis 1 119 1 194
3 120 3 195
[2v]-3[r] 4 120 4 195
[47v-48v] Grifphus 1 127-9 - 196-200
[48v-50v] 2 129-32 - 200-5

Harleianus 2578, 19 saec 15 [H2]

A paper manuscript in a cursive humanistic script, this codex consists of 301 folia with twenty-five lines of text.

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18 This manuscript has been fully described by Tobin, pp. 115-122. Additional information may be located in Marcelino Gutierrez del Caño, Catálogo de los manuscritos existentes en la Biblioteca Universitaria de Valencia I (Valencia, 1913), pp. 49-50; Schenkl, p. xxvi; and Peiper, p. lxxvi. A microfilm for use in the project was forwarded by the Biblioteca Universitaria of Valencia, Spain.

19 Creighton, pp. 59-69, and Tobin, pp. 170-9, described this manuscript in detail. Additional information is to be found in Robert Nares et al., A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum II (London, 1808-12), p. 701; Schenkl, pp. xxii-xxiii; and Peiper, pp. lxxiii-lxxxiii. A microfilm was supplied by the British Museum for use in the project.
In addition to the writings of Ausonius (ff. 169-260), the following authors appear:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FF.</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-24</td>
<td>Hesiod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-41</td>
<td>C. Titus Calpurnius Siculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-56</td>
<td>A. Nemesianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57-94</td>
<td>Franciscus Petrarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-126</td>
<td>Theocritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127-168</td>
<td>Vergil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261-277</td>
<td>Proba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277v-300</td>
<td>P. Gregorius of Tifernum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The manuscript measures 159 x 137.5 mm., and is inscribed in a single column, except for the indices appearing on ff. 169-182. Scholars believe that the Ausonian sections on ff. 183-248 are a copy of the editio princeps of 1472, with alternate readings possibly from Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. I VI 29; the readings on ff. 249-260, although imperfectly transcribed, appear also to be those of the Magliabechianus manuscript.

The pertinent sections from Harleianus 2578 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>Schenkl</th>
<th>Peiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[184v]</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td>1 119  1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120  3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[184v]-185[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120  4 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[229v-230v]</td>
<td>Grifhus</td>
<td>1 127-9 - 196-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A paper manuscript in a cursive humanistic script, this codex of eighty-eight extant folia (the first folio is now lost) measures 227 x 152 mm. The manuscript was formerly known as Vossianus Latinus 191. It appears that three scribes may have produced the codex. Folio 1-57 and 68-88 seem to be the work of one copyist, while two later scribes produced folia 58-59 and 60-63. Greek passages were omitted by the original scribe but were supplied, sometimes in margins or on blank pages, by a later hand. The script is remarkable for its fine attention to detail, and some initials and titles are rubricated. The work was made in Italy but later became the possession of Bishop Jean du Tillet. It was employed by Vinet in his 1575 edition of Ausonius, and has since enjoyed considerable prestige for the authority of its readings. Pertinent sections are as follows:

F. Schenkl Peiper
1[r-v] De Fastis 1 119 1 194
[1v] 3 120 3 195
4 120 4 195

Full descriptions of this manuscript are found in Gradilone, pp. 155-161; Tobin, pp. 81-87; and Creighton, pp. 80-90. Additional information may be found in Senguerdus, p. 384; Peiper, Ueberlief erung, pp. 197-200; Schenkl, pp. xx and xxix-xxxii; Peiper, pp. lxx-lxxi; M. Boas, "Eine Interpolation in einer Ausonius Handschrift, Cod. Voss. Lat. Q. 107," Berl. Philol. Wochenschrift 35 (Berlin, 1915), col. 116; Mirmont, II, pp. 29-31; and Prete, Ricerche, pp. 20-22. A copy of the manuscript on microfilm was supplied for use in the project by the University of Leiden.
A parchment manuscript of 273 pages, this manuscript contains twenty-seven lines of text per page. Pages 1-119 comprise the Ausoniana, while pages 120-4 are an index. C. Sidonius Apollinaris appears on folia 128-269. A peculiarity of the text is its inversion of titles, the works of Ausonius being ascribed to Apollinaris and vice versa. This manuscript bears a close textual kinship to Barberinus Latinus 150 and to Uribinas Latinus 649. The appropriate sections from this codex are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 De fastis</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-86 Griphus</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>1 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86-90</td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
<td>2 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This manuscript has been described in detail by Gradilone, pp. 167-71, and by Tobin, pp. 106-114. Additional information may be found in Giuseppe Mazzatinti, Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia XIII (Forli, 1905-6), p. 62; Schenkl, p. xxv; and Peiper, p. lxxvi. A microfilm of the codex was supplied for the project by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence.
PERUSINUS BIBLIOTHECAE PUBLICAE J 102 (N. 15922),22 SAEC 15 [PJ]

A PAPER MANUSCRIPT OF 143 FOLIA, THIS CODEX MEASURES 208 X 152 MM. AND CONTAINS TWENTY-ONE LINES OF HUMANISTIC SCRIPT PER PAGE. IN ADDITION TO THE WORKS OF AUSONIUS ON FOLIA 1R-81R, THIS MANUSCRIPT CONTAINS WRITINGS OF S. PAULINUS OF NOLA, QUINTUS SERENUS, AND S. PETER OF PERUGIA; BRIEF ANONYMOUS ECLOGUES ARE TO BE FOUND AT THE END. AT ONE TIME THE MANUSCRIPT BELONGED TO S. PETER'S MONASTERY IN PERUGIA WHERE IT HAD COME THROUGH THE GIFT OF A CERTAIN FRANCISCUS MATURANTIUS. THE PERTINENT SECTIONS APPEAR AS FOLLOWS:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[2V]-3[R] DE FASTIS</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3[R]</td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56[R]-58[R] GRIPHUS</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>- 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58[R-60V]</td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
<td>- 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

URBINAS LATINUS 649 (VAT. LAT. 649),23 SAEC 15 [URB]

THIS IS A PARCHMENT MANUSCRIPT CONTAINING THE SILVAE OF

22This manuscript has been discussed in detail by Tobin, pp. 199-207. Additional information is located in Mazzatinti V (Forlì, 1895), pp. 179-80; Schenkl, P. xxiii; and Peiper, pp. lxxiii-lxxv. The microfilmed copy was supplied by the Biblioteca Communale Augusta of Perugia, Italy.

23Full descriptions appear in Gradilone, pp. 183-6, and in Tobin, pp. 88-96. Additional information can be located in Cosimus Stornajolo, Codices Urbinates Latinii II (Rome, 1912), pp. 164-6; in Schenkl, P. xxv; and in Peiper, P. lxxvi. The Vatican Library supplied a copy of the codex on film.
STATIUS (FF. 2-70), THE WORKS OF AUSONIUS (FF. 71-123R), AND THE POETRY OF C. SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS (FF. 123V-176). IT CONSISTS OF 177 FOLIA; FOLIA 120-9 ARE NUMBERED TWICE, WHILE 1R-V AND 177 ARE BLANK. THE CODEX MEASURES 270 X 172 MM., WITH THIRTY TEXT LINES PER FULL PAGE. PASSAGES IN GREEK ARE OMITTED; HOWEVER, LACUNAE REMAIN WHERE A LATER HAND WAS TO HAVE INSERTED THE GREEK READINGS. FROM THE CLOSENESS IN VARIANTS, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS COPIED FROM THE SAME SOURCE AS BARBERINUS LATINUS 150 AND MAGLIA-BECHIANUS CI. VII & 315. THE SECTIONS OF UBINAS LATINUS 649 WHICH APPLY TO THIS STUDY ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72[R]</td>
<td><strong>De Fastis</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72[V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107[R-108V]</td>
<td><strong>Griphus</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108[V]-110[R]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAURENTIANUS XXXII 19, 24 SAEC 15

This paper manuscript in a humanistic script contains...

24 This manuscript has been described in detail by Gradi-lone, pp. 178-82, and by Tobin, pp. 132-40. Additional sources are Angelus Maria Bandinius II, coll. 102-3; Schenkl, P. XXV; and Peiper, P. LXXVI. A microfilm of the codex was furnished by the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence.
only the works of Ausonius in its sixty-six folia. Approximately twenty-five lines of script are found per page, and lacunae remain where titles and Greek phrases were later to have been inserted. Archaisms appear in the use of quol, quom, and other expressions, and the scribe added a number of comments on the text. Accursius used this manuscript as a source in his Diatribae of 1524, and Heinsius also later examined it. The pertinent material from this manuscript is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2[r-v] De fastis</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2v]</td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43[r]-44[r] Grippus</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>- 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44[r]-46[r]</td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
<td>- 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cota 52 XI 27 (52 XII 47), 25 Saec 15 [Co]

This parchment manuscript written in humanistic minuscules is comprised of eighty-seven folia, with about twenty lines of text per page. The codex is devoted com-

25A full description of this manuscript may be found in the dissertation of JoAnn Stachniw, as yet unpublished by Loyola University in Chicago. Additional information may be located in a work not available for this study, Bibliothèque Royal d’Ajudá, Catalogue des manuscrits, listed on p. 140 of Paul Oskar Kristeller, Latin Manuscript Books Before 1600: Third Edition (New York, 1965). A microfilm of the manuscript was provided for the project by the Biblioteca da Ajudá, Lisbon, Portugal.
PLETELY TO THE WORKS OF AUSONIUS. ARCHAISMS APPEAR IN THE TEXT IN THE USE OF QUUM FOR CUM; THE ONLY ILLUMINATION IS FOUND ON FOLIO 3R. AT ONE TIME THE CODEX BELONGED TO JOSEPHUS VARESIUS AND ANTONIO FRANCISCO DA SILVA, WHOSE NAMES APPEAR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MANUSCRIPT. THE AUSONIANA PERTAINING TO THIS STUDY ARE FOUND AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[2R]</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>[2R-V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>[2V]</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[60R-62R]</td>
<td>Griphus</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>[62R-64R]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESCORIALENSIS S 111 25,26 SAEC 15

A PARCHMENT MANUSCRIPT CONTAINING ONLY THE WORKS OF AUSONIUS, THIS CODEX MEASURES 203 X 127 MM. AND HAS TWENTY LINES OF TEXT ON EACH SIDE OF ITS EIGHTY-FIVE FOLIA. GREEK PASSAGES ARE OMITTED, ALTHOUGH IN THE COMMON FASHION LACUNAE WERE LEFT FOR A LATER INSERTION. THE MANUSCRIPT SEEMS TO BE RELATED TO THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF 1472, THOUGH THE VARIANTS

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26 This manuscript has been described in detail by Tobin, pp. 180-88. Additional information is found in P. Giullermo Antolín, Catálogo de los códices latinos de la Real Biblioteca del Escorial IV (Madrid, 1916), pp. 76-77; Schenkl, P. XXVI; and Peiper, P. LXXIII. The manuscript was microfilmed for this project by the Real Biblioteca del Escorial in Madrid.
SUGGEST THAT BOTH DERIVE FROM ONE SOURCE RATHER THAN THAT ONE WAS COPIED FROM THE OTHER. THE PERTINENT AUSSONIANA MAY BE FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

F.  SCHRICKL  PEIPER

[2v]-3[r]  De Fastis  1  119  1  194
3[r]       3  120  3  195
3[r-V]     4  120  4  195
61[r]-63[r] Griphus  1  127-9  -  196-200
63[r]-65[r]  

MAGLIABECCHIANUS Conv Soppr 1 6 29,27 saec 14 [M]


27 THIS MANUSCRIPT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL BY GRADILONE, PP. 162-6, AND BY TOBIN, PP. 46-53. ADDITIONAL REFERENCES ARE FOUND IN SCHRICKL, P. XXI, AND IN PEIPER, PP. LXXI-LXXII. A MICROFILMED COPY OF THE MANUSCRIPT WAS FORWARDED FOR USE IN THE PROJECT BY THE BIBLIOTEC NAZIONALE CENTRALE OF FLORENCE. THE LIBRARY ALSO FORWARDED SOME INFORMATION ON THE MANUSCRIPT, WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR IN ANY PUBLISHED CATALOGUE.
Ausoniana, though the Ausonian sections end abruptly at verse 6 of Technopaegnion 11 on f. 141v. Folio 142r contains Bissula 1, 2, 4-5, and 6. Greek words and phrases are included in this manuscript which has come to be recognized as one of the more important members of the Z family in the Ausonian tradition. The following sections are applicable:

F. SCHENKL PEIPER

[122v] De fastis 1 119 1 194
123[r] 3 120 3 195
4 120 4 195

Augustanus 10 2,28 saec 15 [g]

This manuscript of the late fifteenth century in Italy contains fifty-eight paper folia measuring 240 x 150.5 mm. Each page contains from twenty-six to thirty lines of text. The Ausonian sections are preceded on ff. 1-35 by the epigrams and epitaphs of such writers as Antonius Panormitanus Hermaphroditus, Martial, Antonius Luscus, Gallienus, Hadrian, Petrarch, and Jacobus Pisaurus. Folio 36 introduces the Ausonian material with the words AUSONII THEONII EX OMN.

28Otto von Heinemann, Die Handschriften der Herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel IV (Wolfenbüttel, 1900), pp. 153-4; Schenkl, p. xxvii; Peiper, Ueberlieferung, pp. 276-7; Peiper, pp. lxxviii-lxxviii. The Herzoglichen Bibliothek at Wolfenbüttel furnished a copy of this codex on film.
**O PERE FRAGMENTUM**, AND THE SECTION IS CONCLUDED ON F. 46V WITH **FINIS/AUSONII POETE FRAGMENTA EXPLICIUNT.** FOLIA 47R-58R CONTAIN **PRIAPEIA**; THEN, FOLLOWING A BLANK PAGE, TWO MORE AUSONIAN EPIGRAMS ARE TO BE FOUND. A SECOND HAND WROTE THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TEXT. **AUGUSTANUS** 10, 9 AND **GUSDANUS** 145 ARE ALIKE IN CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT EXCEPT THAT THE FORMER CONTAINS PEIPER'S EPIGRAMS 30, 14, 17, AND 16, WHICH ARE NOT IN THE LATTER CODEX. PEIPER CONTENDED THAT POSSIBLY THESE TWO, PLUS **KING'S** 31, DERIVE FROM A SINGLE SOURCE. THE AUSONIAN SELECTIONS IN THE MAIN BODY OF THE MANUSCRIPT HAVE NOT AS YET BEEN INCLUDED IN A DISSERTATION, AND FOR THIS REASON A FULLER DESCRIPTION OF THE ORDER IS GIVEN HERE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>4 196 28 321-2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 196 29 322</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 197 30 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>30 78-9 31 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36[R-V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 197 2 311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[36V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>41 207 9 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DE FASTIS</td>
<td>1 119 1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[36V]-37[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>9 197-8 3 311-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37[R]</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 198 32 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>34 80 35 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37[R-V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 199 34 324-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>SCHENKL</td>
<td>PEIPER</td>
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<tr>
<td>[37v]</td>
<td>18 200-1</td>
<td>40 327</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19 201</td>
<td>41 317-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>[37v]-38[r]</td>
<td>39 206</td>
<td>59 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38[r]</td>
<td>51 210</td>
<td>63 335</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52 210</td>
<td>64 336</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65 213</td>
<td>77 340-1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66 214</td>
<td>78 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38[r-v]</td>
<td>67 214</td>
<td>79 341</td>
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<tr>
<td>[38v]</td>
<td>78 217</td>
<td>86 344</td>
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<td>89 345</td>
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<td>14 316</td>
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<td></td>
<td>82 218</td>
<td>90 345</td>
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<tr>
<td>[38v]-39[r]</td>
<td>83 218</td>
<td>91 346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39[r]</td>
<td>84 218</td>
<td>15 316</td>
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<td></td>
<td>88 219</td>
<td>19 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39[r-v]</td>
<td>EPISTOLA</td>
<td>10 168-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[39v]-40[r]</td>
<td>CUPIDO CRUCIATUS</td>
<td>1 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40[r-41v]</td>
<td>2 121-4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[41v]-42[r]</td>
<td>BISSULA</td>
<td>6 126-7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 127</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42[r-46v]</td>
<td>CENTO NUPTIALIS</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUelfERBYTANUS GUDIANUS 145,²⁹ SAEC 15 [G²]

This codex, devoted in its entirety to the writings of Ausonius, is a middle fifteenth-century production on eleven paper folia measuring 260 x 190.5 mm. Two different scribes participated in the work, the former script appearing on ff. 1r-9v and seemingly based on a text of the Z family similar to Kings 31. Folio 11r-v contains only one eclogue in a second hand. In this manuscript there exists only a very brief section pertinent to this study; De fastis I (Schenkl 119, Peiper 194) appears on folio 1v.

S. MARCIANUS LATINUS 4161 (APPENDICE XI, CLASSE 8),³⁰ SAEC 15 [MA]

This is a parchment manuscript in humanistic script containing 100 folia of approximately twenty-four lines of writing per page; it measures 211 x 146 mm. The titles and initials have been rubricated, and folio 1r contains a coat of arms. Four unnumbered folia precede the numbered sections; folio 29 is blank. The Ausoniana appears on folia 93-99; earlier sections contain humanistic verse, selections

²⁹ This manuscript has been described by Tobin, pp. 223-5. Information also appears in Otto von Heinemann IX, p. 162; Schenkl xxvii and xli; and Peiper, pp. lxxvii-lxxviii and xxxiii. The library at Wolfenbüttel supplied a microfilm of the manuscript for the Ausonian project.

³⁰ Information may be found in Schenkl, pp. xxvii-xxviii, and in Peiper, p. lxxviii. Cf. also Peiper's Überlieferung on p. 277. A microfilm of the codex was furnished through the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>93[r]</td>
<td><strong>EPIGRAMMA</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>93[r-v]</td>
<td><strong>EPITAPHIUM</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
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<td>93[v]</td>
<td><strong>EPIGRAMMATA</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94[r]</td>
<td><strong>DE FASTIS</strong></td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>94[v]</td>
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<td><strong>EPIGRAMMATA</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
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<td><strong>EPITAPHIUM</strong></td>
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<td>95[R-V]</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>[96v-97v] <strong>Epistola</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>168-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[97v] <strong>Cento nuptialis</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>141&lt;sup&gt;31&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>98[R] <strong>Epigrammata</strong></td>
<td>85</td>
<td>219</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>219</td>
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<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>210</td>
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<sup>31</sup> Vv 1-2 Praefationis solum.
THIS MANUSCRIPT, ONE OF THE OLDEST TO CONTAIN THE
DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS, IS NOT INCLUDED EITHER BY SCHENKL OR
PEIPER AMONG THE SOURCES; IT IS INCLUDED, BUT WITHOUT
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, IN THE OXFORD EDITION OF THE VERGILIAN
APPENDIX. 33 THE MANUSCRIPT IS COMPOSED OF PARCHMENT IN

32 G. SCHERRER, VERZEICHNIS DER HANDSCHRIFTEN DER STIFTS-
BIBLIOTHEK VON ST. GALLEN (HALLE, 1875), PP. 135-6; TOBIN,
PP. 33, 39. A PORTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT WAS OBTAINED ON
MICROFILM FROM THE STIFTSBIBLIOTHEK.

33 W. V. CLAUSEN ET AL., APPENDIX VERGILIANA (OXFORD,
1966).
QUARTO FORM AND IS ASSIGNED TO THE MIDDLE PORTION OF THE NINTH CENTURY. AT PRESENT IT IS COMPOSED OF 148 PAGES DRAWN FROM FRAGMENTS OF MANY CODICES. ITS FRAGMENTARY NATURE IS IN ACCORD WITH ITS ANTHOLOGICAL CONTENT. THESE ARE A MISCELLANY OF LITURGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND POETIC SELECTIONS.

VATICANUS LATINUS 3252, 34 SAEC 9-10, F. 12R [v5]

THIS MANUSCRIPT IS OF VELLUM AND CONTAINS THIRTY-TWO FOLIA IN FOUR GROUPS; IT IS FREQUENTLY REFERRED TO BY THE NAME BEMBINUS AFTER CARDINAL PIETRO BEMBO (1470-1547), WHO ONCE OWNED IT. ON THE TITLE PAGE APPEARS THE NAME OF HIS FATHER: CODEX PATRICII VENETI BERNARDI BEMBI. INCLUDED IN THIS CODEX ARE THE FOLLOWING SELECTIONS FROM THE VERGILIAN MINORA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folio</th>
<th>Selection</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2V</td>
<td>CULEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8R</td>
<td>DIRAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10V</td>
<td>COPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11R</td>
<td>EST ET NON; VIR BONUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12R</td>
<td>DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS; MORETUM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34 This manuscript is not described in any published catalogue, though a reference to it may be found in Volume IV of INVENTARIUM LIBRORUM LATINORUM MS. BIB. VAT. Additional references appear also in O. RIBBECK'S EDITION OF THE APPENDIX VERSILIANA (LIPSIAE, 1868), PP. 31-2; PEIPER, PP. LV-LVI; FRIEDRICH VOLLMER, P. VIRGILII MARONIS IUVENALIS LUDI LIBELLUS (= 11 ABHANDLUNG, SBAW: JAHRGANG 1908 (MUCNCHEN, 1909), P. 9; REMO GIORINI, APPENDIX VERSILIANA (FIRENZE, 1953), P. XV; TOBIN, P. 235. THE VATICAN LIBRARY FURNISHED A COPY OF THE MANUSCRIPT ON MICROFILM FOR USE IN THE PROJECT.
Peiper relates this manuscript to those which included the pieces from the *Juvenalis Ludi Libellus*. He believed it to be cognate to *Parisinus Latinus 4887* (*Puteanus*), a member of the Ausonian *excerpta* family. The manuscript is in Carolingian minuscules, and not, as Baehrens had noted, in Lombardic script. It is oblong in shape, one column per leaf, 33 x 17 cm. in overall size; folia one through eight contain thirty-six text lines per leaf, the remainder, thirty-eight lines. Vollmer contends that doubtless the pieces in this manuscript were considered an introduction to a complete Vergil codex; indeed, the manuscript contains (ff. 15r sqq) the *Bucolics* and the *Georgics* through 1, 494; the rest is lost. This manuscript is one which Vollmer traces to a lost manuscript of Fulda made in Carolingian times.

After the period in which the manuscript lay in Cardinal Bembo's collection, it passed to the library of Fulvio Orsini. The notations and corrections in the codex were the work of the Cardinal himself, or possibly his father. Gio mini cites the manuscript as akin to several other codices; however, it retains its own originality and the value of its tradition as an important copy of the ancient Carolingian archetype.

35 *Poetae Latini Minores* 11, p. 11, as cited on page 9 of Vollmer.
Darmstadiensis 3301, 36 saec 9-10, f. 4r-v [DA]

Darmstadiensis 3301 is mentioned in Peiper's preface as a tenth-century manuscript arising from Wimpfena. It is a fragment which ends after verse forty-two of the De rosis nascentibus. Preceding the poem under consideration are selections such as the Monosticha de aerumnis Herculis (f. 3r-v), Vir bonus (3v), Est et non (3v-4r), and De aeta-tibus animantium (4r). These Peiper relates to selections found in Parisinus 4887 (Puteanus), which includes the above plus the Ausonian Caesares amid selections from Iulius Africanus, Isidore, Eusebius, Jerome, Prosperus, Orosius, and others; the De rosis nascentibus, however, is not in the Paris manuscript. The Darmstadt codex is characterized by numerous corruptions not found in other codices; such are Pestiferum (v. 4), Hertis (v. 5), Talibus (v. 9), Oblivisci (v. 27), Exsunuabat (v. 29), and Enumerare (v. 30).

Treviricus 1086 (2180), saec 9-10, ff. 173v-174r [Trev]

This manuscript, as Tobin has noted, was erroneously

36 Peiper, P. LVI. Additional information may be found in Philipp Alexander Ferdinand Walther, Neue Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Grossherzoglichen Hofbibliothek in Darmstadt (Darmstadt, 1871). A portion of the manuscript was furnished for this study by the Hessische Landes- und Hochschulbibliothek in Darmstadt, Germany.

37 Verification of the fragmentary nature of this manuscript was kindly supplied by Kurt Hans Staub of the Darmstadt library under date of July 4, 1969.
labeled **Augustanus** (Trevericus) 998 saec XI, cf. Naekium in **Val. Catonis edit.** p. 356 sqq. by both Schenkl (p. 149) and Peiper (p. lv). Schenkl again misnames the codex in his apparatus on page 243. Just as Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg, Germany) had given the noble title to its codices, so Naekie could see no reason for not designating the noble city of Trier as Augusta Treviorum, and its codex **Augustanus**. The book, a large vellum work with a brown leather cover, consists in large part of Servius' commentary on Vergil. This occupies the earlier part of the codex, though the beginning is lost. It appeared to Naekie that the entire work, with minor exceptions, was done by one hand and was written largely and clearly. Rubrication seems to have been done by two different artists. A peculiarity of the text is that often in the verse sections word division is incorrect; Naekie notes a similarity of this codex to **Parisinus 7927** (Petavianus) and, even more, to **Parisinus 8069** (Thuanus).

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38 Information on this manuscript may be found in Gottfried Kentenich, **Die philologischen Handschriften der Stadtbibliothek zu Trier** (Trier, 1931), pp. 14 ff.; Augustus Ferdinand Naekius, **Carmina Valerii Catonis** (Bonnae, 1847), pp. 356-9; Schenkl, p. 149, 243; Peiper, p. lv; Vollmer, pp. 6-9; Giomini, pp. xv, xix; Tobin, p. 235. Xerox copies of the appropriate pages from Naeke, plus the text itself and a copy of Kentenich's catalogue pages, were all kindly forwarded by Fr. Baumann of the Stadtbibliothek in Trier, Germany.

The lettering of this "grosser stattlicher Band" (35 x 28.4 cm.) is Carolingian minuscule written in two columns of approximately forty-six lines each. The manuscript originally belonged to the old Cloister of St. Matthew outside the gates of Trier but later found its way to St. Simeon's in that city. In 1821 Hugo Wytttenbach acquired it for the Stadtbibliothek; it was through Wytttenbach that Naeke learned of the manuscript.

What is of extraordinary interest in regard to this manuscript is that, despite one type of script and line numbering throughout, the present codex is nevertheless a union of three different manuscripts: excerpts from Servius, Priscian's *Partitiones versuum duodecim Aeneidos principia-,* and Vergil. Folio 157, the first page of Priscian, appears once to have been the introduction to a separate manuscript. Similarly, the Vergilian folia (170-4) were once part of a complete Vergil, probably a preface to the major writings. The Vergilian *minora* are as follows:

- F. 170R *Vita; Virgilius magnus; Gulix*
- F. 172R *Dirae; Lydia*
- F. 173R *Copa*
- F. 173V *Est et non; Vir bonus; De rosis*
- F. 174R *Moretum*

40 Vollmer, P. 6.
Giomini notes that the readings in the manuscript show an undeniable relationship to those in Vaticanus Latinus 3252, but that its tradition is inconstant. He remarks that Naeke's excessive enthusiasm for the manuscript led to an attribution of too much value to the codex.

Parisinus Latinus 8093, 41 saec 10, ff. 72v-73v [p5]

This manuscript is described by Vollmer as a collection of many entirely different remnants of older manuscripts. 42 On folia sixty to sixty-eight appears a scrap of a tenth-century manuscript of Vergil, while folia sixty-nine through seventy-six belong to a second Vergilian codex. The following folia, seventy-seven to eighty-three, consist of a third Vergil manuscript; this has nothing to do with either of the preceding sections. Folia 69-76 contain an incomplete Vergil fragment. The folia comprise a quaternion which is not numbered. It is most likely that it was once the second part of a Vergil collection; the first part probably consisted of the Culex and Diræ (vv. 1-32). It is written in a

41 Catalogus codicium manusciptorum Bibliothecae Regiae IV (Paris, 1744), pp. 427-8; Naeke, pp. 344-5; Vollmer, pp. 11-12; Giomini, pp. xv-xvi; Tobin, p. 235. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris supplied a microfilmed copy of this manuscript.

42 On the role of folia 1-38 of Parisinus Latinus 8093 in regard to the antecedents of Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, see Tafel's article.
BEAUTIFUL CAROLINGIAN MINUSCULE OF THE NINTH OR TENTH CENTURY, WITH THIRTY-TWO VERSES PER PAGE IN A SINGLE COLUMN.

THE PERTINENT CONTENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

F. 69R  DIRAE, vv. 33 ff.
F. 70R  LYDIA
F. 71R  COPA
F. 72R  EST ET NON; VIR BONUS
F. 72V  DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS
F. 73V  MORETUM
F. 75V  ERGONE SUPREMIS (Anth. 672)
F. 76R  QUALIS BUCOLICIS (Anth. 1)

Vollmer believes that a part of the lost portion of this manuscript contained a VITA and the title JUVENALIS LUDI LIBELLUS, thus connecting it to REMBINUS VATICANUS 3252 and to PARISINUS 7227. He believes that the entire manuscript was designed to be part of a comprehensive work on Vergil.

The manuscript is of vellum and contains twenty-two various pieces, including the Vergilian minora.

