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 DECIUS MAGNUS AUSONIUS

BY
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A.B., Rosary College, '63
M.A., Loyola University, '69

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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
- MEDIO LANUS O 74 SUP
- SANGALLEN SIS 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)
- ETONEN SIS Bl. 4 12
- VOS SIANUS 849
- VOS SIANUS Q 96
- MEL LICENSIS (= MEL LICENSIS 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 UNEFFECTIVE. OTHER SOURCES INCLUDE THE POETAE SATYRICI MINORES, POETAE LATINI MINORES, AND THE WORK OF BOAS, CAMPANA-MUNARI, CELTES, HERTEL, HUTTON, NAEKIJUS, 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
THE AUSONIAN APPENDIX OF THE DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS, FOR THE EIGHTEEN SO-CALLED MERULAN EPIGRAMS, AND, LESS OBVIOUSLY, FOR THE SULPICIA.

(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 CONTENT 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 ILLAS (MELK), PAUL LEFRANCO (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.
I. 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 sic 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. 111, 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 Grifhus 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 INVENIRIT COMPARET 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 EXPERVISSE V³ L PA T PJ
QUIS EXPERUUISSE P v RAV VAL\textsuperscript{4} SED EXPRAEVISSE
IN MARG H\textsuperscript{2} ET ES CO
QUIS EXPARUUISSE v\textsuperscript{2} B URB M L\textsuperscript{2}
QUIS EXPOSUISSE Rex

36 BELLIS v
BELL\textsuperscript{1} P
FELLIS v v\textsuperscript{2} B H\textsuperscript{2} M URB L\textsuperscript{2}
SELLIS v\textsuperscript{3} L RAV LA REX PA VAL\textsuperscript{4} I PJ CO ES

51 AEQUALITAS v
EQUI LATUS v\textsuperscript{3} M URB L\textsuperscript{2}
E QUA LATUS L
EQUALATUS P
EQUILATOR SED EQUILATUS CORR I

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 ET VERIUS OM P V
SED ἀμουσοτερον ET VERIUS OM B URB M; CETERI HABENT

10 VERSUM OM P V; CETERI HABENT

11 NON OM P V; CETERI HABENT,

12 DELIGI P V
DELIGENDI CETERI

14 VERSUM OM P V; CETERI HABENT

23 RUBRII V P
LUDIBRII v\textsuperscript{3} L REX PA V RAV VAL\textsuperscript{4} H\textsuperscript{2} I LA CO ES
LUBRIO v\textsuperscript{2} L
LUDIBRIO B PJ M URB L\textsuperscript{2}

47 NEGLEGO P V
NEGLEXIT v\textsuperscript{3} L REX
NEGLEXI CETERI
HELENAE P V
LACUNAM HABENT M URB
HELENES CETERI

SIREDONES P V
SIRENES CETERI SED SIRENOS IN MARG PJ

ARTIS P V
ARCES RAV VAL4 SED ARTES IN MARG H2 E ET T M PJ Co
ARDES CETERI

QUAM P V
QUAM CETERI

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

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

UT P
UT CETERI

DEBEAT P
DEBET CETERI

PENDENDUM P
PRANDENDUM CETERI

SI OM P; CETERI HABENT

PERSONAS OM P; CETERI HABENT

MEDICI NOSTRI P
MEDICINOS L PA V V2 RAV B VAL4 T LA M PJ URB L2 ES Co
MEDICINAE CETERI

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

TRIPPERE P
VESPERE 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

42 Fugent P
florent I la PJ
fulgent ceteri

54 Impar om P; ceteri habent

68 Versum om P; ceteri habent

69 Versum om P; ceteri habent

73 Prorsa P
prosa ceteri

84 Terno om P; ceteri habent

The same may be said for P:

20 Expeditione P I
om v2
expeditione ceteri

44 Eruditis v3 v P
erutis ceteri

10 In P I
inde ceteri

30 Sunt in P Val4 H2 Co
Sunt ceteri
QUIS EXPERIUISE P V RAV VAL H2 ES Co
QUI SEX PRAEBUISE V
QUIS EXPREVISSE V3 L PA T PJ
QUIS expARUISE V2 B URB M L2
QUIS exposUISE 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

Each one of these manuscripts also has peculiar readings, listed below with their alternates.

45 Eratis L
Eruditis V v3 P
Erutis 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

79 HAEC L
HOC CETERI

26 PERI REX
PETI V³ L
PETII RA V PA V VAL² H² I LA PJ L² ES Co
PETIS V² B URB M

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

40 PERTINERENT REX
PERTINET L
PERTINENT CETERI

54 OTTISO REX
OTIOSO CETERI

21 SCIENTIAE V³
LICENTIAE CETERI

4 ID EST V³
IDEM CETERI

5 PLENUMQUE V³
PLENITQUE CETERI

52 COGIT V³
COIT CETERI

THESE INCLUDE GALLINA CEUS EVEDIONIS (V. 3), AMORCOTERON
(V. 9), RATIONE BUT AT LECTIOE 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 Es
26 Petii Pa RAV v Val4 H2 I LA PJ L2 Es
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 Es 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 Habeas 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 F 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 Es
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 family, it is immediately apparent that B, URB, and M are related. The following list will clarify this.

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<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
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<td>In the family, it is immediately apparent that B, URB, and M are related. The following list will clarify this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>FORET</td>
<td>OM L V² B L² M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>HAEC</td>
<td>GEMINIS V³ V L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>VEL</td>
<td>NOMINIBUS V³ REX PA V L²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>QUOQUE</td>
<td>OM L V² B URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>QUAE</td>
<td>V³ V REX V² RAV VAL⁴ H² LA PJ ES Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>HABEAS</td>
<td>PA V V² B URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>NOVIESQUE</td>
<td>PA V PJ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The rest of this branch is arranged in the following manner which illustrates the kinship between VAL⁴ and ES (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.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CHARTE ET</td>
<td>B URB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>FUTURA</td>
<td>IN RAS M URB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CERBERUM</td>
<td>M URB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>INDE</td>
<td>OM M URB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>POSITA</td>
<td>M B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EUCLIONIS</td>
<td>OM B URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NUMERUM</td>
<td>B URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SED</td>
<td>άμοιοστερον έΤ</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>VERIUS</td>
<td>OM B URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>QUIS</td>
<td>B URB M</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>PARTES</td>
<td>DIRIMES B URB M</td>
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<tr>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>OM V² B VAL⁴ M URB ES</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ISTE</td>
<td>OM VAL⁴ ES</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>EST</td>
<td>OM VAL⁴ ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>TRES</td>
<td>VAL⁴ ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>PETIS</td>
<td>V² V URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ILLICA</td>
<td>ILLA NOSTRA V² L²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>CONDEMNATIONIS</td>
<td>V² M B L²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MENDATIONIS</td>
<td>VAL⁴ ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>OM V V² B URB M L²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>SCRIPTUM</td>
<td>V² B URB M L²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>MODO</td>
<td>V V² B URB M L²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>EURIPIDES</td>
<td>VAL⁴ ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NESTORE</td>
<td>CERVI OM V² B URB M</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>TRIS...</td>
<td>SUPERAT OM V² B URB M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PHEBEIUS</td>
<td>VAL⁴ ES</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>TRES</td>
<td>VAL⁴ ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>AEOI</td>
<td>VAL⁴ ES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although there are some readings peculiar to \( \textit{V} \), these may for the most part be considered spelling variations or may stem from a simple misreading of the exemplar. \( \textit{L}^2 \) also has some distinctive readings which are only a little more conclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \textit{V} )</th>
<th>( \textit{L}^2 )</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 DEINDE</td>
<td>4 CRATER</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 CITHOS</td>
<td>6 MEUM</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 SUM SED USUM IN MARG</td>
<td>59 DE INDE</td>
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<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>58 ET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \textit{I} \) stands apart from the rest of its branch because of its peculiar variants.

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

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

The \( \textit{F} \) 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 SCHENKL, PEIPER, AND TOBIN, WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DETERMINE THAT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD $H^2$ AND RAY 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; RAY 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 l2 |
| 23 | LUDIBRII v t rau h2 la co r ex pa v3 Val$^4$ Es |
| 26 | PETII Val$^4$ Es t l2 rau h2 la pa |
| 31 | NESCIAEs Om Val$^4$ Es r ex pa l v v2 b rau co |
| 36 | DULCIOR Val$^4$ Es b urb M rau 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 I BRANCHES.

23  LUDIBRIO  B  URB  M  L²  PJ
26  PETII  RAV  PA  H²  LA  ES  CO  v  VAL⁴  I  L²  PJ
50  MAXIMUS  V³  V  M  L²  REX  PA  PJ
33  QUIS  EXPERIVISSE  V³  L  PA  I  PJ
42  FLORENT  I  LA  PJ
53  CUM  GREGE  PA  RAV  H²  LA  ES  CO  v  V²  B  VAL⁴  I  M  URB  LA  PJ
90  NOVIESQUE  PA  v  PJ

IN ADDITION, PJ INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING PECULIAR READINGS:

3  EGO  HUNG  CUM  32  SED  TOTIES  TERNAS
8  NOSTRUM  SACRavit  EX  AERE
54  CUM  OM  CITHERON
34  TERENTINO

THE RESULTS OF THIS EXAMINATION MAY BE SYNTHESIZED IN THE STEMMA GIVEN ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.
11. 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

¹Surprisingly, 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 sompno 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's De rosis is substituted for 'Ovidius de sompno sl¹c>.' 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, CIRIS, CULEX, AETNA, AND RES ROMANAS.2 SERVIUS LISTS THE CIRIS, 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, CIRIS, COPA, CATALEPTON (PRIAPEIA AND EPIGRAMMATA), AETNA, AND DIRAE.3


VINDOBONENSIS 3108 AND VINDOBONENSIS 3224 ARE LISTED BY CATALOGUERS UNDER THE NAME OF AUSONIUS. VINDOBONENSIS 3108, HOWEVER, CONTAINS ALL OF VERGIL'S AUTHENTIC WRITINGS, PLUS A NUMBER OF PIECES FROM THE VERGILIAN APPENDIX. IT SEEMS REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT THE DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS WAS INCLUDED AS A VERGILIAN WORK. IN VINDOBONENSIS 3224 THE VIR BONUS AND THE DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS ARE INCLUDED WITH EXCERPTS FROM P. SEXTUS RUFUS, EPICTETUS, AELIUS DONATUS, AND OTHERS. IN ALL OTHER MANUSCRIPTS, THE DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS APPEARS QUITE CLEARLY AMONG THE VERGILIANA. THE POEM IS SPECIFICALLY ASCRIBED TO VERGIL IN VATICANUS LATINUS 3252, PARISINUS LATINUS 8093, PARISINUS LATINUS 7927, TREVERICUS 1086, MELICENSI 717, PARISINUS LATINUS 7936, LEIDENSIUS VOSSIANUS LATINUS O 96, BASILIENSI 3 F 313, LEIDENSIUS VOSSIANUS LATINUS O 81, HARLEIANUS 3963, VINDOBONENSIS 3108, VINDOBONENSIS 3224, LEIDENSIUS VOSSIANUS LATINUS F 78, MS. ADDENDA 16562, MEDIOLANUS O 74 SUP, AND, IN THE MARGIN, VATICANUS LATINUS 3269.

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 Bid., 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.


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 Muenchen: Jahrgang 1908 (Muenchen, 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 Aleander 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 Ausonii esse sciant illi tantum abesse ut ego id non credam: ut etiam existimen plusculos huiuscemodi Maroni adscriptos nostro saeculo lusus Ausonianos esse: quod validissimis

7 One 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 "AUSONII ROSAE QUAS PERPERAM MARONI ADSCRIPTAS

9 THE ENARRATIO MENTIONED IN THE CASTIGATIONES ABOVE MAY
BE WHAT PEIPER REFERS TO AS PAPERS OF ALEANDER BASED ON THE
APOGRAF WHICH JACIPO SANNAZARO BETWEEN 1501 AND 1504 HAD
TAKEN FROM LEIDENSIS VOSSIANUS E IIII: "EX ALEANDRI SCHENKLEI
QUIS IN IUNTINAE EXEMPLAR OLIUM ROMANUM, QUOD POSSIDET
SCHENKELIUS, QUAEADAM EX SANNAZARIANIS TRANSLITI" (CF. RU-
DOLF 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 AUSONIENAM ET NON MARONIENAM ESSE DE ROSIS
ELEGIAM FACIT NON MODO VETUSTUS CODEX E BIBLIOTHECA
DIVI VICTORIS (CF. MONTFAUCON. BIBL. BIBL. 1369) IN
SUBURBANO PARISIIS ERUTUS, IN QUO AUSONIANAE MOSSELLAE
STATIM SUBDITUR HOC DE ROSIS εἰδέλλιον, VERUM ETIAM
VOCABULA ALIQUA HUIC OPERI INSERTA AUSONIO MAXIME PE-
CULIARIA, QUAE VERGILIO, IMO CREDIDERIM ETIAM VERGILI-
ANO SECULO IGNOTA, UT EST ILLUSTRAT ET ANTECIPARE.

10 PEIPER, P. LXXXVIII. ALEANDER INDICATES THAT HE ALSO
TOOK THE MOSSELLA FROM THIS CODEX. PEIPER NOTES A KINSHIP OF
READINGS BETWEEN ALEANDER'S MOSSELLA AND THAT OF SANGALLENSE
899. ACCORDING TO THE OBSERVATION OF SCHENKL (P. XXXI), THE
READINGS FROM THE PARISIAN CODEX WERE NEITHER ANCIENT NOR
GOOD.
Hieronymus Aleander ex fide vetusti codicis auctori adservit." Schenkl considered the reasoning of Aleander insufficient to justify the inclusion of the De rosis nascentibus among the Ausoniana. Editors after Aleander included the De rosis nascentibus insofar as they purported to present the full Ausonian tradition. Generally speaking, the poem was incorporated into the body of genuine Ausoniana. Only in the more recent editions is the poem consigned to an appendix. Previously, no real proof was afforded that the poem belonged to the opuscula; 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

11Schenkl, 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 descripta natura rosarum subtilitas ac luxuries, quae novitiam olim apud nos poetae scholam, multum in floribus ac stellis ludentium, in mentem revocat; sive dictionem, reperiuntur in eo carmine verba aliquot, ut *vegetare*, *anticipare*, quae ad inferiorem illud aetatem referre iubent, et ad poetam talem, qualis Ausonius.\(^1\)

One may find a more complete history of the *De rosis nascentibus* 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:

\(^{12}\)Augustus Ferdinandus Naekius, *Carmina Valerii Catonis* (Bonnae, 1847), p. 239.
LES POÈTES DE ROME ONT RIVALISÉ AVEC LEURS ÉMULES DE LA GRÈCE DANS CE CONCERT DE LOUANGES EN L'HONNEUR DE LA ROSE... MAIS NUL NE L'A CÉLÉBRÉE DANS DES VERS PLUS GRACIEUX, QUOIQUE NON EXEMPTS D'AFFÉTERIE, QU'AUSONE. 13

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. 14

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.

II. 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 Angelicanus 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, Sapusius,


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 Sapientum 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 Sapientum, a genuine work of Ausonius, was first edited in

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 Sapientum Sententiae may be the composition of Ausonius, but the attribution is not definitive. Vindobonensis 143 includes the Septem Sapientum Sententiae anonymously among the works of Marbodus, Abelard, pseudo-Plato, Pope Gregory, and pseudo-Vergil. Vindobonensis 265 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. 16 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 URBIVM, 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 Valencienensis 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 ad-hug in veteribus bibliothecis invenire potuerunt, opera, ad haec Symmachii et Pontii Paulini litterae ad Ausonium scriptae, tum Ciceronis, Sulpicii, aliorumque quorundam veterum carminum 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, *CAROLIRUHENSI*S 36 AND *VOS-*

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²⁰Peiper, p. lxxxiiii.
Generally speaking, the poem appears in the context of a miscellany. It is first recorded among the short 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 Ausoniana. 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. Valencenensis 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. Cantabrigiensis Q 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.
Ausoniana 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 Ausoniana 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.

22Marcus 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 EPIGRAMMATA 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 partim aemulatus, partim interpretatus est Ausonius." 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:

- Ambulat Insidens
- Armatam Pallas
- Emersam Pelagi
- Felix Grammaticus
- Illa ego sum Dido
- Insidens Caeco
- Re Fruere
- Stella Prius
- Thesauro Invento
- Tres Fuertant

IX 12
XVI 174
XVI 178
IX 173 (?), XI 279 (?)
XVI 151
IX 12
X 26
VII 670
IX 44, 45
IX 515

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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 Salmios 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 Salmios 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:

Bartolomaeus Merula praestantissimo philosopho Hieronymo Avancio Veronensi Salutem. Ego vero eadem tua causa polliceor me datum esse nonnulla ipsius Ausonii poetae epigrammata in calce operis collocanda: quae superioribus annis elegantissimus poeta noster veronensis tuus Franciscus Nursiusius a secretis excellentissimae Corneliae gentis Reginae cypri Mediolani invenit: meque pro mutua benivolentia: quae summa est inter nos illis libenter impertivit.25

Nursius, upon discovering these purportedly Ausonian epigrams at Milan, turned them over to Bartolommeo Merula of Mantua26 for publication; Merula in turn gave them to the editor, H. Avantius.

25 Francesco 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 biography of Catherine by Colbertaldi of Asolo in 1489, in the latter of which Nursius is lauded as "eccelente poeta e non mediocre filosofo." Cf. Peiper, "Die handschriftliche Uberlieferung des Ausonius," Jahrbuecher fur klassische Philologie 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.

26 Bartolomaeus Merula of Mantua was a student of Diodorus Siculus and of Ausonius, Curtius, Ovid, and Persius. He was teacher to the children of Georgius, his more renowned brother, and also to Queen Catherine's two nephews. In 1496 he is supposed to have given our eighteen epigrams
Thus, in 1496 the situation seemed relatively uncomplicated; the 1499 Parma edition of Ugoletus (Taddeo Ugoletto) adds a new dimension. Ugoletus, a student of Georgius Merula, 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 Ausonian, a fate which actually befell a number of other pieces (some of which are, again, translations from the Greek).

There is a readily-apparent difference, however, between 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.

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. 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

28] Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, Enciclopedia Italiana de Scienze, Lettere, ed Arti XXII (Roma, 1934-1942), p. 926. Cosenza V, # 1171 and III, # 2296, 2299. James Hutton, The Greek Anthology in Italy to the Year 1800 (= Cornell Studies in English XXIII) (Ithaca, 1935), p. 102. Eckstein, P. 371. Sandys II, pp. 35, 86, 102-103. Peiper, "Ueb.," p. 227. F. Marx, "Ausonius," RE II, col. 2578. Giorgio Merlani of Aqui in the province of Alessandria (near Milan) was born between 1430 and 1431 and lived until March 19, 1494. He studied in 1444-46 under Francesco Filelfo of Milan and Tifernas and later under Gabriele Paveri Fontana. He taught in Milan in 1454 and, after 1464, in Venice until Duke Lodovico Sforza recalled him to Milan in 1482 to write a history of the city. He was the first to edit Martial (1471), and he participated in preparing the 1490 Ausonius by assisting his student Ferrarius. Hence, perhaps, the confusion with Bartholomaeus. Further works include editions of Cicero's De finibus (1471), of Cato, Varro and Columella (1472), of Plautus (1472), the Emendationes in Virgilium et Plinium (1471), and the Satires of Juvenal (1474). Merula was known for his proclivity for controversy; Politian and the mild-mannered Beroaldo were among the objects of his invective. Merula has, in fact, been accused of falsely attributing a part of Politian's learning to himself (cf. Sandys II, p. 85). Among the appellations of Giorgio Merlani are the following: Alexandrinus Statiliensis, Georgius Alexandrinus, Giorgio Alessandrino, Merlani, Merlano, Merlanus, George Alexander Merula (an error), Philippus Merula (an error), and Merulla.
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 BYBLOTHECA G. ALEXANDRINI, AB UGOLETO IPSO PROFECTA SINT, EQUIDEM NON DUBITO" (SCHENKL, P. XXXI).

SPECIAL SECTION OF REPUTEDLY GENUINE HEROUM EPITAPHIA.

THEODORUS PULMANNUS IN HIS 1568 EDITION NOTES SIMPLY:

SINGULAREM ME AB OMNIBUS ELEGANTIORIS LITTERATARUM
STUDIOSI S 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 UN-
TIL 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. 31
SCHENKL THEN NOTES MERELY IN REGARD TO THESE EPIGRAMS,
"...NIHIL AD AUSONIUM PERTINERE TAM CERTIS ARGUMENTIS DEMON-
STRATIT PEIPERUS 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 BID., P. XXX.
between the references to Bartholomaeus and Georgius by stating that only seven epigrams, numbers 19 to 25, and not all 25, were supposedly discovered in the library of Georgius. 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

32Peiper (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. Besides 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

33PEIPER 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 Latinae viae (255) is reminiscent of the Renaissance enthusiasm for inscriptions.

In regard to word formation, Peiper notes particularly the use of words such as inficiariet, 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 ἁρμίος 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

35 MARX, 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. 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 Merullan epigrams appeared in the 1490 edition of Ausonius, in the production of which Merula participated.

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

37 Hutton, p. 24.
38 Ibid., 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 quid vis (quidvis) in Sulpicia 61. Other examples are atqui (at qui) in ep. 5, 3; ad versis (adversis) in Sulpicia 50; et genus (egenam) in 17, 3; aut totum (actutum) in 17, 5; suo sonus (suos onus) in Sulpicia 44, and diligis et (diliget 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. CAMPANNA 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 EODEM 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 DEMOSTHENE, WHICH PRECEDES EX EODEM IN THE MANUSCRIPT. THEREFORE, EX EODEM IMPLIES EX MENANDRO, SINCE THE POEM JUST BEFORE EX DEMOSTHENE IS ENTITLED DE INGRATIS 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 rabiem 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*.

41 *ibid.*, pp. 19-20.
42 *ibid.*, pp. 29-30.
43 *ibid.*, p. 40.
but also with Ausonius. The collection appears to be the work of a variety of authors of different ages. 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.

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. 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

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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 Merulian 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 Merulian epigrams. Epigrams 10-21 of the Bobbio collection are termed as *ekphraseis* 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 Merulian 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 Domitian. 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.49

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 hearthsides. 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 inventumuisse, 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 "prima-que Romanas docui contendere Graiiis" (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. He identified the Sulpicia of the satire with the wife of Calenus, a Roman who flourished around 90 A.D.

The 1822 printing of The British Poets includes a discussion of the kinship between the author of the satire and the Sulpicia mentioned in the fourth Book of Tibullus. Grainger raised the question of how the Sulpician poems came to be a part of the Tibullan corpus if they are not the work of Tibullus. His answer was that the poems, most likely not Tibullan, were included with that elegist by some old

52 Adam 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.\(^5^4\)

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.\(^5^5\) HE, HOWEVER, CON-

\(^{5^4}\)IBID., P. 283. GRAINGER NOTED THAT CASPAR BARTHIUS AND BROEKHUSIUS HAD ASCRIBED THE TIBULLAN SULPICIA-POEMS TO THE POETESS LAUDED BY MARTIAL, WHEREAS VULPIUS HAD ASCRIBED THEM TO TIBULLUS. VULPIUS HELD THAT THE SULPICIA IN THE ELEGIES OF TIBULLUS WAS THE DAUGHTER OF SERVLIUS SULPICIUS RUFUS, THE FAMOUS LAWYER WHO ONCE WROTE TO CICERO. YET, GRAINGER NOTED, ONE CANNOT PROVE THAT MARTIAL'S SULPICIA (THE SULPICIA OF THE SATIRE) HAD NOT BEEN IN LOVE BEFORE SHE WED CALENUM. AS A PROOF THAT SHE COULD INDEED HAVE WRITTEN THE TIBULLAN ELEGIES, SHE HERSELF ASSERTS IN HER SATIRE: CETERA QUIN ETIAM, QUOT DENIQUE MILIA LUSI. GRAINGER'S ANALYSIS OF THE TIBULLAN QUESTION CAN BE SEEN TO HINGE UPON HIS ASSUMPTION THAT THE SULPICIA OF MARTIAL AND THE SULPICIA OF THE SATIRE WERE ONE AND THE SAME.

\(^{5^5}\)E. F. CORPET, ED., OEUVRES COMPLÈTES 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 quae fertur Satira

56 Lewis Evans, trans., The Satires of Juvenal, Persius, Sulpicia, and Lucilius (London, 1852).
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-

57 E. Piccolomini, "Del Carme intitolato Sulpicia e della edizione procuratane dal dott. Emilio Baehrens," _FIC._ 12 (1874), 21 pages. Piccolomini referred to an edition of Ausonius, published by Scinzenzeller in 1497, which included the _Sulpicia_. Hain referred to a 1497 edition "cum praefatione G. Merulae. Mediolani impressus per Uldericum Scinzenzeller." Cf. Ludovicus Hain, _Repertorium Bibliographicum in Quo Libri Omnes ab Arte Typographica Inventa Usque ad Annum MD. Typis Expressi Ordine Alphabetico Vel Simpliciter Enumerantur Vel Accuratius Recensentur_ 1-1 (Berlin, 1925), #2180. Proctor stated that this edition does not exist. Cf. Robert Proctor, _An Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum: From the Invention of Printing to the Year 1500_ (London, 1960). He states that the February 4, 1497, edition of Scinzenzeller was on Terentianus Maurus' _De litteris sylabis et metris Horatii_ (p. 400). This edition was not mentioned in Hain and appears to have been confused with a later edition of the Sulpician poem. Piccolomini noted that Baehrens and Carutti denied the existence of a 1497 edition, but he noted, too, Hain's reference. He mentioned also a reference to a 1497 Scinzenzeller Ausonius in the _Gioiannale de' Letterati d'Italia_ (Fabricii Bibl. Lat. 111, p. 109). Possibly the fabulous 1497 Scinzenzeller Ausonius was devised from a confusion between the 1496 Ausonius, prefaced by Bartholomaeus Merula, and the 1497 Terentianus Maurus of Scinzenzeller.

58 Piccolomini, p. 4.
According 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.

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 palere (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 (Mythol. Praef: Sulpiciae 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. 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. Rather, it appeared surreptitiously immediately after the decree for the expulsion of the philosophers went into force. Sulpicia herself, he noted, refers to the cetera quin etiam quot denique milia lusi. 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..."

Thiele found


61 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.

62 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 Booz opined a Renaissance falsification of the text. Booz's opinion, according to Thiele, has been refuted by Baehr in his work (p. 3 ff.). Baehr did not favor the view that the poem was actually Sulpician but rather that it was the product of a later age.

63 Thiele, p. 235.
no alternative but to identify the Sulpicia of the satire with the woman referred to by the Scholiast on Juvenal.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.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.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: Sulpitiae carmina, quae fuit Domitianii temporibus nuper a Georgio Merula Alexandrino cum aliis opus-

64Thiele, P. 239.

65I. Lana, La Satira di Sulpicia I-V (Torino, 1949).

66Lana, 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 Commentarii Urbium 4 (Lugduni, 1552); he described the Sulpicia as being discovered in 1494.
Gulis reperta. 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 urbiun, 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 Viscontii 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, Lanu 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.
72 Weinreich, p. 247.
Naucellius: 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 Sulpician satire.
III. MANUSCRIPTS

1. GRIPHUS AND FASTI

LEIDENSIUS VOSSIANUS LATINUS F 111, saec 9 [V]

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 utilized by Stephanus Charpinus for his edition of 1558. From there it passed into the hands of Jacques Cuyet (Cuiaciis), Elie Vinet (Vinetus), Paul Petau (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. In addition 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:

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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.
PARVINUS LATINUS 8500 (TICINENSIS), 3 saec 14 [P]

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 Ausonian are arranged as follows:

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BARBERINUS LATINUS 135 (815), 4 SAEC 15  [v3]

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.

4For additional information on this manuscript, cf. Schenkl, p. xxvii; and Sesto Prete, Codices Barberiniiani Latinii: 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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6EPIG 43 ET EPIG 42 SCRIPTA PER MOD UNIUS.
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<td>60 212</td>
<td>72 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61 212</td>
<td>73 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62 212</td>
<td>74 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[28V]-29[R]</td>
<td>63 212</td>
<td>75 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29[R]</td>
<td>30 204</td>
<td>48 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 198</td>
<td>32 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102 223</td>
<td>101 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 223</td>
<td>99 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>101 223</td>
<td>100 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98 222</td>
<td>97 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[29V]</td>
<td>99 222</td>
<td>98 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103 223</td>
<td>102 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1047 223</td>
<td>103 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105 224</td>
<td>104 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106 224</td>
<td>105 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>678 214</td>
<td>79 341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Epig. 104 et Epig. 103 scripta per mod. unius.  
8 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:

90M 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.
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 insignia of the Medicis forms part of the decoration. The source of the text is believed to be Magliabechianus 1629, 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:

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 codicum Latinorum Bibliothecae Mediceae Laurentianae sub auspiciis Petri Leopoldi I (Florence, 1775), coll. 534-535; Schenkl, p. xxii; and Peiper, p. LXXII. The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana supplied a microfilmed copy of the manuscript for use in this project.
Ravennas 120 (134 H 2), 12 saec 15  [Rav]

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 del 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>Page</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109[r-v]</td>
<td>DE FASTIS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[109v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141[r]-142[r]</td>
<td>GRIPHUS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142[r]-143[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LAURENTIANUS ASHburnhamensis 1732 (1656)**, **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 Sabinante 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 Urbiwm. There are also several folia lost or misplaced in the codex; the numbering given below is based on Tobin's reconstruction.

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13For 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 Dizegno 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]</td>
<td><strong>DE FASTIS</strong></td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36[R]-37[R]</td>
<td><strong>GRIPHUS</strong></td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37[R]-38V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32</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]</td>
<td><strong>DE FASTIS</strong></td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37V]-39[R]</td>
<td><strong>GRIPHUS</strong></td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39[R]-40[R]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32</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* III (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.
Pataavinus Bibliothecae Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64, 15

[PA]

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>F.</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></td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14[r-v]</td>
<td>4 120</td>
<td>4 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49[r]-50[r] Grifus</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
<td>- 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50[r-51v]</td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
<td>- 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15A 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 Ferdinandum Com. Maldua, Index Codicum Manuscriptorum quin in Bibliotheca Reverendissimi Capituli Cathedralis Ecclesiae Pataviniae Asservantur (1830); a copy of the codex was microfilmed for use in the Ausonius project by the Biblioteca Capitolare of Padua.
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:

F. SCHENKL PEIPER

[154v] De fastis 1 119 1 194

3 120 3 195

[154v]-155[r] 4 120 4 195

[199v]-201[r] Grifhus

1 127-9 - 196-200

201[r]-203[r] 2 129-32 - 200-5

16Full accounts of this manuscript may be located in


information is to be found in Bartholomeus Nogara, Bibliotheca-

caev Apostolicae Vaticanae Codices Manuscripti Recensiti iussu


Codices Vaticanii Latinii III (Rome, 1912), pp. 108-9; Peiper,

Ueberlieferung, p. 202; Schenkl, pp. xxiv-xxv; and Peiper,

pp. lxxv-lxxvi. The Vatican Library supplied a microfilm of

the manuscript for use in the project.
VATICANUS LATINUS 3152, 17 SAEC 15

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), C elius 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>Griphus</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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[2v] De fastis</td>
<td>1 119 1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 120 3 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2v]-3[r]</td>
<td>4 120 4 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[47v-48v] Grifus</td>
<td>1 127-9 - 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[48v-50v]</td>
<td>2 129-32 - 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harleianus 2578, 19 Saec 15

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

---

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-lxxivii. 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 Petrarck</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[184v]-185[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[229v-230v]</td>
<td>GRIPHUS</td>
<td>1 127-9</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. Folia 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 fastlis | 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, Ueberlieferung, pp. 197-200; Schenkl, pp. xx and xxix-xxx; Peiper, pp. LXX-LXXI; M. Boas, "Eine Interpolation in einer Ausonioishandschrift, 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.
**Magliabechianus CL VII 8 315,²¹ saec 15**

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 Urbinas Latinus 649. The appropriate sections from this codex are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Schenkl</th>
<th>Peiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-86</td>
<td>Griphus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86-90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²¹This 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, Inventario 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.
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]</td>
<td>De fastis</td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56[r]-58[r]</td>
<td>Grippus</td>
<td>1 127-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58[r-60v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Urbinas Latinus 649 (Vat. Lat. 649),** saec 15 [urb]

This is a parchment manuscript containing the *Silvae* of ...
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 Cl VII 8 315. The sections of Urbanas 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>De Fastis</td>
<td>1 119 1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[72v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120 3 195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laurentianus XXXII 19, 24 saec 15

This paper manuscript in a humanistic script contains

This manuscript has been described in detail by Gradlone, pp. 178-82, and by Tobin, pp. 132-40. Additional
sources are Angelus Maria Bandinius II, coll. 102-3; Schenkl,
p. xxxv; and Peiper, p. lxxvi. A microfilm of the codex was
furnished by the Biblotecha 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] Grifusus</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 VII 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, BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYAL D'AJUDA, 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 AJUDA, 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 Varesi us and Antonio Francisco da Silva, whose names appear at the beginning of the manuscript. The Ausonian a pertaining to this study are found as follows:

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

**Escorialensis S III 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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26This manuscript has been described in detail by Tobin, pp. 180-88. Additional information is found in P. Giul lermo 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 AUSONIANA MAY BE FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[2v]-3[r]</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td>1 119  1 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 120  3 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3[r-v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 120  4 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61[r]-63[r]</td>
<td>Griphus</td>
<td>1 127-9 - 196-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63[r]-65[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 129-32 - 200-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Magliabechianus Conv Soppr I 6 29, 27 saec 14 [M]

This manuscript was formerly numbered 524 in the collection of the monastery of St. Mark. Although at that time it contained 160 folia, today only 142 folia are extant. The codex is of parchment and measures 300 x 210 mm. Between forty and forty-three lines of text appear on each full page. Folia 1-116 contain the works of Ennodius; after f. 116 seven folia are missing. These may have contained more of Ennodius, the Mosella of Ausonius, and the letter of Symmachus which appears on pp. 141-3 of Peiper. Folia 117-142 contain

27 This manuscript has been described in detail by Gradilone, pp. 162-6, and by Tobin, pp. 46-53. Additional references are found in Schenkl, p. xx1, and in Peiper, pp. lxxi-lxxii. A microfilmed copy of the manuscript was forwarded for use in the project by the Biblioteca 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[122v]</td>
<td>De Fastis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUGUSTANUS 10 2, 28 SAEC 15

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 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 OMNI.

28 Otto von Heinemann, Die Handschriften der Herzoglischen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel IV (Wolfenbüttel, 1900), pp. 153-4; Schenkl, p. xxvii; Peiper, Uberlieferung, pp. 276-7; Peiper, pp. lxxviii-lxxviii. The Herzoglischen Bibliothek at Wolfenbüttel furnished a copy of this codex on film.
C O N T A I N P R I A P E I A; T H E N, F O L L O W I N G A B L A N K PA G E, T W O M O R E
S U B S C R I P T I O N T O T H E T E X T. A U G U S T A N U S 1 0, 9 A N D G U D I A N U S 1 4 5
C O N T A I N S P E I P E R'S E P I G R A M S 3 0, 1 4, 1 7, A N D 1 6, W H I C H A R E N O T
T W O, P L U S K I N G'S 3 1, D E R I V E F R O M A S I N G L E S O U R C E. T H E A U S O-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>4 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EPI T A P H I U M</td>
<td>30 78-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36[R-V]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>8 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[36V]</td>
<td></td>
<td>41 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DE FASTIS</td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[36V]-37[R] EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>9 197-8</td>
<td>3 311-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37[R]</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EPI T A P H I U M</td>
<td>34 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37[R-V]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>12 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>SCHENKL</td>
<td>PEIPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[37V]</td>
<td>18 200-1</td>
<td>40 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 201</td>
<td>41 317-8</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52 210</td>
<td>64 336</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>65 213</td>
<td>77 340-1</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[38V]</td>
<td>78 217</td>
<td>86 344</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81 218</td>
<td>89 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 202</td>
<td>14 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82 218</td>
<td>90 345</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>88 219</td>
<td>19 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39[R-V]</td>
<td><strong>EPISTOLA</strong></td>
<td>10 168-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[39V]-40[R]</td>
<td><strong>CUPIDO CRUCIATUS</strong></td>
<td>1 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40[R-41v]</td>
<td>2 121-4</td>
<td>- 110-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[41v]-42[R]</td>
<td><strong>BISSULA</strong></td>
<td>6 126-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 127</td>
<td>6 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42[R-46v]</td>
<td><strong>CENTO NUPTIALIS</strong></td>
<td>- 140-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 1 (Schenkl 119, Peiper 194) appears on folio 1v.