MELICENSIS 717 (1863), 43 saec 10, F. 228R

This manuscript was not clearly identified by Schenkl

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43 This manuscript has not been described in any published catalogue. Information may be found in Christ, Gottl. Heyne and Ge. Phil. Eberhard Wagner, Publius Virgilius Maro IV, 2 (Lipsiae, 1832), pp. 776 and 779; Schenkl, p. xlv; Vollmer, pp. 31-4; Giomini, p. xiii; and Tobin, p. 29. The STIFTS-BIBLIOTHEK IN MELK, AUSTRIA, forwarded the desired microfilm.
(MELICENSIS SAEQ XI) and was not utilized by Peiper. The Oxford edition of the Appen­
idix Vergilianus refers to it as FIECHTIANUS, NUNC MELICENSIS CIM 2, SAEQ X. The codex has now been identified as MELICENSIS 717 (1863) -- the same codex employed by Tobin -- thanks to the research of Hofrat Joseph Ilias of the Stiftsbibliothek. Ilias noted that the poem was in poor condition, appearing on the last leaf and cut short of its conclusion (verses 39-50 are missing). Vollmer refers to this manuscript as "der Vergil des alten Stiftes Fiecht bei Schwaz"; the first leaf still refers to this monastery in its inscription Ad Bibliothecam Monas­
terij Montis S. Georgii 1659. In 1850 the codex was pur­
chased by the Benedictine foundation of Melk near Vienna, where it was referred to as number 2 of its CIMELLIA. The manuscript measures 250 x 160 mm., consisting of thirty-eight lines per page in a single-column format. After the Aeneid concludes on F. 209v, the general format is as follows:

210r Moretum
211v Maecenas Elegy 1, 1-25
212v Vita Bernensis and Miscellaneous poems
223r Culex
226r Dirae

44 Clausen et al., p. 176.
Vollmer notes that for this manuscript, as for others, there is grave difficulty in attributing the text to one tradition; MELLICENSIS 717 (1863) may depend on three or four groups which revert to different sources. These would be the Moretum; the Vita and other poems; the Maecenas elegy; and the series consisting of the Culex, Dirae, Lydia, Copa, Est et non, Vir bonus, and De rosis nascentibus.

Parisinus latinus 7927 (Petavianus), 45 saec 10-11, f. 8r [p] This manuscript is of vellum and contains the Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid preceded by the following:

1v Culex
5r Dirae; Lydia
7r Copa
7v Est et non; Vir bonus

45 Catalogus IV, p. 413; Heyne-Wagner IV, 2, p. 774; Naeke, p. 344; Peiper, pp. LV-LVI; Vollmer, pp. 9-10; Giomini, p. XV, n., and XVI; Tobin, p. 236. A copy of this manuscript was supplied by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.
Peiper lists the manuscript as a cognate of Parisinus 4887 (Puteanus) of the Excerpta family. This codex is a large, beautiful Vergil. The first hand appears until f. 105r. Then a second hand begins; this scribe corrected the codex throughout. The entire work is in two columns of twenty-seven lines per page; the foliation was done in the seventeenth century.

Parisinus Latinus 8069, 46 saec 10-11, f. 120r-v

This codex is a large Vergil with a slightly different arrangement from Vaticanus 3252 and Parisinus 7927 in its general order; however, it is similar to these manuscripts in the section on the roses. The real codex begins on what is at present folio 7; the preceding ternion with its mixed contents is of strange descent. The first part of the manuscript (two groups of eight, folia seven through twenty-two) has its text in one column with copious marginal scholia; after f. 22, the text is in two columns, with glosses and scholia often above the text. The Bucolics (8r ff.),

46 Catalogus IV, p. 424; Heyne-Wagner IV, 2, pp. 775 and 778; Ribbeck, pp. 28-9; Naeke, pp. 340-4; Peiper, p. LV; Alexander Riese, Anthologia Latina I, 2 (Lipsiae, 1906), p. xli; Vollmer, pp. 10-11; Giomini, pp. xv, n., and XVI; Tobin, p. 236. A microfilmed copy of the manuscript was supplied by the Bibliothèque Nationale for this study.
THE GEORGICS (17v ff.), AND THE AENEID (36r ff.) PRECEDE THE DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS; A FEW MISCELLANEOUS PIECES FOLLOW THE AENEID AND PRECEDE THE PSEUDO-VERGILIANA, WHICH IS ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS:

114v CULEX
118r DIRAE; LYDIA
119r COPA; VIR BONUS
120r DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS
120v MORETUM

The codex is excellent and clearly inscribed, made out of vellum; it was once the possession of Jacques Auguste de Thou (Thuaneus), who formed his collection from 1573-1617. Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683) bought the manuscript in 1680; it was later sold to the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1732. Its readings accord in general with those found in VATICANUS 3252, though the mark of descent is not pure.

PARISINUS LATINUS 17177,47 SAEC 11, FF. 102R-103R [P6]

This manuscript is comprised of fragments of diverse

47 Léopold Delisle, "INVENTAIRE DES MANUSCRITS LATINS DE NOTRE DAME ET DE DIVERS PETITS FONDS CONSERVES A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE SOUS LES NOS. 16719-18613 DU FONDS LATIN," BECH XXXI (PARIS, 1870), PP. 492-3; SCHENKL, P. XLIX; PEIPER, P. LVI; VOLLMER, PP. 28-31; GIOMINI, P. XVI F.; TOBIN, P. 236. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris furnished a copy of this manuscript on microfilm for use in this study.
OTHER CODICES. THE FRAGMENT OF THE VERGILIAN CODEX PROCEEDS FROM FOLIO 96 TO FOLIO 103 AND IS BELIEVED TO BE A REMNANT OF A STABULENSIS CODEX (ABBOT OF ST. REMACLE AT STAVELOT, BELGIUM). OTHER ITEMS IN THE CODEX, WHICH IS MISCELLANEOUS IN THEME, INCLUDE THEOLOGICAL TREATISES, RELIGIOUS WORKS, HISTORICAL RECORDS, GRAMMATICAL PAGES, FRAGMENTS OF PLAUTUS, MEDICAL NOTES, AND EVEN SOME LETTERS. THE STABULENSIS FRAGMENT IS THE REMNANT OF A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL VERGIL; IT FIRST CAME UNDER PUBLIC SCRUTINY ONLY IN 1854. THE ORIGINAL CODEX WAS LISTED IN ST. REMACLE'S CATALOGUE IN 1105. THE PRESENT PARIS MANUSCRIPT POTPOURRI INCLUDES MATERIAL FROM THE NINTH TO FIFTEENTH CENTURIES. FOLIA 96R-97V INCLUDE EXCERPTS FROM THE AENEID, WHILE 98R-103V CONTAIN THE DOUBTFUL PIECES, WRITTEN IN A BEAUTIFUL CAROLINGIAN MINUSCULE, IN THIS ORDER:

98R-V AETNA VV 263-346//171-258
99R-V CULEX VV 167-248//249-330
100R VIR BONUS VV 22-26; AETNA VV 1-81
100V AETNA 82-170
101R CULEX VV 331 TO END
101V DIRAE VV 1-90
102R COPA (ENTIRE); DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS VV 1-46
102V DIRAE VV 91 TO END; LYDIA VV 8 TO END
103R DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS VV 47 TO END; MORETUM 1-84
103V MORETUM VV 85 TO END; EST ET NON (ENTIRE);
   VIR BONUS VV 1-21.
The ordering may appear to be somewhat peculiar; this may be attributed to the fact that the folia are no longer in their original order, which was as follows: 99R–v; 101R–v; 102v–R; 103R–v; 100R–v; and 98v–R. Originally folia 99 and 98 formed the outer diploma of a ternion; folia 101–100 comprised the middle diploma, and folia 102–103 the innermost. Placed in their original order, the Vergilian selections conform to the order of the Juvenalis Ludi Libellus. Possibly a fourth, outermost diploma once made this section a quaternion; it would have contained verses 1–166 of the Culex in two columns per page like the extant portions.

**Berolinensis Philippicus 1827 (Rose Nr 193),** 48

**SAEC 13, F. 41V [PHIL]**

This manuscript of seventy-three leaves of parchment is in octavo form and measures 150 x 50 mm. It includes only a few lines from the De rosis nascentibus (33–36, 39–46, 49, 50) which are not identified as such but are included in a section titled *incipiunt proverbia Cope Vergilii* (ff. 41R–42R). An old cover on the codex bears the number of a possible older collection, 4978. It was once the property of

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VATICANUS LATINUS 1574,49 SAEC 12-13, F. 133R [VAT1]

THIS MANUSCRIPT IS OF VELLUM, MEASURES 250 X 125 MM. IN SIZE, AND CONSISTS OF 134 FOLIA. THE CODEX CONTAINS THE

49Nogara III, p. 73. THE VATICAN LIBRARY SUPPLIED A COPY OF THIS MANUSCRIPT FOR USE IN THE PROJECT.
works of Vergil, plus arguments, scholia, and some pseudo-Vergilian. Contrary to the custom in some other manuscripts, the minor works follow rather than precede the Bucolics (f. 1), Georgics (f. 10), and Aeneid (f. 32). The arrangement of the minor poetry is as follows:

132r  MORETUM
132v  COPA; EST ET NON; VIR BONUS
133r  DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS; PRIAPEIA

On folio 133v verses of other poets on Vergil begin.

PARISINUS LATINUS 7936,50 SAEC 13, F. 222V-223R  [p3]

This codex has two columns per page and an average of forty-two verses per column. Initials are ornate, and there is some marginalia. After the Bucolics (f. 1), Georgics (f. 6r), and Aeneid (f. 19v), appear works of other authors such as Statius (ff. 81v-140v), Lucan (ff. 141r-184v), and Claudian (ff. 185r-221r). Then appear the following from the Vergilian tradition:

221v  MORETUM
222r  COPA
222v  EST ET NON; VIR BONUS; DE ROSIS
223r  EGO NE SUPREMIS
223v  IUSSERAT HEC

50HEYNE-WAGNER IV, 2, P. 778; GIOMINI, P. XXVI. A COPY OF THE CODEX WAS FURNISHED BY THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE IN PARIS.

**Harleianus 2534 (Gim XIII),** 51 SAEC 13, F. 127R-V  [H]

This codex is made of vellum and includes numerous notes and comments in addition to the text, which consists of the writings of Vergil. The work begins with the *Bucolics* (F. 2), the *Georgics* (F. 10), and the *Aeneid* (F. 32). Then follow the minor writings in this order:

126V  **Copa**
127R  **Est et non; Vir bonus**
127R-V  **De Rosis Nascentibus**
128R  **Moretum**
128V  **Priapeia in part**
129R  **Part of Culex**

The manuscript contains 129 folia; it once belonged to the college of St. Agenensis, a Jesuit collection.

**Vaticanus Reginesis 2120,** 52 SAEC 13, F. 12R  [VR]

This manuscript is comprised of a miscellany of various poets. It contains only a few lines from the Vergilian

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51 Nares et al., II, p. 698; Ribbeck, p. 33; Schenkl, p. xliv; Giomini, p. xvii, n., xxv; Tobin, p. 237. A copy of this manuscript was supplied on film by the British Museum.

52 Giomini, p. xxvi. The Vatican Library furnished a microfilmed copy of this manuscript for use in the project.

VATICANUS LATINUS 2759,53 SAEC 13, F. 70R [VAT3]


ETONENSIS 91,54 SAEC 13-14, F. 47V [Et]

IN HIS CRITICAL APPARATUS, SCHENKL REFERS TO A CODEX

53VOLLMER, P. 28; GIOMINI, P. xiv. THE VATICAN LIBRARY HAS FURNISHED A COPY OF THIS CODEX IN THEIR COLLECTION.

"Etonensis Bl. 4, 12." This manuscript reference is incorrect; but, thanks to Mr. Patrick Strong, Keeper of College Library and Collections, the citation can now be corrected. In a letter of May 19, 1969, Mr. Strong noted that Dr. N. R. Ker of Oxford, who is preparing a revision of James' catalogue, had directed him to Etonensis 91 (an Ovid manuscript) in which the De rosis nascentibus can be found sandwiched between two other works of Ovid. Since Etonensis 91 never had the press-mark Bl. 4, 12, it is a mystery where Schenkl found this reference. Etonensis 91 is of vellum, 10 2/3 x 7 3/4, with 169 folia in double columns of forty-nine lines each. The foliation is the work of Henry Bradshaw of Cambridge. The script is a beautiful Carolingian minuscule, showing the characteristics of some French manuscripts of Ovid. The poem appears where the Ovidian De somno should be on folio 47v; preceding it is the Nux (f. 46v), and following it comes Ovid's De pulice (f. 48r). Sir Robert Birley in his notebook, according to Mr. Strong, makes no comment on the inclusion of pseudo-Ausoniana in Etonensis 91; it was E. H. [D'I]Alton who identified the De rosis nascentibus and attributed the poem to Ausonius.

55 For additional information on this topic, refer to the chapter on the problem of authorship of the De rosis nascentibus.
Helmstadiensis 332 (Heinemann 367), 56 saec 15, f. 62v [H]

This manuscript is of paper and measures 280 x 210 mm. It consists of 336 folia inscribed between 1450 and 1454 A.D. In addition to the Bucolics (f. 1) and the Georgics (f. 17v), the manuscript contains these poems ascribed to Vergil:

61r Vir bonus
61v Est et non
62v De rosis nascentibus
63r Culex
71r Dirae
74v Moretum
76v Epigram on Balista
77r Copa
77v Elegy to Maecenas

The manuscript is in octavo form and written clearly by the same hand throughout.

Leidensis vossianus Latinus O 96, 57 saec 15, ff. 14r-15v [Voss 5]

This manuscript contains the works of various poets

56 Von Heinemann II, pp. 273-4; Ribbeck, pp. 25-6; Naeke, pp. 373-6; Heyne-Wagner IV, 2, p. 778; Giomini, p. xx; and Tobin, p. 237, 251. A copy of this manuscript was obtained from the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbuettel, Germany.

57 Senguerdus, p. 390; Ribbeck, pp. 34-5; Tobin, pp. 237 and 250. A copy of the appropriate portion of this manuscript was obtained from the Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden.
such as Ovid and Vergil, Phocas, Nic. Clarellus, and others. The manuscript is of paper and contains ninety-six folia. It includes, in addition to the De rosis nascentibus, the Vir bonus and Est et non which have since entered the Ausonian tradition. The manuscript is small in size, written negligently and quickly, and includes the following:

14R De rosis nascentibus
15v Copa
17r Est et non
17v Vir bonus
19r Culex
31r Moretum

BASILIENSIS E 111 3,58 saec 15, ff. 27v-28v [BF]

Produced in the last third of the fifteenth century, this French codex contains the complete writings of Vergil. It is of paper, with 328 folia measuring 299 x 218 mm. At the beginning of the manuscript there are five, and at the end six, extra paper leaves (one is of vellum). The leaves in the front have been erroneously included in the foliation process, so that in reality the codex contains 323 rather than 328 leaves. The text appears to be the work of two

58Konrad Escher, Die Miniaturen in den Basler Bibliotheken, Museen und Archiven (Basel, 1917), p. 72, no. 87; Naeke, pp. 365-369; Tobin, p. 255. Appropriate copies out of this manuscript were forwarded by the Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universitaet Basel in Switzerland.
Scribes writing in a large, beautiful script in one column per page. Besides the works of Vergil, the codex contains some of the Vergilian *minora*, plus other selections. These include the *VIR BONUS* and the *EST ET NON* on folia 26v-27v. This book formerly was in the possession of Johannes a Lapide.

*Leidensis vossianus latinus O 81, 59 saec 15, f. 13r-14r* [Voss]

This manuscript is a work on vellum written in a lucid script that nevertheless includes numerous abbreviations. It contains the excerpted works of Petronius, Catullus, Tibullus, Sulpigia, and Propertius, in addition to the following selections out of the Vergilian tradition:

1. *Priapeia*
2. *Moretum*
3. *De rosis nascentibus*
4. *Copa; EST ET NON*
5. *VIR BONUS*
6. *Culex* and elegy on Maecenas

The codex was once considered to be of some importance, but its significance has been eclipsed by the discovery of the older *Vaticanus Latinus 2759*, with which it is in general accord, though perhaps not being a direct descendant of it.

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59 Senguer dus, p. 389; Ribbeck, pp. 31-2; Giomini, pp. xiv, xx; and Tobin, pp. 237, 250 ff. Appropriate copies of the manuscript were forwarded by the Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden.
This lovely and ornate manuscript of vellum contains the works of Vergil. In addition, it includes the Moretum, Copa, De rosis nascentibus, Est et non, Vir bonus, Dirae, and Culex. The minor works follow the major writings of the poet. The manuscript is arranged by folia; its readings indicate some descent from Vaticanus Latinus 3252 via some corrupt manuscript.

Vindobonensis 3108 (Philol. 129) (Rec. 922), 61 Saec 15, F. 231r-232r

Comprised of paper folia, this manuscript consists of 233 leaves. Its chief subject is the major writings of Vergil: the Aeneid (f. 1), the Bucolics (f. 161) and the Georgics (f. 173r). After a few epigrams, the following selections from the minor poetry of Vergil are written:

210r Priapeia
220v Copa
221v Culex
227v Dirae
230v Est et non, Vir bonus
231r De rosis nascentibus
232r Moretum

60 Nares et al., III, p. 99; Naeke, pp. 346-7; Schenkl, p. xlvi; Giomini, p. xx; and Tobin, pp. 237 and 251 ff. The appropriate microfilm of this manuscript was forwarded by the British Museum in London.

61 Academia Caesaria Vindobonensis, Tabulæ codicum (cont.)

VINDOBONENSIS 3224 (SALISB 8 M) (PHILOL 305), 62 SAEC 15.
F. 103V-104V
[VIND7]

THIS MANUSCRIPT IS COMPOSED OF VELLUM AND CONTAINS 161 FOLIA IN QUARTO FORM. IT IS NOTEWORTHY FOR ITS INCLUSION OF THE VIR BONUS ON FOLIA 103R-V IN ADDITION TO ITS PRESENTATION OF THE POEM DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS. IN ADDITION TO THESE BRIEF POEMS, THE MANUSCRIPT CONTAINS SOME SELECTIONS FROM PUBlius Sextus Rufus, Epicetetus, Aelius Donatus, and others.

MANUSCRIPTORUM PRAETER GRAECOS ET ORIENTALES IN BIBLIOTHECA
PALATINA VINDOBONENSI ASSERVATORUM II (VIENNA, 1864-1912),
P. 198; STEPHANUS ENDLICHER, CATALOGUS CODICUM PHILOGORICORUM
LATINORUM BIBLIOTHECAE PALATINAE VINDOBONENSIS (VIENNA,
1836), PP. 63-4; RIBBECK, P. 36; TOBIN, P. 256. THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS COPIED AND SENT BY THE OESTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK IN VIENNA.

62ACADEMIA CAESARIA VINDOBONENSIS, TABULAE CODICUM II,
PP. 238-9; ENDLICHER, PP. 201-4; TOBIN, P. 257. THIS IS THE ONLY VINDOBONENSIS MANUSCRIPT NOT IN THE OESTERREICHISCHE
NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK IN VIENNA; IT IS NOW LOCATED IN THE
BIBLIOTECA COMMUNALE IN TRENT, ITALY. A COPY OF THE MANUSCRIPT ON MICROFILM WAS FORWARDED ON INTER-LIBRARY LOAN.
Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 78,63 F. 102v-103v [Voss8]

This Vergilian codex is of paper in folio format, with a text supplemented by some interlinear interpretation and marginal scholia. In addition to the work of Mapheus Vegius (the so-called Thirteenth Book of Vergil), this manuscript presents versions of the Vir bonus, Moretum, Est et non, Copa, Ciris, Priapeia, Culex, Dirae, Aetna, elegy on Maecenas, and the De rosis nascentibus.

Basilensis F X 12,64 F. 55r [BX]

This manuscript is not mentioned in the scholarly works on the De rosis nascentibus, nor does there exist a catalogue of the contents. The codex is written in a loose longhand that makes no pretence at clarity or beauty. Folia 50-60, which were sent by the library in Basel, consist of a series of short epigrammatic remarks from various unnamed sources.

63 Senguerdus, p. 374; Naeke, pp. 369-72. The appropriate section of this manuscript was forwarded by the Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden with the assistance of the able research of J. van Groningen of the Department of Western Manuscripts at the library; he sent this codex in lieu of Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 86 which, though lacking the text of the De rosis nascentibus, is listed on Peiper's p. lvi. Very likely this is an error for Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 86, which does include the poem. In addition, it should be noted that the manuscript listed as "Vossianus 849, saec XV" in Schenkl, p. 243, n., and in Peiper, p. 410, n., does not exist. Dr. van Groningen, in his letter of June 27, 1969, noted that neither he nor Dr. K.A. de Meyjer, who is preparing a catalogue of the Vossiani, could trace this number; it must have crept in with Schenkl or before him.

64 The Oeffentliche Bibliothek der Universitaet Basel indicates that this manuscript has no catalogue.
On folio 55v verses 11, 12, 35, 36, 41-44 and 47-49 of the De rosis nascentibus appear in a very poor state of legibility. In addition, scattered verses from the pseudo-Ausonian poem Septem sapientum sententiae are also present (vv. 8, 13-15, 18, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 37, 38, 43, 45, 47, and 49).

Ms. Addenda 16562, 65 saec 15, ff. 58v-59r [ADD]

Another Vergil codex, this manuscript contains the Eclogues (f. 3) and the Georgics (f. 17) with interlinear glosses and marginal notations. After these poems the following selections from the Minora appear:

- 54r Elegy on Maecenas
- 55r Moretum
- 57r Est et non
- 57v Copa
- 58r Vir bonus
- 58v De rosis nascentibus
- 59v Dirae
- 62v Culex
- 71r Priapeia

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65 Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years MDCCCLXVI-MDCCCLXVII. 1964 reprint of 1864 edition, Norwich, pp. 278-9; Giomini, pp. xx-xxi. The appropriate material was forwarded from the British Museum in London for this study.
Mediolanus 0 74 sup, 66 saec 15, ff. 15r-16r  [Med]

A paper manuscript measuring 230 x 150 mm., Mediolanus 0 74 sup is comprised of 183 folia. The minora of Vergil appear at the front of the codex on folio 1, but in this instance these pieces do not precede a collection of other Vergiliana. Rather, beginning on folio 31, writings of various authors appear; these include Claudianus Aegyptius, Titus Calpurnius, Jovianus Pontanus, Janus Pannonius, and others. No writer predominates in this manuscript which is miscellaneous in scheme.

Vaticanus Latinus 3269, 67 saec 15, ff. 55r-56r  [Vat5]

This manuscript was written by the hand of one Pomponius Leto and includes an annotation by F. Orsini. Among its Vergiliana are the Est et non, Vir Bonus, elegy on Maecenas, De rosis nascentibus, Copa, and Dirae.

66 Giomini, p. XX. Additional catalogue information plus xeroxies of the appropriate manuscript material were forwarded by the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan.

67 Giomini, p. XXV. Appropriate selections were forwarded by the Vatican Library for use in this study.
VATICANUS LATINUS 3255, 68 SAEC 15, FF. 99R-100R [Vat4]

A vellum manuscript in folio form, VATICANUS LATINUS 3255 is inscribed by the hand of Pomponius Leto. Its chief constituent is the GEORGICS (FF. 1R-47R) and the minor Vergilian poetry, plus a few smaller pieces. The following selections are included in the section of which the DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS is a part:

- 47V CULEX
- 56R CIRIS
- 67V MORETUM
- 70R DIRAE
- 74R COPA
- 74V EST ET NON
- 75V VIR BONUS
- 76V-80V SMALL PIECES
- 81R AETNA
- 94V PIECE ON MAECENAS
- 98R NOMINA MUSARUM
- 99R DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS

68 RIBBECK, P. 37; GIOMINI, P. XXI. THE VATICAN LIBRARY forwarded the appropriate material from this manuscript in a microfilmed copy.
VATICANUS LATINUS 1586,⁶⁹ SAEC 15, FF. 55V-56V [Vat²]

This manuscript is of vellum and measures 259 x 174 mm.; it consists of ninety-five folia concerned with the Bucolics (F. 1R), the Georgics (F. 15R), and the minor poetry of Vergil; miscellaneous pieces are occasionally interjected between two of the typical selections of the Minora, and a series of brief selections fills out the body of the manuscript. The De rosis nascentibus appears in the following context:

51V  Moretum
54R  Copa
54V  Est et non
55R  Vir bonus
55V  De rosis nascentibus
56V  Priapeia
57R  Culex
64R  Dirae

VATICANUS URBINAS 350,⁷⁰ SAEC 15, F. 183R-V [urb1]

This manuscript of vellum contains 201 folia measuring 430 x 270 mm. Titles have been decorated with flowers, or

⁶⁹Nogara III, pp. 82-3; Giomini, p. xx; Tobin, p. 253. The Vatican Library forwarded on microfilm the appropriate section from this manuscript.

⁷⁰Stornajolo I, p. 322. The desired portion of this manuscript has been furnished on microfilm by the Vatican Library.
Decorated initials appear in gold or blue. The manuscript consists of the genuine and doubtful writings of Vergil, plus some epigrams. After the Eclogues (f. 2r), Georgics (f. 14v), and Aenidi (f. 46v), the following appear:

180r Moretum
181v Copa
182r Est et non
182v Vir bonus
183r De rosis nascentibus
183v Dirae
186r Culex

Barberinus Latinus 42 (2127)(vili 42), 71 saec 15, f. 325v [BRB]

This paper codex of 348 folia measuring 180 x 101 mm. contains twenty-one to twenty-two lines of text per page. Consisting of a variety of pieces, it contains, following selections from Lactantius, Leonardus Brunus Aretinus, Cornelius Nepos, and others, the following pieces:

307v Two epigrams of Ausonius
310r Nomina Musarum
325v De rosis nascentibus

Prete, Codices Barberiniani Latinii, pp. 57-67. A copy of the manuscript was forwarded on microfilm by the Vatican Library.
III. SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE

ANGELICANUS V 3 22 (1515), 72 saec 11, ff. 33v-34v [A]

Composed of vellum in octavo form, this manuscript of thirty-four folia measures 200 x 135 mm. At the front of the codex appears a table of contents, written by a more recent hand, on paper leaves. The manuscript is miscellaneous in content, including, among other smaller pieces, the works of Fabius Planciadis Fulgentius (F. 1), excerpts from Siphusius (F. 23v), and a fragment of Vergil the grammarian (F. 31v). Among the smaller selections the poem Nomina Musarum may be found on folio 32v; another piece from the Ausonian appendix appears in the Septem Sapientum Sententiae on folio 33v. The selections conclude with the "Our Father" and "Credo" written in a Latin version of Greek characters.

PARISINUS LATINUS 9344, 73 saec 11, f. 41v [P2]

This manuscript consists of 196 folia containing the Bucolics, Georgics, and Aeneid of Vergil, plus some verses of

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72 E. Narducci, Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum praeter Graecos et Orientales in Bibliotheca Angelica Olim Coenobii S. Augustini de Urbe (Rome, 1892), pp. 653-4. A copy of this manuscript on microfilm was obtained from the Biblioteca Angelica in Rome.

73 Schenkl, p. 246; Peiper, p. lxxxiii. A microfilm of this manuscript was forwarded by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.
Priscian. There is no title page for the manuscript; the text begins immediately. A second hand appears to have written the marginal and interlinear notes. An average of thirty-three to thirty-five lines appear on each page, which has been ruled for the purpose. The main text appears to be the work of several scribes writing for the most part in a single column per page; on folio 192r, where the verses of Priscian begin, the writing is much smaller and arranged in two columns. The poem Septem sapientum sententiae appears in the margin of the Vergilian portion of the text.

Laudianus Ms 87 (Ol 867), 74 saec 12, ff. 175v-176r [LM]

A vellum manuscript arranged in folio form, this manuscript of 240 folia was originally three separate codices. The present work is miscellaneous in nature, containing a commentary on St. Matthew (f. 1), a homily (f. 56v), excerpts from the Fathers (f. 57), expositions (f. 58), Acts of the Apostles (f. 68), St. John’s Apocalypse (f. 84v), a treatise of St. Augustine (f. 93v), excerpts from Cassiodorus (103v), Augustine (117), the Septem, and St. Ambrose (177).

74 H. O. Coxe, Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae: Partis secundae fasciculus primus. Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Laudianorum, codices latini (Oxford, 1858). A microfilm of the manuscript was forwarded by the Bodleian Library in Oxford, England, and a photostat of the selection from Coxe was sent through the courtesy of J. J. G. Alexander at the library.
Vindobonensis 2521 (Philol 281)(413), 75 saec 12, F. 42r [Vind8]

This manuscript is in octavo form and contains a total of 145 folia. The codex is composed of pieces of a miscellaneous character; a part of it is a Lusus of Ausonius which contains verses one through seven of the Septem sapientum sententiae. These lines have crept in among the verses of Hildebert of Tours. It is of incidental interest that another Ausonian work, the Vir bonus, appears on f. 142r-v.

Monacensis 14506 (Em E 2), 76 saec 12, F. 73r [Mo2]

Written in minuscules in a single column per page, this quarto codex measures approximately 235 x 160 mm. Some initials have been rubricated; twenty-four lines of text appear on ruled lines on a page. Various hands seem to have contributed to the very front of the codex, and marginalia supplements the remainder of the text. It appears that three codices have been combined in the production of the present manuscript. Folia 1-66r and 68v-73v are inscribed

75 Academia Caesarea Vindobonensis, Tabulae codicum II, p. 90; Endlicher, pp. 165-80; Tobin, p. 260. The pertinent portion of the manuscript was sent on microfilm by the Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna.

76 Schenkl, p. 246; Peiper, p. lxxxiiii, n. Additional information appears in Carolus Halm et al., Catalogus codicum Latinorum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis IV, 2 (Munich, 1876), p. 183. A photostat of the pertinent entry was sent through the courtesy of Otto Harrassowitz, bookdealer, of Wiesbaden, Germany.
IN A CLEAR CAROLINGIAN SCRIPT; FOLIA 56V-68R ARE THE WORK OF ANOTHER HAND, AND FOLIA 74R-129V THE WORK OF A THIRD HAND WRITING IN A TYPE OF GOTHIC SCRIPT. THE CONTENTS OF THE MANUSCRIPT ARE MISCELLANEOUS: TABLES, ASTROLOGICAL CHARTS, LETTERS, AND HISTORICAL PIECES ARE INCLUDED. OF THE ENTIRE SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE, THIS CODEX INCLUDES ONLY VERSES 2, 1, AND 3-7; THE POEM THEN CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION WITH PROVERBS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

VORAVIENSIS 33 (111), MMML, PR NO 7066, 77 SAEC 12, F. 52R [Vor]

THIS MANUSCRIPT MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS. THE FIRST BELONGS TO THE TWELFTH CENTURY AND CONSISTS OF FOLIA 1R-38R, 45R-114R, 151R-175R; IT IS WRITTEN IN TWO COLUMNS OF TEXT PER PAGE WITH APPROXIMATELY THIRTY-FIVE LINES PER COLUMN. THE SECOND PART IS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY AND IS FOUND ON FOLIA 38R-44V; THE THIRD PORTION, FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, IS FOUND ON FOLIA 115R-150V. THE PRESENT CODEX IS MISCELLANEOUS IN NATURE AND INCLUDES SUCH AUTHORS AS ST. BERNARD AND ST. IVO. THE SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE IS

77PIUS FANK, CATALOGUS VORAVIENSIS SEU CODES MANUSCRIPTI BIBLIOTHECAE CANONICAe IN VORAU (GRAZ, 1936), PP. 19-22; SCHENKL, P. 246, N.; PEIPER, P. LXXXIII, N. THIS CODEX WAS SENT FROM ST. JOHN'S LIBRARY IN COLLEGEVILLE, MINNESOTA, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE STIFTSBIBLIOTHEK VORAU. THE MANUSCRIPT WAS IDENTIFIED BY PIUS FANK IN A LETTER OF DECEMBER 18, 1969. SCHENKL REFERS TO THE NOW-OUTDATED NUMBERING, 111; THE NEW NUMBER IS 33. THE CATALOGUE WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR STUDY IN THIS AREA; A COPY OF THE APPROPRIATE PAGES WERE SENT IN PHOTOSTATIC FORM WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF DR. MARIA MAIROLG IN GRAZ, AUSTRIA.
To be found among some shorter pieces, and only verses 1-3 and 5-7 from the complete poem are included. The cataloguer tentatively ascribes the poem to Hildebert of Lavardino; other authors included in the manuscript are Cicero, Seneca, and St. Hilary, in addition to several chronicles.

**Basiliensis B X 35, 78 saec 13, f. 61r-v [BB]**

This manuscript is listed by its cataloguer as having no great textual value. The work is tentatively ascribed to Ausonius, and it is listed as appearing between the writings of Lambertus Pultariensis (ff. 58r-60v) and excerpts from the De Salomonis poenitentia (ff. 61v-62r).

**Bamberg Msq Class 19, 79 saec 13, f. 34r-v [Bam]**

This manuscript is inscribed in two columns per page, with forty-three lines of text per column. The codex is made of paper measuring 297 x 215 mm.; various scribes appear to have assisted in the production of the text, and the titles have been colored and decorated. The sixty-three folia contain the writings of Cicero (f. 1), Plato (f. 22),

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78 Schenkl, p. 246. Films of portions of this manuscript were sent by the Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität Basel in Switzerland. Pertinent catalogue information (pages 775-6 of the unidentified catalogue), not available in this area, was also sent courtesy of the Bibliothek.

79 F. Leitschuh and H. Fischer, Katalog der Handschriften der kgl. Bibliothek zu Bamberg (Bamberg, 1966 revision), Vol. 1, Part 2, pp. 19-23; Schenkl, p. 246, n.; Peiper, P. lxxxiii. Photostats of this manuscript were sent by the Staatsbibliothek in Bamberg, Germany.
Valerius Maximus (f. 23), the Somnium Scipionis (f. 25), Pseudo-Seneca (f. 27), the Septem (f. 34), excerpts from Publilius Syrus and Boethius (f. 34v), Seneca (f. 35), and Symmachus (f. 47). Folia 1-35 are from an older manuscript.

Vindobonensis 143 (Med 101), *SAEC 13, FF. 12v-13r [Vind2]*

This manuscript contains excerpts from various writers and poets; it includes, in addition to the Septem sapientium sententiae, the poem Signa caelestia, which is written in the margin on folio 15v. The entire manuscript contains only fifteen folia; thus it can be seen that only brief sections appear out of the various contributors: Marbodus, Abelard, Pseudo-Plato, Pope Gregory, Pseudo-Vergil, and others.

Vindobonensis 965 (Theol 319), *SAEC 14, F. 134v [Vind3]*

This manuscript of 135 folia is another miscellany of works religious and philosophical. Included in the contributors are Hugo Victorinus (f. 1), Anselm Cantuarensis (39v), Proverbs (f. 40), a treatise De sacramento altaris (f. 41), another excerpt from Anselm (f. 125), and two pieces on the seven wise men, one from Hildebertus Cenomanensis on ff. 133-134, the other from the doubtful works of Ausonius.

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*80* Academia Caesaria Vindobonensis, Tabulae codicum I, p. 20. The manuscript was microfilmed, as were Vindobonensis 965 and Vindobonensis 3150, and forwarded by the Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna.

*81* Academia Caesaria Vindobonensis, Tabulae codicum I, p. 166.
VINDOBONENSIS 3150 (LUNAEL F 117), \(^{82}\) SAEC 14,
FF. 177V-178V \([\text{Vind}^6]\)

This manuscript of 307 folia includes the poem on the wise men among excerpts from Cicero, pseudo-Seneca, Boethius, and others.

BARBERINUS LATINUS 65 (1459), \(^{83}\) SAEC 12-15, F. 84R \([\text{Barb}]\)

This manuscript measures 217 x 115 mm. and contains between thirty-seven and forty lines of text per page. It may be divided into six sections based on the script: the first, a twelfth-century hand, is found on FF. 1R-83V; the second, also of the twelfth century, comprises FF. 83V-85V; the third, a thirteenth-century hand, and the fourth, a fifteenth-century hand, appear on F. 85V; the fifth appears on FF. 86R-92R; and the sixth on F. 93V. Folia 71-92 are quaternions; however, one folio is missing in the section from 79 to 85. This paper codex contains the works of various authors, some of them uncertain. A large portion of the text is utilized in a presentation of the works of Horace (FF. 1-83); among the smaller pieces at the end of the manuscript are the Nomina Musarum (F. 84R) and the Septem Sapientum Sententiae.


\(^{83}\) Prete, Codices Barberiniani Latini, pp. 116-9; the Vatican Library forwarded a microfilmed copy of this codex.
LAURENTIANUS 37, 25, 84 SAEC 15, F. 33R-34R

LAURENTIANUS 37, 25 is a paper manuscript arranged in octavo form; it is comprised of fifty-eight folia. The subject matter deals with the writings of various authors such as Petronius, Priscian, Publius Rutilius Lupus, Romanus Aquila, and Cicero.

MONACENSIS 5417, 85 SAEC 15, F. 173V

This manuscript in folio form contains a total of 192 leaves including the works of Petrarch (f. 1), Aeneas Silvius (f. 91), Cicero (f. 108), and various others.

BASILIENSIS EX 12, FF. 52R-60R 86

IV. SIGNA CAELESTIA

VALENCENENSIS 411 (393), 87 SAEC 9, F. 138V

An octavo manuscript, VALENCENENSIS 411 consists of 140 folia of sixteen lines each, written in minuscules. Some of the initials and rubrics are in red, but more often the color is black. Some Greek words have been reproduced in the

84Bandinius II, coll 258-60. This catalogue lists the Septem on folio 27. A copy of the manuscript was forwarded by the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence.

85Halm et al. I, 3(1873), p. 15. The microfilm copy of this manuscript was furnished by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Muenchen, Germany.

86For information concerning this manuscript, see the section on the De rosis nascentibus.

87J. Mangeart, Catalogue descriptif et raisonné (cont.)
margin by a more recent hand. The last ten leaves have been eaten in the margin by rats, but with no great loss of the text. In content the manuscript is anthologic; in addition to the Signa caelestia, it numbers among its short pieces the poem Nomina Musarum on folio 139r-v.

Caroli Rhenusis Aug Perg 167,\(^8\) saec 9, f. 13v \([K]\)

This manuscript is anthologic in content. Among its numerous short selections from various sources are the Monosticha de mensibus (ff. 13v-14v) and the eclogue In quo mensis signum sit ad cursum solis (ff. 16v-17v). The format is a double column of about thirty-seven lines per page; no titles introduce the short pieces.

Vaticanus Reginensis 215,\(^9\) saec 9, f. 122r \([v7]\)

This is a late ninth-century manuscript comprised of 143 folia. In subject matter it includes various Analecta sacred and profane; the Signa caelestia is part of a series

Des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Valenciennes (Paris, 1860), pp. 386-90; Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France: Départements (Octavo Series), XXV (Paris, 1894), pp. 371-2; Tobin, p. 247. A film of part of the codex was sent by the Bibliothèque de Valenciennes, France; new numbers and additional information have been generously supplied by Mr. Paul Lefrancq, conservateur.

\(^8\) Alfred Holder, Die Reichenaer Handschriften (= Die Handschriften der Grossherzogl. Badischen Hof- und Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe V (Leipzig, 1906), pp. 393-98; Peiper, P. LXXXIII, p. 412; Tobin, pp. 33, 40. Appropriate sections of the manuscript were filmed and forwarded from the Badische Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe, Germany. Great assistance was given by Dr. K. Hannemann of the (cont.)
of pieces in a metrical anthology. The manuscript is believed to have been written in Tours due to its script.

Sangallensis 250,\textsuperscript{90} saec 9, f. 526 \hspace{1cm} [Ga\textsuperscript{2}]

A parchment manuscript in folio format, Sangallensis 250 contains 644 pages of well-written minuscules, the work of one hand. Excerpts on astrology appear on 523-526; the remainder of the codex consists of excerpts from such authors as Bede and Aratus.

Vaticanus Reginensis 438,\textsuperscript{91} saec 9-10, f. 32v \hspace{1cm} [v8]

This is a vellum manuscript, a shorter production of only thirty-six folia measuring 185/190 x 143 mm. Nineteen lines of text appear on a page. The manuscript is chiefly a martyrology by Wandalbertus Primiensis, with astrological excerpts.

Sangallensis 248,\textsuperscript{92} saec 9-10, p. 68 \hspace{1cm} [G3]

This is a parchment manuscript of 228 pages, a com-

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\textsuperscript{89}Andreas Wilmart, \textit{Codices Reginenses Latini I} (Vatican City, 1937), pp. 507-12. The Vatican Library sent a microfilm of this manuscript.

\textsuperscript{90}Scherrer, pp. 92-4; Peiper, p. lxxxii; Tobin, p. 37. The appropriate portion of this manuscript was microfilmed and forwarded by the Stiftsbibliothek, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

\textsuperscript{91}Wilmart II (1945), pp. 559-60; Schenkl, p. 13, n.; Tobin, p. 40. The Vatican Library forwarded this codex on microfilm.
BINED PRODUCT OF TWO DIFFERENT MANUSCRIPTS FROM DIFFERENT CENTURIES. PAGES 1-98 AND 149-228 ARE NINTH-CENTURY WORK, WHILE PAGES 99-148 BELONG TO THE ELEVENTH CENTURY. BOETHIUS AND BEDE ARE AMONG THE AUTHORS WHOSE WRITINGS APPEAR IN SANGALLENSIS 248; THE SIGNA CAELESTIA IS LOCATED AMONG THE WORKS OF PSEUDO-BEDE ON PAGES 59 THROUGH 82.

GUDIANUS 132, 93 SAEC 10, F. 61V

A PARCHMENT MANUSCRIPT IN FOLIO FORMAT, THIS CODEX MEASURES 255 X 195 MM. AND CONTAINS 108 FOLIA. THE SIGNA CAELESTIA APPEARS IN THIS CODEX UNDER THE TITLE PRISCIANI PHAENOMENON.

PARISINUS LATINUS 12117 (PAR S GERM 434), 94 SAEC 11, F. 171V

THIS MANUSCRIPT INCLUDES A NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, INCLUDING WRITINGS OF ST. CLEMENT (F. 1), CHRONICLES (F. 105), GENEALOGIES OF THE KINGS (F. 110V), TABLES (F. 111), WORKS ON ASTRONOMY (F. 127), AND WRITINGS OF HERICUS (F. 139), BEDE (F. 147), AND AMBROSIUS, MACROBIUS, AND THEODOSIUS (F. 182).

92 Scherrer, pp. 91-2. The Stiftsbibliothek in St. Gallen, Switzerland, forwarded a copy of the appropriate material from this manuscript.

93 von Heinemann IX, p. 145. The Herzoglichen Bibliothek in Wolfenbuettel furnished a copy of this manuscript.

This manuscript contains 273 folia introduced by a table of contents written by a second hand. Two columns of text appear on a page, with approximately thirty-eight lines of writing per column. Several hands appear to have worked on the codex. Included among the contents are Passions of the saints, lives of saints and popes, notes, prayers, and miscellaneous selections. On folio 233 the script begins to appear in only one column per page; the Signa caelestia is found on folio 240v under a large picture representing the signs of the zodiac.

This manuscript is of vellum in octavo form and is well preserved throughout its sixty-two folia. At the end of the codex ownership is indicated by the following note: Liber Coluci Pieri de Stignano cancellarii Florentini. The bulk of the writing deals with the Phaenomena of Aratus, though various small pieces serve as a prolegomenon.

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95 Peiper, P. LXXXIII. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris forwarded a microfilmed copy of this manuscript.

96 Information on this manuscript may be found in the section on the Septem sapientum sententiae.

97 The manuscript as well as pertinent catalogue information was furnished by the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence; the catalogue deals with Bandini-Strozziani codices of the Bibl. Leopoldinae, col. 384.

V. NOMINA MUSARUM

VALENCENENSIS 411 (393),

CAROLIRUHENSI 442 (D 36 E),

THIS CODEX WAS ONCE REFERRED TO AS DURLAICHENSIS 36 E;

98 SENGUERDUS ET AL., PP. 342-3. SEE ALSO P. C. MOL-HUYSSEN, CODICES SCALIGERANII (PRAETER ORIENTALES) (LEIDEN, 1910). APPROPRIATE XEROX MATERIAL WAS FORWARDED COURTESY OF THE BIBLIOTHEEK DER RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT IN LEIDEN.

99 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, REFER TO THE SECTION ON THE SIGNA CAELESTIA.

100 WILHELM BRAMBACH AND ALFRED HOLDER, DIE HANDSCHRIFTEN DER GROSSHERZOGLICHEN BADISCHEN HOE- UND LANDESBIBLIOTHEK IN KARLSRUHE IV (= DIE KARLSRUHER HANDSCHRIFTEN) (CONT.)

TURICENSIS Q 78 (451),101 SAEC 9-15, F. 118R

THIS MANUSCRIPT OF PARCHMENT CONTAINS 162 FOLIA, OF WHICH 116 (FOLIA 47V-162V) BELONG TO THE NINTH CENTURY AND


101 LE0 CUNIBERT MOHLBERG, KATALOG DER HANDSCHRIFTEN DER ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK ZURICH I (= MITTELALTERLICHE HANDSCHRIFTEN) (ZURICH, 1951), PP. 42-4. THE APPROPRIATE MATERIAL WAS FORWARDED FROM THE LIBRARY IN SWITZERLAND THROUGH THE COURTESY OF DR. A. SCHOENHERR.
MEASURE 225 X 165 MM. THE CODEX IS A COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS PIECES; IT INCLUDES EXCERPTS FROM ALCUIN, THEOLOGICAL TRACTS, SERMONS, AND AN ANTHOLOGY. ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SELECTIONS IS THE NOMINA MUSARUM, TENTATIVELY ASCRIBED BY THE CATALOGUER TO CATO. THE MANUSCRIPT ITSELF IS A COMBINATION PIECE, THE PRODUCT OF FOUR DIFFERENT HANDS.

SANGALLENSIS 899,102 SAEC 10, P. 65

A MANUSCRIPT OF PARCHMENT ARRANGED IN QUARTO FORM, SANGALLENSIS 899 CONTAINS 144 PAGES; ITS MEASUREMENTS ARE 225 X 265 MM. VARIOUS SCRIBES PARTICIPATED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THIS CAROLINGIAN WORK WHICH WAS FORMERLY PART OF A LARGER CODEX. THE TEXTUAL PRESENTATION IS IN A SINGLE COLUMN OF TWENTY-ONE LINES PER SIDE. SUBJECT MATTER IN THE CODEX IS OF A MISCELLANEOUS NATURE; IT IS, HOWEVER, OF SOME INTEREST THAT BETWEEN PAGES 1 AND 48 ARE INSCRIBED A NUMBER OF PIECES WHICH HAVE COME TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO AUSONIUS. ONE OF THESE, THE MOSELLA, OFFERS ONE OF THE OLDEST PRESERVED INSTANCES OF INCLUSION OF THAT PIECE IN ANY CODEX. SOME OF THE PERTINENT MATERIAL FROM THE MANUSCRIPT IS AS FOLLOWS:

102 THIS MANUSCRIPT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL BY CREIGHTON, PP. 43-50. ADDITIONAL REFERENCES MAY BE FOUND IN SCHERRER, PP. 315-16; SCHENKL, P. XLIV; PEIPER, P. LIII; GIOMINI, P. XXXI; PRETE, RICERCHE, P. 23; AND TOBIN, P. 240. A COPY OF THE APPROPRIATE PORTION OF THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS FORWARD BY THE STIFTSBIBLIOTHEK IN ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND.
3-4  **Pythagoricon**

4  **De aetatibus animantium**

22-45  **Mosella**

45-46  **Monosticha de aerumnis Herculis**

47-48  **VIR BONUS**

The poem **Nomina Musarum**, appearing on page 65, is included among works of a more miscellaneous nature and cannot be presumed to have been intended as part of the Ausoniana.

**Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 33**

This manuscript is composed of vellum and inscribed in a Lombardic script. Its 174 folia contain one column per page, with 25-31 lines of textual presentation per page. The third portion of the manuscript (ff. 62r-174v) measures 270 x 170 mm. and was once the property of a certain Goldastus whose signature is on f. 62r. In the sixteenth century Isaac Vossius combined this manuscript with two other codices, what are now folia 1-59 of the eleventh century and what are now folia 60-61 of the twelfth. Among its general grammatical pieces by Donatus (62-74), Priscian (83-110, 115-144), Ausonius (112-114, 132-133) and Serenus (144-154), 103 Senguerdus, pp. 379-80; Schenkl, p. xli; Peiper, Ueberlieferung, pp. 283-4; Peiper, p. xxx; H. Keil, Grammatici Latini II (Hildesheim, 1961), pp. 389-91; and Tobin, p. 23. Thanks are also owed to Mrs. JoAnn Stachniw for her research on this manuscript. A microfilmed copy of the codex was furnished by the Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden.
ARE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS OF INTEREST:

F. 112v Technopaegnion
F. 132v Est et non
F. 133v Nomina Musarum

The poem Est et non is considered by the cataloguer to be a part of the writings of Priscian, while the poem on the Muses is ascribed to the philosopher Cato. Immediately following are other small pieces of an anthologic nature.

Valencienensis 394,104 saec 10, f. 47r [Val3]

Composed of vellum arranged in quarto form, this manuscript contains eighty-nine folia of twenty-five to thirty lines of text per page. The script is a lovely minuscule featuring the long lines of the tenth century; initials are decorated and ornate. It is believed that three different scribes participated in the production of the work, which consists chiefly of a commentary on the works of the Latin poet Prudentius; as a filler at the bottom of the last folio, the poem on the Muses is inscribed.

Cantabriensis S. Trin 0 4 11 (1242),105 saec 10-11, f. 96r [C]

A manuscript of vellum, Cantabriensis S. Trin 0 4 11

104Mangeart, pp. 339-40; Catalogue général... de France, pp. 346-7; Tobin, pp. 34, 39, 40. A microfilm of the pertinent section of the codex has been supplied by the Bibliothèque de Valenciennes, France. Additional information was kindly forwarded by Mr. Paul Lefrancq, Conservateur.

105M. R. James, The Western Manuscripts in the (cont.)
IS COMPRISED OF NINETY-SIX FOLIA MEASURING 11 5/8 X 9 1/2, WITH NINETEEN LINES OF A DELICATE CAROLINGIAN MINUSCULE SCRIPT PER PAGE. MARGINAL AND INTERLINEAR SCHOLIA ARE BY THE SAME HAND. THIS MANUSCRIPT, ONCE THE PROPERTY OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S IN CANTERBURY, CONSISTS ALMOST ENTIRELY OF THE SATIRES OF JUVENAL; THE POEM ON THE NINE MUSES AND A HYMN (F. 96V) APPARENTLY WERE UTILIZED AS A FILLER AT THE END OF THE WORK.

TURICENSES C 62 (282), 106 SAEC 10-12, F. 224R [T3]

THIS MANUSCRIPT IS COMPOSED OF PARCHMENT AND CONSISTS OF A COMBINATION OF THREE MANUSCRIPTS FROM TWO DIFFERENT CENTURIES. THE FIRST 194 LEAVES BELONG TO A WORK OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY, AS DO THE FOLLOWING ELEVEN; THE FINAL THIRTY-ONE LEAVES ARE FROM A TENTH-CENTURY CODEX OUT OF ST. GALL'S. IT IS IN THIS FINAL SECTION, AMONG OTHER PIECES OF AN ANTHOLOGIC NATURE, THAT THE POEM ON THE MUSES APPEARS.

LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE III (CAMBRIDGE, 1902), PP. 260-1. TRINITY COLLEGE HAS FURNISHED A MICROFILM OF THIS CODEX.

106MOHLBERG, PP. 34-5. THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS PHOTOSTATTED IN ITS APPROPRIATE PORTION AND FORWARDED BY THE ZENTRALBIBLIO-OTHEK ZUERICH IN SWITZERLAND. THANKS ARE OWED TO DR. A. SCHOENHERR AT THAT LIBRARY FOR DISCOVERING THE SELECTION IN TURICENSES C 62, A MANUSCRIPT NOT MENTIONED BY THE AUSONIAN EDITORS.
This manuscript consists of a large copy of the works of Vergil and is supplemented by many marginal notes of some value. After some scholia on folio 1r, the bulk of the text is utilized in a presentation of the Bucolics (f. 1v), the Georgics (f. 25r), and the Aeneid (f. 57r). On folio 204r the poem of the Muses appears, followed by the Ergone Supremis (Anth. 672) and other pieces; Heyne-Wagner list the Moretum as the only work from the Vergilian appendix to appear in this manuscript.

This manuscript is composed of vellum in quarto form; its 171 folia are in a good state of preservation. The greater portion of the codex is utilized in a presentation of the Eclogues (f. 1), the Georgics (f. 12), and the Aeneid (f. 40) of Vergil; the poem on the Muses is used as a filler at the end of the manuscript.

107Heyne-Wagner IV, 2, pp. 774, 778; Vollmer, pp. 54-5; Giomini, pp. xxvii-xxviii. The Bibliothèque Nationale provided a copy of this manuscript on microfilm.

108For additional information on this manuscript, refer to the section on the Septem Sapientum Sententiae.

109Bandinius II (1775), col. 300. The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence provided the proper sections from this manuscript.
BARBERINUS LATINUS 65 (1459), SAEC 12-15, F. 84R [BARB]

LAURENTIANUS 39 17, SAEC 15, F. 168V [L5]

This manuscript is composed of vellum arranged in quarto form and inscribed in its 168 folia in a most lovely and ornate fashion. The bulk of the writing consists of the Aeneid of Vergil, with the poem on the Muses serving as a filler at the end of the manuscript.

LAURENTIANUS 39 9, SAEC 15, F. 44V [L4]

This manuscript is composed of vellum arranged in quarto form. Its 195 folia are inscribed in minuscules, and the codex is gleaming and well preserved. The contents are of a more miscellaneous nature than is the case with other Laurentianus manuscripts; the poem on the Muses is set amid a number of small pieces which follow a presentation of the Bucolics (F. 1) and Georgics (F. 13). Other pieces, including the epigrams of Martial, fill out the remaining folia.

LAURENTIANUS 91 19, SAEC 15, F. 27V [L10]

This manuscript is made of paper and is arranged in

For additional information on this manuscript, refer to the section on the Septem Sapientum Sententiae.

Bandinius II (1775), col. 308. Appropriate portions of this manuscript, as well as of the following two codices, were sent by the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence.

Bandinius II (1775), col. 303-306.

Bandinius III (1776), col. 752-756.
IN QUARTO FORM ON 240 FOLIA. IT CONTAINS EXCERPTS FROM VARIOUS POETS, PLUS ALL OF VERGIL'S MAJOR WRITINGS.

BARBERINUS LATINUS 42 (2127)(VIII 42),\footnote{For additional information concerning this manuscript, refer to the section on the De Rosis Nascentibus.}\footnote{SCHENKL, p. XXVIII. The appropriate material plus some additional catalogue information was forwarded by the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan.} SAEC 15, F. 310R [BRB]

VI. EPIGRAMS AND SULPICIA

AMBROSIANUS P 83 SUP,\footnote{For additional information concerning this manuscript, refer to the section on the De Rosis Nascentibus.}\footnote{SCHENKL, p. XXVIII. The appropriate material plus some additional catalogue information was forwarded by the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan.} SAEC 16, FF. 60V-61V [AP]

This manuscript is a copy of a printed Aldine edition; it is composed of paper measuring 225 X 180 MM. in its seventy-eight folia. The text is disposed in one column per page, with eighteen to twenty lines of text to a column. Among the authors appearing in the text are Marullus, Politian, Campanus, Strozzi, and Martial. Only two epigrams from the Merulan appendix appear in this codex; these are Schenkl's numbers 2 (p. 252-3) and 8 (pp. 254-5). The cataloguer lists these as pseudo-Ausonian. However, it is of interest to note that a number of genuine Ausonian works also appear in the manuscript and may be listed as follows according to the numbering of Schenkl: EPIGRAMS 11, 41, 10, 20, 28, 32, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54-58 [UGOL. 27-29], 59-63, 67, 70, 30, 98-101 [MER. 2], [ALEX. 21, 22], [MER. 8],
[ALEX. 23, 25], 25-27; Ordo nobilium urbium; Epigrams 22, 23, 3, 7; Epitaphs 30, 34, 31, 35; Epigrams 12, 36, 53, 80, 81; and Epistles 14-24.

Parisinus Latinus 8284 (168),116 saec 16, ff. 24r-v [p7]

This manuscript is also a copy of a printed Aldine edition; it is comprised of twenty-five vellum folia. The script is lovely and clear, arranged in one column per page. The codex may be designated as Tellerianus in some older editions. The subject matter of this codex is excerpts from the epigrams and shorter pieces of several poets, especially Martial and Ausonius. The writings of Martial are found on f. 1r through f. 19v. From f. 20r to f. 24r excerpts from Ausonius are inscribed, and poems of French poets fill out the remainder of the manuscript. According to the numbering of Schenkl, these are the excerpts from the Ausonian corpus: Cento nuptialis 3 (from verse 7); Epigrams 8-10; Epitaph 34; Epigrams 12, 13, 16, 18, 21, 36, 50, 53, 55, 56, 81, 80, 85, 86, 100, 101, [Ugol. 34], [Mer. 5, 6, 14, 9]. Only four epigrams which pertain to the present study are to be found in this manuscript.