S. Marcianus latinus 4161 (Appendice XI, Classe 8), 30

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 Ausonianana 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 xxxii. 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 Ueberlieferung 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>
<tr>
<td>93[R]</td>
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<td>[93V]</td>
<td>DE FASTIS</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>[93V]-94[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
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<td>94[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>[94V]</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[94V]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[94V]-95[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[94V]-95[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[94V]-95[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95[R]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCHENKL</td>
<td>PEIPER</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95[R-V]</td>
<td>65 213</td>
<td>77 340-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[95v]</td>
<td>66 214</td>
<td>78 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[95v]-96[R]</td>
<td>67 214</td>
<td>79 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96[R]</td>
<td>81 218</td>
<td>89 345</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78 217</td>
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<td>91 346</td>
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<td>[96v]</td>
<td>84 218</td>
<td>15 316</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>88 219</td>
<td>19 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bissula</strong></td>
<td>6 126-7</td>
<td>5 117</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 127</td>
<td>6 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epigramma</strong></td>
<td>40 207</td>
<td>7 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[96v-97v]</td>
<td><strong>Epistola</strong></td>
<td>10 168-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[97v]</td>
<td><strong>Cento nuptialis</strong></td>
<td>- 141 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98[R]</td>
<td><strong>Epigrammata</strong></td>
<td>85 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86 219</td>
<td>17 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53 210</td>
<td>65 336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31 *Vv 1–2 Praefationis solum.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
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<td>101</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99[r]</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * *

II. DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS

Sangallensis 397,32 saec 9, pp. 41-42

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

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32G. Scherrer, Verzeichnis der Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek von St. Gallen (Halle, 1875), pp. 135-6; Tobin, pp. 33, 39. A portion of the manuscript was obtained on microfilm from the Stiftsbibliothek.

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
folios 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:

2v    CULEX
8r    DIRAE
10v   COPA
11r   EST ET NON; VIR BONUS
12r   DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS; MORETUM

34 THIS MANUSCRIPT IS NOT DESCRIBED IN ANY PUBLISHED
CATALOGUE, THOUGH A REFERENCE TO IT MAY BE FOUND IN VOLUME IV
OF INVENTARIIUM LIBRORUM LATINORUM MS. BIB. VAT. ADDITIONAL
REFERENCES APPEAR ALSO IN O. RIBBECK'S EDITION OF THE APPEN-
DIX VERGILIANA (LIPSIÆ, 1868), PP. 31-2; PEIPER, PP. LV-LVI;
FRIEDRICH VOLLMER, P. VIRGILII MARONIS JUVENALIS LUDI LIBEL-
LUS (= II ABHANDLUNG,SBÄW: JAHRGANG 1908 (München, 1909),
P. 9; REMO GIOMINI, APPENDIX VERGILIANA (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. Giomini 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.

35Poetae 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.37 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 aetatisibus 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).

Trevericus 1086 (2180), SAEC 9-10, FF. 173V-174R [TREV]

This manuscript, as Tobin has noted, was erroneously

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

37Verification of the fragmentary nature of this manuscript was kindly supplied by Kurt Hans Staub of the Darmstadt Library under date of July 4, 1969.
LABELLED AUGUSTANUS (Trevericus) 998 saec XI, cf. NAEKLIUM in Val. Catonis edit. p. 356 sqq. by both Schenkl (p. 149) and Peiper (p. lv).38 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 Naeke could see no reason for not designating the noble city of Trier as Augusta Trevirorum, and its codex Augustanus.39 The book, a large vellum work with a brown leather cover, consists in large part of Servius's commentary on Vergil. This occupies the earlier part of the codex, though the beginning is lost. It appeared to Naeke 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; Naeke notes a similarity of this codex to Parisinus 7927 (Petavianus) and, even more, to Parisinus 8069 (Thuanus).

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 "GROSSE STATTLICHER BAND"\(^{40}\) \((35 \times 28.4 \text{ cm.)}\) 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 WYTTENBACH ACQUIRED IT FOR THE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK; IT WAS THROUGH WYTTENBACH 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 \textit{PARTITIONES VERSUUM DUODECIM AENEIDOS PRINCIPALIUM}, AND VERGIL. FOLIO 157, THE FIRST PAGE OF PRISCIAN, APPEARS ONCE TO HAVE BEEN THE INTRODUCTION TO A SEPARATE MANUSCRIPT. SIMILARLY, THE VERGIL FOLIA (170-4) WERE ONCE PART OF A COMPLETE VERGIL, PROBABLY A PREFACE TO THE MAJOR WRITINGS. THE VERGILIAN \textit{MINORA} ARE AS FOLLOWS:

\begin{align*}
\text{F. 170R} & \quad \textit{VITA; VIRGILIUS MAGNO; CULEX} \\
\text{F. 172R} & \quad \textit{DIRAE; LYDIA} \\
\text{F. 173R} & \quad \textit{COPA} \\
\text{F. 173V} & \quad \textit{EST ET NON; VIR BONUS; DE ROSIS} \\
\text{F. 174R} & \quad \textit{MORETUM}
\end{align*}

\(^{40}\text{VOLLMER, P. 6.}\)
Giomi\n 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 \(\text{[p}5\]\n
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 DIRAE (vv. 1-32). It is written in a

\(^{41}\)CATALOGUS CODICUM MANUSCRIPTORUM BIBLIOTHECAE REGIAE IV (PARIS, 1744), PP. 427-8; NAeKE, PP. 344-5; VOLLMER, PP. 11-12; GIOMINI, PP. XV-XVI; TOBIN, P. 235. THE BIBLIOTHEQUE 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 E 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 7927. 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.

Mellicensis 717 (1863), 43 saec 10, F. 228r [Me2]

This manuscript was not clearly identified by Schenkl

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 Stiftsbibliothek in Melk, Austria, forwarded the desired microfilm.
(Mellicensis saec XI) and was not utilized by Peiper. The Oxford edition of the Appendix Vergiliana refers to it as Fiechtianus, nunc Mellicensis cim 2, saec X.\textsuperscript{44} The codex has now been identified as Mellicensis 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 Monasterij Montis S. Georgii 1659. In 1850 the codex was purchased 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:

\begin{itemize}
  \item 210r \hspace{2em} Moretum
  \item 211v \hspace{2em} Maecenas elegy I, 1-25
  \item 212v \hspace{2em} Vita Bernensis and miscellaneous poems
  \item 223r \hspace{2em} Culex
  \item 226r \hspace{2em} Dirae
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{44} Clausen \textit{et al.}, p. 176.
227r    **LYDIA**

227v    **COPA** 1-14

----    **Lost leaf** (**COPA** 15-38, **Est et non, Vir bonus**)

228r    **De rosis nascentibus** 1-38

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 *Aenid* preceded by the following:

1v    **Culex**

5r    **Dirae; Lydia**

7r    **Copa**

7v    **Est et non; Vir bonus**

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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.),

46Catalogus 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 conservés à la Biblio-
thèque 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 CODEXES. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folio</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98R-V</td>
<td>AETNA vv 263-346//171-258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99R-V</td>
<td>CULEX vv 167-248//249-330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100R</td>
<td>VIR BONUS vv 22-26; AETNA vv 1-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100V</td>
<td>AETNA 82-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101R</td>
<td>CULEX vv 331 TO END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101V</td>
<td>DIRAE vv 1-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102R</td>
<td>COPA (ENTIRE); DF ROSIS NASCENTIBUS vv 1-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102V</td>
<td>DIRAE vv 91 TO END; LYDIA vv 8 TO END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103R</td>
<td>DF ROSIS NASCENTIBUS vv 47 TO END; MORETUM 1-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103V</td>
<td>MORET UM vv 85 TO END; EST ET NON (ENTIRE); VIR BONUS vv 1-21.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 *Inciptunt proverbia Cope Vergilij* (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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48 Valentin Rose and F. Schillmann, Verzeichnis der lateinischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin (= Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der kgl. Bibliothek zu Berlin XII-XIV) I (Berlin, 1893-1919), pp. 430-3; Vollmer, P. 19; Giomini, P. XII, N.; Tobin, P. 260. A photographic reproduction of the portion of the manuscript which contains the *De Rosis Nascentibus* was supplied by the kindness of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in West Berlin.
GERARD MEERMAN (1722-1771) AND HIS SON JAN (1753-1815), BUT WAS PURCHASED BY SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS (1792-1872) IN 1814. AROUND 1889 IT WAS SOLD TO THE BERLIN STAATSBI LiBROTHEK. THE SCRIPT OF THE CODEX, NOT PARTICULARLY BEAUTIFUL, IS IN ADDITION FULL OF NEGLIGENT READINGS. THE CONTENTS OF THE MANUSCRIPT ARE MISCELLANEOUS IN NATURE AND INCLUDE NUMEROUS PROVERBS. AFTER FOLIO 36 SELECTIONS FROM VェRGIL APPEAR, INCLUDING PORTIONS OF THE ECOLOGUES AND GEORGICS. IN THE SELECTION IN WHICH PORTIONS OF THE DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS APPEAR, THERE ARE BUT THREE VERSES OF THE CОРА (Vv. 37, 38, AND 36), THEN IMMEDIATELY ON FOLIO 41V BEGIN EXCERPTS FROM THE EST ET NON (1-3, 12, 17, 22, 25), ВИR BONUS (1-3, 9, 6, 12, 14-19, 24-26), DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS, AND MORETUM (33-35, 64-66, 69-71, 101-104, 107-110); ON FOLIO 42 THE PROVERBS OF CATO AND OTHERS BEGIN. THIS CODEX APPEARS TO BE A DESCENDANT FROM TREVERICUS 1086 (2180).

ВАТИКАНУS 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

49 NОGARA 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

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
223r Lusserat hec

50Heyne-Wagner IV, 2, p. 778; Giomini, p. xxvi. A copy of the codex was furnished by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.
The second scribe wrote the last part of the *De rosis nascentibus* after the first hand ceased at the bottom of folio 222v with verse 21.

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  Priaepia in part
129r  Part of Culex

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

Vaticanus Reginensis 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. 11, p. 698; Ribbeck, p. 33; Schenkl, p. xliv; Giomini, p. xviii, 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 SAEQ 13, F. 70R [Vat3]


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

IN HIS CRITICAL APPARATUS, SCHENKL REFERS TO A CODEX

53 VOLLMER, 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'Alton who identified the De rosis nascentibus and attributed the poem to Ausonius.

55For additional information on this topic, refer to the chapter on the problem of authorship of the De rosis nascentibus.
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 [Voss5]

This manuscript contains the works of various poets.

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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 Bibliotheek 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 F III 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

58 Konrad 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 Oeffentliche 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 Q 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, Sulpicia, and Propertius, in addition to the following selections out of the Vergilian tradition:

1  Priapeia
11 Moretum
13 De rosis nascentibus
14 Copa; est et non
15 Vir bonus
15 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 Senguerdus, p. 389; Ribbeck, pp. 31-2; Giomini, pp. xiv, xx1; and Tobin, pp. 237, 250 ff. Appropriate copies of the manuscript were forwarded by the Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden.
Harleianus 3963, 60 saec 15, f. 245r-246r [H4]

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 [Vind5]

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. XLIX; 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 Caesarìa Vindobonensis, Tabulae codicum (cont.)
The catalogue assigns a portion of the Priapeia to Pseudo-Tibullus, the Dirae to Valerius Cato, the Est et non, Vir Bonus, and De rosis nascentibus to Ausonius, and the rest of the Minora to Pseudo-Vergil (with the exception of one small piece on f. 221r tentatively assigned to Ovid).

Vindobonensis 3224 (Salisb 8 m) (Philol 305), 62 saec 15, f. 103v-104v

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, Epictetus, Aelius Donatus, and others.

Manuscriptum praeter Graecos et orientales in Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensi asservatorum II (Vienna, 1864-1912), p. 198; Stephanus Endlicher, Catalogus codicum philologicorum 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.

62 Academia 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  [Voss²]

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.

BASILIENSIS 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 96, 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

65 Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years MDCCXLVI-MDCCXLVII. 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.
A paper manuscript measuring 230 x 150 mm., Mediolanus Q 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, saec 15, ff. 55r-56r [Vat 5]

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 xeroxes 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 [Vat^4]

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. xx1. The Vatican Library forwarded the appropriate material from this manuscript in a microfilmed copy.
**VATICANUS LATINUS 1586**, 69 SAECE 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 SAECE 15, F. 183R-V  [urb1]

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

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

70 Stornajolo 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 AENEID (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)(viii 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

71Prete, Codices Barberiniani Latini, 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

72E. 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.

73Schenkl, 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 Latin. (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.
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.

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. lxxxiii, 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; [Vor]
F. 52R

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 CODICES 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 MAIROLD 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.

**Basilienvis B x 35,78 saec 13, f. 61r-v**  
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 MsG Class 19,79 saec 13, f. 34r-v**  
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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78Schenkl, p. 246. Films of portions of this manuscript were sent by the Oeffentliche 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.

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), 80 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), 81 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 Cantuarenensis (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.

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 [Vind6]

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 [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 Barberiniiani Latinii, pp. 116-9; the Vatican Library forwarded a microfilmed copy of this codex.
LAURENTIANUS 37, 25, 84 SAEC 15, F. 33R-34R [L3]

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 [Mo]

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 F X 12, FF. 52R-60R. 86

IV. SIGNA CAELESTIA

VALENCENENSIS 411 (393), 87 SAEC 9, F. 138V [Val2]

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

84 Bandinus 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.

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

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

87 J. 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 rhensis Aug perg 167, 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 mensae 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, 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.

88 Alfred Holder, Die reichenauer handschriften (= die handschriften der grossherzogl. badischen hof- und landes­bibliothek in karlsruhe V (Leipzig, 1906), pp. 393-98; Peiper, p. lxxxiiii, 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,\(^{90}\) saec 9, f. 526 [Ga\(^2\)]**

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 Regiensis 438,\(^{91}\) saec 9-10, f. 32v [v\(^8\)]**

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,\(^{92}\) saec 9-10, p. 68 [G\(^3\)]**

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

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Landesbibliothek; in addition to general information on Ausonian texts, he forwarded an excerpt on the *Septem* poem III, 2 (Schenkl, p. 250) in Karlsruhe-Reichenau Aug. 153, 5v.

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

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

\(^{91}\)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 Wolfenbüttel furnished a copy of this manuscript.

PARISINUS LATINUS 5371,95 SAEC 13, F. 240V [PAR6]

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.

VINDOBONENSIS 143 (MED 101),96 SAEC 13, F. 15v [VIND2]

LAURENTIANUS STROZZ 46,97 SAEC 14, P. 4 [LS]

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 Colucii Pieri de Stignano cancellarii Florentini. The bulk of the writing deals with the Phaenomena of Aratus, though various small pieces serve as a prolegomenon.

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

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

97The 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.
This manuscript contains miscellaneous poems, lists, and references. On folio 71V only the following notation appears regarding the Signa caelestia: Ad Boreae partes Arcti vertuntur et anguis qui versus attribuuntur Ausonio. The script, in the portion of the manuscript available for study, appears to be the work of one hand; it is not, however, of uniform size. Greek letters abound, and even the characters of the Egyptian alphabet are included. In the vicinity of the reference to the poem Signa caelestia, there appear brief selections from Cicero, the poem De computo, and a Latin-Greek glossary. Other pieces in the codex are excerpts from C. Petronius Arbiter, Latin inscriptions, the Mosaic laws, and many other brief selections of diverse theme.

V. Nomina Musarum

Valencenensis 411 (393), 99 saec 9, f. 139r-v [Val2]

Caroliruhensis 442 (D 36 F), 100 saec 9-10, f. 19r [K2]

This codex was once referred to as Durlachensis 36 F;

98 Senguerdus et al., pp. 342-3. See also P. C. Molhuysen, Codices Scaligerani (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 Hof- und Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe IV (= Die Karlsruher Handschriften) (cont.)

TURIGENSIS Q 78 (451),101 SAEC 9-15, F. 118R [T2]

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

(LEIPZIG, 1896), PP. 78-9. THE APPROPRIATE MATERIAL WAS FORWARDED BY THE BADISCHE LANDESBILOTHEK IN CARLSRUHE. CATALOGUE INFORMATION WAS VERY KINDLY forwarded by DR. K. HANNEMANN AT THE LIBRARY. DR. HANNEMANN noted in his letter of December 15, 1969, that within the foreseeable future a NEW REPRINT OF THE 1896 CATALOGUE WILL APPEAR, FULL OF SUBSTANTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SUPPLEMENTS AND DATA ON LOSSES SUCH AS OCCURRED IN 1942 WHEN THE LIBRARY WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RESCUED MANUSCRIPTS AND INCUNABULA. VERY DETAILED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FROM THE PROPOSED REPRINT WAS PROVIDED BY DR. HANNEMANN.

101 LEO CUNIBERT MOHLBERG, KATALOG DER HANSDRIFTEN DER ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK ZUEICH I (= MITTELALTERLICHE HANDSCHRIFTEN) (ZUEICH, 1951), PP. 42-4. THE APPROPRIATE MATERIAL WAS FORWARDED FROM THE LIBRARY IN SWITZERLAND THROUGH THE COURTESY OF DR. A. SCHÖNHERR.
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 [G]

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; PEPER, P. LIII; GIOMINI, P. XXXI; PRETE, RICERCHE, P. 23; AND TOBIN, P. 240. A COPY OF THE APPROPRIATE PORTION OF THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS FORWARDED BY THE STIFTSBIBLIOTHEK IN ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND.
3-4 **Pythagoricum**

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, 103 Saec 10, F. 133v [Voss]**

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),

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103 Senguerdus, pp. 379-80; Schenkl, p. xli; Peiper, Ueberlieferung, pp. 283-4; Peiper, p. xxx; H. Keil, Grammatici Latinii III (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 Bibliotheek 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.

**Valenciensis 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.

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

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

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104 **Mangeart**, 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.

105 **M. R. James**, *The Western Manuscripts in the* (cont.)
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 Zentralbibliothek Zuerich in Switzerland. Thanks are owed to Dr. A. Schoenherr at that library for discovering the selection in Turicensis 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.

Angelicanus V 3 22 (1515), 107 saec 11, f. 204r

Laurentianus 39 3, 109 saec 12, f. 171r

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.

107 Heyne-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.

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

109 Bandinius II (1775), col. 300. The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence provided the proper sections from this manuscript.
BARBERINUS LATINUS 65 (1459),110 SAEC 12-15, F. 84R [BARB]

LAURENTIANUS 39 17,111 SAEC 15, F. 168V

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 9,112 SAEC 15, F. 44V

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 19,113 SAEC 15, F. 27V

This manuscript is made of paper and is arranged in

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

111 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.