116SCHENKL, P. XXVIII. The appropriate material was furnished by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.
VATICANUS LATINUS 2836, SAEC 15-16, FF. 269V-278V [VE]

At the front of this codex the name Hieronymus Donatus appears, possibly the name of the owner of the manuscript as well as the author of several of the epigrams appearing in the text. The manuscript is quite bulky, consisting of 329 paper folia produced by various hands. Much of it is negligently and hastily inscribed with much correction; many of the short pieces are not identified and are separated in the first few folia only by a line. Numerous folia are blank; the omission of still other folia in the pagination process would perhaps indicate that these too were blank since they often follow immediately after blank leaves. The work seems to be a union of several different codices; the section with which this study is concerned lasts only from F. 268r to 278v. This section has a clear, delicate script of twenty-three ruled lines per page. The Epigrammata ex Alex (numbers 19-25) are included in these pages between folio 272v and folio 279v. A catalogue of the Merulan epigrams and the Sulpicia is now given since this is the only known manuscript to contain all of these pieces, and since the codex was not included in Schenkl or Peiper.

117A. Campana and F. Munari, Epigrammata Boiensia II (Roma, 1955), esp. pp. 17-19. Additional information, as well as a copy of the manuscript, was forwarded by the Vatican Library.
The numbers in parentheses following the numbers of the epigrams are those in the Campana-Munari edition.

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IV. EDITIONS

Three of the numerous printed editions of Ausonius have been singled out for special consideration in this paper; these are the Venice 1496, the Parma 1499, and the Paris 1511. Several reasons led to the choice, in addition to the fact that two of these three have not yet been fully described as a contribution to general Ausonian studies. A point of special note is that two of the three editions represent incunabula and therefore merit special attention for historical reasons alone. More specifically, these editions all present some new incursion of Ausoniania which has since become a part of the appendix to his works. The 1496 edition is the first to have presented the eighteen so-called Merulan epigrams which are discussed at length elsewhere in this paper. The 1499 edition has been described minutely in Creighton's dissertation, and acknowledgement of the debt owed to that study is hereby gratefully given. Creighton described the book exhaustively on the basis of signatures; the present paper presents the contents under the heading of foliation in order to offer ease of reference. In addition, this paper coordinates the pagination and numbering of


IT IS HOPED, THEN, THAT THIS CHAPTER WILL SERVE NOT ONLY TO CLARIFY THE NATURE OF THESE EDITIONS AND TO PRESENT THEM FOR HISTORICAL PURPOSES BUT ALSO TO PAVE THE WAY FOR FUTURE STUDIES AND NEW PERSPECTIVES.

THE 1496 EDITION3 WAS MENTIONED BY SCHENKL IN THE PREFACE TO HIS 1883 EDITION4 AS PART OF A DISCUSSION OF ANCIENT CODICES OF HIS OMEGA FAMILY AND EDITIONS WHICH FOLLOWED

2The only other selection from the appendix with which this dissertation is concerned is the short piece, Nomina Musarum. It appears for the first time among the Ausoniana in the 1575 edition of Vinetius. That edition is not described here because the new material is not of great significance to Ausonian studies.

3Hieronymus Avantius, ed., Ausonii opuscula sub auspiciis Georgii Merulae ab Iulio Aemilio Ferrario curata (Venetiis, 1496).

these codices. Little is said by Schenkl on the edition itself except for his comment on the source of the eighteen Merulan epigrams which appear in it.

Gradilone in his dissertation has several paragraphs on the edition. He relates the role of G. Merula in encouraging the production of the 1490 Milanese Ausonius. The edition of 1490 improved some readings from the Editio princeps of 1472 and added portions of the Clarae urbes from the manuscript of St. Eustorgius found at the Dominican monastery at Milan. The edition was repeated in Venice in 1494, and in 1496 it was supplemented and reissued by Avantius. The only distinctive feature of the 1496 edition over the 1490 and the 1494 was its inclusion of the Merulan epigrams.

The works of Ausonius are prefaced by several letters, one from Bartholomaeus Merula to Hieronymus Avantius (IV),

5Schenkl discusses the characteristics of the omega family on p. xix. The matter of familial relationships was later treated by Rudolfus Peiper in Decimi Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis opuscula (Leipzig, 1886), pp. vii-xvii. In recent years work has been done by Sister Marie José Byrne, Prolegomena to an Edition of the Works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius, Columbia University dissertation (New York, 1916); by Sesto Prete in Ricerche sulla storia del testo di Ausonio (= Temi e testi VII) (Rome, 1960); and in several articles by Prete. The situation was described in some detail by Neil W. Tobin in his dissertation titled The Text of the Eclogae of Decimus Magnus Ausonius, Fordham University (New York, 1967), pp. 261-290.

ONE FROM IULIUS AEMILIUS FERRARIUS NOVARENSIS TO AMBROSIUS VARISIUS ROSATUS (Iv–Iv). A TABLE OF CONTENTS ALSO PRECEDES THE TEXT (Iv–Iv), AND AT THE END THERE APPEARS A COLOPHON (39r).

MENTION HAS BEEN MADE OF THE AVANTIUS EDITION IN SEVERAL BOOK LISTS. ONE OF THE EARLIER IS THAT OF THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN IN 1814. He refers to the edition as the folio printing of 1496 by J. de Cereto, alias Tacuinus, de Tridino. Dibdin notes the inclusion, following the title page, of the addresses of Bartholomaeus Merula and Aemilius Ferrarius; and he remarks that Jerome Avantius corrected and improved the impression. Dibdin accepts the source of the Merulan epigrams to be the discovery by Francis Nursius.

IT IS OF INTEREST THAT A REFERENCE IN 1826 FOLLOWS THE TENDENCY TO SUBSTITUTE THE NAME OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS GEOGIUS MERULA FOR HIS BROTHER BARTHOLOMAEUS. The assignation of Nodier is actually to one "Gregorio Merula." There seems to exist some confusion on the 1496 Ausonianus, which may relate to a supposed 1497 edition. Nodier actually includes two references under the year 1496:

7 THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA (LONDON, 1814), P. 276, # 136.

8 CHARLES NODIER, BIBLIOTHEQUE SACREE GRECOUE-LATINE (PARIS, 1826), P. 198.
- A Hieronymo Avantio. Venetiis, 1496, In-Fol.

It would appear that these must both be references to the same edition. Both arise in folio from Venice in 1496. The former reference cites a previous 1494 edition, which marks it as the identical edition as that now under discussion; it is also the same printer, Tacuinus, with whom we are concerned. Since Georgius Merula was indeed a mentor of the 1490 edition out of which the 1496 edition arose, one could attribute as cause for Nodier's reference a confusion of the more renowned name for the name of Bartholomaeus. On the other hand, the second reference to Avantius can refer no less to the edition under discussion.

In 1837 Joseph Moss listed one edition for 1496; this was a Venetian work under Jo. Tacinus de Tridino. He connects it to Georgius Merula in its antecedents but notes its present revision under Jerome Avantius. Moss indicates that the edition was repeated in Milan in 1497, under Uld. Scinzenzeller. A lengthy reference appears under the name of Franciscus de Licteriis, who indicates by his quotation

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OF THE EDITION'S TITLE (AUSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTISSIMI 
EPIGRAMMATA) THAT IT IS THE SAME EDITION AS IS NOW EMPLOYED.
HE REFERS TO "ALIA EDITIO, IN QUA OCCURRUNT FRAGMENTA 
AUSONII, IGNOTA USQUE AD ILLUD TEMPUS, QUO GEOGIUS MERULA 
IN LUCEM PRIMUS EA PROTULIT." HE ALSO NOTES THAT "IN POST-
TERIORI OCCURRIT EPISTOLA, QUA BARTHOLOMAEUS MERULA PRÆ-
TANTISSIMI PHILOSOPHO HIERONYMO AVANCIO VERONENSIS SALUTEM 
digit." DE LICTERIIS EXPLAINS THE CONFUSION BY NOTING THAT 
IN THE LETTER OF IULIUS AEMILIUS FERRARIUS, WHICH IS PRE-
FIXED TO THE 1496 EDITION, THERE IS A REFERENCE THAT THE 
EPIGRAMS WERE DISCOVERED BY GEORGE MERULA IN THE BASILICA OF 
ST. EUSTORGIUS IN MILAN. THE REFERENCE ACTUALLY READS AS 
FOLLOWS (WITH THOSE WORDS IN CAPITALS WHICH ARE NOTABLY 
OMITTED FROM DE LICTERIIS' CITATION):

...ADIECIMUSQUE EX CATALOGO ILLUSTRIUM URBIVM NONNULLA 
EXCERPTA EPIGRAMMATA QVAE GEOGIUS MERULA POLYHISTOR 
NOSTER ET PRIMARIUS DICENDI ARTIFEX IN BIBLIOTHECA DIVI 
EUSTROYI PRIMUS INDAGAVIT.

THEREFORE, DE LICTERIIS SUPPOSES THAT THE EPIGRAMS WERE 
DISCOVERED BY GEORGE MERULA, THEN COMMITTED TO NURCISIUS; 
AND NURCISIUS IN TURN IS BELIEVED TO HAVE GIVEN THEM TO 
BARTHOLOMAEUS. THIS THEORY IS BASED UPON A MISTAKEN, 
THOUGH UNDERSTANDABLE, EQUATION OF THE EIGHTEEN MERULAN 
EPIGRAMS AND THE FRAGMENTS OF THE CLARAE URBES. DE LIC-
TERIIS NOTES FURTHER THAT THE EDITION ITSELF IS IN A TYPE 
"ROTUNDO ET VENUSTO," WITH APPROXIMATELY FORTY-FOUR LINES
to the page. In her catalogue, Pellechet mentions but one 1496 Ausonius; this was the work of Johannes Tacuinus.\[11\] Hain refers to both a 1496 and a 1497 edition.\[12\] The 1496 edition he correctly attributes in part to Bartholomaeus Merula. His notation on the 1497 edition is as follows:

1497—cum praefatione G. Merulae. Mediolani impressus per Ulde ricum Scinzenzeller.

In a like manner a 1928 catalogue lists two editions.\[13\] It refers to the Avantian 1496 edition and also to a Milan edition of 1497 prefaced by Georgius Merula and printed by Scinzenzeller (who, incidentally, printed the 1490 Ferrarius edition in which G. Merula participated). Only a 1496 edition is listed by Polain;\[14\] Goff also omits reference to a 1497 edition.\[15\]


\[12\]Ludovicus Hain, Repertorium bibliographicum in quo omnes ab arte typographica inventa usque ad annum MD. Typis expressi ordine alphabeticco vel simpliciter enumerantur vel adcuratius recensentur I-1 (Berlin, 1925), # 2179-2180.

\[13\]Ascher-Bernardus Claravallensis, Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke III (Leipzig, 1928), # 3093.

\[14\]Marie Felix Polain, Catalogue des livres imprimés au quinzième siècle des bibliothèques de Belgique I (Brussels, 1932), # 436.

It was in 1960 that a cataloguer positively stated that the 1497 edition was non-existent. Proctor does, however, note in #6034 the existence of a 1497 edition from Ulrich Scinzenzeller's press; indeed, it is dated February 4, the same date as the alleged 1497 Ausonius. However, the actual edition was not the writings of Ausonius but the De literis syllabis et metris Horatii of Terentianus Maurus. This citation, together with the work of E. Piccolomini discussed in another portion of this paper, would seem to settle the question.

*     *     *

In 1499 the Parma Ausonius appeared under the much-discussed editorship of Thadeus Ugoletus. The edition included many additions and corrections; the most notable addition was the incorporation of the Mosella (lacking the last verse) into the genuine Ausonian. The first appearance of the Sulpicia among the Ausonian writings is, per-

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18 For details on Ugoletus, refer to the section of this paper in which the problem of authorship of the Sulpicia is discussed.
HAPS, an addition of greater pertinence to this paper. All in all, Peiper believed that Ugoletus increased by one-quarter the bulk of the Ausonian works. The Merulan epigrams had first appeared in the 1496 edition in a separate section, but Ugoletus added new pieces to that section. Another contribution of the Ugoletan edition was the removal of the verses De Fastis from their former position among the epigrams and the reassignment of them to folio 33v just before the Caesares. Other noteworthy inclusions are the Ludus Septem Sapientum, the Ordo Nobilium Urbium appearing completed with fragments drawn from the St. Eustorgius codex, the Periochae (drawn, on Ugoletus' word, from Antonius Bernerius' codex), the Septem Sapientum Sententiae (included for its similarity to the Ludus, in all likelihood), the Signa Caelestia, and the fourth letter to Paulinus. Schenkl noted that the Ludus, Catalogus, and Periochae were based on readings from the Parisinus Latinus 8500 family, while the Mosella and a part of the Caesares (vv. 1-52, 77-80) were drawn from readings in Laurentianus 51, 13. Verses 81 ff. he believes come from Parisinus.

19 Peiper, P. LXXXV.
20 Schenkl, P. XXX.
LATINUS 4887, and the Septem Sapientum Sententiae from Laurentianus 37, 25; Epigram 24 he notes as drawn from Laurentianus 23, 20. Schenkl attributes the nineteenth to twenty-fifth epigrams of "G. Alexandrini" to the editor himself. Likewise, he attributes to Ugoletus the poem added to the Septem Sapientum Sententiae.21 Schenkl mentions other changes which Ugoletus made within individual poems as a comment on the free-handed editing in the Parma edition. The edition is mentioned without serious controversy in numerous listings.22 The works of Ausonius are prefaced first by a note from the printer (IV). Then follows a letter from Thadeus Ugoletus to one Lazarus Cassola Medicus (IIR-IIIr). A table of Ugoletan additions is found on IIIR-V, then an epigram of Franciscus Paxius Carpensis to Ugoletus (IVr). After this appears a poem by

21 Ibid., p. XXXI.

22 Michael Maittaire, Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventae Origine Ad Annun 1664 V-1 (Amsterdam and London, 1741), p. 98; Georg Wolfgang Franz Panzer, Annales Typographici II (Nuremberg, 1794), p. 359; Dibdin, # 137; Dibdin, An Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics (London, 1827), p. 345; De Licteriis, p. 104; Pellechet, # 1649; Hain, # 2181; Nodier, p. 198; Moss, pp. 213-214; W. A. Copinger, Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum I (Berlin, 1926), # 2181; Gesamtkatalog, # 3094; Proctor, # 6873; Goff, p. 75.
ANTONIUS SECURANUS FIVIZANENSIS (IVR-V), PLUS A TABLE OF CONTENTS (VR-VIII V). THE WORK ENDS ON F. 78R WITH A COLOPHON.

* * *

GRADILONE NOTES THAT THE 1511 PARIS EDITION OF Hieronymus Aleander was characterized especially by a general reordering of the material, especially the epigrams; this arrangement may readily be seen in the book identification which follows. This, the first French edition of the poet of Bordeaux, was produced with the collaboration of Michael Humelberg; it is often referred to as one of the Ascensianae, a name given to early French editions of Aleander which were printed by Iodocus Badius, originally of Assche (Ascensius), Belgium. Aleander's name appeared within the edition in relation to two selections, the Mosella, which had appeared previously, and the De Rosis Nascentibus, which entered the Ausonian tradition at this point.

23GRADILONE, P. 30.

24For additional information on Aleander's sources, refer to the chapter on the problem of authorship of the De Rosis Nascentibus.
The edition begins with a table of contents covering five complete folia (IR-VV); the works of Ausonius follow on 116 folia. On the bottom half of folio 116v and for the next two folia there follows a section titled Castigationes Errorum insigniorum quos inter imprimendum opifices praenimia celeritate admiserunt.

Little information is available in catalogues for the 1511 edition. Renouard does little more than mention its existence.²⁵ It may be conjectured that this particular edition was not largely circulated, for some reason as yet unknown. References to it occur in several sources,²⁶ but little else can be offered as an external description.


CATALOGUE OF THE 1496 EDITION

[1r] Ausonii Peoni i Poetae Disertissimi Epigrammata.


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3Epig. 29 scriptum cum epig. 28 per mod unius.

4Inc: Lucius una quidem.

5Epig. 43 scriptum cum epig. 42 per mod unius.
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6Vv. 1-2 SOLUM.

7V. 6 LEGIT: ASTITIT IN TENERUM DE GREGE VERSA MAREM.
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^8Epig. 75 scriptum cum epig. 74 per mod unius.

^9Epig. 77 scriptum cum epig. 76 per mod unius.
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10Vv. 7-8 SCRIPTI SEPARATIM SUB TITULO: QUOD ERIT EXERCITIUM IUVENUM LASCIVIERTUM IN SENECTUTE.

11EPIG. 95 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 94 PER MOD UNIUS. HUIC ALTERI VERO V. 12 PHEDRA ET ELISSA TIBI DENT LAQUEUM AUT GLADIUS ET V. 13 PRAECIPITEM PELAGO UEL LEUCADOS ELIGE RUPEM.

12EPIG. 102 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 101 PER MOD UNIUS.
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13v. 14: Vale ualere si uoles me: uel uola.

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17 EPIG. 108-113 OMNIA PER MOD UNIUS.

18V. 1 LACUNAM PRO FERTUR HABET, ET FERTURQUE PRO PARITERQUE.

190M. V. 4.
20 ET FURIATA OESTRO TRANAT MARE CIMERIUM BOS V. 6. OM.
15 ET 17. TIT INTERPONITUR VV. 18 ET 19: DE QUIBUSDAM FABULIS.

21 OM. V. 12.

22 TECHN. 11 ET 13 PER MOD UNIUS. V. 3 TOTALITER DIVER-
SUS: SCIIE UELIM CATALEPTA LEGENS QUID SIGNIFICET TAU.
OM. VV. 4-8. ADD V. 9R: SITNE PEREGRINI UOX NOMINIS AN
LATII FIL. ADD 19R: ET QUOD NONNUNQUAM PRAESUMIT
LAETIFICUM GAU.

23 OM. V. 62; 29-34.

24 OM. VV. 8-16; 19-26; 39-40; 43.

25 OM. VV. 13-16.
F. | SCHENKEL | PEIPER
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 | 7 | 127 | 6 | 117
36[r]-37[r] | 1928 | 98-103 | 11 | 144-54
37[r-v] | PRAESEbyter LAurentius Casatia Saluzolius Vercel-
 | LENSIS de Laudibus IULII Ferrarii NOvariensis AD
 | LECTOREM. INC: ROSUS ERAT BLAPTIS.
[37v] | EPIGRAMMA SINE TIT. INC: QUOQUE QUO FUERAM
 | SALUS. DES LIN 4: PRAEFERRET OFFICIIS.
EPIGRAMMATA EX MER | 1 | 252 | 1 | 419
[37v]-38[r] | 2 | 252-3 | 2 | 420
38[r] | 3 | 253 | 3 | 421

26 OM PARTES LIN 5-6 SC EST QUA ET LEGENTI LIBERA
MORA EST ET IUDICATURO ET OM PARTEM LIN 7 IN HIS UERSICULIS
UIDEBUNTUR NAM UEREOR UT.

27 TRANSponuntur VV 14 ET 15.

28 OM VV 86-91; 12-14; 46-63; 92-97; 35-45; 28-34;
73-80; 107-109; PARTES 116-117; 118-127; 135-145 IN HOC
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EXP LICIUNT EA AUSONII FRAGMENTA: ò INVIDA CUNCTA CORRODENS VETUSTAS AD MANUS NOSTRAS VENIRE PERMISIT. VENETIIS IMPRESSA PER MAGISTRUM IOANNEM DE CERETO DE TRIDINO ALIAS TACUINUM. ANNO DNI MCCCCXCVI PRIDIE IDUS OCTOBRES IMPE RANTE SERENISSIMO PRINCIPE AUGUSTINO BARBADICO. REGISTRUM HUIUS OPERIS...HIERONYMI AVANCI.
CATALOGUE OF THE 1499 EDITION

[1r] Opera Ausoniij Nupfer Reperta.


[1Ir-v] Tabula ab Ugoleto additorum.


[1vV] Tabula contentorum.

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1vv. 6-8 SOLUM.

2v. 6: Foelix seu memini siue nihil memini.
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³EPID. 15 SCRIPTUM CUM EPID. 14 PER MOD UNIUS.

⁴EPID. 29 SCRIPTUM CUM EPID. 28 PER MOD UNIUS.
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**5 Versus 2:** AGAT IRASCOR.

**6 Inc:** LUCIUS UNA QUIDEM.

**7 Versus 4:** HOC DIE MERCATUS.

**8 Epig. 43 Scriptum cum Epig. 42 Per mod Unius.**
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9APUD V. 6 HABETUR LACUNA UT IN EDITIONE CRITICA.
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10 **VERSUS 8**: IN PROPRIUM UT REDEANT.

11 **EPILG. 75 SCRIPTUM CUM EPILG. 74 PER MOD UNIUS.**

12 **EPILG. 77 SCRIPTUM CUM EPILG. 76 PER MOD UNIUS.**

13 **SCHEN ET PEIP OM VV 3-6.**
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14 **ADDITUR TITULUS INTER VERSUS 6 ET 7**: QUOD ERIT EXERCITIUM IOUENUM LASCIUIENTIUI(M) IN SENECTUTE.

15 **EPIG. 95 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 94 PER MOD UNIUS**: HUIC ALTERI VERO V. 12 PHEDRA ET ELISSA TIBI DENT LAQUEUM AUT GLADIUM ET V. 13 PRAECIPITEM PELAGO VEL LAUCADOS ELIGE RUPEM.

16 **OM VV 3-4.**

17 **EPIG. 102 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 101 PER MOD UNIUS.**
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18 EPIG. 108-113 OMNIA PER MOD UNIUS.
19 FERTUR PRIOR OM V. 1.
20 V. 4 VALE VALE ERE SI VOLEM ME UEL UOLA.
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21 DES SEMEL ERUBESCEREM LIN 15 SCHEN.

22 EPIST. 11 INE LIN 15 SCHEN: UIDE MI PAULE AD FINEM V. 26.

23 HABETUR T ITULUS POST VERSUM 10: AD EUNDENM PONTIUM PAULINUM.

24 V. 12. SOMNIFERUMQUE CAUUT SEPISES DEPASTA SUSURRUM. V. 14. ATQUE ARGUTA SUIS LOQUIT(U)R COMA PINEA UENTIS.
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| 36[r] | DE MENSIBUS ET QUAT- 
TUOR ANNI TEMPORIBUS | 11 14 | 19 103 |
| SIGNA CAELESTIA | | - | 4 412-13 |
| 36[r-v] | EPIGRAMMA | 114 226 EPHEM | 7 12-13 |
| [36v-44v] | GRATIARUM ACTIO | 8 19-30 | - 353-76 |
| 45[r] | TECHNOPAEGNION | 2 132-3 | 2 156 |
| 45[r-v] |         | 3 133 | 3 157 |
| 4 133-4 | 4-5 158-9 |
| 5 134 | 6 159-60 |


26 Apud versusum 26, ubi datur lacuna in ed crit, habetur: interitus dignos uita properante probosa.
27 Om v. 4.


29 Om v. 12.

30 Techn 11 ET 13 PER MOD UNIUS. V. 3 Totaliter diversus scire uelim catalepta legens quid significet tau. OM VV 4-8. Add v. 9b Sitne peregrini uox nominis an latii fil. Add 19b ET quod nonnunquam praesumit Laetificum gau.

31 Inseritur titulus post versum 70: Aenigma ad Eunde(m) Theonem; Iterum Inseritur titulus post versum 81.
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32 Om vv 8-16. Versus 1 sic se habet: Omnipotens quem colo pater unice rerum.

33 Om vv 13-16, 19-26, 29-34, 43.

34 Om partes lin 5-6, sc: Est quia et legenti libera mora est et iudicatu ro et om partem lin 7, sc: In his versiculos uidebuntur nam vereor ut.

35 Post v. 45 add Perlege quodcumque est memorabile ut tibi pro sit.

36 Transponuntur versus 14 et 15. Add v. 25 Mascula lesbicis sappho peritura sagittis.

37 Om vv 407; 418-420 sed hi apparent post 445; om 483.
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38 V. 164B NULLA LACUNA.
39 OM VV 72, 113, 133, 134, 138, 142, 152. INSEERITUR TITULI POST VERSUS 14, 27, 34, 45, 63, 72, 80, 85, 91, 97, 106, 127.
40 VV 16-19 TRANSPOONUNTUR POST V. 22.
41 OM VV 7-8.
EXPLICIUNT OPERA AUSONII POETAE CELEBERRIMI FRAGMEN(T)ATA: QUAE TEMPORUM INCURIA AD NOS PERVERNENTAT A//THADEO UGOLETO PARMENS(1) DILIGENTER RECOGNITA. IDEM THADEUS ADDIDIT EIUSDEM AUSONII OPUSCULA INFRASCRIPTA EPIGRAMMATA VIDELICET NON-NAULLA. EPISTOLAM AD PAULINUM. PEROCHEN [sic] HOMERICAM. MOSELLA(M) OPUSCULUM DE LUDO SEPTEM SAPIENTUM. CATALOGUM NOBILIIUM URBIIUM. SULPITIANUM ATQUE ALIQUA AUSONII EPIGRAMMAT(1)ATA: QUAE DICUNT ET BIBLIOTHEMA GEORGII ALEXANDRI FLUXISSE. IMPRESSUM PARMAE PER ANGELUM UGOLETO PARMENSEM ANNO DOMINI 1499. DIE X MENSIS IULII. REGISTRUM.

ADDUNTUR VERSUS 9-10, SCILICET EPIG. 21, VV 7-8.
CATALOGUE OF THE 1511 EDITION

[1r-Vv] Inc: Tabella opusculorum Ausonii Des: ad calcem operis.

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4. *Lucius una quidem.*

5. *Ita de puella quam amabat sic mut: Qualem sibi cupiat amicam.*

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**Epigramma ex UGOL**

| 30⁹ 261 | 31  434 |

**Epigrammata**

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| 91  220 | 92  346 |
| 93  220-1 | 94  346-7 |
| 94  221 | 22  318 |
| 95¹⁰ 221 | 23  318-19 |
| 38  206 | 58  333 |

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8 In Ed Cris VV 1-2 Dein in Cal VV 3-6.

9 Epig. ex UGOL 30 scriptum cum Epig. 87 per mod unius.

10 Epig. 95 scriptum cum Epig. 94 per mod unius. Huius alteri vero v. 12 Phedra et Eliissa tibi dent laqueum aut gladium et v. 13 Praecipitem pelago uel laucados elige Rupem.
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\[12^{\text{EPIG. 75 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 74 PER MOD UNIUS.}}\]

\[13^{\text{OM VV 7-8.}}\]

\[14^{\text{ADD VV 9-10 QUI IDDEM SUPRA (VV 7-8) OM.}}\]
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15. **EPHEMERIS 3 OM VV 8-16.**

16. **EPICEDITON 2 OM VV 13-16 ET V. 43.**

17. **PROTREPTICUS 1 OM PARTES LIN 5-6, SC EST QUIA ET LE-GENTI LIBERA MORA EST ET IUDICATURO ET OM PARTEM LIN 7 IN HUS UERSICULIS UIDEBUNTUR NAM UEREOR UT MULTA SINT.**

18. **V. 10 APPARET POST V. 12. POST V. 45 ADD PERLEGEO QUOD CUMQUE EST MEMORABLE ET UT TIBI PROSIT.**
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19 GENETHLIACON OM LIN 28.

20 TRANSPOUNTUR VV 14 ET 15. ADD V. 25 Mascula Lesbi-
  ACIS SAPPHO PERITURA SAGITTIS.

21 V. 10 ET COELESTIS AQUAE PONDERE TUNC GRAUIDAS.
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<td>46[R]</td>
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<td>[46v]</td>
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<td>923</td>
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<td>[47v]</td>
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<td>11²⁷ 169-70</td>
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<td>19  179-80</td>
<td>23  266-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>55[R-V]</td>
<td>18²⁸ 178-9</td>
<td>13  243-4</td>
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<td>20  181</td>
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<td>21-1 181-2</td>
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<td>22-1 183-4</td>
<td>26  272-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>58[R-V]</td>
<td>22-2²⁹ 184-5</td>
<td>26  273-5</td>
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<td>- -</td>
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<td>29  284-9</td>
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<td>16-1 174-5</td>
<td>12  238-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>[71V-73V]</td>
<td>16-2 175-6</td>
<td>12  239-43</td>
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</table>

²⁷ **Post Lin 21 in ed antiquitatem ad Paulum suum.**

²⁸ **V. 25 NULLA LACUNA.**

²⁹ **VV 36 B-C et 39B NULLA LACUNA.**

³⁰ **OM V. 5 VV 31-33 63-66; VV 69B ET 70B NULLA LACUNA.**

³¹ **OM V. 13; OM AD FIN UALE DOMINE ILLUSTRIS.**

³² **OM V. 136; OM V. 173; DES V. 284.**
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<td>8 232-4</td>
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<td>74[r]</td>
<td>13 172</td>
<td>9 235</td>
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<td>14 172-3</td>
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<td>75[r-v]</td>
<td>114 226 Ephem. 7</td>
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<td>76[r-77v]</td>
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<tr>
<td>78[r-v]</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>1 220-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>[78v]-79[r]</td>
<td>17 177-8</td>
<td>2 222-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79[r]</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>3 225</td>
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<td>[79v-80v]</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>535 413-16</td>
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<td>[80v]</td>
<td>Carmen ab Avantio edit. 35 262</td>
<td>- -</td>
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<tr>
<td>81[r]</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td>1 119 1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
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<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
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<td>81[r-v]</td>
<td>Migne Patr Eccl Lat XIX -36</td>
<td>- -</td>
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<tr>
<td>82[r]-91[r]</td>
<td>Gratiarum Actio</td>
<td>8 19-30</td>
</tr>
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<td>91[r-95v]</td>
<td>Ludus Septem Sapientum</td>
<td>2037 104-11</td>
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</table>

33v. 17 paene omnino om; om v. 43.
34Sine tit.; om v. 69; post v. 70 inseritur tit Aenigma eundem Theonem Iambicum; post v. 81 inseritur tit Endecasyllabae Phaeleci in eundem; om v. 87.
35Vv. 16-19 transponuntur post v. 22.
37V. 1648 nulla lacuna.
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<td>98-103</td>
<td>11  144-54</td>
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<td>1    406-8</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>153-4</td>
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<td>114-14</td>
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<td>-    187-93</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19   103</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4    412-3</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>227-43</td>
<td>21   377-405</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>48   330</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>49   331</td>
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</table>


38 Om. v. 113; om vv. 133-4; om v. 138; om v. 142.
39 Om. v. 40; v. 48 antecedit v. 47; om v. 49.
40 Add v. 26 ubi lacuna in ed crit exhibetur Interiturus dignos properante probosa.
41 Et text antiqu et ed crit des v. 98.
EDITIONES

E [BARTHOLOMAEI GIRARDINI] AUSONII PEONII POETAE
DISERTISSIMI EPIGRAMMATON LIBER PRIMUS,
VENETIIS, 1472.