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

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

Barberinus Latinus 42 (2127)(VIII 42), 114 saec 15, f. 310R [BRB]

VI. EPIGRAMS AND SULPICIA
Ambrosianus P 83 sup, 115 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],

114 For additional information concerning this manuscript, refer to the section on the De rosis nascentibus.

115 Schenkl, p. xxviii. The appropriate material plus some additional catalogue information was forwarded by the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan.
[ALEX. 23, 25], 25-27; ORDO NOBILIJM URBIIJM; EPIGRAMS 22, 23, 3, 7; EPIGRAPHS 30, 34, 31, 35; EPIGRAMS 12, 36, 53, 80, 81; and EPISTLES 14-24.

PARISINUS LATINUS 8284 (168), 116 SAECL 16, FF. 24R-V

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 TELLERIANTUS 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; EPIGRAPH 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 BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE IN PARIS.
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.

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117A. Campana and F. Munari, *Epigrammata Bobiensia 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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<th>F.</th>
<th>SCHENKL</th>
<th>PEIPER</th>
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<td>[269v]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA EX MER</td>
<td>1 (14) 7 254</td>
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<td>2 (15) 8 254-5</td>
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<td>[270v]</td>
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<td>[271v]</td>
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<td>4 (27) 10 255</td>
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<td>[271v]-272[r]</td>
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<td>[272v-274v] Sulpicia</td>
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<td>[274v]-275[r]</td>
<td>EPIGRAMMATA EX MER</td>
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<td>9 (45) 2 252-3</td>
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<td>17 (67) 17 256</td>
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<td>[278v]</td>
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<td>18 (69) 18 257</td>
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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 Ausoniana 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

Schenkl and Peiper in relation to each selection. However, the primary motive for the inclusion of the 1499 edition in this paper is its peculiar relevance to the sections of the appendix of which this paper treats. The 1499 edition, in addition to presenting for the first time the Mosella, also includes the first printing within the Ausonian tradition of the Sulpicia, the Signa caelestia, and the Septem sapientum sententiae. The 1511 edition is particularly earmarked for inclusion since it presents the De rosis nascentibus for the first time as an Ausonian poem.

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 edition was mentioned by Schenkl in the preface to his 1883 edition 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 Vinetus. That edition is not described here because the new material is not of great significance to Ausonian studies.

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

these codices.\textsuperscript{5} 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.\textsuperscript{6} 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 \textit{editio princeps} of 1472 and added portions of the \textit{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),

\textsuperscript{5}Schenkl discusses the characteristics of the \textit{Omega} family on p. xix. The matter of familial relationships was later treated by Rudolfus Peiper in \textit{Decimi Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis opuscula} (Leipzig, 1886), pp. vii-xvii. In recent years work has been done by Sister Marie Jose Byrne, \textit{Prolegomena to an Edition of the Works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius}, Columbia University dissertation (New York, 1916); by Sesto Prete in \textit{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 \textit{The Text of the Eclogae of Decimus Magnus Ausonius}, Fordham University (New York, 1967), pp. 261-290.


IT IS OF INTEREST THAT A REFERENCE IN 1826 FOLLOWS THE TENDENCY TO SUBSTITUTE THE NAME OF THE ILLUSTRIUS GEORGIUS MERAUL FOR HIS BROTHER BARTHOLOMAEUS.8 THE ASSIGNATION OF NODIER IS ACTUALLY TO ONE "GREGORIO MERULA." THERE SEEMS TO EXIST SOME CONFUSION ON THE 1496 AUSONIUS, WHICH MAY RELATE TO A SUPPOSED 1497 EDITION. NODIER ACTUALLY INCLUDES TWO REFERENCES UNDER THE YEAR 1496:

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

8CHARLES NODIER, BIBLIOTHEQUE SACREE GRECQUE-LATINE (PARIS, 1826), P. 198.
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. Tacuinus 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 Ul. Scinzenzeller. A lengthy reference appears under the name of Franciscus de Licteriis, who indicates by his quotation


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 GEORGIIUS MERULA IN LUCEM PRIMUS EA PROTULIT." HE ALSO NOTES THAT "IN POSTERIORI OCCURRIT EPISTOLA, QUA BARTHOLOMAEUS MERULA PRAESTANTISSIMI PHILOSOPHO HIERONYMO AVANCIO VERONENSIS SALUTEM DIGIT." DE LICTERII IS EXPLAINS THE CONFUSION BY NOTING THAT IN THE LETTER OF IULIUS AEMILIUS FERRARIUS, WHICH IS PREFIXED 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 LICTERII'S CITATION):

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

Therefore, de Licterii is 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 Licterii is 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 Bartholomeus Merula. His notation on the 1497 edition is as follows:

\[1497--\text{cum praefatione G. Merulae. Mediolani impressus per Ulde-ricum Scinzenzeller.}\]

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


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

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

¹⁴Marie Félix Polain, Catalogue des livres imprimés sur 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 litteris 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 Ausoniana. The first appearance of the Sulpicia among the Ausonian writings is, per-

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16 Robert Proctor, An Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum: From the Invention of Printing to the Year 1500 (London, 1960), Table 11, p. 780.


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 urbiun 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. 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. 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 (11R-11R). A table of Ugoletan additions is found on 11R-V, then an epigram of Franciscus Paxius Carpendis to Ugoletus (1VR). After this appears a poem by

21 BID., p. XXXI.

22 Michael Maittaire, Annales typographici ab artis inventae origine ad annum 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 IV). 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 epigrams23; 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.24

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 prae nimia celeritate admiserunt.

Little information is available in catalogues for the 1511 edition. Renouard does little more than mention its existence. 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, but little else can be offered as an external description.


### CATALOGUE OF THE 1496 EDITION

**[1r]**  
**Ausonii Peonii Poetae Disertissimi Epigrammata.**

**[iv]**  
**Inc:** Bartholomaeus Merula praestantissimo philosopho Hieronymo Avancio Veronensi Salutem. Superioribus diebus des: quarto decimo calendas octobres.

**[iv-iv]**  
**Inc:** Iulius Aemilius Ferrarius Novarensis des: dulce decus meum.

**[iv]**  

**[iv-ivv]**  
**Inc:** Decii [sic] Magni Ausonii [tabula contentorum] des: ad manus nostras venire permisit.

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\[2\text{EPIG. 15 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 14 PER MOD UNIUS.}\]
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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 Scriptorium cum epig. 74 per mod unius.
9Epig. 77 Scriptorium cum epig. 76 per mod unius.
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10 Vv. 7-8 SCRIPTI SEPARATIM SUB TITULO: QUOD ERIT EXERCITIUM IUUENUM LASCIUENTIUM IN SENECTUTE.

11 EPIG. 95 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 94 PER MOD UNIUS. HUIE ALTERI VERO V. 12 PHEDRA ET ELISSA TIBI DENT LAQUEUM AUT GLADIUS ET V. 13 PRAEcipitem pelago uel leucados eligi rupeM.

12 EPIG. 102 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 101 PER MOD UNIUS.
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13v. 14: VALE UALERE SI UOLES ME: UEL UOLA.

14DESEMEL ERUBESCEREM LIN 15 SCHEN.

15EPIST. 11 INC LIN 15 SCHEN: UIDE MI PAULE AD FINEM

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17 Epig. 108-113 OMNIA PER MOD UNIUS.

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

19 Om. V. 4.
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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 diversus: Scire uelim catalepta legens quid significet TAU. Om. VV. 4-8. Add V. 9B: Sitne Perigrini uox nominis an Latii fil. Add 19B: Et quod nonnunquam Praesumit Laetificum GAU.

23 Om. V. 6; 29-34.

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

25 Om. VV. 13-16.
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| 2 | 252-3 | 2 420 |
| 3 | 253 | 3 421 |

26 Om partes lin 5-6 sc est quia et legenti libera mora est at iudicatuero et om paratem 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 ordine.
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**EXPLICATIONE AUSONII FRAGMENTA:** Q INVIDA CUNCTA COR-RODENS VETUSTAS AD MANUS NOSTRAS VENIRE PERMISIT. VENE-TIIS IMPRESA PER MAGISTRUM IOANNEM DE CERETO DE TRIDINO ALIAS TACUINUM. ANNO DNI MCCCLXCVI PRIDIE IDUS OCTOBRES IMPERANTE SERENISSIMO PRINCIPE AUGUSTINO BARBADICO. REGISTRUM HUIUS OPERIS...HIERONYMI AVANGI.
CATALOGUE OF THE 1499 EDITION

[1r] Opera Ausoniij Nuper Reperta.


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10 **VERSUS 8**: IN PROPRIUM UT REDEANT.
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12 **EPIG. 77 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 76 PER MOD UNIUS.**
13 **SCHEN ET PEIP OM VV 3-6.**
F.

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14 *ADDITUR TITULUS INTER VERSUS 6 ET 7:* QUOD ERIT EXERCITIUM IUUENUM LASCIUENTIU(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 GLADIUS 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 re si uoles me uel uola.
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21 DES SEMEL ERUBESCEREM LIN 15 SCHEN.

22 EPIST. 11 INQ LIN 15 SCHEN: UIDE MI PAULE AD FINEM

V. 26.

23 HABETUR TITULUS POST VERSUM 10: AD EUNDEM PONTIUM PAULINUM.

24 V. 12. SOMNIFERUMQUE CAUIT SEPIIS DEPASTA SUSURRUM.

V. 14. ATQUE ARGUTA SUIS LOQUIT(U)R COMA PINEA UENTIS.
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26 Apud versum 26, ubi datur lacuna in ed crit, habetur: Interitus dignos uit a properante probosa.
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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. 2b 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 iudicaturo et om partem lin 7, sc: in his versiculouis uidebuntur nam uereor ut.

35. *Post v. 45 add* Perlege quodcumque est memorabile ut tibi prosit.


37. *Om vv 407; 418-420 sed hi apparent post 445; om 483.*
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38 V. 1648 NULLA LACUNA.

39 Om vv 72, 113, 133, 134, 138, 142, 152. INSERITUR TITULI POST VERSUS 14, 27, 34, 45, 63, 72, 90, 85, 91, 97, 106, 127.

40 Vv 16-19 TRANSPONUNTUR POST V. 22.

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

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1° Vv 6-8 sed inc primum nostra simul certant variis Epigrammata nugis.

2° Sub tit De fera a Caesare interfecta.
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3 Epig. 15 scriptum cum Epig. 14 per mod unius.
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4]NC: LUCIUS UNA QUIDEM.

5]IT DE PUELLA QUAM AMABAT SIC MUT: QUALEM SIBI CUPIAT AMICAM.

F.

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53 | 210 | 65 | 336
54 | 210 | 66 | 336
55 | 211 | 67 | 337
56 | 211 | 68 | 337-8
57 | 211 | 69 | 338
58 | 212 | 70 | 338

[9v]-10[R]

EPIDRAMMATA EX UGOL

27 | 260 | 28 | 433
28 | 260 | 29 | 433
29 | 261 | 30 | 434

EPIDRAMMATA

SCHENKEL | PEIPER
59 | 212 | 71 | 338
60 | 212 | 72 | 339
61 | 212 | 73 | 339
62 | 212 | 74 | 339
63 | 212 | 75 | 339
64 | 213 | 76 | 340
65 | 213 | 77 | 340-1
67 | 214 | 79 | 341
687 | 214 | 24 | 319-20
69 | 215 | 80 | 342
70 | 215 | 81 | 342

7v. 8 DES IN PROPRIUM UT REDEA(N)T TELA RETORTA CAPUT.
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8 IN ED CRIT VV 1-2 DE IN CAL VV 3-6.

9 EPIGRAMMA EX UGOL 30 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 87 PER MOD UNIUS.

10 EPIGRAMMA 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 UIEL LAUCADOS ELIGE RUPEM.
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11 EPIG. 108-113 OMNIA PER MOD UNIUS.
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12 EPIG. 75 SCRIPTUM CUM EPIG. 74 PER MOD UNIUS.
13 OM VV 7-8.
14 ADD VV 9-10 QUI IDDEM SUPRA (VV 7-8) OM.
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<td>EPICEDION</td>
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<td>117 36</td>
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<td>218 36-9</td>
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15 EPHEMERIS 3 OM VV 8-16.
16 EPICEDION 2 OM VV 13-16 ET V. 43.
17 PROTREPTICUS 1 OM PARTES LIN 5-6, SG EST QUIA ET LEGENTI LIBERA MORA EST ET IUDICATURO ET OM PARTEM LIN 7 IN HIS UERSICULIS UIDEBUNTUR NAM UEREOR UT MULTA SINT.
18 V. 10 APPARET POST V. 12. POST V. 45 ADD PERLEGE QUOD CUMQUE EST MEMORABILE ET UT TIBI PROSIT.
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<td>2 132-3</td>
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19 GENETHLIACON OM L IN 28.

20 TRANSPONUNTUR VV 14 ET 15. ADD V. 25 MASCU LA LESBI-
ACIS SAPPHO PERITURA SAGITTIS.

21 V. 10 ET COELESTIS AQUAE PONDERE TUNC GRAUIDAS.
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<td>1 140-4  -</td>
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<td>[52V-53V]</td>
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22 Om v. 4.

23 Add 5 R Et FURIATA OESTRO TRANAT MARE CIMERIUM BOS. Om V. 15. Tit interponitur vv 18 et 19 De quibusdam fabulis. V. 23 Totaliter diversus Nota et paruorum cunis muliebres sclerus Stryx.

24 V. 6 Absent in Ed. Crit. Iam pelago uolitat mercator vestifluus Ser.

25 Om V. 12.

26 Technopaegnon 11 et 13 per mod unius. V. 3 Totaliter diversus Scire uelim catalepta legens quid significet tau. Om vv 4-8. Add V. 9 R Sitne Peregrini uox nominis an latii filius. Add V. 19 R Et quod nonnunquam praesumit laetificum gau.
<table>
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27Post lin 21 in ed antiquitatem add Paulum suum.
28V. 25 nullam lacunam.
29Vv. 36 R-C et 39B nullam lacunam.
30Om v. 5 vv. 31-33 63-66; vv. 69B et 70B nullam lacunam.
31Om v. 13; om ad finem uale domine illustre.
32Om v. 136; om v. 173; des v. 284.
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33v. 17 PAENE OMNINO OM; OM v. 43.

34 SIN NE TIL; OM v. 69; POST V. 70 INSERITUR TIT AENIGMA EUNDEN THEONEM IAMBI CUM; POST V. 81 INSERITUR TIT ENDECASYL-LABI PHALECI IN EUNDEN; OM v. 87.

35Vv 16-19 TRANSPONUNTUR POST V. 22.

36 PATROLOGIAE CURSUS COMPLETUS, TOMUS XIX QUARTI SAECULI P OETARUM CHRISTIANORUM OPERA OMNIA, J.-P. MIGNE, PARISIIS, 1846, COLL 64-8. APPARET IN MIGNE SUB TIT ITEM PRAEFATIO EVANGELICAE HISTORiae (JUUENCUS); APPARET IN ED ALEANDRI SUB TIT SEQUITUR CARMEN IMPERFECTUM QUOD FALSO AUSONIO ASCRIBiTUR. EST IUENCI.

37v. 1648 NULLA LACUNA.
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<td>[116v-118r]</td>
<td>(EMENDATIONES)</td>
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<td>[118r]</td>
<td>MICHAEL HUMELBERGIUS R. LECTORI S. HAEC OBITER RECOGNOMUS OMISSIS QUIBUSDAM LABECULIS QUAS UNUSQUITQUE UEL SEMIDOCTUS LEITOR PER SE CASTIGARE POTEST. NON INFICIAMUS TAMEN NON PAUCA IN OMNIBUS AUSONII CODICIBUS MENDA INUENIRI MAGNO SIGNA UINDICE: QUAE HIERONYMUS ALEXANDER UIR OMNI LAUDUM PRAEFFATIONE MAJOR DUM HAEC IMPRIMERENTUR ALIBI OCCUPATUS SIBI IN PUBLICO RESERVAT AUDITORIO DISCUTIENDA. VALE CANDIDISSIME LEITOR: LUTETiae PARISIORUM M.D.XI. EX AEDIBUS ASCENSIANIS.</td>
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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 interitus dignos properante probosa.
41 Et text antiq et ed crit des v. 98.
EDITIONES

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

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

FER²
IULII AEMILII FERRARII (APUD TACUINUM, VENETIIS, 1494).

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

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

UGOL
THADAEI UGOLETI (VENETIIS, 1501).

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

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

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

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

IUNT
IUNTINA (FLORENTIAE, 1517).

ALD
HIERONYMI AVANTII (APUD ALDUM MANUTIUM, VENETIIS,
1517).

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

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

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

VIN²
ELIAE VINETI (APUD MILLANGIUM, BURDIGALAE,
1575).
| Scal | JOSEPHI SCALIGERI (APUD GRYPHIUM, LUGDUNI, 1575). |
| Gen | [GENEVAE] (APUD JACOBI STOER., 1595). |
| Toll | JACOBI TOLLII (APUD BLAEU, AMSTELODAMI, 1669 ET 1671). |
| FL | JULIANI FLORID I - JOANNIS SOUCHAY (APUD GUÉRIN, PARISIIS, 1730). |
| Wet | J. WETSTENIUS (AMSTELAEDAMI, 1750). |
| Mann | Societas Literatae (MANNHEMII, 1782). |
| Bip | Societatis Bipontinae (BIPONTI, 1785). |
| Corp | E.-F. CORPET (APUD PANCKOUCKE, PARISIIS, 1843). |
| Schen | CAROLI SCHENKL (APUD WEIDMANNOS, BEROLINI, 1883). |
| Peip | Rudolfi Peiper (APUD TEUBNER, LIPSIAE, 1886). |

* * *

| Celt | CONRADUS CELTIS, SEPTENARIO SODALITAS LITTERARIA GERMANIAE (1500). |
| Arg | Sulpitiae Carmina (Argentoraci ex officina SCHURERIANA, 1509). |
| Hert | Jacob Hertel, Libellus Scholasticus (Basileae, 1560). |
| Bas | Sebastian Henricpetri, Vergilii Opera Omnia (Basle, 1586). |
| Plm | Petrus Burmannus, Poetae Latini Minores (Leidae, 1731). |
| Jahn | OTTO JAHN, Sulpiciæ Saturæ (Berolini, 1868). |
| Paris | AULI PERSII FLACCI ET SULPICIÆ SATIRARUM (PARIS, 1869). |
HERM
Carolus Fridericus Hermannus, D. Iunii
Juvenalis Satirarum Libri Quinque. Accedit
Sulpiciae Satira. (Lipsiae, 1890).

GIO
Remo Giomini, Appendix Vergiliana (Firenze,
1953).

CAMP
A. Campana-F. Munari, Epigrammata Bobiensa
(Roma, 1955).

OXF
W. V. Clausen et al., Appendix Vergiliana
(Oxonii, 1966).
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<td>V</td>
<td>Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, saec 9</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis), saec 14</td>
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<td>V3</td>
<td>Barberinus Latinus 135 (815), saec 15</td>
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<td>Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) (VIII 19), saec 15</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut. L 13, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAV</td>
<td>Ravennas 120 (134 H 2), saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX</td>
<td>Musei Britannici Regius, Kings Ms 31, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Patavinus Bibliothecae Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vaticanus Latinus 1611, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Vaticanus Latinus 3152, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val4</td>
<td>Valentianus 834 (141), saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Harleianus 2578, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Tilianus, Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Magliabechianus Cl. VII 8 315, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ</td>
<td>Perusinus Bibliothecae Publicae J 102 (n. 15922), saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URB</td>
<td>Urbinas Latinus 649 (VAT lat. 649), saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>Laurentianus XXXIII 12, saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>Cota 52 XII 27 (52 VII 47), saec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Escorialensis S III 25, saec 15</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Editiones -- E-Peip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 I. RAV LA REX Pa v² Val⁴ H² I M
PJ urb L² Co Es E-Peip

incipit Cripus de ternario AUSONIUS SYMMACHO S D v³ AUSONIUS SUMMACO PROSA V Epistola AUSONIUS AD SYMMACHUM P Incipit Crippus de ternario numero: AUSONIUS SUMMACO (suò Pa) salutem (Symaco S P d v) Pa v La Val⁴ Co Es F-Av lunt

incipit Cripus de ternario AUSONIUS SIMMACO S D Rex GRIPPHUS DE TERNARIO NUMERO

AUSONIUS SYMMACHO S ALD Prohoemium ad Crippum de ternario numero RAV AUSONIUS Crippus de ternario numero H² Incipit Crippus de ternario numero I AUSONIUS SIMMACO S IN MARG I

AUSONIUS SYMMACHO S Praefatio in Crippum de ternario numero PJ AUSONIUS SYMMACHO SALUTEM ASC³ LUGD-PUL SCAL GEN FL-CORP GRIPPHUS TERNARII NUMERI AUSONIUS SYMMACHO SALUTEM (salutem om peip) VIN² PEIP Edyllium AUSONIUS SYMMACHO S TOLL VIN¹ GRIPPHUS 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 EuCLIONIS
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 ἀμοιοιωτέρων ET VΕRIUS:
CUI DONO ILLEPIDUM, RUDEM LIBELLUM,
NON DIU QUAESIVI; TU ENIM OCCURRISTI, QUEM EGO, SI

3 PEPRIRET H² EGO HUNC
CUM PJA GALLINA CEU SEUEDIONIS V³ L GALINA CEU SEUE
DIONIS REX GALLINA CEUS EUEDIONIS PA GALLINACEUS EUEDIONIS
RAV LA V V² VAL ⁴ H² L² CO ES E EuCLIONIS OM B URB M
VELUT Ψ CALLENECEUS UEDIONIS I GALLINA CEU SAEUAE DIONIS
SITU IN MARG I GALLINA CEU SEUE DIONIS PJA 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 AUIDUM 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 PJA MEUM L² 9 OM B
URB M SED OM V³ REX ἀμοιοιωτέρων V³ REX AMOYOTERON V
ΑΜΟΙΟΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ L V² AMOUCOTEPAON P AMORCOTERON PA AMARCOTERON
RAV V VAL ⁴ H² CO ES E-ASC² AMORCOTERON I AMORCHOTHERON LA
AMARGOTERON LEGIT ERASMUS IN MARG LA AMOR COTHERON PJA AMAR-
CHOTHERON L² AMARGOTERON ASC³ AMARACOTERON ALD LUNT AMAR-
GOTEROU ( ἀμαλαχωτέρων IN MARG) VIN¹ ET VERIUS OM V P LUGD
PUL 10 OM V P LUGD LEPELLUM 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 NIHL, HAEC LEGAS ET, NE NIHL
AGAS, DEFENDAS. IGITUR ISTE NUGATOR LIBELLUS IAM DIU
SECRETAE 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 INEPTIOLOAE HUIUS ISTA MATERIA. IN EXPED-
TIONE, QUOD TEMPS, 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 NIHL]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 SECRETAE SED UULGI QUIDEM LECTIONE
V2B URB M LACORATUS P PERUENIT V3 REX PUL PERUENIAT A
SUPRASCR 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 INEPTIOLOAE UGOL ISTE PEIP
EXPEDITIONE OM V2 EXPEDITIONE P I 21 TEMPS V LICENTIAE]
SCIENTIAE V3 LICENTIA FER2 EST OM VAL4 ES 22 SUPRA URB
MENSAM V FUJITFACTA EST EST SUPRASCR I
Rubrii convivio, ut Graeco more biberetur, sed illa de Flacci ecloga, in qua propter medium noctem et novam lunam et Murenae auguratum 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 fuco tuae emen-

23 Rubrii V P Vin²-Pelp et in marg. Asc¹-
Pul. Ludibrii v³ L-v Val⁴ H² I Co Es F-Pul. Lubrio v² Ludibrio b Pj m urb L² ut Graeco more om I biberetur]
Biberem I Liberetur L v v² M urb L² Laberatur b 24 Flacci 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 petiit 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 scabies v³ Rex v² b urb M coepi v³ Rex exculpere V-Asc¹ Iunt Ald excalpere Asc²-3 Vin¹-Schen 28 cuius] uius v³ 29 ad te] Ate P te om v² cumericet L et] ut v³ b urb M Co fuco]Fugo P tuo v² tuae om Val⁴ Es condemnationis v² M b L² in marg. Vin¹ Lugd Pul. mendationis Val⁴ Es ondemnationis urb enodationis wet
DATIONIS ADiecto Impingas Sphongiam, quae imperfectum Opus equi male Spumantis absolvat. Ac ne me nescias Gloriosum, coeptos inter prandendum versiculos ante Cenae tempus absolvit, hoc est, dum bibo et paulo ante quam biberem. Sit ergo examen pro materia et dilutior lege; Namque iuuriwm est de poeta male sobrio lectorem absolum iudicare. Neque me fallit fore aliquem, qui hunc iocum nostrum acutis naribus et caperata fronte condemnet negetque me omnia, quae ad ternarium et novenarium numeros pertinent, attigisse. Quem ego verum dicere fatebor, juste, negabo.
Quippe si bonus est, quae omisi, non oblita mihi, sed praeterita existimet. Dehinc qualscumque est, cogitetur secum, quam multa de his non repperisset, si ipse quaeisset. Sciat etiam me neque omnibus erutis usum et quibusdam oblatis abusum. Quam multa enim de ternario sciens neglexit! Tempora et personas, genera et gradu, novem naturalia metra cum trimetris, totam grammaticam et musicam librosque medicinae, ter maximum hermen et amatorum primum philosophiae Varronisque numeros et quidquid profanum vulgus ignorant. Postremo, quod facile est, cum ipse multa invenerit, compararet se atque me, occupatum cum

42 si om p omnis l 43 existiment la q'aliscunque i
cogitetur v 44 repisset p si]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]
ml1ta p 47 trenario v3 rex trinario v2 b urb m negleexit
v3 l rex ald lunt neglegovp schen pelp personas om p 48
trimetas l totamque v3 rex 49 gramm atticam 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 p1 mum rex l2
philosophia fer2 philosophae v 51 vulgus non asc3 vin1-
pul scal toll-corp 52 postremo...multa om v quod] quid
v2 b urb m quo fer3 53 invenerit comparat om v interve-
nerit urb compareret v2 sciataque v me om h2 occupato l2
OTIOSO, PRANSUM CUM ABSTEMIO, IOCU M ET LUDUM MEUM, DILIGENTIAM ET CALUMNIAM SUAM. ALIUS ENIM ALIO PLURA INVENIRE POTEST: NEMO OMNIA. QUOD SI ALICUI ET OBSCURUS VIDEBOR, APUD EUM ME SIC TUEBERE: PRIMUM EUSMODI EPYLLIA, NISI VEL OBSCURA SINT, NIHIL FUTURA; DEINDE NUMERORUM NATURAM NON ESSE SCIRPUM, UT SINE NODO SINT. POSTREMO SI ETIAM TIBI OBSCURUS FUERO, CUI NIHIL NEQUE NON LECTUM EST NEQUE NON INTELLECTUM, TUM VERO EGO BEATUS, QUOD AFFECTAVI, ASSEQUAR, ME UT REQUIRAS, ME UT DESIDERES, DE ME COGITES. VALE.

2. GRIPHUS TERNARII NUMERI

(SCHENKL 129-32)

(Peiper 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 HOMICIS 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 Finet Crippus ternarii
numerii L Finet epistola incipit Crippus ternarii numeri P
Crippus ternarii (terniani v²) numerii quod bibat ter PA v v²
Rav Val⁴ I Es Co E-Fer³ Finet Crippus ternarii numerii quod
bibat ter LA NULLUM LEMMA v³ REX b URB M L² VIN² 1 TER]
ER LACUNA RUBRICATORIS v³ b L² TERNOS] M¹OS P MIXTICA L PA
2 TER TRIA] TERTIA L² 3 IMPARIBUS] IMP*RIES v² CONTEXTE-
RE] CONTERE P CONTERXERE [UGOL COEBUM] VEL CIBUM IN MARG L
H² COEBUM] COBUM P CELUM v² b URB M COELUM I CUBUM PJ
CAELUM L² CUBAM GEN IMPARIBUS...COEBUM OM FER¹ 4 IDEM]
ID EST v³ IN OM U [UGOL 5 COEPTI] COEPTI V SCAL GEN CEPIT
P CEPIT PJ PLENIQUE] PLERUMQUE v³ EXARCTIO L² 6 QUIQUE]
QUAEQUE I QUINQUE L² QUEMQUE ASC² 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. 10
TER NOVA NESTOREOS IMPLEVIT PURPURA FUSOS
ET TOTIENS TRINO CORNIX VIVACIOR AEVO.
QUAM NOVIES TERNI GLOMERANTEM SAECULA TRACTUS
VINCUNT AERIPEDES TER Terno NESTORE CERVI:
TRIS QUORUM AETATES SUPERAT PHOEBEIUS OSCEN,
QUEM NOVIES SENIOR GANGETICUS ANTEIT ALES,
ALES CINNAMEO RADIATUS TEMPORA NIDO.

8 CERES ET IUNO] CERES IUNO FER3 CERES IUNO ASC3 VIN1 SED
ET IUNO IN MARG PUL ET VIN2 secus] decus V AV-ASC2 IUNT ALD
MULIEBRE] V3 SORORES] Soro res SUPRASCR FADEM MANU P 9
INDE] NDE ASC1 TRISULCA L2 IOVIS U-Pelp IOBI V IOUI V3
LP PA-AV Cerberum m urb INDE OM M URB 10 INDE] IN TP
TRIDENS REX TRIPLEXQUE] TRIBESQUE V3 REX HELENAE V P Schen
Pelp Hehnes V3 L Rex-La PJ L2-Corp Laguna septem spatio-
RUM M URB Oum] OUM V Heorum in MARG V 11 NOUA] NOUA
NOUA REX Nessonres UGOL 12 IN TOTIES N IN RAS PJ 13
GLOMERANTES ASC3 VIN1 SED GLOMERANTEM IN MARG LUGD PUL
14 AERPIDES P EURIPIDES VAL4 ES ERIPEDES M URB ARIPEDES UGOL
TER Terno] TRITERNO M NESTORE CERUI OM V2 B URB M NESTORA
FER3 15 TRIS...SUPERAT OM V2 B URB M PHOEBEIUS] Phebeius
VAL4 ES PHOEBEI H2 PLEBEIUS P 16 GANGETICUS] GANGETICUS
V3 GRANGENTICUS P GRANGENTICUS PA ANTEIT] ANNIT P ANNI B
ALES] CALES B 17 ALES V
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 SEMIPUELLAE: TER TRIBUS AD PALMAM IUSSAE CERTARE CAMENIS, ORE, MANU, FLATU: BUOXO, FIDE, VOCE CANENTES. TRIS SOPHIAE PARTES, TRIA PUNICA BELLA, TRIMENSTRES ANNORUM CAELIQUE VICES NOCTISQUE PER UMBRAM TERGEMINI VIGILES. TER CLARA INSTANTIS EOI SIGNA CANIT SERUS DEPRENSEO MARTE SATELLES. ET QUI CONCEPTUS TRIPPLICATAE VESPERE NOCTIS

IUSSA QUATER TERNIS ADFIXIT OPIMA TROPÆIS.
ET LYRICI VATES NUMERO SUNT MNEMOSYNARUM,
TRIS SOLAS QUONDAM TENUIT QUAS DEXTERA PHOEBI:
SED CITHERON TOTIENS TERNAS EX AERE SACRAVIT

29 IUSSA QUATER TERNIS] IUSSA QUATERNIS v 3 IUSSAQUE
QUATERNIS L IUSSAQUE QUATTENIS L ADFIXIT] ADFIXIT T
SUPRASCR ALIA MANU V AFFIXI P SUSPENDIT v 3 L REX-GEN
OPIMA] OPTIMA URB GEN PIGMA V TOPHEIS REX 30 LYRICI]
LINICI L SUNT] SUNT IN P VAL 4 H 2 CO FER 1-3 MNEMOSYNARUM]
NEMOSINARUM v 3 P L REX PA v V 2 b VAL 4 H 2 T LA L CO SED
MNEMOSINARUM IN MARG E NEMO SENTENTIARUM M NEMO SNIARUM
URB MNEMO SMARUM ES MNEMONIDARUM TOLL 31 SOLIS L PA v V 2
B URB M L 2 SOLAS SED SOLIS IN MARG H 2 PUL, TENUIT] TE***
LA QUAS] QUOS v 2 B URB M L 2 32 SED] TER V 2 CITHERON]
CITHERON SED xøθαιρωv IN MARG ALIA MANU ADD ET VERSUS ILLIUS
MANUS SIG SE HABET: SED TOTIES TERNAS SACRAVIT EX AERE
CITHERON PJ CYTNERON N PRIOR IN H ALIA MANU CORR LA
CITHERON UGOL CITAERON ET VERSUS SIG SE HABET: SACRAVIT
TOTIES TERNAS EX AERE CITAERON ALD ET IN MARG LUGD PUL
SICYON VΙν 1-PUL TOTIENS] TOTIES ALD ET IN MARG LUGD PUL
TERNAS] TERRAS PUL EX AERE] EX HAERE V EXORE V 2 EX ORE
B URB M
RELLIGIONE PATRUM, QUI SEX SPREVISSE TIMEBANT.
TRINA TARENTINO CELEBRATA TRINOCTIA LUDO:
QUALIA BIS GENITO THEBIS TRIETERICA BACCHO.
TRIS PRIMAS THRAECUM PUGNAS TRIBUS ORDINE BELLIS
UNIADAEE PATRIO INFERIAS MISERE SEPULCRO.

33 PATRUM]FRATRUM VAL⁴ ES QUI SEX SPREVISSE] QUI SEX
PRAEBUISSE V QUI SEX PERIISSE FER³ ASC²-GEN ET IN APP ASC¹
QUI SEX IN TEXTU SED SEQUITUR SPREVISSE IN MARG VIN¹-PUL.
QUI SEX IN TEXTU SED SEQUITUR PREUISSE IN MARG SCAL QUI SE
SPREVISSE AV ASC¹ QUIS EXPREUISSE V³ L PA T PJ QUIS
EXPERUISSE P V RAV VAL⁴ SED EXPRAEUISSE IN MARG H² ET ES CO
F-FER² U UGOL QUIS EXPARUISSE V² B URB M L² QUIS
E***ISSE LA QUIS EXPOSUISSE REX TIMEBAT FER³ TIMEBAM AV
ASC¹ 34 TERENTINO PJ MANN BIP CELEBRATIA V³ CELEBRA V
35 QUALIS VAL⁴ ES THEBIS] TREBIS PA TRIETERICO V TRIE-
THERICA L² BACO P 36 PRIMA P PUGNAS] PUNGAS UGOL
BELLIS V TOLL CORP-PEIP BELLIS V FELLIS B V V² H² M URB L²
SELLIS V³ L RAV-PA VAL⁴ T PJ CO FS F-GEN FL-BIP SED BELLIS
IN MARG LUGD PUL SCAL 37 IUNIADO REX IULIADAEE ALD ET IN
MARG LUGD PUL PATRIO V P FL MANN SCHEN PEIP ET IN MARG LUGD
C PUL WET PATRI V³ B L-TOLL WET BIP CORP MISERE C ADD MANU
ALTERA PA MISERE V² L² SCAL GEN MISERERE FER²-UGOL
SEPULTO ASC³ ALD-GEN SED SEPULCHRO IN MARG LUGD PUL.
ILLA ETIAM THALAMOS PER TRINA AENIGMATA QUÆRENS, QUI BIPES ET QUADRUPES FORET ET TRIPES, OMNIA SOLUS, TERRUIT AEONIAM VOLUCRIS, LEO, VIRGO TRIFORMIS SPHINX, VOLUCRIS PENNIS, PEDIBUS FERA, FRONTÉ PUÆLLÀ. TRINA IN TARPEJO FULGENT CONSORTIA TEMPOLO. HUMANA EFFICIUNT HABITACULA TERGENUS ARTES: PARÆTIBUS QUI SAXA LOCAT, QUI CULMINE TIGNA, ET QUI SUPREMO COMIT TECTORIA CULTU. HINC BROMII QUADRANTAL ET HINC SICANA MEDIMNA. HOC TRIBUS, HOC GEMINIS TRIBUS EXPLICAT USUS AGENDI.

IN PHYSICIS TRIA PRIMA: DEUS, MUNDUS, DATA FORMA.

TERGENUS OMNIGENUM: GENITOR, GENERATRIX, GENERATUM.

PER TRINAS GENERA TRIGONORUM REGULA CURRIT:

AEQUILATUS VEL CRURE PARI VEL IN OMNIBUS IMPAR.

TRIS' COIT IN PARTES NUMERUS PERFECTUS, UT IDEM

CONGREGE TER Terno PER TER TRIS DISSOLVATUR.