FER¹ IULII AEMILII FERRARII (APUD SCINZENZELER,
MEDIOLANI, 1490).

FER² IULII AEMILII FERRARII (APUD TACUINUM, VENE-
TIIS, 1494).

FER³ IULII AEMILII FERRARII-HIERONYMI AVANTII (APUD
TACUINUM, VENETIIS, 1496).

u THADAELI UGOLETI (APUD ANGELUM UGOLETUM, PARMAE,
1499).

UGOL THADAELI UGOLETI (VENETIIS, 1501).

AV HIERONYMI AVANTII (APUD TACUINUM, VENETIIS,
1507).

ASC¹ HIERONYMI ALEANDRI (APUD ASCENSIIUM, PARISIIS,
1511).

ASC² HIERONYMI ALEANDRI (APUD ASCENSIIUM, PARISIIS,
1513).

ASC³ HIERONYMI ALEANDRI (APUD ASCENSIIUM, PARISIIS,
1517).

IUNT IUNTINA (FLORENTIAE, 1517).

ALD HIERONYMI AVANTII (APUD ALDUM MANUTIUM, VENE-
TIIS, 1517).

VIN¹ ELIAE VINETI (APUD KERVER, PARISIIS, 1551).

LUGD STEPHANI CHARPINI (APUD IOANNEM TORMAESIUM,
LUGDUNI, 1558).

PUL THEODORI PULMANNI (APUD PLANTINUM, ANTVERPIAE,
1568).

VIN² ELIAE VINETI (APUD MILLANGIUM, BURDIGALAE,
1575).
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<td>J. WETSTENIUS (AMSTELAEDAMI, 1750).</td>
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<td>Societatis literatae (MANNHEMII, 1782).</td>
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<td>Societatis Bipontinae (BIPONTI, 1785).</td>
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<td>É.-F. CORPET (APUD PANCKOUCKE, PARISIIS, 1843).</td>
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<td>CAROLI SCHENKL (APUD WEIDMANNOS, BEROLINI, 1883).</td>
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<td>RUDOLFI PEIPER (APUD TEUBNER, LIPSIAE, 1886).</td>
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<td>Celt</td>
<td>CONRADUS CELTIS, Septenaria sodalitas litteraria Germaniae (1500).</td>
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<td>Sulpitiae Carmina (Argentoraci ex officina Schureriana, 1509).</td>
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<td>Hert</td>
<td>JACOB HERTEL, Libellus Scholasticus (Basileae, 1560).</td>
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<td>SEBASTIAN HENRICPETRI, Vergilii Opera Omnia (Basle, 1586).</td>
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<td>Plm</td>
<td>PETRUS BURMANNUS, Poetae Latini minores (Leidae, 1731).</td>
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<td>Jahn</td>
<td>OTTO JAHN, Sulpiciae Saturae (Berolini, 1868).</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, saec 9</td>
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<td>Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) (VIII 19), saec 15</td>
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<td>Laurentianus Plut II 13, saec 15</td>
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<td>RAV</td>
<td>Ravennas 120 (134 H 2), saec 15</td>
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<td>Perusinus Bibliothecae Publicae J 102 (N. 15922), saec 15</td>
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<td>Escorialensis S III 25, saec 15</td>
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<td>EDITIONES -- E-PEIP</td>
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GRIPHUS TERNARII NUMERI

(SCHENKL 127-9)
(Peiper 196-200)

1. Ausonius Symmacho

Latebat inter nugas meas libellus ignobilis: utinamque latuisset neque indicio suo tamquam sorex

V P v3 b L RAV La REX Pa v v2 Val4 h2 TM
PJ urb l2 Co Es E-Peip

Incipit Criopus de ternario Ausonii Cos u c ad Simmacum
Ausonius Simmaco s d v3 Ausonius Summaco Prosa v Epistola Ausonii ad Symmachum P

Incipit Criopus de ternario numero: Ausonius Simmaco (su0 Pa) salutem (Symaco s p d v)
Pa v La Val4 Co Es E-Av lunt

Incipit Criopus de ternario Ausonius Simacro s d Rex Grrippus de ternario numero
Ausonius Symmacho s Ald Prohoemium ad Crippum de ternario numero RAV Ausonii Crippus de ternario numero h2

Incipit Crippus de ternario numero 1 Ausonius Simacho s in Marg I
Ausonius Symmacho s Praefatio in Criopus de ternario numero
PJ Ausonius Symmacho salutem Asq1-3 Lugd-Pul Scal Gen FL-Corp
Grrippus ternarrii numeri Ausonius Symmacho salutem
(salutem om Peip) Vin2 Peip Edyllium Ausonius Symmacho s TOLL Vin1 Grrippus Ausonius Symmacho Schen

nullum lemma

urb b v2 l2 1 atebat b l2 latebit P patebat v2

2 utinamquae v2 sorex] sonx b
PERIRET. HUNC EGO CUM VELUT GALLINACEUS EUCLEIONIS
SITU CHARTEI PULVERIS ERUISSEM, EXCUSSUM RELEGI ATQUE
UT AVIDUS FAENERATOR IMPROBUM NUMMUM MALUI OCCU-
PARE QUAM CONDERE. DEIN COGITANS MECUM, NON ILLUD
CATULLIANUM:
CUI DONO LEPIDUM, NOVUM LIBELLUM,
SED άμουσότερον ET VERIUS:
CUI DONO ILEPIDUM, RUDEM LIBELLUM,
NON DIU QUAESIVI; TU ENIM OCCURRISTI, QUEM EGO, SI

3 PEPRIRET H2 EGO HUNC
CUM PJ GALLINA CEU SEUEDIONIS  v3 L GALINA CEU SEUE
DIONIS REX GALLINA CEUS EUEDIONIS PA GALLINACEUS EUEDIONIS
RAV LA v v2 VAL4 H2 L2 CO FS E EUCLEIONIS OM B URB M
VELUT Ψ CALLENÆCEUS EUEDIONIS I GALLINA CEU SAEUAE DIONIS
SITU IN MARG I GALLINA CEU SEUE DIONIS PJ 4 STU V
CARTEI V CARTHEI L v v2 I CHARTE P CHARTET M CHARTE ET
B URB CRATER L2 EXCUSSUM OM REX ADQUE V 5 AUlidUM v2
NUMMUM]NUMERORUM v2 NUMERUM B URB M 6 DEIN OM v2 M URB
DEINDE V DEINCOGITANS L2 8 OM B URB M DONE O SUPRASCR
FADEM MANU V ILLEPIDUM v2 NOSTRUM PJ MEUM L2 9 OM B
URB M SED OM v3 REX άμουσότερον v3 REX AMOYOTERON V
AMOICOTERON L v2 AMOCOTEPON P AMORCOTERON PA AMARCOTERON
RAV v VAL4 H2 CO FS E-ASC2 AMORCOTHERON I AMORCHOTHERON LA
AMARGOTERON LEGIT ERASMUS IN MARG LA AMOR COTHERON PJ AMAR-
CHOTHERON L2 AMARGOTERON ASC3 AMARACOTERON ALD LUNT AMAR-
GOTEROU (άμαλακωτερον IN MARG) V1N1 ET UERIUS OM V P LUGD
PUL 10 OM V P LUGD LIBELLUM I SUPRASCR FADEM MANU ES
11 NON OM V P LUGD OCCURIST UGOL.
MIHI POTESTAS SIT EX OMNIBUS DELIGENDI, UNUM SEMPER
ELEGERIM. MISI ITAQUE AD TE HAEC FRIVOLA GERRIS SICULIS
VANIORA, UT, CUM AGIS NIHIL, HAEC LEGAS ET, NE NIHIL
AGAS, DEFENDAS. IGITUR ISTE NUGATOR LIBELLUS IAM DIU
SECRETAM QUIDEM, SED VULGI LECTIONE LAGERATUS PERVENIET
TANDEM IN MANUS TUAS. QUEM TU AUT UT AESCULAPIUS
REDINTEGRABIS AD VITAM, AUT UT PLATO IUVANTE VULCANO
LIBERABIS INFAMIA, SI PERVENIRE NON DEBET AD FAMAM.
FUIT AUTEM INEPTIOLAE HUIUS ISTA MATERIA. IN EXPED-
TIONE, QUOD TEMPUS, UT SCIS, LICENTIAE MILITARIS EST,
SUPER MENSAM MEAM FACTA EST INVITATIO, NON ILLA DE

12 MIHI[NICHIL MIHI URB EX ✓ B URB
M DELIGI V P 13 ELIGEREM REX V3 ELEGORIM P ELIGERIM L2
ITAQUE]ERGO I ITAQUE HAEC FRIVOLA P AD TE OM P ITAQUE AD
TE HAEC FRIVOLA V SCHEN PEIP ITAQUE AD TE FRIVOLA V3-H2
M-ES F-Corp gerris]gerchis L SICULIS OM V P 14 OM V P
UANIORA]JUNIORA B AGAS V3 REX HAEC]HOC V3 REX I NE OM B
V2 VAL4 M URB ES NIHIL]NIL L 15 ISTE OM VAL4 ES IAM DIU]
IANDIU ALD 16 SEC*ETA V UULGI]FULGI P LECTIONE]RATIONE
PA AT LECTIONE IN MARG PA SECERTA SED UULGI QUIDEM LECTIONE
V2B URB M LACORATUS P PERUENIT V3 REX PUL PERUENIAT A
SUPRASC0 MANU ALT M 17 MANUS V UT OM V3 REX M UT] ET
P 18 REINTEGRABIS REX V V2 VAL4 L2 ES REDINTEGRABIS UGOL
IUBANTE V UULGANO L2 19 LIBERALIS V V2 L2 VAL4 ES
DEBEAT P 20 AUTEM] TAM P INEPTIOLAE UGOL ISTE PEIP
EXPEDITIONE OM V2 EXPEDITONE P I 21 TEMPUS V LICENTIAE]
SCIENTIAE V3 LICENTIA FER2 EST OM VAL4 ES 22 SUPRA URB
MENSAM V FUJITFACTA EST EST SUPRASC0 I
Rubrii convivio, ut Graeco more biberetur, sed illa de Flacci ecloga, in qua propter mediam noctem et novam lunam et murenæ auguraturn ternos ter cyathos attonitus petit vates. Hunc locum de ternario numero illico nostra illa poetica scabies coepit exculpere: cuius morbi quoniam facile contagium est, utinam ad te quoque prurigo commigret et fucio tuae emen-

23 Rubrii V P Vin²-PEIP ET IN MARG ASC⁰-

PUL LUDIBRII v³ L-v Val⁴ h² I Co ES F-PUL LUBRIO v²
LUDIBRIO B PJ M URB L² UT GRAECO MORE OM T BIBERETUR]
BIBEREM I LIBERETUR L V v² M URB L² LABERATUR B 24
FLACCIC V PROPTER)PROPIOR WET 25 LUNAM NOUAM L² TERNOS
ET TER v³ TER] TRES Val⁴ ES TER] TERTIUS L² CYATHOS OM L²
CYTHOS v³ L REX PA CITHOS v CITUS v² M URB CIATUS B 26
PETI v³ L PERI REX PETII RAV-LA PA V Val⁴ H² I PJ L² Co
ES F-FER² U UGOL PETIS v² B URB M PETIIIT FER³ ASC² UATIS
V P LOCUM] IOCUM v² B URB M L² LOCO LUGD PUL TRENARIO
V³ REX TRINARIO v² B URB M 27 ILLICO ILLA NOSTRA V²
L² SCABIE v³ REX v² B URB M COEPI v³ REX EXCULPERE
V-ASC¹ JUNT AID EXCALPERE ASC²-3 VIN¹-SCHEN 28 CUIUS]
UIUS v³ 29 AD TE] ATE P TE OM v² COMIGERET L ET] UT
V³ B URB M CO FUCO]FUCO P TUO v² TUAE OM Val⁴ ES
CONDEMNATIONIS V² M B L² IN MARG VIN¹ LUGD PUL MENDATIONIS
Val⁴ ES ONDEMNATIONIS URB ENODATIONIS WET
DATONIS ADIECTO IMPINGAS SPHONGIAM, QUAE IMPERFECTUM OPUS EQUI MALE SPUMANTIS ABSOLVAT. AC NE ME NESCIAS GLORIOSUM, COEPTOS INTER PRANDENDUM VERSICULOS ANTE CENAETEMPUS ABSOLVI, HOC EST, DUM BIBO ET PAULO ANTE QUAM BIBEREM. SIT ERGO EXAMEN PRO MATERIA ET DILUITIONE LEGE; NAMQUE INIURIUM EST DE POETA MALE SOBRIO LECTOREM ABSTEMIUM IUDICARE. NEQUE ME FALLIT FORE ALIQUEM, QUI HUNG IOCU METNOSTRUM ACUTIS NARIBUS ET CAPERATA FRONTE CONDEMNET NEGETQUE ME OMNIA, QUAE AD TERNARIUM ET NOVENARIUM NUMEROS PERTINENT, ATTIGISSE. QUEM EGO VERUM DICERE FATEBOR, IUSTE, NEGABO.
QUIPPE SI BONUS EST, QUAE OMISI, NON OBLITA MIHI, SED 
PRAETERITA EXISTIMENT. DEHINC QUALISCUMQUE EST, COGITET 
SECUM, QUAM MULTA DE HIN NON REPPERISSET, SI IPSE 
QUESISSET. SCIAT ETIAM ME NEQUE OMNIBUS ERUTIS USUM 
ET QUIBUSDAM OBLATIS ABUSUM. QUAM MULTA ENIM DE 
TERNARIO SCIENS NEGLEXI! TEMPORA ET PERSONAS, GENERA 
ET GRADUS, NOVEM NATURALIA METRA CUM TRIMETRIS, TOTAM 
GRAMMATICAM ET MUSICAM LIBROSQUE MEDICINAEE, TER 
MAXIMUM HERMEN ET AMATOREM PRIMUM PHILOSOPHIAE 
VARRONISQUE NUMEROS ET QUIDQUID PROFANUM VULGUS 
IGNORAT. POSTREMO, QUOD FACILE EST, CUM IPSE MULTA 
INVENERIT, COMPARET SE ATQUE ME, OCCUPATUM CUM 

42 SI OM P OBMIISI L 43 EXISTIMENT LA QALISCUNQUE I 
CONGITET V 44 REPISSET P S|SED V3 45 SCIAT] CIAT S 
PRIMAM LITTERAM OM RUBRICATOR V3 ETIAM ME NEQUE] ET QUE 
ME NEQUE V3 ETIAM ME QUE V ET QUAE ME NEQUE L ETIAM QUE 
ME NEQUE REX V I M PJ URB ETIAM QUAE ME NEQUE PA L2 ETIAM 
QUAE NEQUE ME V2 ETIAM ME NEC RAV LA VAL4 H2 CO ES F-CORP 
OMNIBUS] HOMINIBUS B ERUDITIS V V3 P ERATIS L USUM] SUM 
SED USUM IN MARG V 46 QUIBUSDIM P QUAM] QUARE P MULTA] 
Ml1 TA P 47 TRENARIO V3 REX TRINARIO V2 B URB M NEGLEIXIT 
V3 L REX ALD LUNT NELEGEOVP SCHEP PELP PERSONAS OM P 48 
TRIMETAS L TOTAMQUE V3 REX 49 GRAMMAT ICAM V2 B GRATIAM 
ATTICAM M URB MEDICINOS B-La Pa-VAL4 T-ES F-VIN1 MEDICI 
NOSTRI P MEDICININOS LUGD PUL. TRI V 50 MAXIMUS V3 L REX 
PA V M PJ L2 MAXIME URB HERMEN ETUMATORUM P P1MUM REX L2 
PHILOSOPHIA FER2 PHILOSOPHIAE V 51 UULGUS NON ASC3 VIN1- 
PUL SCAL TOLL-CORP 52 POSTREMO...MULTA OM V QUOD] QUID 
V2 B URB M QUO FER3 53 INUENERIT COMPARET OM V INTERVE- 
NERIT URB COMPERET V2 SCIATQUE V ME OM H2 OCCUPATO L2

2. GRIPHUS TERNARII NUMERI

(SCHENKL 129-32)

(PEIFER 200-5)

TER BIBE VEL TOTIENS TERNOS: SIC MYSTICA LEX EST, VEL TRIA POTANTI VEL TER TRIA MULTIPLICANTI, IMPARIBUS NOVIES TERNIS CONTEXTERE COEBUM.

JURIS IDEM TRIBUS EST, QUOD TER TRIBUS, OMNIA IN ISTIS: FORMA HOMINIS COEPTI PLENIQUE EXACTIO PARTUS QUIQUE NOVEM NOVIES FATI TENET ULTIMA FINIS.

TRIS OPE PROGENITI FRATRES, TRIS ORDINE PARTAE,

CRIPPUS TERNARII NUMERI V H2 PJ u-PEIP FINIT CRIPPUS TERNARII NUMERI L FINIT EPISTOLA INCIPIT GRIPHUS TERNARII NUMERI P CRIPPUS TERNARII (TERNIANI V2) NUMERI QUOD BIBAT TER PA V V2 RAV VAL4 I ES CO E-FER3 FINIT CRIPPUS TERNARII NUMERI QUOD BIBAT TER LA NULLUM LEMMA V3 REX B URB M L2 VIN2 1 TER]


ID EST V3 IN OM U UGOL 5 COEPTI]COEPTI V SCAL GEN CEPT P CAEPTI PJ PLENIQUE]PLERUMQUE V3 EXACTIO L2 6 QUIQUE]

QUAEQUE I QUINQUE L2 QUEMQUE ASC3 VIN1-PUL 7 TRIS ORDINE] T'S ORDINE REX TRES ORDINE V PARTAE] PARCAE V P V3-LA V-T PJ L2 CO FER1-GEN
VESTA, CERES, ET IUNO, SECUS MULIEBRE, SORORES. INDE TRISULCA IOVIS SUNT FULMINA, CERBERUS INDE, INDE TRIDENS TRIPLEXQUE HELENAE CUM FRATRIBUS OVUM. TER NOVA NESTOREOS IMPLEVIT PURPURA FUSOS ET TOTIENS TRINO CORNIX VIVACIOR AEVO. QUAM NOVICES TERNI GLOMERANTEM SAECULA TRACTUS VINCUNT AERIPEDES TER Terno NESTORE CERVI: TRIS QUORUM AETATES SUPERAT PHOEBEIUS OSCEN, QUEM NOVICES SENIOR GANGETICUS ANTEIT ALES, ALES CINNAMEO RADIATUS TEMPORA NIDO.
tergemina est Hecate, tria virginis ora Dianae. 
tris Charites, tria Fata, triplex vox, trina elementa. 
tris in Trinacria Siredones; omnia trina: 
tris volucres, tris Semideae, tris Semipueillae: 
ter tribus ad Palamam iussae certare cemenis, 
ore, manu, flatu: buxo, fide, voce canentes. 
tris sophiae partes, tria Punica bella, trimenstres 
annorum caelique vices noctisque per umbram 
tergemini vigiles. ter clara instantis eos 
signa canit serus deprenso Marte sabelles. 
et qui conceptus triplicatae vespere noctis 

18 Hecate] Hecate v3 v echate P L Pa m urb Hecgate Rex 
echate v2 b Hecatae Val4 Fs Hecathe La echade l2 uir-
ginis] uiginis Junt Diana V 19 Carithes L Caritas v2 
b Charitas m urb Carites v l2 trina] orna L 20 Trina-
chiae P Trinacta Rex Siredones V P Scal-Peip Sirenes v3 
l rex-m sed Sirenos in marg Pj et urb-vin2 omnia] et omnia 
vin1-2 omnia sed omnia in marg l h2 e omnia v sed omnia 
in marg Scal trinae v3 trine Rex ternae v Gen Toll-Peip 
22 certare] certa re V Camene v2 b urb m Ald Junt Can aenis 
vin1 24 tria] tris v3 25 caelique] caeli Es Co Fer1 
VICES] UIAS uices I noctisque] noctique v Val4 Es 26 
EOI] eo b aeoi Val4 Es 27 depenso v deprehensu L b u 
UgoI As2 Junt Marte] Mat1 P 28 triplicatae] triplicate 
P triplica de v2 triplicat de b urb m triplicade l2 
vespere noctis] trippere noctis P
IUSSA QUATER TERNIS ADFIXIT OPIMA TROPAEIS. ET LYRICI VATES NUMERO SUNT MNEMOSYNARUM. TRIS SOLAS QUONDAM TENUIT QUAS DEXTERA PHOEBI: SED CYTHERON TOTIENS TERNAS EX AERE SACRAVIT.

RELLIGIONE PATRUM, QUI SEX SPREVISSE TIMEBANT.
TRINA TARENTINO CELEBRATA TRINOCTIA LUDO:
QUALIA BIS GENITO THEBIS TRIETERICA Baccho.
TRIS PRIMAS Thraecum Pugnas Tribus Ordine bellis
[UNIADAE PATRIO INFERIAS MISERE SEPULCRO.

ILLA ETIAM THALAMOS PER TRINA AENIGMATA QUÆREN\NS, QUI BIPES ET QUADRUPES FORET ET TRIPES, OMNIA SOLUS, TERRUIT AEONIAM VOLUCRIS, LEO, VIRGO TRIFORMIS SPHINX, VOLUCRIS PENNIS, PÆDIBUS FERA, FRONTE PUELLA. TRINA IN TARPEIO FULGENT CONSORTIA TEMPOLO. HUMANÆ EFFICIUNT HABITACULA TERGENUS ARTES: PÆRIETIBUS QUI SAXA LOCAT, QUI CULMINE TIGNA, ET QUI SUPREMO COMIT TECTORIA CULTU. HINC BROMI QUADRANTAL ET HINC SICANA MEDIMNA. HOC TRIBUS, HOC GEMINIS TRIBUS EXPLICAT USUS AGENDI.

38 ILLE \(v^2\) M URB LUGD QUÆROR P QUÆRES \(V^4\) H\(^2\) CO ES FER\(^1\)-ASC\(^1\) 39 QUIS M URB B QUACRUPES \(L^2\) QUIBIPES ES FORET OM \(L^2\) B \(L^2\) M FORE P TRIPES]TRIPLEX \(V^2\) M URB SALUS M OMNIA SALUS]OMINA SOLUIT IN MARG E 40 AEONIAM]AUNIAM \(V^2\) M URB AONIA SCAL TRIFORIS P 41 SPHINX] PΧΝΧ \(V^3\) PINNIS P SCHEN FERA] FERAS P FETA FER\(^1\) FAETA CO 42 FULGENT] FUGENT P FLORENT I LA PJ 43 HABITACULA] HABITACULA V TERGENUS] QUOD TER GENUS \(V^2\) B URB M ARTES] ARTIS V P ARCES RAY V\(V^4\) SED ARTES IN MARG H\(^2\) E ET T M PJ CO FER\(^1\)-3 UGOL 44 PÆRIETIBUS V P PÆRIETIBUS IE SUPRASCR FADEM MANU NULO SPATIO INTERMISSO \(V^2\) QUÆ SAXA TOLL-CORP LOCANT \(V^3\)-RAY REX-PJ \(L^2\)-ES F-VIN\(^1\) SED LOCAT IN MARG LUGD PUL QUÆ CULMINE TOLL-CORP 45 QUÆ TOLL-CORP COMIT] FUGAT \(V^3\) FUCAT L PA-VIN\(^1\) SED COMIT IN MARG LUGD PUL ET VIN\(^2\) CORP TENTORIA B URB M TERTORIA SED TECTORIA CORR MANU ALTERA \(V^3\) TEMPTORIA \(L^2\) CULTU] LUCTU V B URB M L\(^2\) 46 BROMI B SICANIA \(V^3\) EDIMA SED MEDIMNA CORR MANU ALTERA V 47 HOC GEMINIS] GEMINIS PJ HAEC GEMINIS \(V^3\) V L CORP SCHEN HOC GEMINI \(L^2\) TRIBUS EXPLICAT] EXPLICAT L AGENDA \(V^3\)
IN PHYSICIS TRIA PRIMA: DEUS, MUNDUS, DATA FORMA.
TERGENUS OMNIGENUM: GENITOR, GENETRIX, GENERATUM.
PER TRINAS SPECIES TRIGONORUM REGULA CURRIT:
AEQUILATUS VEL CRURE PARI VEL IN OMNIBUS IMPAR.
TRIS COIT IN PARTES NUMERUS PERFECTUS, UT IDEM
CONGREGE TER Terno PER TER TRIA DISSOLVATUR.
TRIS PRIMUS PAR, IMPAR HABET MEDIUMQUE: SED IPSE
UT TRIS, SIC QUINQUE ET SEPTEM QUOQUE DIVIDIT UNUS;

48 PHISICOS REX TRIA]TRINA VAL₄ ES FORMA]FOR₄ P I
49 TER-
GENUS VIN¹ LUGD SED TRIS [GENUS] IN MARG PUL ET VIN²-Corp.
PEIP TRI GENUS V SCHEN TRIS GEMIS V³ REX TRIS GENUS L P
PA-ALD OMNIGENUM]HOMIGENUM V² L² GENERATUM]GENERATI P
50
REGULA]LINEA V³ L REX-VIN¹ SED REGULA IN MARG IMPRESSUM LUGD
PUL ET VIN² CURRIT]CURRU V² B L² M
51 AEQUILATUS] EQUI-
LATUS V³ M URB L² AEQUALITAS V E QUA LATUS L EQUALATUS P
EQUILATOR SED AEQUILATUS CORR MANU ALTERA T CRURE]RURE B URB
M PARI]PARIT V³ L-Pa VAL₄ H² PJ CO ES SED PARI IN MARG E ET
FER₁-Ugol. PARET V M URB L² PATET V² B UEL IN OMNIBUS] UEL
NOMINIBUS V³ REX PA V L² UEL NOMINIS L-LA VAL₄ H² CO ES E-
Ugol. IDEM NOMINIBUS V² B URB M UEL OMNIBUS L 52 COIT
COGIT V³ IN PARTES]IMPARTES REX VAL₄ L² ES IMPARTES PJ IN
PATRES SED IN PARTES HABET IN APP ASC₁ 53 CONGREGE REX
VIN²-PEIP CONGREGET V ET IN MARG LUGD PUL. CUM GREGE B-LA
PA-Es E-Pul CONGREGET TER Terno]CONGREGET ETERNO P TER]ET V
54 OM V³ IMPAR OM P PRIMUS SED PRIMUM IN MARG SCRIPTUM E
55 UT TRIS SIC QUINQUE]QUI MEDIUS QUINQUE V³-ES E-VIN¹ SED
UT TRIS SIC QUINQUE IN MARG IMPRESSUM LUGD PUL ET VIN²-GEN
SEPTEM]SEPTENO B URB M SEPTEMQUE L QUOQUE OM L V² B URB M
UNUS] IN IS P
ET NUMERO IN TOTO POSITUS SUB ACUMINE CENTRI
DISTINGUIT SOLIDOS COEBO PERGENTE TRIENTES,
AEQUIPARES DIRIMENS PARTES EX IMPARE TERNO;
ET PARIBUS TRIPLEX MEDIUM, CUM QUATTUOR ET SEX
BISQUE QUATERNORUM SECERNITUR OMPIHALOS IDEM.
IUS TRIPLEX, TABULAE QUOD TER SANXERE QUATERNAE:
SACRUM, PRIVATUM ET POPULI COMMUNE QUOD USQUAM EST.
INTERDICTORUM TRINUM GENUS: UNDE REPULSUS
VI FUERO AUT UTRUBI FUERIT QUORUMVE BONORUM.
TRIPLEX LIBERTAS CAPITISQUE MINUTIO TRIPLEX.
TRINUM DICENDI GENUS EST: SUBLIME, MODESTUM

56 POSITUS ADD PRIMA MANU V 57 SOLIDOS] SOLITOS V V2 B
URB M L2 COEBO I SED CYBO IN MARG HABENT PA V2 H2 QUOEBO
V CUBO SED COEBO IN MARG PUL CIBO P OM M
URB PERGENTE] PEREUNTE V3-FS E-TOLL PERGENTET V PERGENTES
P CORR FL QUEM SEQ MANN-Peip 58 EQUIPARES P AEQUIPERENS
VAL4 ES EQUIPARENS H2 DIRIMENS PARTES] PARTES DIRIMES B URB
M EX] ET L2 59 QUATTUOR] IIII P 60 SECERNITUR] SE CER-
NITUR P SECERNIT ASC2-3 EMPIHALOS B 61 IUX S ADD FADEM
MANU V TABULA AV ASC1 TER] TERNI TER V3 SAXERE L2 QUATER-
NAE V3 62 PRIUATUM] RIUATUM M URB L2 63 TRINUS V3
REPULSUS V REPULSUM L2 64 FUERO] FURTO AV ASC1-3 LUNT
UI] UT V AUT UTRUBI] AUT UTRUBI V AUT UTRUBI B-LA PA-H2
M-L2 ES AUT UT RUBI V3 AUT RUBI P AUT RABI I UT RUBI REX
QUORUM UEBONORUM ES 65 MINUTIO TRIPLEX IN TEXTU SED
MINUTIO TRINA IN MARG E 66 SUBLIME ET MODESTUM B
ET TENUI FILO. TRIPLEX QUOQUE FORMA MEĐENDI, CUI LOGOS AUT METHODOS QUIQUE EXPERIÆNTIA NOMEN. ET MEDICINA TRIPLEX: SERVARE, CAVERE, MEĐERI. TRIS ORATORUM CULTUS: REGNATA COLOSSO QUEM RHODOS, ACTAEÆ QUEM DILEXISTIS ATHENÆ ET QUEM DE SCAENIS TETRICA AD SUBSELLIA TRAXIT PROSA ASIÆ, IN CAUSIS NUMEROS IMITATA CHORORUM. ORPHEOS HINC TRIPODES, QUA SUNT TRIA: TERRA, AQUA, FLAMMA. TRIPLEX SIDERIBUS POSITUS, DISTANTIA, FORMA. ET MODUS ET GENETRIX MODULORUM MUSICA TRIPLEX:

MIXTA LIBRIS, SECERTA ASTRIS, VULGATA THEATRIS.
MARTIA ROMA TRIPLEX: EQUITATU, PLEBE, SENATU.
HOC NUMERO TRIBUS ET SACRO DE MONTE TRIBUNI.
TRES EQUITUM TURMAE, TRIA NOMINA NOBILIORUM.
NOMINA SUNT CHORDIS TRIA, SUNT TRIA NOMINA MENSU.
GERYONES TRIPILES, TRIPLEX COMPAGO CHIMAERAE.
SCYLLA TRIPLEX, COMMISSA TRIBUS: CANE, VIRGINE, PISCE.
GORGONES HARPALYCAEQUE ET ERINYES AGMINE Terno
ET TRIS FATIDICAE, NOMEN COMMUNE, SIBYLLAE, 85
QUARUM TERGEMINI FATALIA CARMINA LIBRI, QUOS TER QUINORUM SERVAT CULTURA VIRORUM. TER BIBE. TRIS NUMERUS SUPER OMNIA, TRIS DEUS UNUS, HIC QUOQUE NE LUDUS NUMERO TRANSCURRAT INERTI, TER DECIES TERNOS HABEAT DECIESQUE NOVENOS.