TRIS PRIMUS PAR, IMPAR HABET MEDIUMQUE: SED IPSE

UT TRIS, SIC QUINQUE ET SEPTEM QUOQUE DIVIDIT UNUS;
ET NUMERO IN TOTO POSITUS SUB ACUMINE CENTRI
DISTINGUIT SOLIDOS COEBO PERGENTE TRIENTES,
AEOIPARES DIRIMENS PARTES EX IMPARE TERNO;
ET PARIBUS TRIPLEX MEDIUM, CUM QUATTUOR ET SEX
BISQUE QUATERNORUM SECERNITUR OMPHALOS 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 POSITU S ADD PRIMA MANU V 57 SOLIDOS] SOLITOS V V² B
URB M L² COEBO B I SED CYBO IN MARG HABENT PA V² H² QUOEOBO
V CUBO SED COEBO IN MARG Pul CEUBO Pj cibo L cebo P om M
URB PERGENTE] PEREUNTE Y³-FS E-TOLL PERGENTET V PERGENTES
P CORR FL QUER SEQ MANN-PejP 58 EQUI PARES P AEQUIPARENS
VAL⁴ FS EQUIPARENS H² DIRIMENS PARTES] PARTES DIRIMES B URB
M EX] ET L² 59 QUATTUOR] IIII P 60 SECERNITUR] SE CER-
S NITUR P SECERNIT ASC²-3 EMPHALOS B 61 IUX S ADD EADEM
MANU V TABULA AV ASC¹ TER] TERNI TER V³ SAXERE L² QUATER-
NAE V³ 62 PRIVATUM] RIIATUM M URB L² 63 TRINUS V³
REPULSUS V REPULSUM L² 64 FUERO] FURTO AV ASC¹-3 LUNT
UI] UT V AUT UTRUBI] AUT UTRUUI V AUT UTROBI B-LA PA-H²
M-L² FS AUT UT RUBI V³ AUT RUBI P AUT RABI I UT RUBI REX
QUORUM UEBONORUM FS 65 MINUTIO TRIPLEX IN TEXTU SED
MINUTIO TRINA IN MARG F 66 SUBLIME ET MODESTUM B
ET TENUI FILO. TRIPLEX QUOQUE FORMA MEDENDI,
CUI LOGOS AUT METHODOS QUIQUE EXPERIEN TIA NOMEN.
ET MEDICINA TRIPLEX: SERVARE, CAVERE, MEDERI.
TRIS ORATORUM CULTUS: regnata Colosso
QUEM RHODOS, ACTAEAE QUEM DILEXISTIS ATHENAE
ET QUEM DE SCAENIS TETRICA AD SUBSELLIA TRAXIT
PproSAS ASIAE, IN CAUSIS NUMEROS IMMİTATA CHORORUM.
ORPHEOS HINC TRIPODES, QUIA SUNT TRIA: TERRA, AQUA, FLAMMA.
TRIPLEX SIDEREUS POSITUS, DISTANTIA, FORMA.
ET MODUS ET GENETRIX MODULORUM MUSICA TRIPLEX:

67 TENEUE V² REX PA TENUIt L PHILO V³ REX PA PHYLO L
FILIO UGOL TRIPLEX...MEDENDI] TRIPLEX SUAE CAUE MEDIC P
A FORMA] FOR A ADD EADEM MANU L 68 OM P CUI] QUAE V v³
RAV-REx V²-H² PJ Co Es F-GEN que L v b T m urb L² QUOI
TOLL-BIP CORP QUEM SED SCHEN PEIP LOGOS] LONGOS V
LEGES L 69 OM P 71 RHODO V³ V² M URB BODO L² ACTAEAE]
ATEAE B ACTEA V ATTEAE PJ ACTORE L SED ACTORA IN MARG H²
DILEXISTIS] DIXISTIS V³ REX ATHENAE] ATHERE P 72 QUEM]
QUAM V P DE SCAENIS] DISCERNENS V P TRITICA V² SUBSELLIA
S SUPRASCR EADEM MANU V TRAXIT] TRAXIT TRAXIT V³ VERSUM 73
ANTE VERSUM 72 HABET L 73 PRORSA P PRO A FER² PROSA SED
"FORTE" PRORSA IN MARG PUL ASIEI V NUMERUS L 74 ORPHEOS
P VIN²-PEIP ORPHEUS V³-L REX-PUL SCAL HINC] IN RAVVAL⁴ CO
ES F-LUN T VIN¹-PUL HIC B URB M L² TRIPEDES V² QUIA] QR
REX QUA V V² B URB L² SINT P TRIA TERRA AQUA] TRIATERICA
QUA B TRIA TERREA QUA V² M URB TRIA TERRA AQUA L² FLAMMAE
V³ L REX-ES FER²-3 UGOL AV LUN T LUGD PUL SCAL-Fl 75
POSITA M B POSITIS URB
MIXTA LIBRIS, SECRETA 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 MENS.
GERYONES TRIPICES, TRIPLEX COMPAGO CHIMAERAE.
SCYLLA TRIPLEX, COMMISSA TRIBUS: CANE, VIRGINE, PISCE.
GORGONES HARPALYCAEQUE ET ERYNNYES AGMINE Terno
ET TRIS FATIDICAE, NOMEN COMMUNE, SIBYLLAE.

77 MISTA CO PUL VIN² LIBRIS VAL⁴ ES FER³ 78
RHOMA V³ PLEBAE VAL⁴ ES 79 HOC] HAEC L DE] E V V² B URB
M L² 80 TURMAE] PUGNAE V² M URB L² ES 81 CORDIS S ADD
FADEM MANU V 82 TRIPICES TRIPLEX] TRIPLEX TRIPLEX B SED
IN APP TTM ASC¹ ET ASC²⁻³ VIN¹ TRIPICES TRIPLEX IN MARG
HABENT LUGD PUL ET VIN² GEN-CORP CHIMAERAE] CYME P 83
COMMISTA FER² AV-ALD SED COMMissa IN MARG VIN¹-PUL ET VIN²
COMMIXTA LUGD 84 GARGONES PJ HARPALYCAEQUE] ARPALICAEQUE
P HARPALICAEQUA V HARPIYEQUE V³ HARPYAEQUE VAL⁴ M H² URB
ES FER¹-ALD TOLL-BIP ARPIAEQUE B-L LA-V² T L² HARPYAEQUE
RAV PJ CO F LUGD-GEN CORP SCHEN HARPYIAQUE VIN¹ CORR PEIP
ET ERYNNYES] ET ERYNNYES PJ ET ERYNNYES ES ET ERINES L REX
PA I LA ET ERYNES H² ET AERYNNES V³ ET ERYNYES RAY CO ET
ERYNNIES VAL⁴ ET ERNIS V ETINIS P ERINES V² L² CRINES V
TRINE B URB M AGMINE] ARGMINE H² ORDINE V² B URB M L²
TERNO OM P 85 ET] ATQUE LUGD PUL TRIS FATIDICAE] TRIS
FATIDICAE V³ TRIFATIDICAE L PA V V² RAY B VAL⁴ H² SED TER
SUPERASCR TRI Eadem manu T ET LA M PJ URB L² ES CO F-PUL
COMMUNAE L CUMANAE REX
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 E-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]
DECIOS 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 Junt FINIS ET DESINUNT Aso1-3
TECHNOPAEGNION PA TECHNOPLEGNION Val4 H2 LA Co Fer1-3
ET DESINUNT ES U-Av Junt THENOPAEGNION V3 THEOPAEGNION
REX TEHNOPLEGNION L LIBER PRIMUS] LUDUS LIBER ET DESINIT
V3 LIBER ET DESINUNT REX PA F SUBSC OM V P V V2 RAV B
IM PJ URB L2 ALD-PeIP
| V  | Leidensis vossianus Latinus F 111, saec 9 |
| M  | Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. L 6 29, saec 14 |
| v3 | Barberinus Latinus 135 (815), saec 15 |
| L  | Laurentianus Plut. L 13, saec 15 |
| T  | Tilianus, Leidensis vossianus Latinus Q 107, saec 15 |
| Rex| Musei Britannici Regius, Kings Ms 31, saec 15 |
| PA | Patavinus Bibliothecae Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64, saec 15 |
| v  | Vaticanus Latinus 1611, saec 15 |
| v2 | Vaticanus Latinus 3152, saec 15 |
| G  | Guelferbytanus Augustanus 10 2, saec 15 |
| G2 | Guelferbytanus Gudianus 145, saec 15 |
| MA | S. Marcianus Latinus 4161 (Appendice XII, Classe 8), saec 15 |
| URB| Urbinas Latinus 649 (Vat Lat 649), saec 15 |
| PJ | Perusinus Bibliothecae Publicae J 102 (N. 15922), saec 15 |
| M  | Magliabechianus Cl. VII 8 315, saec 15 |
| L2 | Laurentianus XXXIII 19, saec 15 |
| ES | Escorialensis S III 25, saec 15 |
| B  | Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) (VIII 1 19), saec 15 |
| LA | Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), saec 15 |
| RAV| Ravennas 120 (134 H 2), saec 15 |
| VAL| Valentianus 834 (141), saec 15 |
| Co | Cota 52 XII 27 (52 VII 47), saec 15 |

Editiones -- E-PEIP
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 b LA RAV Val⁴ Co E-Peip

I. V-Peip

I. CONCLUSIO...sAL v Peip Consulari libro subiciendi (subicienda 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 G 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 GEORGIIUM FER²-ASC¹ ex Prefect ADD PA v² LA) PA v² URB M ES
b RAV CO-lunt 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 ACCipe 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 AUSONIIS PURPURA CONSULIBUS.

II. SUPPUTATIO AB URBE CONDITA IN
CONSULATUM NOSTRUM

ANNIS UNDECIES CENTUM CONJUNGE QUATERNOS,
UNDECIES UNUMQUE SUPER TRIETERIDA NECTE.
HAEC ERIT AETERNAE SERIES AB ORIGINE ROMAE.

Corp) Quibus fastorum a se digestorum meminit AUSONIUS
Hesperio filio salutem VIn²-Corp nullum lemma 1
AETERNAE] aerieae L² om la nec b 2 et patrum om la
sup v 3 digressi urbb M b junt digesti Fer²-3 praepetis
Rex AV perpetis V³ M Π Pa-² G² urbb-² VIn¹ sed praepetis
in marg LUGD. et Pul SCAL-Corp perpetis MA 4 Latium Rex
HISTORIAM MA STORIAM V 5 sit] si Fer²-Ugol sic Rex
TuUs V litterae s uigilat abrasae I accipere Ugol 6
Obsequior Fer³ 7 conferre 9 censere M 8 digessit] con-
Gessit M-Corp 9 exemplo confide meo sic protinus M-LUGD
10 applicet M-VIN¹
11 V LUGD-PeIP
11 titulus sicut supra omnes 2 undecies] undenos Pul
unumque] unamque SCAL GEN Corp unum quae LUGD 3 in marg
CXLII V
III. IN FINE EIUSDEM LIBRI ADDITI

HACTENUS ADSCRIPTI FASTOS, SI SORS VOLET, ULTRA
ADICIAM: SI NON, QUI LEGIS, ADICIES.
SCIRE CUPIS QUI SIM? TITULUM QUI QUARTUS AB IMO EST
QUAERE: LEGES NOMEN CONSULIS AUSONII.

IV. DE EODEM FASTORUM LIBRO

URBIS AB AETERNAE DEDUCTAM REGE QUIRINO

III. M-v² URB-Peip

III IN FINEM EIUSCEM LIBRI ADDITI M IN FINEM EIUSCEM L
ADDITUM IN FINE FASTORUM V NULLUM LEMMA I v² L² 1 HAC-
TENOS Peip edscripti Rex ascripti Es Val⁴ Co sed adscripti
in marg F statos L stastos M pastos add alia manu M si]
et si L² fors v³ M urb PJ Co-Asc³ ald-lugd Vin²-gen schen
ultra Es Val⁴ 2 adiciam] addiciam I adiciess] addiciess
I Rex v² adiciias Rav Vin¹ lugd Vin² Gen adicioiae Scal
3 imo] uno v² urb M Scal Gen toll wet et in marg lugd pul
una b est om Es Rav-lunt Vin¹

IV. M-v² URB-Peip

IV DE EODEM L v³ M Rex schen Consulari...praef (vid L) hoc
loco habet Peip de eodem fastorum libro ad Proculum Fer¹-
alp de eodem ad Proculum Vin¹-corp 1 aeternae] hectorae
urb M b et in marg pul.
Annorum seriem cum, Procule, accipies, milie annos centumque et bis fluxisse novenos
consulis Ausonii nomen ad usque leges.
Fors erit, ut, lustrum cum se cumulaverit istis,
confectam Proculus signet Olympiada.
| G⁴ | SANGALLENSIS 397, SAEC 9 | |
| V⁵ | VATICANUS LATINUS 3252, SAEC 9-10 | |
| DA | DARMSTADIENSIS 3301, SAEC 9-10 | |
| TREV | TREVERICUS 1086 (2180), SAEC 9-10 | |
| P⁵ | PARisinus Latinus 8093, SAEC 10 | |
| ME² | MEL LICENSIS 717 (1863), SAEC 10 | |
| P | PARisinus Latinus 7927 (PETAVIANUS), SAEC 10-11 | |
| P⁴ | PARisinus Latinus 8069, SAEC 10-11 | |
| P⁶ | PARisinus Latinus 17177, SAEC 11 | |
| PHIL | BEROLINENSI S PHILIPPI CUS 1827 (ROSE NR. 193), SAEC 13 | |
| VAT¹ | VATICANUS LATINUS 1574, SAEC 12-13 | |
| P³ | PARisinus Latinus 7936, SAEC 13 | |
| H | HARLEIANUS 2534 (CIM XIII), SAEC 13 | |
| VR | VATICANUS REGINENSI S 2120, SAEC 13 | |
| VAT³ | VATICANUS LATINUS 2759, SAEC 13 | |
| ET | ETONENSI S 91, SAEC 13-14 | |
| H | HELMSTADIENSIS 332 (HEINEMANN 367), SAEC 15 | |
| Voss⁵ | LEIDENSI S VOSSIANUS LATINUS 0 96, SAEC 15 | |
| BF | BASILIENSIS E III 3, SAEC 15 | |
| VOSS³ | LEIDENSI S VOSSIANUS LATINUS 0 31, SAEC 15 | |
| H⁴ | HARLEIANUS 3963, SAEC 15 | |
| VIND⁵ | VINDOBONENSI S 3108 (PHILOL 129) (REC 922), SAEC 15 | |
| VIND | Vindobonensis 3224 (Salisb 8 M) (Philol 305), saec 15 |
| Voss | Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 78 |
| BX | Basilienensis F X 12 |
| ADD | MS Addenda 16562, saec 15 |
| MED | Mediolanus O 74 sup, saec 15 |
| VAT5 | Vaticanus Latinus 3269, saec 15 |
| VAT4 | Vaticanus Latinus 3255, saec 15 |
| VAT2 | Vaticanus Latinus 1586, saec 15 |
| URB1 | Vaticanus Urbinas 350, saec 15 |
| BRB | Barberinus Latinus 42 (2127) (VII 42), saec 15 |

Editiones

Asc1-Asc3
Vin1-Scal
BAS
Gen-Peip
Gio
Oxford
DE ROSIS NASCENTIBUS

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

G⁴ V⁵ DA TREV P⁵ ME² P P⁴ P⁶ PHIL VAT¹ P³ H VR
VAT³ ET H Voss⁵ BF Voss³ H⁴ VIND⁵ VIND⁷ VIND⁸ BX
ADD Med VAT⁵ VAT⁴ VAT² URB¹ BB VAT Asc¹-Asc³ VIN¹-Scal.
RAS GEN-PEIP GIO OXF
Eiusdem P P⁴ TREV Eiusdem Virgilii ecloga v⁵ incipit ecloga VAT³ DA ME² Pu M Virgilii P³ P Virgilii Maronis BF
Voss³ Voss⁸ ADD Virgilii Maronis VIND⁷ Virgilii ME² Carmen
Voss⁸ de V⁵ DA TREV P⁵ ME² P P⁴ P³ VAT³ H⁴ Voss⁸ SCHEN-OXF
Rosis V⁵ DA TREV P⁵ ME² P P⁴ P³ VAT³ H⁴ Voss⁸ SCHEN-OXF se-
quitur VIND⁵ rosa VIND⁵ rosae BF VAT⁴ rosetum ADD Med ro-
settum VIND⁷ nascentibus V⁵ DA TREV P⁵ ME² P P⁴ P³ VAT³
Voss⁸ et litterae in ras Voss⁸ et SCHEN PEIP OXF isenescenti-
bus DA eiusdem P⁵ Med Virgilis VIND⁵ rosarum liber Voss³
Publii Maronis Virgilii Parthemias Mantuani libellus felici-
ter H⁴ Publius Maro de uere novo ad ET LITTERAE IN RAS
Voss⁵ Virgilii de uere novo ad amā siā in marg VAT⁵ uitae
HUANC AD MODĪ ROSE Voss⁸ ecloga P P⁴ TREV INCIPIT TREV P
P⁵ P⁴ P⁵ Voss⁵ Voss³ VIND⁷ Voss⁸ ADD ecloga P³ LEGAS FELIX H⁴
FELICITER V⁵ VIND⁷ ADD INCHOAT V⁵ UERNAE LAUDANTUR VAT⁴ TI-
BULLI VR D[E]CIMI] VIN¹ AUSONII ASC¹-³ VIN¹ LUGD SCAL GEN
TOL. ROSAE ASC¹-³ VIN¹-SCAL GEN-FI CORP QUÆ (QUAS ASC¹)
PERPERAM MARONI ADSCRIPTAE (ADSCRIPTAS ET HIERONYMUS ALEANDER
ADD ASC¹) EX FIDE UETUSTI CODICIS AUCTORI ASSIGNANTUR
(ADSERUIT ASC¹) ASC¹-³ NULLUM LEMA P⁶ H H G⁴ VAT¹ VAT²
VER ERAT ET BLANDO MORDENTI A FRIGORE SENSU SPIRABAT CROCEO MANE REVECTA DIES. STRIC TIOR EOOS PRAECESSERAT AURA IUGALES AESTIFERUM SUADENS ANTICIPARE DIEM ERRABAM RIGUIS PER QUADRUA COMPITA IN HORTIS MATURO CUPIENS ME VEGETARE DIER.