86 TERGEMINI] GEMINI pj CARMINA] CRIMINA b-la pa-m urb l2
ES SED CARMINA IN MARG CO ET F-UGOL 87 OM l2 QUOS] QUORUM v3 SED CORR IN QUOS I TER QUINORUM] TARQUINORUM P TER TER QUINORUM PA 88 BIBET p TRIS DEUS] TER DEUS v3-la pa-m urb co es e-gen fl-bip 90 DECIES TERNOS]
DECIES TERNOS v v2 l2 DECIOS v3 HABEAT v HABEAS PA V V2
B URB m DECIESQUE] NOUESQUE PA V PJ NOUEMQUE v2 B URB m l2 NOUENOS] NOBENOS V NOUENES P FINIT v3 L REX PA
VAL4 H2 LA CO ES F-AV LUNT FINIS ET DESINUNT ASQ1-3
TECHNOPAEGNION PA TECHNOPEGNION VAL4 H2 LA CO FER1-3
ET DESINUNT ES U-AV LUNT THENOPEGNION v3 THEOPEGNION
Rex Tehnopagnion l liber primus] ludus liber et desinuit
v3 liber et desinunt Rex PA F SUBSC OM V P V V2 RAY B
I M PJ URB l2 ALD-PEIP
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<th>Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, saec 9</th>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Magliabechianus Conv Soppr 1 6 29, saec 14</td>
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<td>v3</td>
<td>Barberinus Latinus 135 (815), saec 15</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut 11 13, saec 15</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>Tillianus, Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107, saec 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rex</td>
<td>Musei Britannici Regiius, Kings Ms 31, saec 15</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Patavinus Bibliothecae Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64, saec 15</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Vaticanus Latinus 1611, saec 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>Vaticanus Latinus 3152, saec 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Guelferbytanus Augustanus 10 2, saec 15</td>
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<td>G2</td>
<td>Guelferbytanus Gudianus 145, saec 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>S. Marcius Latinus 4161 (Appendice XII, Classe 8), saec 15</td>
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<td>URB</td>
<td>Urbinas Latinus 649 (Vat Lat 649), saec 15</td>
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<td>PJ</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Magliabechianus Cl VII 8 315, saec 15</td>
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<td>L2</td>
<td>Laurentianus XXXIII 19, saec 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Escorialensis S III 25, saec 15</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) (VIII 1 19), saec 15</td>
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<td>Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), saec 15</td>
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<td>Ravennas 120 (134 H 2), saec 15</td>
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<td>VA L4</td>
<td>Valentianus 834 (141), saec 15</td>
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<td>CO</td>
<td>Cota 52 XII 27 (52 VII 47), saec 15</td>
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<td>EDITIONES -- E-PEIP</td>
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E LIBRO DE FASTIS

(SCHENKL 119-20)
(Peiper 194-95)

CONCLUSIO

I. AUSONIUS HESPERIO FILIO SAL.

(CONSULARI LIBRO SUBICIENDI QUEM EGO EX CUNCTIS
CONSULIBUS UNUM COEGI GREGORIO EX PRAEF.)

V M v3 L T REX PA v v2 g G2 MA URB PJ M L2
Es R LA RAV Val4 Co E-Peip

I V-Peip

I CONCLUSIO...SAL V Peip Consulari libro subiciendi (subi-
icienda REX G G2 MA) quem ego (om ego add Ausonius v3) ex
(e M REX G MA) cunctis consulibus unum (in unum MA) coegi
GREGORIO EX (ex om v3 REX G G2 MA) PRAEF (PRAEF OM REX G
G2 MA) v3 M L REX G G2 MA SCHEN HUNG TITULUM ANTE C IV
TRANSTULIT PEIP IN (E ASC1 EX ASC2-3) LIBRO. (LIBRUM RAV)
QUEM (QUEIN v2) DE FASTIS COMPOSUERAT (COMPOSUERIT v2) AD
GREGORIUM (AD GREGORIUM COMPOSUERAT RAV COMPOSUERAT AD
GEORGIIUIM FER2-ASC1 EX PREFECT ADD PA v2 LA) PA v2 URB M ES
B RAV CO-JUNT. DE FASTIS COMPOSITIS AD GREGORIUM V AD
GREGORIUM FILIUM DE LIBRO QUEM DE FASTIS **DIDERAT PJ DE
SUO FASTORUM LIBRO AD GREGORIUM Vin1-PUL AUSONII (OM CORP
BURDIGALENSIS ADD FL) EPIGRAMMATA QUATTUOR (QUATTUOR OM
IGNOTA AETERNAE NE SINT TIBI TEMPORA ROMAE, REGIBUS ET PATRUM DUCTA SUB IMPERIIS, DIGESSI FASTOS ET NOMINA PRAEPETIS AEVI, SPARSA JACENT LATIAM SI QUA PER HISTORIAM, SIT TUUS HIC FRUCTUS, VIGILATAS ACCEPE NOCTES; OBSEQUITUR STUDIO NOSTRA LUCERNA TUO. TU QUOQUE VENTUROS PER LONGUM CONSERE ANOS, UT MEA DIGESSIT PAGINA PRAETERITOS. EXEMPLUM JAM PATRIS HABES, UT PROTINUS ET TE ADGREGET AUSONIUS PURPURA CONSULIBUS.

II. SUPPUTATIO AB URBE CONDITA IN CONSULATUM NOSTRUM

ANNIS UNDECIES CENTUM CONJUNGE QUATERNOS, UNDECIES UNUMQUE SUPER TRIETERIDA NECTE. HAECE ERIT AETERNAE SERIES AB ORIGINE ROMAE.
III. IN fine eiusdem libri additi

Hactenus adscripsi fastos, si sors voleat, ultra adiciam: si non, qui legis, adiciies.

Sci e cupis qui sim? Titulum qui quartus ab imo est quae a: leges nomen consulis Ausonii.

IV. De eodem fastorum libro

Urbis ab aeternae deductam rege Quirino

III. M-\textsuperscript{v}\textsuperscript{2} urb-peip

III. In fine eiuscum libri additi M in fine cum eiuscum L

Additum in fine fastorum \textsuperscript{v} nullum lemma \textsuperscript{v}\textsuperscript{2} L\textsuperscript{2} 1 hactenos peip edscripsi rex ascripti es val\textsuperscript{4} co sed adscripsi

in marg E statos L stastos M pastos add alia manu M si]

et si L\textsuperscript{2} fors v\textsuperscript{3} M urb PJ Co-Asc\textsuperscript{3} Ald-Lugd Vin\textsuperscript{2}-Gen Schen

uultra es val\textsuperscript{4} 2 adiciam] addiciam I adiciies] addiciies

I rex v\textsuperscript{2} adiciias Rav Vin\textsuperscript{1} Lugd Vin\textsuperscript{2} Gen adiciiae Scal

3 imo] uno v\textsuperscript{2} urb M Scal Gen Toll wet et in marg Lugd Pul

una B est om es Rav-lunt Vin\textsuperscript{1}

IV. M-\textsuperscript{v}\textsuperscript{2} urb-peip

IV de eodem L v\textsuperscript{3} M rex Schen Consulari...praef (vid L) hoc loco habet peip de eodem fastorum libro ad Proculum Fer\textsuperscript{1}-Ald de eodem ad Proculum Vin\textsuperscript{1}-Corp 1 aeternae] hectorae

urb M b et in marg Pul
ANNORUM SERIEM CUM, PROCULE, ACCIPIES,
MILLE ANNOS CENTUMQUE ET BIS FLUXISSE NOVENOS
CONSULIS AUSONII NOMEN AD USQUE LEGES.
FORS ERIT, UT, LUSTRUM CUM SE CUMULAVERIT ISTIS,
CONFECTAM PROCULUS. SIGNET OLYMPIADA.

2 ANNORUM] **RUM LA AUNORUM UGOL ACCIPIAS L M 3
CENTUQUE VAL 4 CERTUMQUE FER 3 CE**UMQUE V 2 5 TUMULAUERIT
L 6 CONFECTA V 3 CONSENTA REX SIGNET] FINGET REX
OLYMPIADA CONJ EGO OLYMPIADAM M L PA V 2 URB M L 2 PEIP
OLYMPIADEM V 3 I REX PI ES LA-SCHEN
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<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td><strong>DARMSTADIENSIS</strong> 3301, <strong>SAEC</strong> 9-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREV</td>
<td><strong>TREVIRICUS</strong> 1086 (2180), <strong>SAEC</strong> 9-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>P⁵</td>
<td><strong>PARISINUS LATINUS</strong> 8093, <strong>SAEC</strong> 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Me²</td>
<td><strong>MELLICENSIS</strong> 717 (1863), <strong>SAEC</strong> 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td><strong>PARISINUS LATINUS</strong> 7927 (<strong>PETAVIANUS</strong>), <strong>SAEC</strong> 10-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>P⁴</td>
<td><strong>PARISINUS LATINUS</strong> 8062, <strong>SAEC</strong> 10-11</td>
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<td>P⁶</td>
<td><strong>PARISINUS LATINUS</strong> 17177, <strong>SAEC</strong> 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHIL</td>
<td><strong>BEROLINENSIS PHILLIPPIcus</strong> 1827 (<strong>ROSE NR. 193</strong>), <strong>SAEC</strong> 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vat¹</td>
<td><strong>VATICANUS LATINUS</strong> 1574, <strong>SAEC</strong> 12-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P³</td>
<td><strong>PARISINUS LATINUS</strong> 7936, <strong>SAEC</strong> 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td><strong>HARLEIANUS</strong> 2534 (<strong>CIM XIII</strong>), <strong>SAEC</strong> 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR</td>
<td><strong>VATICANUS REGINENSIS</strong> 2120, <strong>SAEC</strong> 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vat³</td>
<td><strong>VATICANUS LATINUS</strong> 2759, <strong>SAEC</strong> 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Et</td>
<td><strong>ETONENSIS</strong> 91, <strong>SAEC</strong> 13-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td><strong>HELMSTADIENSIS</strong> 332 (<strong>HEINEMANN 367</strong>), <strong>SAEC</strong> 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voss⁵</td>
<td><strong>LEIDENSIS VOSSIANUS LATINUS O 96</strong>, <strong>SAEC</strong> 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BF</td>
<td><strong>BASILIENSIS E III 3</strong>, <strong>SAEC</strong> 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voss³</td>
<td><strong>LEIDENSIS VOSSIANUS LATINUS O 81</strong>, <strong>SAEC</strong> 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>H⁴</td>
<td><strong>HARLEIANUS</strong> 3963, <strong>SAEC</strong> 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vind⁵</td>
<td><strong>VINDOBONENSIS</strong> 3108 (<strong>PHILOL 129</strong>) (<strong>REC 922</strong>), <strong>SAEC</strong> 15</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>VIND</td>
<td><em>Vindobonensis</em> 3224 (<em>Salisb 8 m</em>) (<em>Philol. 305</em>), <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Voss</td>
<td><em>Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 78</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td><em>Basilienensis F X 12</em></td>
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<td>ADD</td>
<td><em>MS Addenda 16562</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Med</td>
<td><em>Mediolanus Q 74 sup</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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<td>VAT5</td>
<td><em>Vaticanus Latinus 3269</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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<td>VAT4</td>
<td><em>Vaticanus Latinus 3255</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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<td>VAT2</td>
<td><em>Vaticanus Latinus 1586</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URB1</td>
<td><em>Vaticanus urbinas 350</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>BRB</td>
<td><em>Barberinus Latinus 42 (2127) (VIII 42)</em>, <em>saecl. 15</em></td>
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**Editiones**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASC1-ASC3</td>
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<td>VIM1-SCAL</td>
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<td>BAS</td>
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<td>GEN-PeIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OXF</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS

(SCHENKL 243-45)
(Peiper 409-11)

G^4 V^5 DA TREV P^5 ME^2 P P^4 P^6 PHIL VAT^1 P^3 H VR
VAT^3 ET H Voss^5 BF Voss^3 H^4 VIND^5 VIND^7 VIND^8 BX
ADD Med VAT^5 VAT^4 VAT^2 URB^1 BRB ASC^1-ASC^3 VIN^1-SCAL
RAS GEN-PEIP GIO OXF
EIUSDEM P P^4 TREV EIUSD VI RIGILII ECLOGA V^5 INCIPIT ECLOGA VAT^3 DA ME^2 Pu M UIRGIIII P^3 P UIRGILII MARONIS BF
Voss^3 Voss^8 ADD UIRGILII MARONIS VIND^7 UIRGILII ME^2 CARMEN
Voss^8 de V^5 DA TREV P^5 ME^2 P P^4 P^3 VAT^3 H^4 Voss^8 SCHEN-OXF
rosis V^5 DA TREV P^5 ME^2 P P^4 P^3 VAT^3 H^4 Voss^8 SCHEN-OXF SE-
QUITUR VIND^5 ROSA VIND^5 ROSAE BF VAT^4 ROSETUM ADD Med RO-
SETTUM VIND^7 NASCENTIBUS V^5 DA TREV P^5 ME^2 P P^4 P^3 VAT^3
Voss^8 ET LITTERAE IN RAS Voss^8 ET SCHEN PEIP OXF ISENESCENTI-
BUS DA EIUSD P^5 MED UIRGILIS VIND^5 ROSARUM LIBER Voss^3
PUBLII MARONIS UIRGILII PARTHEMIAS MANTUANI LIBELLUS FELICI-
TER H^4 PUBLIUS MARO DE UERE NOUO AD ET LITTERAE IN RAS
Voss^5 UIRGILIIUS DE UERE NOUO AD AMĂ SIĂ IN MARG VAT^5 UITAE
HUÀNG AD MODÌO ROSE Voss^8 ECLOGA P P^4 TREV INCIPIT TREV P
P^4 P^5 Voss^5 Voss^3 VIND^7 Voss^8 ADD ECLOGA P^3 LÉGAS FELIX H^4
FELICITER V^5 VIND^7 ADD INCHOAT V^5 UERNAE LAUDANTUR VAT^4 TI-
BULLI VR DECIMI] VIND^1 AUSONII ASC^1-3 VIN^1 LUGD SCAL GEN
TOLL ROSAE ASC^1-3 VIN^1-SCAL GEN-FL CORP QUAE (QUAS ASC^1)
PERPERAM MARONI ADSCRIPTAE (ADSCRIPTAS ET HIERONYMUS ALEANDER
ADD ASC^1) EX FIDE UETUSTI CODICIS AUCTORI ASSIGNANTUR
(ADSERUIT ASC^1) ASC^1-3 NULLUM LEMMA P^6 H H G^4 VAT^1 VAT^2
Ver erat et blando mordenti a frigore sensu spirabat croceo mane reucta dies. Strictior eoos praecesserat aura iugales aestiferum suadens anticipare diem. Errabam riguis per quadra compita in hortis maturo cupiens me vegetare die.

urb¹ (exitat ni catalectis in marg g⁴) ttm vv 11 12 35 36 41-44 47-49 habet bx ttm vv 33-36 39-46 49 50 habet phil ttm vv 40 43 44 46 49 50 habet vr ttm vv 35 36 39 40 43-50 habet

[...]

urb ¹ (exitat ni catalectis in marg g⁴) ttm vv 11 12 35 36 41-44 47-49 habet bx ttm vv 33-36 39-46 49 50 habet phil ttm vv 40 43 44 46 49 50 habet vr ttm vv 35 36 39 40 43-50 habet
VIDI CONCRETAS PER GRAMINA FLEXA PRUINAS
PENDERE AUT HOLERUM STARE CACUMINIBUS,
CAULIBUS ET TERETES PATULIS COLLUDERE GUTTAS.
(NOX ASSUETA DIU FECERAT ILLUD IDEM.)

7 UIDI] UTI P3 CONCRETAS P3 CONCRETAS VAT3
CONGESTAS VAT1 FLEXU P6 PLEXA P3 8 PENDERE AUT] PONDE
ANTE VIND5 AUT] AT VOS5 VAT5 A1 VIND7 AUT HOLERUM] AUTO
LERUM TREV 9 CAULIBUS] CAULLIBUS H CALLIBUS P3 CAURIBUS
VOS5 TALIBUS DA TERETES PATULIS] PATULIS TERETES G4 V5 DA
P5-ME2 P P4 P6 BF VIND5 VOS8 VAT4 ASC1-3 VIN1-SCHEN CONCLUDERE]
CONCLUDERE P P4 P6 P3 H VAT3 VOS5 VOS3 H4 VIND7 VAT2
CONCLUDERE URB1 ASSUETA DIU FECERAT ILLUD IDEM IN MARG H 10
OM DA P5 P P4 TREV ME2 P6 G4 SCHEN PEIP NOX ASSUETA DIU FECERAT ILLUD IDEM P3 IN MARG H ET H VAT3 H4 VIND7 ADD MED
VOS3 VOS5 VAT1 VAT2 URB1 LACUNA UNIUS VERSUS POST 10 H
VOS5 H4 VOS3 URB1 VERSUS 10 LEGIT ET CAELESTIS AQUAE PONDERE TUNG GRAUIDOS (GRAUIDAS VOS5 VOS3 ASC1-CORP) BF VIND5
VOS8 VAT4 ET POST LACUNAM UNIUS VERSUS H (EAT ADD H) VOS5
H4 VOS3 URB1 ASC1-CORP ET POST VERSUM 10 SINE LACUNA VAT2
ADD VERSUM IN INFIMA PAG HABET V5 PRO VERSU 10 LEGIT VAT5:

NOX ASSUETA DIU STETERAT ILLUD IDEM
ASPEXI TELLUS IAM QUAS OMISERAT HERBAS
ET CAELESTIS AQUAE PONDERE TUNG GRAUIDAS
vidi Paestano gaude re rosaria cultu
ex oriente novo roscida lucifer o.
rara pruinosis canebat gemma fructetis
ad primi radios interitura die.
ambigeres, raperetne rosis aurora ruborem
an dare t et flores tingueret orta dies.
ros unus, color unus et unum mane duorum,
sideris et floris nam domina una venus.
forsan et unus odor: sed cel sior ille per auras

11 pestanes p³ postano vos ⁵ pestiano vind⁵ pestan o vind⁷

legit med: uidi pestano gaude re rosaria cultu
et cael estis aquae ponderere turc grauidos
 uidi pestano gaude re rosaria cultu

12 om p⁵ ex oriente v⁵ ex orientu vos ⁸ ros cida asc¹ ros i-
da p⁶ vos ⁸ med ros ¸ida h rosida in marg asc¹ ros cul a asc²
13 canebat] canebat vos ⁵ canebat urb¹ scandebat p³
 canebat vat⁵ pendebat vat¹ gemma] gemina vind⁷ fruetis
 vos ⁵ frute*tis vind⁷ rara pruin in marg me² 14 om add
primum vos ⁵ vind⁷ primos bf vos ³ vind⁵ vos ⁸ vat⁴ urb¹
primae h⁴ prime vat² radio vos ⁵ interitura die] inter au-
ra die p⁴ interit radice me² dies p⁶ vat¹ dei vind⁷ 15
ambigeret p³ ambigerere suprascr abigē h raperet nerosis p⁴
raperet renosis me² rosi⁸ vat³ aurora] tunc aura v⁵ bf
vind⁵ vos ⁸ vat⁴ aura p³ p⁶ trev 16 floris scal tingue-
ret] angueret da orta] ista p³ 17 ros unus] ros sumus trev
ros unorum p ros sunt p⁴ flos unus vat² ros sed unus om p³
a color unus] color unus unus p³ duorum] deorum bf 18 nam
domina] nam et domina h est domina bf h⁴ vind⁵ vos ⁸ med
vat⁴ vat² nam domina et est in marg basle una om p⁴ 19
forsitan (et om) p³ h vat³ vos ³ vind⁷ add vat⁵ vat¹ urb¹
forsan et] fosanet p⁴ sed] si vind⁵ illet vat³ aur a
vat¹ vat³
DIFFLATUR SPIRAT PROXIMUS ISTE MAGIS.
COMMUNIS PAPHIE DEA SIDERIS ET DEA FLORIS
PRAECIPIT UNIUS MURICIS ESSE HABITUM.
MOMENTUM INTERERAT, QUO SE NASCENTIA FLORUM
GERMINA COMPARIBUS DIVIDERENT SPATIIS.
HAEC VIRET ANGUSTO FOLIORUM TECTA GALERO.
HANC TENUI FOLIO PURPURA RUBRA NOTAT.
HAEC APERIT PRIMI FASTIGIA CELSA OBE LISCI,
MUCRONEM ABSOLVENS PURPUREI CAPITIS.
VERTICE COLLECTOS ILLA EXINUABAT AMICTUS,
IAM MEDITANS FOLIIS SE NUMERARE SUIS.
NEC MORA: RIDENTIS CALATHI PATEFECIT HONOREM, PRODENS INCLUSI SEMINA DENSA CROCII.

HAEC MODO QUAE TOTO RUTILAVERAT IGNE COMARUM, PALLIDA COLLAPSIS DESERITUR FOLIIS.

MIRABAR CELEREM FUGITIVA AETATE RAPINAM, ET DUM NASCUNTUR CONSENSUSSEROAS.

ECCE ET DEFLOXIT RUTILI COMA PUNICA FLORIS DUM LOQUOR, ET TELLUS TECTA RUBORE MICAT.

TOTESPECIES TANTOSQUE ORTUS VARIOSQUE NOVATUS UNA DIES APERIT, CONFICIT IPSA DIES.

31 HAEC MODO LYDENTIS CALATHI PATEFECIT ODOREM MED ridentes ME2 CHALATI P3 PATEFECIT TREV ADD patescit P3 HONOREM] HONEM G4 32 PROCEDENS P FEMINAP ME2 DI ENSA H DEMENTSA ADD 33 IGENE P5 IGE ME2 COMATRUM ME2 QUAE PER TOTO BAS 35 CELEREM FUGITIUA] "FUGITIUA" CELEREM VAT1 AETATE RAPINAM] AETATERA PUNUM P6 36 DUM] CUM BRB CONSENSUSS] DE CONSENSUSS VAT1 INSSENSUSS BRB 37 ECCE ET DEFLUXIT]

conquerimur, natura, brevis quod gratia florum est:
ostentata oculis illico dona rapis.
quam longa una dies, aetas tam longa rosarum,
quas pubescentes iuncta senecta premit.
quam modo nascentem rutilus conspexit eous;
hanc reidiens sero vespere vidit anum.
SED bene quod paucis licet interitura diebus,

41 conquerimus da florum est om p5 p1 p4 v5 da sed alia manu
add v5 et p6 schen florum g4 h4 talis trev phil p3 h vat3
voss3 vind7 add vat5 vat1 urb1 sed florum est in marg urb1 et
peip 42 ostenta vat3 trev dona] damna vind7 raptis h
vind5 43 longus est una vat1 dies om vind5 una est dies
phil aetas est tam bbb est longa rosarum vr om 43-50 da
44 cum pubescenti trev phil p3 h vr vind5 sed pubescendi
vind5 et vat3 voss5 vind7 add vat5 sed pubescendi vat5 et
vat1 urb1 bbb peip senecta] semita vat2 premit] breuis v5
p5 p6 vat1 p3 h vr voss5 voss3 vind7 add vat5 vat3 urb1 bbb
45 quem vr rutilis v5 p5 p4 voss5 rutilus p6 h rutilis
vat5 rutilens vr conspexit] spectabat p6 conpexit trev
eous] eos p edus trev eos vind7 46 radiens vr uidit]
euidit p dixit voss5 vat5 anum] unum trev 47 om p6
quod] quid h que voss3 quam med licet] sed add
iuetata
interitura h
SUCCEDES AEVUM PROROGAT IPSA SUUM.

COLLIGE, VIRGO, ROSAS DUM FLOS NOVUS ET NOVA PUBES,
ET MEMOR ESTO AEVUM SIC PROPERARE TUUM.