URB\(^1\) (EXITAT NI CATALECTIS IN MARG G\(^4\)) 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 BRR 1 UER ER VAT\(^1\) P\(^4\) MORDENTI A] MORDENCIA ME\(^2\) MORDENCIA P\(^4\) MORDENDA TREV MOIDEN H MORDEI A VAT\(^3\) MORIENTIA VIND\(^5\) MORDENTI A PEIP MORDEBANT VAT\(^1\) MORDENTIA G\(^4\)-DA P\(^5\) P\(^6\) VAT\(^1\)-H ET VOS\(^5\) H\(^4\) VIND\(^7\) VOS\(^8\) ADD-OXF FRIGORE] FRIGORA G\(^4\) P\(^3\) VAT\(^3\) VOS\(^5\)-H\(^4\) ADD-VIN\(^1\) VIN\(^2\)-SCHEN GIO OXF FRIGORA P\(^4\) SENSU] MORSU BE VIND\(^5\) VOS\(^8\) MED VAT\(^4\) 2 SPIRABAT] SPECTABAT P\(^3\) SPIRAT VIND\(^7\) SPIRABAT VAT\(^1\) EMITTEBAT SCRIPTUM SUPRA VERSUM H MANE REU ECTA] MANERE UECTA G\(^4\) ME\(^2\) P P\(^4\) MUNERE UECTA P\(^6\) MANE REECTA H H\(^4\) MED VAT\(^2\) URB\(^1\) MANE REECTA VOS\(^5\) VIND\(^7\) VAT\(^5\) 3 STRACTIOR P\(^3\) STRUCTIOR H\(^4\) EOOS] EOS DA VIND\(^7\) EOHOS P AEOOS TREV VAT\(^4\) EOAS BE PROCESSERAT VOS\(^5\) AURA] ORA H 4 PESTIFERUM DA ANTE CIPARE ME\(^2\) ANTECIPARE DA 5 ERRABAM] RABAM (R ALTERA MANU IN MARG LAEVA) DA QUADRÆA H VOSS\(^5\) (ET OM VOS\(^5\)) H\(^4\) MED VAT\(^2\) BAS COMPITA] COMPITA V\(^5\) TREV P\(^5\) (I SUPRASCR P\(^5\))P\(^6\) COMPUTA BAS HORTIS] ORTIS VAT\(^1\) P\(^3\) H ET H VAT\(^3\) H\(^4\) VOS\(^5\) VOS\(^3\) VIND\(^7\) ADD MED VAT\(^5\) VAT\(^2\) URB\(^1\) HERBIS V\(^5\) P\(^5\) ME\(^2\) P\(^6\) BE VIND\(^5\) VOS\(^8\) VAT\(^4\) HERTIS DA P\(^4\) ERTIS P 6 MATURO] ATURO DA MATURO P\(^6\) VEGETARE] UETARE DA DIEM P\(^6\) P\(^3\)
VIDI CONCRETAS PER GRAMINA FLEXA PRUINAS
PENDERE AUT HOLERUM STARE CACUMINIBUS,
CAULIBUS ET TERETES PATULIS COLLUDERE GUTTAS.
<NOX ASSUETA DIU FECERAT ILLUD IDEM.>
vidi Paestano gaudere rosaria cultu
exoriente novo roscida lucifero.
rara pruinosis canebat gemma frutectis
ad primi radios interitura die.
ambigeres, raperetne rosis aurora ruborem
an daret et flores tingueret orta dies.
ros unus, color unus et unum manu duorum.
sideris et floris nam domina una venus.
forsan et unus odor: sed celsior ille per auras

11 pestanes p^3 postano voss^5 pestiano vind^5 pestano vind^7
legit med: uidi pestano gaudere rosaria cultu
et caelestis aquae pondere tunc grauidos
udi pestano gaudere rosaria cultu

12 om p^5 ex oriente v^5 exorientu voss^8 roscida asc^1 rosi-
da p^6 voss^8 med roscida h rosida in marg asc^1 roscula asc^2
13 canebat] canebat voss^5 canebat urb^1 scandebat p^3
caneba vat^5 pendebat vat^1 gemma] gemina vind^7 fruetis
voss^5 frute* tis vind^7 rara pruin in marg me^2
14 om add
primum voss^5 vind^7 primos bf voss^3 vind^5 voss^8 vat^4 urb^1
primae h^4 prime vat^2 radio voss^5 interitura die] inter au-
ra die p^4 interitu radice me^2 dies p^6 vat^1 dei vind^7
15 ambigeret p^3 ambigere suprascr abige h raperet nerosis p^4
raperet renosis me^2 rosi^5 vat^3 aurora] tunc aura v^5 bf
vind^5 voss^8 vat^4 aura p^5 p^6 trev 16 floris scal tingu-
ret] angueret da orta] ista p^3 17 ros unus] rosumus trev
ros unorum p rosunt p^4 flos unus vat^2 ros sed unus om p^3
a color unus] color unus unus p^3 duorum] deorum bf 18 nam
domina] nam et domina h est domina bf h^4 vind^5 voss^8 med
vat^4 vat^2 nam domina et est in marg basle una om p^4
19 forsitan (et om) p^3 h vat^3 voss^3 vind^7 add vat^5 vat^1 urb^1
forsan et] fosanet p^4 sed] si vind^5 illet vat^3 auras
vat^1 vat^3
DIFFLATUR SPIRAT PROXIMUS ISTE MAGIS. COMMUNIS PAPHIE DEA SIDERIS ET DEA FLORIS PRAECEPI UNUS MURICIS ESSE HABITUM. MOMENTUM INTERERAT, QUO SE NASCENTIA FLORUM GERMINA COMPARIBUS DIVIDERENT SPATIIS. HAECE VIRET ANGUSTO FOLIORUM TECTA GALERO.
HANC TENUI FOLIO PURPURA RUBRA NOTAT.
HAEC APERIT PRIMI FASTIGIA CELSA OBELISCI,
MUCRONEM ABSOLVENS PURPUREI CAPITIS.
VERTICE COLLECTOS ILLA EXINUABAT AMICTUS,
IAM MEDITANS FOLIIS SE NUMERARE SUIS.

26 HANC TENUI FOLIO] HAC TENUS IN FOLIO \^ vSED TENUIS IN
MARG vS ET P Me2 P p4 ACTENUS ET FOLIO TREV HACTENUS IN-
FOLIO P6 HACTENUS ET FOLIO P3 H SED HAC SUPRASCR H ET Voss5
Vat3 Voss3 Vat5 HANC TENUI ET FOLIO H HANC TENUS ET FOLIO
H4 Vat1 Med Vat2 ADD HANC TENUIS FOLIO Vind5 HATTENUS ET
FOLIO Vind7 HANC TENUIS ET FOLIO URB1 HUNG VERSUM POST VERS-
SUM 28 HABET ADD NOTAT] NITET Voss3 27 PRIMI] PRIMA SED
PRIMI ALIA MANU DA PRIMA P5 P5 Me2 TREV P6 P3 H BF G
Vind5 Vat3 PRIMI FASTIGIA CELSA OBELISCI] PRIME FLORENS
PRAELUDIA FORMAE Vat1 SED PRIMI SUPRASCR Vat1 ET H4 Voss5 ADD
Med Vat5 Vat2 PRIMO Vind7 Voss8 FASTIGIA] FASTIDIA Me2 P6
H Asc2 UESTIGIA P3 H Vat1 Vind7 Vat3 URB1 OBELISCI] OBLI-
UISCI DA BELISCI P3 OBELICI Vat1 Vind7 Vat3 OBELISCI URB1
OBELISCI OM Voss3 HUNG VERSUM POST VERSUM HEC APERIT PRIMAE
FLORENS PRAELUDIA FORMAE H HUNG VERSUM ANTE VACUAM LINEAM
Voss3 DEINDE VERSUM NEC APERIT PRIME FLORENS PRAELUDIA FOR-
ME HABET Voss3 28 OM P6 ABSOLUERIS TREV CAPTUS V5 CA-
PIDIS TREV 29 EXSUNUABAT DA EXUNDABAT H H4 MED ESINUABAT
Vind5 INSINUABAT Vind7 30 SE NUMERARE] AC SE NUDARE
SED SE NUMERARE IN MARG URB1 ENUMERARE DA SESE NUDARE ADD
SE NUMERAREARE Me2
Nec Mora: Ridentis Calathi patefecit honorem, 
prodens inclusi semina densa croci.
Haec modo quae toto rutilusaverat igne comarum, 
pallida collapis descritur foliis.
Mirebar celerem fugitiva aetate rapinam, 
et dum nascuntur consenuisse rosas.
Ecce et defluxit rutili comam punica floris 
dum loquor, et tellus tecta rubore micat.
Tot species tantosque ortus variisque novatus 
una dies aperit, conficit ipsa dies.

31 Haec modo Lydentis calathi patefecit odorem Med. ridentes 
Me^2 Chalati p^3 patefecit Trev. add. patescit p^3 
honorem] honem G^4 32 procedens p femina p Me^2 di ensa H 
demsa Add. 33 igna p^5 ige Me^2 comatrum Me^2 quae per toto 
bras 35 celerem fugitiva] "fugitiva" celerem Vat^1 aetate 
rapiam] aetatera pinam P^6 36 dum] cum brbr consenuisse] 
de consenuisse Vat^1 insenuisse brbr 37 ecce et defluxit] 
ecce defluxit p Vat^3 ecce de et fluxit Me^2 ecce et de-
fluxi[laguna]t Trev. quam cito defluxit H Voss^5 H^4 Add Med 
Vat^5 Vat^2 quas cito defluxit Voss^3 quato defluxit Voss^8 
rutalit Trev. 38 et tellus] et nulla sed tellus corr altera 
manu H et nullo H^4 Med Vat^2 tecta] tacta p^5 Be Vind^5 Voss^8 
Vat^4 39 tantosque ortus] tantos torsos Voss^5 tantos ortus 
Vat^3 tantos **** Vat^5 uariusque Trev. uariosque Vat^5 no-
tatus Vat^1 versus 39-50 om Me^2 40 una dies aperit] ipsa 
dies aperit Be Vat^4 una dies aperit sed ipsa in marg pul. 
conficit ipsa dies] conflecit ipsa dies p. conficit una dies 
p^3 H sed ipsa suprascr H et VR H H^4 Vind. Voss^8 Med Vat^1 Vat^2 
urp^1 brbr Asc^2-Corp GIO conficit ipsa dies sed una in marg 
Asc^1
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; 
HANG REDIENS SERO VESPERE VIDIT ANUM.
SED BENE QUOD PAUCIS LICET INTERITURA DIEBUS,

41 CONQUERIMUS DA FLORUM EST OM P5 P P4 V5 DA SED ALIA MANU 
ADD V5 ET P6 SChEN FLORUM G4 H4 TALIS TREV PHIL P3 H VAT2 
Voss3 Vind7 ADD VAT5 VAT1 urb1 SED FLORUM EST IN MARG URB1 ET 
Pelp 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 BRB 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 BRB Pelp SEnecta] semita VAT2 PREMIT] BREUUS V5 
P5 P P6 VAT1 P3 H VR Voss5 Voss3 Vind7 ADD VAT5 VAT3 urb1 BRB 
45 QUEM VR RUTILIS V5 P5 P P4 Voss5 RUTULUS P6 H RUTILUS 
VAT5 RUTILENS VR CONSPEXIT] SPECTABAT P6 CONSPEXIT TREV 
EOUS] EOS P EDUS TREV EOS Vind7 46 RADIELS VR UIDIT] 
Euidit P DIXIT Voss5 VAT5 ANUM] UNUM TREV 47 OM P6 
QUOD] QUID H QUE Voss3 QUAM MED LICET] SED ADD 
Ipetata 
INTERITURA H
SUCCEDENS AEVUM PROROGAT IPSA SUUM.
CO LLIGE, VIRGO, ROSAS DUM FLOS NOVUS ET NOVA PUBES,
ET MEMOR ESTO AEVUM SIC PROPERARE TUUM.

48 om P6 SUCCEDENS TREV SUCCEDES VOSS3 EVUS UNU 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 PROPREARE VOSS3 PRPARE 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 P P4 VIND7 ROSETTUM VIND7 FINIS
ROSARUM LIBRI VOSS3 FINITUR H4 NULLUM SUBSCR HABENT G4 DA
ME2 P6-VAT1 H-BF VIND5 VOSS8-0XF
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<td>A</td>
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<td>V 3 22 (1515), saec 11</td>
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<td>Parisinus Latinus</td>
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<td>Laudianus</td>
<td>Ms 87 (OL 867), saec 12</td>
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<td>2521 (Philol 281) (413), saec 12</td>
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<td>MO2</td>
<td>Monacensis</td>
<td>14506, saec 12</td>
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<td>Vor</td>
<td>Voraviensis</td>
<td>33 (111) (MMML Pr no 7066), saec 12</td>
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<td>Basilienensis</td>
<td>B X 35, saec 13</td>
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<td>Bamberg MsC Class</td>
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<td>965 (Theol 319), saec 14</td>
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<td>3150 (Lunael F 117), saec 14</td>
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<td>Laurentianus</td>
<td>37 25, saec 15</td>
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<td>Basilienensis F X</td>
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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
BARR L³ MO BX u CELT UGOL-LUGD HERT PUL-PEIP
DICTA HERT NOMINA A UERSUS VIND⁸ VIND² MO¹ 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 SENTENTIALAE BB BAM
VIND⁶ U-ALD SEPTEM U-ALD SAPIENTIUM A IN MARG P² ET LM BAM
VIND² VIND⁶ HERT VIN¹-BIP CORP-PEIP SAPIENTUORUM VIND⁸ 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 EIUSDEN 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 OBS-
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 BRIGEUS HAE SUNT
Bias Prieneus

Quaenam summa boni est? Mens semper conscientia recti.

Pernicies homini quae maxima? Solus homo alter.

Sententiae eorumdem MO2 Bias Fereneus dixerunt Vind2 qui fuerunt in diebus Joachim 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 alis incerti auctoris versibus continet BX ttm vv 1-6 habet MO ttm vv 1-7 habent Vind8 MO2// Bias Perithneus P2 Bias Perieneus LM Bias Pr*neus BR Bias Perigene barb nullum lemma A MO2 Vind2 Vind3 L3 MO Pythagoras Militenus Vind8 Pytaeus Militenus Bam Pitacus Antileneus Vor Vind6 Biantis Prienei = sect 2 porro textus totius operis additionibus passim contaminatus est Hert Bias Prieneus u-Pelp Solon Athan in marg Vor 1 quae] uae barb est om Vind6 L3 u-corp semper om P2 mens semper conscientia] mens est sibi conscientia et Ptta in marg Vind8 mens quae sibi conscientia Vor Vind3 L3 u-schen quae mens est conscientia MO quae mens sibi conscientia MO2 vv 1 et 2 transposuit MO2 2 pernicies] ponties MO Solon Atheniensis supra pernicies Vind8 per**ces Vind3 hominum A Vind3 u-Av iunt Ald hominis Bam 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 QUAE 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 DIVES] QUI DIVES [3 DIVES] DIUS UGOL. PLINIUS SPARTANUS SUPRA QUIS DIUES VIND^8 NIL] NICHIL BB VIND^6 VIN^2 SCAL.
GEN CUPIAT P^2 VIND^2 HERT VIND^1-CORP CUPIT VIND^8 MO^2 CUPITET.
A QUIS PAUPER] ET QUID PAUPER MO^2 VIND^8 CLEOBOLUS IN MARG.
3 VOR 4 CLEOBOLUS LIDIUS SUPRA QUAE DOS VIND^8 MATRONAE.
VIND^8 MATRONAE MO^2 BAM VIND^6 MO VIND^1 ET ERAS[MI] ET PULMANNI.
MATRONIS IN MARG PUL ET VIND^2-CORP MARONIS VIND^3 5 THEALES.
MILES]US SUPRA QUAE CASTA VIND^8 LICIIUS THEALES IN MARG VOR.
6 QUID VIND^8 QUID MO^2 MO PRUDENTIS] PRUDENTI A SAPIENTIS.
VIND^8 MO ***IANDER (PER IN LIGAMENTO) CORINTHIUS SUPRA QUID.
SAPIENTIS VIND^8 OPUS] OPUS EST A POSSIS PELP MILES]US IN MARG VOR.
7 QUID] QUID P^2 L^3 MANN CORP BIAS P**NICUS SUPRA.
QUOD STULTI VIND^8 NON] NEC A NOCERE] DOCERE VIND^6 PERIANDER.
CHORINTHUS IN MARG VOR/[PITTACUS MITYLENAEUS] ASPERI ENEUS.
IDEM LEMMA IN MARG RAM ASPERIENEUS VIND^6 MITYLENAEUS.
MILITENUS BB MITILENUS P^2 LM ET IN MARG VIND^2 PITTACI MITY.
LENES SECT 3 HERT 8 IGNORABIT] NON LICEBIT BB INGNORABIT.
UGOL NESCIET A P^2 LM BB BAM VIND^2 VIND^6 BARB L^3 BX CELT AV.
SCHEN NESCIET VIND^3 U UGOL PITTACUS MITILENUS IN MARG A BYAS.
BARI THNEUS IN MARG VIND^3 IAMBICISENARI IN MARG PUL.
9 BONIS BB VIND^6 BARB BONOS VIND^3 MULTIS] UTI BB VIND^6 BARB RAM.
VERSIONEM ALIAM BONOS MALO ET MAGIS UOLO PROBARI UNO QUAM.
MULTIS MALIS HABET VIND^3.
DEMENS SUPERBIS INVIDET FELICIBUS;
DEMENS DOLOREM RIDET INFELICICUM.
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.

FELIX CRIMINIBUS NON ERIT HOC DIU.
IGNOSCAS ALIIS 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 necessae.

17 NON ERIT HOC] NON ERIT HIC P2 VIND3 NON ERIT HI LM NON
ERIT HOMO L3 NULLUS ERIT AV-CORP SED NON ERIT HOC IN MARG
PUL HOC OM BARB U-Ugol 18 IGNORAS A IGNOSC*s P2 "TIBI
NIHIL VIND2 19 VV 19 ET 20 TRANSPOSUIT L3 QUISQUIS L3 U
UGOL QUIQUE AV ASC1 SED QUISQUE IN APP ASC1 ET IUNT ALD
QUSQUE A-UGOL ASC2-3 VIN1-PEIP BONIS U-ASC3 VIN1-GEN PERDERE] PRODERE L3 U-AV PERDERE IN TEXTUS SED PRODERE IN MARG
PUL MALIS NON ERIT HI DIU VIND3 UULT] UULTU U MULTU UGOL
BONOS] MALOS BB BARB ASC3 VIN1-GEN BONOS OM BAMB VIND6 20
MAIOR BAMB L3 U UGOL MERITIS] UIRTUTIS BAMB 22 FAMA] FORMA
AV-ASC3 FATA GEn FORTUNA HERT/ PERIANDER CHORINTHIUS IN
MARG BAMB VIND2 PERNANDER CORINTHIUS VIND6 EPHIRIUS PERIAN-
DER L3 PERIANDER CORINTHII = SECT 1 HERT NULLUM LEMMA A
VIND3 22 UNQUAM BARB NUMQUID VIND3 DISCEDAT CELT DIS-
CREDAT U UGOL AB DECORO] A DEDECORE BARB DECORE A P2 LM
VIND3 L3 PERIANDER CORINTUS IN MARG A PHALAECII IN MARG
PUL 24 MALU P2 MALUM] MALUM EST P2 LM VIND3 BARB TIMORE
UGOL 25 FAC SIS P2 LM VIND3 SCHEN FAC SIT BAMB FAC SIC
VIND6 LIBAT UGOL.
MULTIS TERRIBILIS, CAVETO MULTOS.
SI FORTUNA IUUAT, NIHIL LABORIS:
SI NON ADIUVAT, HOC MINUS LABORIS.