48 om P⁶ SUCCENDENS TREV SUCCEDES VOSS³ EUÜS UNÜ H
PROGAT P IPSA] ILLA VOSS⁵ VAT³ VOSS³ ADD VAT⁵ 49 om P⁶
VERSUM 50 SUPRASCRPTUM HABET VR FLOS NOUUS] FLOS UNUS H
ROS NOUUS VAT¹ PUBES] BUBES VAT⁵ 50 om P⁶ ET MEMOR]
SED MEMOR H SIC] NUNC VR PROPARE VOSS³ PROPEARE PHIL
EXPLICIT P³ PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS V⁵ P⁵ P⁴ TREV
ECLOGA V⁵ P P⁴ TREV P³ DE ROSIS V⁵ P⁵ P⁴ TREV P³
NASCENTIBUS P³ FINIT V⁵ P⁵ P⁴ VIND⁷ ROSETTUM VIND⁷ FINIS
ROSARUM LIBRI VOSS³ FINITUR H⁴ NULLUM SUBSCR HABENT G⁴ DA
ME² P⁶-VAT¹ H-BF VIND⁵ VOSS⁸-OXF
CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM -- SEPTEM

A

ANGELICANUS V 3 22 (1515), SAEC 11

P2

PARISINUS LATINUS 9344, SAEC 11

LM

LAUDIANUS MSC 87 (OL 867), SAEC 12

VIND8

VINDOBONENSIS 2521 (PHILOL 281) (413), SAEC 12

MO2

MONACENSIS 14506, SAEC 12

VOR

VORAVIENSIS 33 (111) (MMML PR NO 7066), SAEC 12

BB

BASILIENSIS BX 35, SAEC 13

BAM

BAMBERG MSC CLASS 19, SAEC 13

VIND2

VINDOBONENSIS 143 (MED 101), SAEC 13

VIND3

VINDOBONENSIS 965 (THEOL 319), SAEC 14

VIND6

VINDOBONENSIS 3150 (LUNAEI F 117), SAEC 14

BARB

BARBERINUS LATINUS 65 (1459), SAEC 12-15

L3

LAURENTIANUS 37 25, SAEC 15

MO

MONACENSIS 5417, SAEC 15

BX

BASILIENSIS F X 12

EDITIONES

U

CELT

UGOL-LUGD

HERT

PUL-PEIP
SEPTEM SAPIENTUM SENTENTIAE
SEPTENIS VERSIBUS EXPLICATAE

(SCHENKL 246-50)
(Peiper 406-9)

A P² LM VIND⁸ MO² VOR BB BAM VIND² VIND³ VIND⁶
BARB L³ MO BX u CELT UGOL-LUGD HERT PUL-PEIP
DICTA HERT NOMINA A UERSUS VIND⁸ VIND² MO² HAE SUNT L³ EO-
RUNDEM VIN¹-BIP SEPTEM A IN MARG P² ET LM VIND⁸ MO² BB BAM
VIND² VIND⁶ L³ HERT VIN¹-BIP CORP-PEIP SENTENTIAE BB BAM
VIND⁶ U-ALD SEPTEM U-ALD SAPIENTUM A IN MARG P² ET LM BAM
VIND² VIND⁶ HERT VIN¹-BIP CORP-PEIP SAPIENTIUS VIN⁸ SAPI-
ENTES MO² PHILOSOPHORUM L³ SENTENTIAE LM IN MARG P² ET L³
CORP-PEIP SEPTENIS LM IN MARG P² ET BB BAM L³ U-ALD VIN¹-BIP
CORP-PEIP UERSIBUS LM IN MARG P² ET BB BAM VIND⁶ L³ U-ALD
VIN¹-BIP CORP-PEIP AB EODEM AUSONIO VIN¹-BIP EXPLICATAE LM
IN MARG P² ET BB BAM VIND⁶ U-ALD VIN¹-BIP CORP-PEIP EXPEDITE
L³ AUSONII CELT EIUSDEM MO IN LM IN MARG P² QUIBUS IN MARG
QUIS LM ALIQUID LM IN MARG P² IPSORUM BB VIND⁶ IPSARUM LM
IN MARG P² IPSE BAM EST LM IN MARG P² ET BB BAM VIND⁶ OB-
SERUATUM LM IN MARG P² ET BB MEDIUS BAM MODUS VIND⁶ UT LM
IN MARG P² ET BB BAM VIND⁶ BINI ULTIMI UERSUS LM BB BAM
VIND⁶ BINI UERSUS ULTIMI IN MARG P² PER BB BAM VIND⁶ ANTI-
THETA LM BB BAM VIND⁶ ANTHITHETA IN MARG P² FINIANTUR LM
IN MARG P² ET BB BAM ID UERITAS UITAS QUAE ETIAM PER INIMI-
COS (TUOS ADD VIND⁶) NON TACES BAM VIND⁶ PYTACUS MITILENUS
SOLON ATHENIENSIS PYLION SPARTANUS CLEOBOLUS LYDIUS THALES
MYLESIUS PERIANDER CHORINTIUS BYAS BRIENEUS HAE SUNT
BIAS PRIENEUS

QUAENAM SUMMA BONI EST? MENS SEMPER CONSCIA RECTI.
PERNICIES HOMINI QUAE MAXIMA? SOLUS HOMO ALTER.

SENTENTIAE EORUNDEM MO² BIAS FERENEUS DIXERUNT VIND² QUI FUERUNT IN DIEBUS IOACHIM REGIS IUDEE CUM QUO DANIEL CAPTIVATUS EST. FUERUNTQUE IN TEMPORE QUORUM PRIOR BIAS PRIENEUS SIC EXORSUS EST L³ GRAECIAE INTERPRETE ERASMO ROT. HERT DEINDE TITULUM ALTERUM HABET A NULLUM LEMMA VIND³ VOR BARB TTM VV 1-3, 5-7 HABET VOR VV 8, 13-15, 18, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 37, 38, 43, 45, 47, 49 IN ALIIS INCERTI AUCTORIS UERSIBUS CONTINET BX TTM VV 1-6 HABET MO TTM VV 1-7 HABENT VIND⁸ MO²:// BIAS PERITHNEUS P² BIAS PÆRIENEUS LM BIAS PÆRINEUS BR BIAS PÆRIGENE BARB NULLUM LEMMA A MO² VIND² VIND³ L³ MO PYTAGORAS MITILENUS VIND⁸ PYTAGORAS MILITENUS BÄM PITACUS ANTILENUS VOR VIND⁶ BIAINTIS PRIENEI = SECT 2 PORRO TEXTUS TOTIUS OPERIS ADDITIONIBUS PASSIM CONTAMINATUS EST HERT BIAS PRIENEUS U-PÉIP SOLON ATHAN IN MARG VOR 1 QUAE] UAE BARB EST OM VIND⁶ L³ U-CORP SEMPER OM P² MENS SEMPER CONSCIA] MENS EST SIBI CONSCIA ET PTTA IN MARG VIND⁸ MENS QUAE SIBI CONSCIA VOR VIND³ L³ U-SCHEN QUAE MENS EST CONSCIA MO QUAE MENS SIBI CONSCIA MO² VV 1 ET 2 TRANSPOSUIT MO² 2 PERNICIES] ÛNTIES MO SOLON ATENIENSIS SUPRA PERNICIES VIND⁸ PER**C*ES VIND³ HOMINUM A VIND³ U-AV IUNT ALD HOMINIS BÄM VIND⁶ MO UID AUSONIUM PAG 147 IN MARG MO² PLENIUS PARTUS IN MARG VOR.
QUIS DIVES? QUI NIL CUPIET. QUIS PAUPER? AVARUS.
QUAE DOS MATRONIS PULCHERRIMA? VITA PUDICA.
QUAE CASTA EST? DE QUA MENTIRI FAMA VERETUR.
QUOD PRUDENTIS OPUS? CUM POSSIT, NOLLE NOCERE:
QUID STULTI PROPRIUM? NON POSSE ET VELLE NOCERE.

PITTACUS MITYLENAEUS

LOQUI IGNORABIT, QUI TACERE NESCIAT.
BONO PROBARI MALO QUAM MULTIS MALIS.

3 QUIS DIUES] QUI DIUES L³ DIUES] DIUS UGOL. PLINIUS SPARTANUS SUPRA QUIS DIUES VIND⁸ NIL] NICHIL BB VIND⁶ VINC² SCL.
GEN CUPIAT P² VIND² HERT VINC¹-CORP. CUPIT VIND⁸ MO² CUPITET A QUIS PAUPER] ET QUIS PAUPER MO² VIND⁸ CLEOBOLUS IN MARG.
VINC⁸ MATRONAE MO² RAM VIND⁶ MO VINC¹ ET ERAS[MII] ET PULMANNI, MATRONIS IN MARG PUL ET VINC²-CORP. MARONIS VIND³ 5 THALES.
MILESIUS SUPRA QUAES CASTA VIND⁸ LICIUS THALES IN MARG VOR.
6 QUOD VIND⁸ QUID MO² MO PRUDENTIS] PRUDENTIS A SAPIENTIS VIND⁸ MO. ***IANDER (PER IN LIGAMENTO) CORINTHIUS SUPRA QUID SAPIENTIS VIND⁸ OPUS] OPUS EST A POSSIS PEIP. MILESIUS IN MARG VOR 7 QUID] QUOD P² L³ MANN CORP BIAS P**NICUS SUPRA QUOD STULTI VIND⁸ NON] NEC A NOCERE] DOCERE VIND⁶ PERIAN-
DER CHORINTHUS IN MARG VOR / PITTACUS MITYLENAEUS] ASPERI ENEUS IDEM LEMMA IN MARG RAM ASPERIENEUS VIND⁶ MITYLENAEUS]
MILITENUS BB MITILENUS P² LM ET IN MARG VIND² PITTACI MITY-
LENEI-SECT 3 HERT 8 IGNORABIT] NON LICEBIT BB INGNORABIT UGOL NESCIET A P² LM BB RAM VIND² VIND⁶ BARB L³ BX CELT AV-
SCHEN NESCIET VIND³ U UGOL PITACUS MITILENUS IN MARG A BYAS.
BARITHNEUS IN MARG VIND³ IAMBICISENARI IN MARG PUL 9 BO-
NIS BB VIND⁶ BARB BONOS VIND³ MULTIS] UTI BB VIND⁶ BARB RAM.
VERSIONEM ALIAM BONOS MALO ET MAGIS UOLO PROBARI UNO QUAM MULTIS MALIS HABET VIND³.
DEMENS SUPERBIS INVIDET FELICIBUS;
DEMENS DOLOREM RIDET INFELICIUM.
PARETO LEGI QUISQUE LEGEM SANXERIS.
PLURES AMICOS RE SECUNDA COMPARAS:
PAUCOS AMICOS REBUS ADVERSIS PROBAS.

CLEOBULUS LINDIUS

QUANTO PLUS LICEAT, TAM LIBEAT MINUS.
FORTUNAE INVIDIA EST IMMERITUS MISER.

10 SUPERBUS BB L³ VIND² ASC² ASC³ VIN¹ LUGD SUPERBIT BAM VIND⁶
11 RIDET] REDIT UGOL INFELICIUM] IN SE LITIUM L³
CEL'T UGOL 12 PARETO] PARCITO P² VIND³ LEGIS A QUISQUIS
VIND³ L³ HERT QUISQUE SED QUICUNQUE IN MARG PUL ET A-VIND⁶
MO-PEIP QUIisque] QUAM TU QUISQUE BARB. SENXERIS UGOL 13
RE SECUNDA] REBUS RE SECUNDA TOLL COMPARES VIND² L³ RX U-ALD
PEIP COMPARA VIN¹-CORP ERASMUS: COMPARES P: COMPARES IN
MARG PUL 14 PROBA L³ RX U-SCHEN SED ERASMUS HABET] PROBES
P. [HABET] PROBAS IN MARG PUL PROBES HERT/\ *O*OBUS VIND⁶
LYDIUS P² LM CEL'T CLEOBOLUS INDUS BAM INDUE VIND⁶ LUNDIUS
L³ INDUS BARB CLEOBOLUS LINIUS IN MARG VIND² CHORIAMBICI
ASCLEPIADEI, TETRAMETRI ACATALECTICI IN MARG PUL CLEOBULI
LYNDI 1 = SECT 4 HERT NULLUM LEMMA A VIND³ 15 QUANTO] UAN-
TO BARB TAM] TUM L³ TANTI LM TANTO U-UGOL ADD FLEUBOLUS
LIDUS A 16 INUIDIAE BB CEL'TVIN¹ VIN²-CORP INUIDIASH
SCHEN IMMERITUS] INNUERITUS BAM
FELIX CRIMINIBUS NON ERIT HOC DIU.
IGNOSCAS ALIUS MULTA, NIHIL TIBI.
PARCIT QUISQUE MALIS, PERDERE VULT BONOS.
MAIOREM MERITIS GLORIA NON DATUR.
TURPIS SAEPE DATUR FAMA MINORIBUS.

PERIANDER CORINTHIUS

Numquam discrepat utile ab decoro.
Plus est sollicitus magis beatus.
Mortem optare malum, timere peius.
Faxis, ut libeat, quod est necesse.
MULTIS TERRIBILIS, CAVETO MULTOS.  
SI FORTUNA IUVAT, NIHIL LABORIS:  
SI NON ADIUVAT, HOC MINUS LABORIS.

Solon Atheniensis

TUNC BEATAM DICO VITAM, CUM PERACTA FATA SUNT.  
PAR PARI IUGATOR CONIUNX, QUIDQUIID IMPAR, DISSIDET.  30

26 CAUETO] TIMETO BB 27 SI FORTUNA] SORTUNA BAM IUUAT
VIND3 NIHIL] NIL P2 LM VIND3 NIHIL LABORIS] MULTOS LABORIS
BB CAUETO TOLLI L3 BX U-CORP SED NIHIL LABORIS IN MARG PUL
NICHIL LABORES BARB 28 SI NON ADIUVAT] SI FORTUNA IUUAT L3
U-UGOL SI FORTUNA TONAT AV-CORP SED NON ADIUVAT HOC MINUS
LABORIS IN MARG PUL HOC OM A HOC MINUS LABORIS] CAUETO MER-
GI L3 BX U-CORP HOC MINUS LABORES BARB Salon Atheniensis in
MARG A VIND2 TROCHAICI CATALECTICI IN MARG PUL// Solonis
Atheniensis = sect 6 HERT NULLUM Lemma A VIND3 29 TUNC]
UNC BARB TUNC DICO BEATAM UITAM L3 U-UGOL TUM BEATAM DICO
UITAM VIND2 SCHEN DICO TUNC BEATAM UITAM AV-LUGD VIND2-CORP
DICO TUNC UITAM BEATAM HERT SED TUNC BEATAM DICO UITAM IN
MARG PUL CUM PERACTA FATA] PERACTA CUM FATA A CUM PERCTA
FACTA UGOL CUM PERACTA FACTA A P2 VIND3 UI CELT AV-ASC3 VIN
LUGD SCAL GEN CUM PERACTA FACT LUNT FATA CUM PERACTA HERT
CUM PERACTA FATA SED ERAS FATA CUM PERACTA P CUM PERACTA FAC-
TA SINT IN MARG PUL SINT A P2 LM VIND3 L3 VIND2 U UGOL-LUGD
VIND2-CORP 30 IUGATO P2 LM BB BAM VIND2 VIND6 BARB VIND3
L3 BX U-ALD PUL IUNGATO (N ERAS) A CONIUNX OM BB QUIDQUIID
IMPAR DISSIDET] QUOD IMPAR EST DISSIDET BX U-ALD DISSIDET
QUOD IMPAR EST HERT ERAS DISSIDET QUOD IMPAR EST IN MARG PUL.
NON ERUNT HONORES FORTUITI MUNERIS.
CLAM COARGUAS PROPINQUUM, QUEM PALAM LAUDAVERIS.
PULCHRIUS MULTO PARARI QUAM CREARI NOBILEM.
CERTA SI DECERTA SORS EST, QUID CAVERI PRODERIT?
SIVE SUNT INCERTA CUNCTA, QUID TIMERE CONVENIT?

CHILO LACEDAEMONIUS

NOLO MINOR ME TIMEAT DESPICIATQUE MAIOR.
VIVE MEMOR MORTIS, ITEM VIVE MEMOR SALUTIS.

31 ERUNT] EET SED ERUNT IN MARG BAM HONORES HOMORES UGOL.
HONORIS A BB BAM VIND6 VIND2 USQUAM HERT FORTUITU A VIND3
FORTUTI LM FORTUITA BB BAM VIND6 BARB 32 QUEM PALAM] PRO
PALAM A P2 LM VIND2 SED ITA PULMANN, ERASMUS -- SED PALAM.
ALII, QUEM PALAM IN MARG PUL ET TOLL MANN-SCHEN PALAM L3 U-
ASC1 SED PROP QUEM PALAM IN APP ASC1 LUNT ALD SED PALAM BB
BAM VIND6 HERT 33 PULCHRIUS] PULCUS VIND3 NOBILEM] MOBI-
LEM VIND3 34 DECRETA] DECETA VIND3 CAUERE BB BAM L3 U
CALT AV-SCHEN CAUARE UGOL PRODERIT] POTERIT P2 LM VIND3 35
SIUE] QUAE VIND3 SUNT] SINT L3 U-ASC1 ASC3-LUGD VIND2 TOLL-
CORP FIAT GEN TIMERI A P2 LM VIND2 BARB PHILO LACEDAEMONIUS
IN MARG A CHILONIS LACEDAEMONIUS SCHEN CHILONIS LACEDAEMONIUS
IN MARG VIND2// CHILONIS LACEDAEMONIUS - SECT 5 HERT CHORIAM-
BICI ASCLEPIADEI EX TRIBUS CHORIAMBI ET AMPHIBRACHO IN MARG
PUL PHILO LACEDAEMONIUS L3 NULLUM LEAM A VIND3 36 NOLO]
OLO BARB 37 ITEM UIUE MEMOR SALUTIS] MEMOR UT SIS UIUE
SALUTIS L3 IMMEMOR UT SIS SALUTIS U-ALD UTI SIS MEMOR ET
(ET OM BX) SALUTIS BX VIND1-CORP SED ITEM MEMOR SALUTIS IN
MARG PUL UT SIS ET MEMOR SALUTIS HERT UIUE SALUTIS INTER VV
37 ET 38 ADD U-UGOL ITEM UIUE MEMOR SALUTIS BARR
TRISTIA CUNCTA EXSUPERAS AUT ANIMO AUT AMICO.
TU BENE SI QUID FACIAS, NEC MEMINISSE FAS EST;
QUAE BENE FACTA ACCIPIAS, PERPETUO MEMENTO.
GRATA SENECTUS HOMINI, QUAE PARILIS IUVENTÆ.
ILLA IUVENTA EST GRAVIOR, QUAE SIMILIS SENECTÆ.

ANACHARSIS SCYTHES

TURPE QUID AUSURUS TE SINE TESTE TIME.
VITA PERIT, MORTIS GLORIA NON MORITUR.
QUOD FACTURUS ERIS, DICERE DISTULERIS.

38 EXSUPERANS U-CORP Peip ANIMO AUT AMICO] ANIMO AMICO

VIND3 39 SI QUID FACIAS] SI FACIAS VIND3 L3 u-Ugol nec
OM A NON L3 u-CORP 40 OM L3 u-ALD ACCIPIES BARB 41
SENECTA VIND2 Hominis P2 LM BB RAM VIND6 VIND3 quae om L3
u Ugol parilis] similis P2 LM VIND3 PARILIS SED SIMILIS IN
MARG Pul. PARILIS EST BARB IUUENTUTE A IUUANTE Ugol 42
IUUENTÆ] SENECTUS BR IUUENTUS RAM VIND6 L3 u-ALD GRAVIOR]
GRATIOR BR RAM GRACIOR BARB EST SENECTAE BARB SENECTA P2
LM// ANACHARSIS SCYTHA SCHEN ANACHARSIS SCITA BB RAM VIND6
ANACHARSIS SCITA BARB THEAES MILESIUS L3 u-CORP ANACARSIS
SCITES IN MARG VIND2 ANACHARSIS SCYTHA IN MARG Pul. THEALETIS
MILESII SECT 7 HERT NULLUM LEMMA A VIND3 43 TURPE]
URPE BARB TE] RE Ugol TESTE] RECTE VIND3 ARCHARSIS SCITE IN
MARG A 44 PERIT] PERITI BR MORTIS] MERITI SCHEN MORITUR]
MORIETUR VIND3 45 QUOD] QUID L3 u-ALD DICERE] DICERE A
DISTULERIS] SUSTULERIS L3 BX U-CORP SED DISTULERIS IN MARG
Pul.
CRUX EST, SI METUAS, VINCERE QUOD NEQUEAS.
CUM VERE OBIURGES, SIC INIMICE IUVAS:
CUM FALSO LAUDES, TUNC ET AMICE NOCES.
NIL NIMIUM. SATIS HOC, NE SIT ET HOC NIMIUM.

[DE SEPTEM SAPIENTIBUS EX GRAECO]

SEPTENIS PATRIAM SAPIENTUM, NOMINA, VOCES

46 METUIS A VIND² 47 HUNC ORDINEM UERSUUM: 46 49 47 48
HABENT BB BAM VIND⁶ PUL SCHEN UERE] UERO A P² OBIURGAS P²
LM HERT VIND³ VIN¹-SCHEN IUAAS] IUAAS P² BB BAM VIND³ U-UGOL
IUAAS CORR JUAAS MANU ALTERA L³ 48 OM U-ALD LAUDAS P² LM
VIND³ L³ VIN¹-SCHEN TUNC] SIC P² LM VIND³ L³ TOLL WET ET IN
MARG PUL TUNC ET INIMICE IUAAS BARB 49 NIL NIMIUM] NIL
ANIMIUM VIND³ SATIS HOC] SATIS ET HOC A SATIS EST L³ BX
BARB CELT-PUL SED HOC NEC IN MARG PUL ET TOLL-CORP NE] NEC
LM FINIUNT LM EXPLICIT BB AD FIN QUAEAM ALIA DE SEPTEM
ADD VIND³ SUBSCR OM A P² VIND⁸ MO² VOR BAM VIND² VIND⁶-PZIP
DE SEPTEM SAPIENTIBUS EX GRAECO U UGOL-PUL ET TRANSLATUM ADD
CEL T DE IISDEM SEPTEM SAPIENTIBUS E GRAECO VIN²-CORP DE
SEPTEM SAPIENTIBUS EX GRAECO SCHEN PEIP DICTA SAPIENTUM EX
AUSONIO HERT
VERSIBUS EXPEDIAM: SUA QUEMQUE MONOSTICHA DICENSE.
CHILO, CUI PATIENS LACEDAEMON, NOSCERE SE IPSUM.
PERIANDER, TREPIDAM MODERARE, CORINTHIUS, IRAM.
EX MIYLENEAEIS, NIMIUM NIL, PITTACUS ORIS.
MENSURAM OPTIMUM, AIT CLEOBULUS LINDIUS, IN RE.
EXPECTARE SOLON FINEM DOCET, ORTUS ATHENIS.
PLURES ESSE BIAS PRAVOS, QUEM CLARA PRIENE.
MILETI FUGISSE THALES VADIMONIA ALUMNUS.

2 HUNC ORDINEM VERSUUM: 2 6 3 HABENT PUL. CORP 3 CUI
PATRIA EST LACEDAEMON AV-CORP CUI PATRI EST LACEDAEMON
HERT NOSCE GEN 5 EX] ET CELT HERT UGOL ASC 1 SEP EX IN
APP ASC 1 ET GEN 7 DOCET] DECET CELT
**CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM--SIGNA CAELESTIA**

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<td>v⁷</td>
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<td>Voss²</td>
<td>Leidensis Scal Q</td>
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**EDITIONES**

Fer²
u-Corp
Peip
SIGNA CAELESTIA

(Peiper 412-13)
AD BOREAE PARTES ARCTOE VERTUNTUR ET ANGUIS,
POST HOS ARCTOPYLAX PARITERQUE CORONA GENUQUE
PROLAPSUS, LYRA, AVIS, CEPHEUS ET CASSIOPEIA,
AURIGA ET PERSEUS, DELTOTON ET ANDROMEDAE ASTRUM,
PEGASUS ET DELPHIN TELUMQUE AQUILA ANQUITENENSQUE. 5
SIGNIFER INDE SUBEST, BIS SEX ET SIDERA COMPLENT
HUNC: ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO,
LIBRA, SCORPIUS, ARQUITENENS, CAPRICORNUS ET URNAM
QUI TENET ET PISCES, POST SUNT IN PARTIBUS AUSTRI
ORION, PROCYON, LEPUS, ARDENS SIRIUS, ARGO,
HYDRUS, CHIRON, TURIBULUM QUOQUE PISCIS ET INGENS.
HINC SEQUITUR PISTRIX, SIMUL ERIDANIQUE FLUENTA.

5 DELFIN TELUMQUE V8 DELPHON TELU ET VIND2 DELFIN TELUMQUE
VAL2 G1 GA2 PAR6 DELPHINUS TELUMQUE LS DELPHINUS TELUM
ASC2-3 VIN1-BIP DELPHIN TELUM FER2-ASC1 LUNT AID AQ1 LA
RCH VIND2 TELUMQUE ANQUITENENSQUE V7 AGITENENSQUE V8 AUGUITENENSQUE LS 6 BISEX PAR6 SIDERIS PAR6 SUBEST QUEM BIS SEX
SIDERA AID 7 HUNC] HUNC I SUPRASCR ALTERA MANU DEINDE H
TERTIA MANU (SC RUBRICATORIS) IN T HABET V8 SED HINC P4 VIND2
ASC2-3 VIN2 HIC FER2 U-ASC1 LUNT-LUGD VIN2 GEN-CORP HEIC
PUL UNA V7 ARIS AV ASC1 GEMINIS UGOL 8 LIBRAQUE PAR6 LS
LIBRA ET ASC2-3 SCORPIJO VIND2 URNA VAL2 G3 G1 LS K V7 9
TENET G3 TENET PISCES V8 SUNT] STANT LS PARABUS VAL2
PASTIBUS GA2 PISCES HI (HII FER2) SUNT IN FER2 U-LUNT PISCES
POST HOS IN VIN1-CORP 11 OM LS YDRIS G1 YDROS VAL2 V8
V7 YDRUS VIND2 CIDRON VAL2 ILLEGIBILE PAR6 PISCES V8 12
OM LS HUNC FER2 UGOL-SCAL TOLL-CORP HANC GEN SEQUITUR G3
PISTRIS PAR6 IN FINE ADD P4 VIN2-CORP:

SED UAGA PRAETEREA DICUNTUR LUMINA SEPTEM
LUNA ET MERCURIIUS UENUS AC SOL MARS QUOQUE FULGENS.
HINC JOUIS ET SIDUS SUPER OMNIA SIDERA LUCENS
CELSIOR HIS SATURNUS TARDIOR OMNIBUS ASTRIS.
### Conspectus Siglorum--Nomina Musarum

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<th>Code</th>
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**Editiones**

Vin², Scal, Bas, Gen-Peip
NOMINA MUSARUM

(SCHENKL 251)

(Peiper 412)

[Clio historias, Euterpe tibias, Thalia comediae,
Melpomene tragodiae, Terpsichore psalterium, Erato
geometricam, Polyhymnia rhetoricam, Urania astrologiam,
Calliope litteras.]

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Val.² K² T² G Voss Val.³ C T³ P² A Laur Bar.² L.⁴ L.¹⁰ VA brb Vin.² Scal Bas Gen-Peip
nomina T² C L.⁴ Peip nouem C Musarum T² Val.³ C L.⁴ Peip
nomina Val.³ inuentia Bas Vin.² Gen-Corp et munera Vin.² Gen-
Corp uersus ***** Q respiceat officia L.⁴ sed sic se habet
traditio altera: incipuint Val.² Voss Va uersus Val.² K² Voss
P² sed in marg ttm A et Va Catonis K² Voss Schen philo-
sophi Voss de K² Voss P² in marg ttm A et Schen nouem Voss
P² et in marg A musis K² Voss P² et in marg A et Schen
uersus Schen uel nominibus philorum K² et nominas earum P²
Deinde, Clio historias...Calliope litteras Val.² K² Voss Va
Peip et passim per textum T² T³ Val.³ P² A Va simili modo
notulas add T³ Bar.² Ordo versiculorum diversa aliquibus
codicibus habetur (exempli gratia: 7:9; 8:7; 9:8 C 7:8;
8:7; 9:8 P²)
CLIO GESTA CANENS TRANSACTIS TEMPORA REDDIT.
DULCILOQUIS CALAMOS EUTERPE FLATIBUS URGUET.
COMICA LASCIVO GAUDET SERMONE THALIA.
MELPOMENE TRAGICO PROCLAMAT MAESTA BOATU.
TERPSICORE AFFECTUS CITHARIS MOVET, IMPERAT, AUGET.
PLECTRA GERENS ERATO SALTAT PEDE CARMINE VULTU.
URANIA MOTUSQUE POLI SCRUTATUR ET ASTRA.

1 TRACTATIS LAUR REDDIT] REBUS VA 2 DULCILOQUES P2 DULCI
MELOS LAUR DULCILOQUOS BARB Vin2 SCAL GEN-CORP FLATIBUS]
DATQUE LAUR URGUET] SCAEDA LAUR DATUR ALIA VERSIO VERSUUM
3-9 IN LAUR:

TERTIA MEL POMONE TRAGICO FERT FLEndo BOATU.
QUARTAQUE DAT LUSUS COMEDIS TALIA FANDO.
RETHORICOS PERFERT AT QUINTA POLIMNIA SENSUS.
SEXTA CANENS ERATHO GEOMETRAS CARMINA PANGIT.
ORGANA TERPSICORE FLATIBUS DAT SEPTIMA CUNCTIS.
URANIA POLOS OCTAUO LIMINE SCANIT.
POEMATE CALIOPE PERLUSTRAT NONA LIBELLOS.

3 LASCIUO Val3 L5 LASCIUA BRB COMICA LASCIIUO] COMICOLAS
4 MELPOMONE BRB MELPOMONE VA MELPONE I2 MEL-
PONE G TRAGICA I2 I3 A VOSS G K2 TRAGICO VA TRAGICA Val2
TRAGIC Val3 5 TERSIPHONE Val3 IMPERAT] IMPETRAT BARB
AUGET] AUGERE G 6 PLECTA P2 PEDE CARMINE] PDECAS MINE
7 URANIA Uraniaque I3 UTAMAQUE L5 MOTUSQUE POLI]
POLI MOTUS Val2 G-PO2 BARB-L10 BRB VA SCHEN POLIMOTUS I2
POLI MATUM A POLIQUE MOTUS K2 URANIE CAELI MOTUS SCRUTATUR
ET ASTRA VIN2-CORP.
CARMINA CALLIOPE LIBRIS HEROICA MANDAT.
SIGNAT CUNCTA MANU LOQUITURQUE POLYMNIA GESTU.
MENTIS APOLLINAEAE VIS HAS MOVET UNDIQUE MUSAS:
IN MEDIO RESIDENS COMPLECTITUR OMNIA PHOEBUS.

8 CALLIOPE] CALIOPE I² CALLIO*PE Q HEROICA] EROICA
VAL² L⁵ CALIOPE UIS MOUET UNDIQUE MUSAS L⁴ 9 OM L⁴
LOQUITUR I³ P² L¹⁰ BAS-CORP POLYHYMNIA VIN²-CORP POLYMNIA
VAL³ POLINIA L⁵ L¹⁰ POLINIA BARB GESTU] GESTA A L⁵ 10
DES LAUR L⁴ BARB MENTIS] GENTIS A APOLLINEA VAL² UIS HAS]
UISAS A L¹⁰ CIS CAS L⁵ DEINDE DIVUUS APOLLO NOUEM MUSARUM
NOMINA SIGNAT ADD P² Q 11 MEDIA L⁵ DEINDE CERNE SUPER-
IFICIEM LECTOR PARITERQUE MEDULLUM P² Q
CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM--EPIGRAMMATA

AP

AMBROSIANUS P 83 sup, saec 16

P7

PARISINUS LATINUS 8284 (168), saec 16

VE

VATICANUS LATINUS 2836, saec 15-16

EDITIONES

FER2-PEIP

CAMP
ALIQUOT EPIGRAMMATA BOBIENSIA

(SCHENKL 252-57)
(Peiper 419-27)

AP p⁷ VE Fer²-Peip Camp
EPIGRAMMATA BOBIENSIA Camp e pi grammata Ausonii quae feruntur
emanasse e bibliotheca Georgii Alexandrini uiri de lingua
Latina benemeriti i U Gol e pi grammata fl Corp Ausonii
EPIGRAMMATA Ald Ausonii Burdigalensis e pi grammata Vin²
Ausonii poetae e pi grammata nuper inuenta et ab eruditissimo
uiro Bartholomaeo Merula publicata Schen Ausonii poetae
epi grammata nuper inuenta et ab eruditissimo uiro Bartholo-
maeo Merula publicata Fer³ Decii [sic] Magni Ausonii Paeonii
Medici et poetae doctissimi uiriique consularis e pi grammata
liber Asc¹-³ Decii [sic] Magni Ausonii Paeonii Burdigalensis
EPIGRAMMATA Vin¹-Pul Scal Gen Wet Toll Mann Bip ex Ausonio
AP liber Ausonii epi grammata per dominum Bartolomeum Meru-
lam reperta Av Italorum S XV epi grammata: Ausonii poetae
EPIGRAMMATA NUPER INUENTA ET AB ERUDITISSIMO UIRO BARTHOLON-
MAEO MERULA PUBLICATA Peip NULLUM LEMMA p⁷ VE
1. In Venerem armatam.

Armatam Pallas Venerem Lacedaemoni visens:
Vis nunc iudicium sic ineamus ait.
Guis Venus arridens: quid me galeata lacescis?
Vincere si possum nuda, quid arma gerens?

2. In imaginem Veneris.

Emersam pelagi nuper genitalibus undis
Cyprin Apellei cerne laboris opus:
Ut complexa manu madidos salis aequore crines
Humidulis spumas stringit utraque comis.
Iam tibi nos ipsae! uno inquit et innuba Pallas, 5
'Gedimus ac formae praemia deferimus.'

---

Epig. 1. VE Fer³-Camp In Venerem armatam VE Fer³-Alde
Schen-Camp Idem aliter (= de Pallade uolente certare armis
cum Uenerere) Vin¹ Lugo. De Pallade et Uenerere armata Vin²-Corp
2 uis nunc iudicium Peip Camp uis ne iudicium VE Fer³-UgoL
Uisne ut iudicium Av-Schen 4 quae quo te uici tempore
Nuda fui legunt Vin¹-Pul.

Epig. 2. AP VE Fer²-Camp (in exemplare nostro hoc opus
manu recentiore scriptum est Fer²) In Uenerem anadyomenon
(-menem u-Lunt) AP Fer² u-Corp In imaginem Ueneris VE Fer³
Schen-Camp 4 humidulus VE umidulys Camp 5 om AP nos
ipsae] nos i prae VE u UgoL Peip nos Cyprir Fer² Av Asc¹-
Schen corr Baehrens quem seq Camp inquit om u 6 om AP
credimus VE caedimus Av Ald Lunt dedimus Schen ac VE
Camp et AP Fer²-Peip deperimus Fer³ disperimus u
deserimus Av Asc¹-Wet.
3. De uxore ducenda.

Deformis uxor cui sit, ancilla elegans, uxorem habere, subigere ancillam velit.

4. De varietate fortunae.

Fortuna numquam sistit in eodem statu, semper movetur, variat ac mutat vices, et summa in imum vertit ac versa erigit.

5. De eadem.

Thesauro invento qui limina mortis inibat, liquit ovans laqueum quo periturus erat; at qui, quod terrae abdidereat, non repperit aurum, quem laqueum inventit, nexit ac peritit.

EPIG. 3. P7 VE Fer\(^3\)-Camp in deformi uxore p\(^7\) Item aliusd (= De uxore ducenda) VE Camp Aliusd de uxore Fer\(^3\) Schen Peip De uxore u-Av lunt Ald De uxore deformi Asc\(^1\)-3 Vin\(^1\)-Corp

1 om Fl Mann 2 om Fl Mann habere] abigere Heinsius Camp

EPIG. 4. VE Fer\(^3\)-Camp De varietate fortunae VE Fer\(^3\) Schen-Camp De fortunae varietate u-Corp 2 ag]et u-Av Asc\(^2\) lunt Ald Vin\(^1\) Pul-Corp om VE

EPIG. 5. VE Fer\(^3\)-Camp De eadem (= De varietate fortunae) VE Camp De eodem exemplum Fer\(^3\) Schen. De varietate fortunae u-Ald De varietate fortunae ex (e Scal Gen-Bip) Graeco Vin\(^1\)-Corp De eadem exemplum Peip 2 linquit VE 3 atqui VE 4 ac] et u-lunt Vin\(^1\)-Corp
6. IN Puerum stellam.

Stella, prius vivis fulgebās Lucifer: at nunc extinctus cassis lumine Vesper eris.

7. De amissa puella.

Tres fuerant Charites, sed, dum mea Lesbia vixit, quattuor. at perīt: tres numerantur item.

8. Ex sepulchro latinae viae.

Non nomen, non quo genitus, non unde, quid ēgi: mutus in aeternum sum: cinis, ossa, nihil. Nec sum nec fueram genitus tamen e nihilō sum; mitte nec exprobrēs singula: talis eris.


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Epigr. 6. VE Fer^3-Camp Ad pellam (postea puerum corr ALIA manu) stillam VE In puerum stillam (stellam SCHEN-Camp) Fer^3 SCHEN-Camp in stillam u-Corp 1 stilla VE Fer^3 prius u-uiuis] ruis u Isis VE prius u Isis Fer^3 prius superis u-Corp corr SCHEN quem seq PEIP CAMP fulgebaf Scal Gen 2 cassis] castis Fer^3

Epigr. 7. VE Fer^3-Camp de amissa puella VE Fer^3-Camp 2 at] ac Fer^3 ut AV-Asc^3 VIN^1-Corp

Epigr. 8. VE Fer^3-Camp (hoc opus apud epitaphia habet VIN^2-Corp) ex sepulchro latinae viae VE Fer^3-Camp 1 ēgi] aegi u aeui SCHEN 3 nec] non ASC^1-3 VIN^1-TOLL MANN-Corp

Epigr. 9. AP VE Fer^3-Camp in Didonis imaginem ex Graeco quattuor ultima carmina huius epigrammatis non habentur in Graeco codice AP u-Ald in Didonis (Didus VIN^1-Pul) imaginem ex Graeco VE Fer^3 VIN^1-Pul SCHEN-Camp in Didus imaginem Scal Gen-Corp in Didus reginae imaginem VIN^2
ILLA EGO SUM Dido, vultu, quam conspicis, hospes, assimulata modis pulchraque mirificis.
Talis eram; sed non, Maro quam mihi finxit, erat mens, vita nec incestis Laeta cupidinibus.
Namque nec Aeneas vidit me Troius umquam, nec Lybian advenit classibus iliacis.
Sed furias fugiens atque arma procacis arbae servavi, fator, morte pudicitiam.
Pector em trnsfixo castus quod percult ensis, non furor aut laeso crudus amore dolor.
Sic cecidisse iuvat. Vixi sine vulnere famae, ulta virum, positis moenibus oppetit.
Invida cur in me stimulasti, Musa, Maronem, fingeret ut nostrae damna pudicitiae?
Vos magis historicis, lectores, credite de me, quam qui furta deum concubitusque canunt.
Falsidici vates, temerant qui carmine verum humanisque deos assimulant vitii.

10. De matrimonio grammatici infausto.

Arma virumque docens atque arma virumque peritus, non duxi uxorem, sed magis arma, domum.
Namque dies totos totasque ex ordine noctes litem oppugnat meque meumque larem;

1 quam] qui VE Fer\(^3\)-Ugol quem Asc\(^2\) Fl-Peip 3 mens] mes u
mes in marg Vin\(^1\) 4 laeta] laesa Schen feta Peip me] nec u
Ugol 7 furia Av \(\text{Iabrae Ugol} 9 \) castos quod pertult
enses AP VE Fer\(^3\)-Gen castus quod percult ensis Toll-Corp
Camp casto quod percult ensis Schen costas quod percult ensis Peip 10 laeso Asc\(^3\) Vin\(^1\)-Camp laesos AP u-Av lunt
Ald laesus VE Fer\(^3\) 16 deum Toll 18 assimulant AP VE
Ugol-Asc\(^2\) lunt Ald

Epig 10. VE Fer\(^3\)-Camp de matrimonio grammatici infausto
VE Fer\(^3\) Schen Camp de infausto matrimonio grammatici ex
Graeco Asc\(^2\)-3 4 oppugnant Fer\(^3\)
ATQUE, UT PERPETUIS DOTATA A MATRE DUELLIS,
ARMA IN ME TOLLIT, NEC DATUR ULLA QUIES,
IAMQUE REPUGNANTI DEDAM ME, UT DENIQUE VICTUM
IURGET OB HOC SOLUM, IURGIA QUOD FUGIAM.

11. De homine pigro.
SANUS PIGER FEBRIENTE MULTO EST NEQUIOR:
POSTAT DUPLOM DAPESQUE DULPICES DEVORAT.

12. In caecum et claudum.

INSIDENS CAECO GRADITUR PEDE CLAUDUS UTOQUE:
QUO CARET ALTERUTER, SUMIT AB ALTERUTRO.
CAECUS NAMQUE PEDES CLAUDO GRESSUMQUE MINISTRAT,
AT CLAUDUS CAECO LUMINA PRO PEDIBUS.


AMBULAT INSIDENS CAECO PEDE CAPTUS UTOQUE
ATQUE ALTERNA SUBIT MUNIA DEBITIS;
NAM CAECUS CLAUDO PEDE COMMODAT, ILLE VICTISSIM
MUTUA DAT CAECO LUMINA PRO PEDIBUS.
14. DE DIVITE ET PAUPERE.

Non est dives opum dives, nec pauper inopsque
infelix, alio nec magis alter eget.
Dives eget gemmis, Cereali munere pauper:
Sic cum egent ambo, pauper egens minus est.

15. IN GRAMMATICUM.

Felix grammaticus non est, sed nec fuit umquam;
Nec quisquam est felix nomine grammaticus.
Sed si quis felix praeter fatum extitit et fas,
Is demum excessit grammaticos canonas.

16. EPICURI OPINIO.

Quod est beatum, morte et aeternum carens,
Nec sibi parit negotium nec alteri.

---

EPIG 14. P7 VE Fer3-CAMP De divite et pauper e P7 VE
Fer3-CAMP 1 opum] opus prima manu VE opum diues] opum
Felix Schen Peip 3 gemmis] summis CAMP 4 sic] sed
Vin1-Scal Toll Bip Corp cum] cmu Asc2

EPIG 15. VE Fer3-CAMP In grammaticum VE-CAMP 2-3 Felix
Camp 3 sed si] at si Vin1-Scal Toll-Corp extitit et fas]
Extitit unquam Ugol-Corp 4 is] hic Fer3 u Asc2 Corp-Peip
His VE

EPIG 16. VE Fer3-CAMP Epicuri opinio VE-CAMP iambicum
Trimetrum Archilochoium add Asc2-3 1 quod] quid u-Ald
Morte om VE
17. De ingratis ex Menandro.

INGRATO HOMINE TERRA PEIUS NIL CREAT.
VICINUS, HOSPES, NOTUS, IGNOTUS, CLIENS
ET SI QUA GENERA SUNT EGENA CIVIUM,
SI QUID PETENTI PROMPTUS OPIS IMPERTIAS
UT MISEREARE, GRATIA ACTUTUM PERIT.

18. Ex Demosthene.

RE FRUERE, UT NATUS MORTALIS: DILIGE SED REM,
TAMQUAM IMMORTALIS. FAMA EST IN UTROQUE SECUNDA.

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EPIG 17. VE Fer³-Camp De Ingratis ex Menandro VE-Camp

NIL HOMINE TERRA PEIUS INGRATO CREAT HABENT VIN²-Corp homone
SCHEN-CAMP NIL] NIHIL VE Fer³-Ugol 3 SUNT EGENA CIUIUM]
SUNT ET GENUS CIUIUM VE u UGOL SUAM ET GENUS CIUIUM Fer³
SUNT ID GENUS CIUIUM AV-JUNT VIN¹ LUGD SUNT ID CIUIUM GENUS
ALD Pul-GEN CIUIUM SUNT ID GENUS TOLL-Corp SUNT EGENA CI-
CIUIUM SCHEN-CAMP 4 OPIS] OPUS AV-Asc³ VIN¹-Pul 5 UT]
AUT Fer³ LUGD PEIP CAMP MISEREAR u MISEREAT UGOL GRATIAM
Fer³ ACTUTUM] AUT TOTUM VE Fer³-Asc³ Ald-Pul AT TUTUM JUNT
PERIS VE

EPIG 18. VE Fer³-Camp Ex eodem (= Ex Demosthene) VE Fer³
SCHEN-CAMP Ex Menandro u-Corp 1 NATUS] MENS Fer³-Ugol
DILIGE SET] DILIGIS ET VE Fer³-AV JUNT ALD 2 FAMA VE Fer³
FL SCHEN-CAMP MORS EST U-Ugol SORS EST AV-TOLL MANN-CORP
SECUNDA] QUERENDA Fer³-Ugol UERENDA AV-PEIP
EXPPLICIUNT AUSONII FRAGMENTA QUAE IUIDA CUNCTA CORRODENS
UETUSTAS AD MANUS NOSTRAS UENIRE PERMISIT Fer³ FINIS JUNT
SUBSCR OM AP-VE U-Asc³ Ald-Camp
CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM -- SULPICIA

Vat  VATICANUS LATINUS 2836, SAEC 15-16

EDITIONES

u-AV
ARG
Asc¹-Gen
PLM
HERM
PARIS
JAHN
PEIP
CAMP
SULPICI A QUERITUR DE STATU
REIPUBLICAE ET TEMPORIBUS DOMITIANI

(Peiper 413-16)

MUSA, QUIBUS NUMERIS HEROAS ET ARMA FREQUENTAS,
FABELLAM PERMITTE MIHI DETEXERE PAUCIS;
NAM TIBI SECESSI, TECUM PENETRALE RETRACTANS
CONSILIUM: QUARE NEQUE CARMINE CURRO PHALAECO,
NEC TRIMETRO IAMBO, NEC QUI PEDE FRUCTUS EODEM
FORTITER IRASCI DISCIT DUCE CLAZOMENIO.

Vat u Ugol Av Arg Asc¹ Asc² Asc³ Junt Ald Vin¹ Lugd
Pul Vin² Scal Gen Plm Herm Paris Jahn Peip Camp
Ausonii Sulpitiae Asc¹ Sulpitia u Ugol Av Junt Peip Sulpi-
tiae Vat Camp Asc²-³ Vin¹-Pul Arg Sulpiciae Plm Herm Jahn
Incipit u Ugol Av Junt conquestio Vat Camp poetriae carmen
Asc²-³ Vin¹-Pul carmina quae fuit Domitianorum temporibus nuper
a Georgio Merula Alexandrino cum aliis opusculis reperta Arg
satyra Plm satira Herm Paris Jahn queritur u Ugol Av Junt
Asc²-³ Arg Plm Ald Peip de (corrupto add Plm) statu rei
publicae et temporibus Domitianorum Val-Plm Peip Camp praeser-
tim cum edicto philosophos urbe exegisset add Plm 2
paucis] pacis Jahn 3 secessit Ald Arg 4 Phaleuco u-Av
Asc¹-Pul sed Phalaeco in marg Pul et Paris neque Vat Arg
Camp nec u-Av Asc¹-Peip 6 discit) didicit Vin²-Paris
Peip
CETERA QUIN ETIAM, QUOT DENIQUE MILIA LUSI
PRIMAQUE ROMANOS DOQUI CONTENDERERE GRAIIS,
ET SALIBUS VARIARE NOVIS, CONSTANTER OMITTO;
TEQUE, QUIBUS PRINCEPS ET FACUNDISSIMA CALLES,
AGGREDO: PRECIBUS DESCENDE CLIENTIS ET AUDI.
DIC MIHI, CALLIOPE, QUID NAM PATER ILLE DEORUM
COGITAT? AN TERRAS ET PATRIA SAEculA MUTAT
QUASE DEDIT QUONDAM MORIENTIBUS ERIPI ARTES?
NOSQUE IUBET TACITOS ET IAM RATIONIS EGENOS,
NON ALITER PRIMO QUAM CUM SURREXimus ARVO,
GLANDIBUS ET PURAE RURSUS PROCUMBERE LYMPHAE?
AN RELiquAS TERRAS CONSERVAT AMICUS ET URBEs,
SED GENUS AUSONIUM ROMULIQUE EXTURBAT ALumnOS?
QUID? REPUTEMUS ENI: DUO SUNT, QUIBUS EXULIT INGENS 20
ROMA CAPUT, VIRTUS BELLi ET SAPIENTIA PACIS,
SED VIRTUS, AGITATA DOMI ET SOCIALIBUS ARMIS,
IN FRETA SICANIAE ET CARTHAGINIS EXULIT ARCES
CETERAQ ImperiA ET TOTUM SIMUL ABSTULIT ORBEM.

7 QUOT] QUOD U-ASC2 IUNT QUO ALD DENIQUE] DEINCEPS PEIP
8 Romanas Vin2-Plm Jahn Paris Graiis ARG IUNT ALD Scal-
Paris Camp Grais Jahn PEIP gracis u gratis Ugol Av Asc1-3
Vin1 Lugd Pul sed graii in marg Pul 10 princeps ET]
princeps o Jahn 12 quid nam] quid non u UGol quid iam
PEIP 14 marcentibus PEIP 15 tacitos et iam] tacitos
ET IAM ARG ASC3-Scal tacitas etiam u-Av ASC1-2 EGENos]
egentes PEIP POST VERSUM 15 seq 20-22 VAT U-Pul. TRANSPOSUIT
Vin2 quem seq Scal PEIP 16 ARUO] AEUO ASC1-VIN1 Scal Plm-
Paris AuO Vin2 17 PROCURRERE VAT U-GEN LYMPHA VIN2 18
AMICAS ARG 19 ROMULIQUE] REMULIQUE Plm-Jahn RUTULIQUE
PEIP ROMIQUE Pul Remique IUNT EXIRPAT PEIP 23 EXILIT
EXIIT Plm Paris EXULAT PEIP ARCES] ARTES ARG VERSUM 24
ANTE 23 HABET Plm 24 CETERQAE] CETERA QUAe Plm
DEINDE, VELUT STADIO VICTOR QUI SOLUS ÀCHÆO
LANGUET ET IMMOTA SECUM VIRTUTE FATISCIT,
SIC ITIDEM ROMANA MANUS, CONTENDERERE POSTQUAM
DESTITIT ET PACE LONGIS FRENAVIT HABENIS;
IPSÆ DOMI LEGES ET GRAIA INVENTA RETRACTANS,
OMNIA BELLORUM TERRA QUAESITA MARIQUE
PRAEMIA CONSILIO ET MOLLII RATIONE RЕGЕBAT;
STABAT IN HIS (NEQUE ENIM POTERAT CONSTARE SINE ISTIS):
AUT FRUSTRA UXORI MENDAXQUE DIESPITER OLIM,
'IMPERII SINE FINE DEDI, 'DIXISSE PROBATUR.
NUNC IGITUR QUI RES ROMANAS IMPERAT INTER,
NON TRABE, SED TERGO PROLAPSUS ET INGLUVIE ALBUS,
ET STUDIA ET SAPIENS HOMINUM NOMENQUE GENUSQUE
OMNIA ABIRE FORAS ATQUE URBE EXCEDERE IUSSET?
QUID FACimus? GRAIõS, HOMINUMQUE RELINQUIMUS URBES
UT ROMANA FORET MAGIS HIS INSTRUCTA MAGISTRIS,
NUNC (CAPITOLINO VELUTI TURBANTE CAMILLO
ENSIBUS ET TRUTINA GALLI FUGERE RELICTA)
SIC NOSTRI PALARE SENES DICUNTUR, ET IPSI
UT FERALE SUOS ONUS EXSTIRPARE LIBELLOS?
ERGO NUMANTINUS LIBYCUSQUE ERRAVIT IN ISTO
SCIPIO, QUI RHODIO CREVIT FORMANTE MAGISTRO,

25 UELIT U UGOL STUDIO U-ASC² LUNT ALD 26 SECUM] SENSIM
PEIP FATISCIT] FACESSIT VAT U-VIN² GEN 27 CONTENDERERE Q
POSTQUAM VAT 29 GRAIA] GRATIA UGOL] VERSUM 30 ANTE VERSUM
29 HABET VIN² SCAL GEN 32 ISTIS] IPSIS U-JAHN 33 UXORI]
AUCTORI PEIP 35 RES ROMANAS] REX ROMANOS PEIP CAMP IMPERAT
PLM PEIP INFERAT VAT-GEN HERM-JAHN CAMP 36 TRABE]
TABE AV ASC¹ LUNT ALD PROLAPSUS ET] PROLAPSUS IN VAT ALBAS
VAT 39 FACIMUS] FUGIMUS PEIP RELIQUIMUS PARIS HERM PEIP
REUICIMUS CAMP 41 NUNC] NON VAT U-GEN] IAM PEIP 42 EN-
SIBUS] CENSIBUS PEIP TRUTINA] TOREUMA VAT 43 SIC] SI VAT
ARG PEIP DICUNTUR] ADIGUNTUR PEIP SENES] SENIS ARG IPSI]
IPSE ASC³ VIN¹-GEN 44 FORALE VAT SUOS ONUS] SUO SONUS VAT
U-ASC¹ LUNT ALD SUOS SONUS ASC²-3 VIN¹-GEN EXPORTARE PEIP
CAMP 45 NUMANTINAS LIBYCASQUE VAT U-ASC¹ LUNT ALD 46
RHODIO] RUDIO PARIS
CETERAQUE ILLA MANUS BELLO FACUNDA SECUNDO?
QUOS INTER PRISCIS SENTENTIA DIA CATONIS
SCIRE DEOS MAGNI FECISSET, UT RUMNE SECUNDIS
AN MAGIS ADVERSIS STARET ROMANA PROPAGO.
SCILICET ADVERSIS! NAM, CUM DEFENDIER ARMIS
SUADET AMOR PATRIAE ET CAPTIVA PENATIBUS UXOR,
CONVENIT UT VESPIS QUARUM DOMUS ARCE MOVENTE,
TURBA RIGENS STRICTIS PER LUTEA CORPORATA TELIS;
AST UBI APEX SECURA REDIT, OBLITA SUORUM,
PLEBS PATRESQUE UNA SOMNO MORIUNTUR OBESO.
ROMULIDARUM IGITUR LONGA ET GRAVIS EXITIUM PAX.
HAEC FABELLA MODO PausAM FACIT. OPTIMA POSTHAC
MUSA, VELIM MONEAS, SINE QUA MIHI NULLA VOLUPTAS
VIVERE: UTI QUONDAM LYDUS DUM SMYRNA PERIBAT.

47 cetera et Asc³ Vin¹ Vin² Gen-Jahn fecunda Pul Gen Plm
49 scire deos] scire adeo Plm-Paris Peip scire duo Vin²
scire deis Jahn fecisse Gen 52 captiua] caritura Peip
53 convenit ut] convenit et Peip arce mouente VAT ARG CAMP
arce Monetae u-Av Asc¹ Peip 54 rigens] tegens VAT u-Asc²
Lunt Ald Scal Gen Jahn regens Asc²-³ Lugd Pul SED turbat
agens, uide Turneb 1b, 4, cap. 2 in marg Pul. 55 ubi apex
VAT ubi apes u-Pul Camp ubi spes HERM ubi pax Jahn Paris
ubi res Peip suorum VAT ARG furorum Peip fauorum u-Av
Asc¹ Jahn Camp 56 patresque Camp fraterisque VAT frater-
quae u-Gen materque Plm-Jahn rectorque Peip 58 haec] hac
VAT u-Lugd hoc Plm-Jahn Camp hic Peip 60 quondam Lydus
dum Smyrna] quondam Smyrna libusque Jahn quondam Smyrnali-
busque VAT u Ugol ARG CAMP SED crux in CAMP quondam Smyrna-
libus Av Asc¹-Gen dum Smyrna Byblisque Peip Lydus dum
Smyrna Plm-Paris spatum inter verba indicat crucem Av Asc¹
Asc³ Ald Pul Vin² crux in Lugd Pul Scal Gen
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Signs and Abbreviations in the Critical Apparatus

* Deleted or erased letter.

• (Under a letter, e.g., B) letter corrected by scribe.

( ) Word(s) of editor.

] Word(s) of text.

ADD Added (addidit, -erunt).

CORR Corrected (correxit, -erunt).

EPIG Epigram(s) (epigramma, -ata).

IN APP In appendix (in appendice).

IN MARG In margin (in margine).

IN RAS Erased (in rasura).

OM Omitted (omisit, -erunt).

PAG Page (pagina, -ae).

SAEC Century (saeculum, -a).

SECT Section (sectio).

SEQ Follow (sequitur, -quuntur).

SUBSC Subscript (subscriptum).

SUPRASCR Wrote above (suprascriptsit, -erunt, -scriptum).

TTM Only (tantum)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>L’Antiquité Classique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASNP</td>
<td>Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BECh</td>
<td>Bibliothèque de l’Ecole des Chartes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPHW</td>
<td>Berl. Philologische Wochenschrift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Classical Folia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGA</td>
<td>Goettingische Gelehrte Anzeigen</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSPH</td>
<td>Harvard Studies in Classical Philology</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMU</td>
<td>Italia Medioevale Umanistica</td>
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<tr>
<td>MGH</td>
<td>Monumenta Germaniae Historica</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCA</td>
<td>Proceedings of the Classical Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCCM</td>
<td>Rivista di Cultura Classica e Medioevale</td>
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<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFCG</td>
<td>Rivista di Filologia ed Istruzione Classica</td>
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<td>RHMG</td>
<td>Rheinisches Museum für Philologie</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBAW</td>
<td>Sitzungsberichte der philosophische-philologischen und der historischen Klasse der K. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München</td>
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The history of the textual transmission of the writings of the fourth-century Latin author Ausonius is complicated by the large number of extant manuscripts and by the anthological nature of most of these codices. No attempt at producing a critical edition of this poet's compositions has been made since the editions of Schenkl (1883) and Peiper (1886) appeared. The present dissertation is part of a project under the sponsorship of Dr. Sesto Prete of the University of Kansas to produce a new edition.

This study examines two selections, the Gruphus and the Fasti, which can definitely be attributed to Ausonius. All known manuscripts, as well as the significant editions, have been collated and described. A critical text is presented, and stemmatic relationships are indicated for the Gruphus. These relationships corroborate the existence of a V, Z, and P family, with P apparently depending to some extent on V. Evidence in the Fasti illustrates that, for
THIS PIECE AT LEAST, V REPRESENTS AN EARLY (379 A.D.) EDITION PUBLISHED BY AUSONIUS, WHILE Z REPRESENTS A LATER ONE IN 383 A.D.

Cathleen Hosey, daughter of John David and Eleanor Bonniwell Hosey, was born on March 14, 1942, in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. She attended Maine Township (East) High School in Park Ridge, Illinois, from which she received the diploma in 1960.

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APPROVAL SHEET

THE DISSERTATION SUBMITTED BY CATHLEEN HOSEY HAS BEEN READ AND APPROVED BY MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

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 WITH REFERENCE TO CONTENT AND FORM.

THE DISSERTATION IS THEREFORE ACCEPTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Date: May 25, 1970
Signature of Advisor: [Signature]