SOLON ATHENIENSIS

TUNC BEATAM DICO VITAM, CUM PERACTA FATA SUNT.
PAR PARI IUGATOR CONIUNX, QUIDQUID 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
NICHL 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// Salonis
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 U Celt AV-ASC3 Vin1
LUGD SCAL GEN] CUM PERACTA FACTA 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 QUIDQUID
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 muneres.
Clam coarguas propinquum, quem palam laudaveris.
Pulchrius multo parari quam creari nobilem.
Certa si decreta sors est, quid caverei proderit?
Sive sunt incerta cuncta, quid timere convenit?

Chiilo Lacedaemonius

Nolo minor me timeat despectiique maior.
Vive memor mortis, item vive memor salvatis.

VBE 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 DECERTA] DECERTA VIND3 CAUERE BB BAM L3 U
CELT AV-SCHEN CAUARE UGOL PRODERIT] POTERIT P2 LM VIND3 35
SIEUE] QUAE VIND3 SUNT] SINT L3 U-ASC1 ASC3-LUGD VInd2 TOLL-
CORP FIAT GEN TIMERI A P2 LM VIND2 BARB PHILON LACEDEMONIUS
IN MARG A CHILONIS LACEDAEONIUS SCHEN CHILON IS LACEDAEONIUS
IN MARG VIND2// CHILONIS LACEDAEONIUS = SECT 5 HERT CHORIAM-
BIGI ASCLEPIADEI EX TRIBUS CHORIAMBIS ET AMPHIBRACHO IN MARG
PUL PHILON LACEDAEOMIUS L3 NULLUM LEMMA 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 VIN1-CORP SED ITEM MEMOR SALUTIS IN
MARG PUL UT SIS ET MEMOR SALUTIS HERT UIUE SALUTIS INTER VV
1 37 ET 38 ADD U-UGOL ITEM UIUE MEMOR SALUTIS BARB
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 IUVENTAE, 
ILLA IUVENTA EST GRAVIOR, QUAE SIMILIS SENECTAE.

ANACHARSIS SCYTHES

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

38 EXSUPERANS U-CORP PEIP ANIMO AUT AMICO] ANIMO AMICO 
VIND 3 39 SI QUID FACIAS] SI FACIAS VIND 3 L 3 U-UGOL NEC 
OM A NON L 3 U-CORP 40 OM L 3 U-ALD ACCIPIES BARB 41 
SENECTA VIND 2 HOMINIS P 2 LM BB BAM VIND 6 VIND 3 QUAE OM L 3 
U UGOL PARILIS] SIMILIS P 2 LM VIND 3 PARILIS SED SIMILIS IN 
MARG PUL. PARILIS EST BARB IUUENTUTE A IUUANTE UGOL 42 
IUUENTA] SENECTUS BB IUUENTUS BAM VIND 6 L 3 U-ALD GRAUIOR] 
GRATIOR BB BAM GRACIOR BARB EST SENECTAE BARB SENECTA P 2 
LM/ ANACHARSIS SCYTHA SCHEN ANACHARSIS SCITA BB BAM VIND 6 
ANACHARSIS SCITA BARB THALES MILESIUS L 3 U-CORP ANACARSIS 
SCITES IN MARG VIND 2 ANACHARSIS SCYTHA IN MARG PUL. THALETIS 
MILESIUS = SECT 7 HERT NULLUM LEMMA A VIND 3 43 TURPE] URPE 
BARB TE] RE UGOL TESTE] RECTE VIND 3 ARCHARSIS SCITE IN 
MARG A 44 PERIT] PERITI BB MORTIS] MERITI SCHEN MORITUR] 
MORIETUR VIND 3 45 QUOD] QUID L 3 U-ALD DICERE] DICERE A 
DISTULERIS] SUSTULERIS L 3 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 VERSUUM: 46 49 47 48
HABENT BB BAM VIND⁶ PUL SCHEN UERE] UERO A P² OBIURGAS P²
LM HERT VIND³ VIN¹-SCHEN IUUAS] IUUAS P² BB BAM VIND³ U-UGOL
IUUAS CORR IUUAS 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 IUUAS BARB 49 NIL NIMIUM] NIL
ANIMUM 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-Peip
DE SEPTEM SAPIENTIBUS EX GRAECO U UGOL-PUL ET TRANSLATUM ADD
CELTE 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 DICENT.
CHILO, CUI PATIENS LACEDAEMON, NOSCERE SE IPSUM.
PERIANDER, TREPIDAM MODERARE, CORINTHIUS, IRAM.
EX MITYLENAEIS, NIMIUM NIL, PIT TacUS ORIS.
MENSURAM OPTIMUM, AIT CLEOBULUS LINDIUS, IN RE.
EXPECTARE SOLON FINEM DOCET, ORTUS ATHENI.
PLURES ESSE BIAS PRAVOS, QUEM CLARA PRIENE.
MILETI FUGISSE THALES VADIMONIA ALUMNUS.

2 HUNC ORDINEM VERSUVM: 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
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<td>K</td>
<td>Carolirhensis Aug Perg 167, saec 9</td>
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<td>V⁷</td>
<td>Vaticanus Reginensis 215, saec 9</td>
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<td>Ga²</td>
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<td>G³</td>
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<td>Leidensis Scal Q 61</td>
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**Editiones**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peip</td>
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SIGNA CAELESTIA

(Peiper 412-13)

Ad boreae partes arctoe vertuntur et anguis,
Post hos arctophylax pariterque corona genuque
Prolapsus, lyra, avis, cepheus et cassiopeia,
Auriga et perseus, deltoton et andromedae astrum,

Val² K V⁷ GA² V⁸ G³ G¹ P⁴ Par⁶ Vind² LS Voss²

Fer² U-Corp Peip

Signa caelestia Vin²-Corp de Fer² Vin¹-Pul Peip signis Peip

NominiBus Fer² Poema in marg Fer² et Vin¹-Pul caelestibus

Peip stellarum Fer² siderum Vin¹-Pul incipit Ga² V⁸ versus V⁷ Par⁶ P⁴ Prisciani V⁷ G¹ P⁴ Par⁶ epitome Ga² G¹ V⁸

Merón V⁸ Pulremon Ga² Phænomen G¹ id est appar**io siue

Apparentia Prisciani grammatici versus de sideribus XII (XII de sideribus Ga²) V⁸ Ga² de sideribus caeli P⁴ de astrologia Par⁶ de XII signis V⁷ nullum lemma Val⁴ Vind² LS K

Voss² ad boreae partes arcti uertuntur et anguis qui versus

Attribuuntur Ausonio titum in Voss² titulum illegibilem habet

G³ 1 Arctoi Val² K G³ Arctoae G¹ Auctoy V⁸ Arcty P⁴

Par⁶? Archoy LS Arton V⁷ Arcti Vind² Voss² Ga² Arcti

iunguntur Fer² U-Corp Angnis LS FINes Versuum 1 2 4 5 8

Nunc in codicis ligamento habet Vind² 2 hos Vind² LS has

Val²-par⁶ Fer²-Peip 3 auis] anis LS Cetheus V⁸ 4

Rigam aufru V⁸ et om V⁸ LS K G³ P⁴ aurigam K G³ auRiga V⁷

Auriga Psens LS delton LS deltiton V⁷ deltonon P⁴ delto-

tum Toll androme G³ astram Val² Astrion LS a strum Ga²
PEGASUS ET DELPHIN TELUMQUE AQUILA ANGUITEMENSQUE.
SIGNIER INDE SUBEST, BIS SEX ET SIDERA COMPLENT HUNC: ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIUS, ARQUITEMENS, 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 ERIANIQUE FLUENTA.


SED UAGA PRAETEREA DICUNTUR LUMINA SEPTEM LUNA ET MERCURIIUS UENUS AC SOL MARS QUOQUE FULGENS. HINC JOUIS ET SIDUS SUPER OMNIA SIDERA LUCENS CELSIOH HIS SATURNUS TARDIOR OMNIBUS ASTRIS.
CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM--NOMINA MUSARUM

Val²
Valencenensis 411 (393), saec 9

K²
Caroliruhensis 442 (D 36 f), saec 9-10

T²
Turicensis C 78 (451), saec 9-15

G
Sangallensis 899, saec 10

Voss
Leidensis vossianus latinus Q 33, saec 10

Val³
Valencenensis 394, saec 10

C
Cantabrigiensis S. Trin. 0 4 11 (1242), saec 10-11

T³
Turicensis C 62 (282), saec 10-12

P²
Parisinus Latinus 7930, saec 11

A
Angelicanus V 3 22, saec 11

Laur
Laurentianus 39 3, saec 12

Barb
Barberinus Latinus 65 (1459), saec 12-15

L⁵
Laurentianus 39 17, saec 15

L⁴
Laurentianus 39 9, saec 15

L¹⁰
Laurentianus 91 19, saec 15

Va
Vaticanus Latinus 3255, saec 15

Brb
Barberinus Latinus 42 (2127) (VII 42), saec 15

Editiones

Vin²
Scal
Bas
Gen-Peip
NOMINA MUSARUM

(SCHENKL 251)

(Peiper 412)

[Clio historias, Euterpe tibias, Thalia comœdias,
Melpomene tragoedias, Terpsichore psalterium, Erato
geometricam, Polymnia rhetoricam, Urania astrologiam,
Calliope litteras.]

---

Val² K² I² G Voss Val³ C T³ P² A Laur Barb L⁵
L⁴ L¹⁰ Va Brb Vin² Scal Bas Gen-Peip
nomina T² C L⁴ Peip nouem C Musarum T² Val³ C L⁴ Peip
nomina Val³ inuentia Bas Vin² Gen-Corp et munera Vin² Gen-
Corp uersus ***** Q respiceat officia L⁴ sed sic se habet
traditio altera: incipient Val² Voss Va uersus Val² 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 nomina earum P²
Deinde, Clio historias...Calliope litteras Val² K² Voss Va
Peip et passim per textum I² T³ Val³ P² A Va simil mod
notulas add T³ Barb 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.
TERPSICHORE AFFECTUS CITHARIS MOVET, IMPERAT, AUGET. 5
PLECTRA GERENS ERATO SALDAT PEDE CARMINE VULTU.
URANIA MOTUSQUE POLI SCRUTATUR ET ASTRA.

1 TRACTATIS \textsuperscript{L5} REDDIT] REBUS \textit{VA} 2 DULCILOQUES \textsuperscript{P2} DULCI
MELOS \textit{Laur} DULCILOQUOS \textit{Barb} \textit{Vin2 Scal Gen-Corp} FLATIBUS]
datque \textit{Laur} urguet] scaeda \textit{Laur} DATUR ALIA VERSIO VERSUUM
3-9 IN \textit{Laur}:

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

3 LASSIUO \textit{Val3} \textsuperscript{L5} LASSIUO \textit{BRB} COMICA LASCIIUO] COMICOLAS
CIIU \textit{I2} 4 MELPOMONE \textit{BRB} MELPOMONE \textit{VA} MELPONE \textit{I2} MELPONE \textit{G} TRAGICA \textit{I2} \textit{T3} A \textit{Voss G K2 TRAGICO VA TRAICA Val2}
TRAGIC \textit{Val3} 5 TERSIPHONE \textit{Val3} IMPERAT] IMPETRAT \textit{Barb}
AUGET] AUGERE \textit{G} 6 PLECTA \textit{P2} PEDE CARMINE] PEDECAS MINE
\textit{I2} 7 URANI \textit{G} URANIAQUE \textit{I3} UTMAMQUE \textit{L5} MOTUSQUE POLI]
Poli MOTUS \textit{Val2 G-P2 Barb-L10 BRB VA SCHEN POLIMOTUS I2}
POLI MATUM \textit{A POLIQUE MOTUS K2 URANIE CAELI MOTUS SCRUTATUR}
et ASTRA \textit{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] calliope [callio*pe Q heroica] eroica
Val2 L5 Calliope uis mouet undique Musas L4 9 om L4
loquitur T3 P2 L10 Bas-Corp Polyhymnia vin2-Corp Palymnia
Val3 Polimia L5 L10 Poliñia barb gestu] gesta A L5 10
des Laur L4 barb mentis] gentis A Apollinea Val2 uis has]
uisas A L10 cis cas L5 deinde diuus Apollo nouem Musarum
nomina signat add P2 Q 11 media L5 deinde Cerne superficiem lector pariterque medullum P2 Q
CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM--EPGRAMMATA

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
1. In Venerem armatam.

Armatae Pallae Venerem Lacedaemonem visent:
vis nunc iudicium sic ineanum ait.
gui Venus arridens: quid me galeata lacessest?
vincere si possum nuda, quid arma gerens?

2. In imaginem Veneris.

Emersam pelagi nuper genitalibus undis
Cyprini 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,
"Cedimus ac formae praemia deferimus."

EPIG 1. VE Fer³-Camp in Venerem armatam VE Fer³-Ald
Schen-Camp idem aliter (= De Pallade uolente certare armis
cum Uenerere) Vin¹ Lugu 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 utici tempore
nuda fui legunt Vin¹-Pul

EPIG 2. AP VE Fer²-Camp (in exemplare nostro hoc opus
manu recentiorum scriptum est Fer²) in Uenerem anadyomenon
(-menem u-Lunt) AP Fer² u-Corp in imaginem Ueneris VE Fer³
Schen-Camp 4 humidulus VE umidulis Camp 5 om AP nos
ipsae] nos i prae VE u Ugol Peip nos Cyprin 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 dispersimus 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 MOVENTUR, 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 ABDIDERAT, NON REPPERIT AURUM,
QUEM LAQUEUM INVENIT, NEXUIT AC PERIIT.

EPIG 3. P7 VF FER3-CAMP IN DEFORMI UXORE P7 ITEM ALIUD
(= DE UXORE DUCENDA) VF CAMP ALIUD DE UXORE FER3 SCHEN PEIP
DE UXORE U-AV JUNT ALD DE UXORE DEFORMI ASC1-3 VIN1-CORP
1 OM FL MANN 2 OM FL MANN HABERE] ABIGERE HEINSLUS CAMP

EPIG 4. VF FER3-CAMP DE VARIETATE FORTUNAE VF FER3
SCHEN-CAMP DE FORTUNAE VARIETATE U-CORP 2 AC]ET U-AV ASC2
JUNT ALD VIN1 PUL-CORP OM VF

EPIG 5. VF FER3-CAMP DE EADEM (= DE VARIETATE FORTUNAE)
VF CAMP DE EODEM EXEMPLUM FER3 SCHEN DE VARIETATE FORTUNAE
U-ALD DE VARIETATE FORTUNAE EX (E SCAL GEN-BIP) GRAECO
VIN1-CORP DE EADEM EXEMPLUM PEIP 2 LINQUIT VF 3 ATQUI
VF 4 AC] ET U-JUNT VIN1-CORP
6. IN PUE Rom STELLAM.

STELLA, PRIUS VIVIS FULGEBAS LUCIFER: AT NUNC
EXTINCTUS CASSIS LUMINE VESPER ERIS.

7. DE AMISSA PUella.

TRES FUERANT Charites, sed, dum mea Lesbia VIXIT,
QUATTUOR. AT PERIiT: TRES NUMERANTUR ITEM.

8. EX SEPULCHRO LAL INAE VIAC.

NON NOMEN, NON QUO GENITUS, NON UNDE, QUID EGI:
MUTUS IN AETERNUM SUM: CINIS, OSSA, Nihil.
NEC SUM NEC FUERAM GENITUS TAMEN E NIIHILO SUM;
MITTE NEC EXPROBRES SINGULA: TALIS ERIS.

9. IN DIDONIS IMAGINEM EX GRAECO.

EPIG 6. VE Fer³-Camp ad puellam (postea puerum corr alia
 MANU) stillam VE in puerum stillam (stellaM Schen-Camp) Fer³
Schen-Camp in stillam u-Corp 1 stilla VE Fer³ prius ui-
iuis] ruis uisis VE prius uisis Fer³ prius superis u-Corp
corr Schen quem seq Peip Camp fulgebat Scal Gen 2 cassis]
castis Fer³

EPIG 7. VE Fer³-Camp de amissa puella VE Fer³-Camp 2
at] ac Fer³ ut Av-Asc² Vin¹-Corp

EPIG 8. VE Fer³-Camp (hoc opus apud epitaphia habet Vin²-
corp) ex sepulchro latinae viae VE Fer³-Camp 1 egi] aegi
u aeui Schen 3 nec] non Asc¹-³ Vin¹-Toll Mann-Corp

EPIG 9. AP VE Fer³-Camp in Didonis imaginem ex graeco
quatuir ultima carmina huius epigrammatis non habentur in
graeco codice AP u-Ald in Didonis (Didus Vin¹-Pul) imaginem
ex graeco VE Fer³ Vin¹-Pul Schen-Camp in Didus imaginem Scal
Gen-Corp in Didus reginae imaginem Vin²
ILLA EGO SUM Dido, vultu, quam conspicious, 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,  
nee Lybian advenit classibus lliacis.  
Sed Furias fugiens atque arma procacis lArbae 
seravi, Fateor, morte pudicitiam.  
Pectore transfixo castus quod perculit ensis, 
non furor aut laeso crudus amore dolor.  
Sic cecidisse iuvat. vixi sine vulnere famae; 
ulta virum, positis moenibus oppetit.  
Invidia 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 vitis.  

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 
litibus oppugnat meque meumque larem;
ATQUE, UT PERPETÜIS 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.
SAMUS PIGER FEBRIENTE MULTO EST NEQUIOR;
POTAT DUPLUM DAPESQUE DULCICS DEVORAT.

12. In caecum et claudum.
INSIDENS CAECO GRADITUR PEDE CLAUDUS UTOQUE:
QUO CARET ALTERETER, 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 DEBILITAS;
NAM CAECUS CLAUDO PEDE COMMODAT, ILLE VICISSIM
MUTUA DAT CAECO LUMINA PRO PEDIBUS.

5 DOTATA A MATRE] DOTATA MATRE VE FER3-UGOL DOTATA A MARE
ASC3-PUL SCAL-SCHEN 7 UICTUM U-IUNT VIN1-CORP UICTUS VE
FER3 CAMP ULTEM ALD UITET SCHEN UICTA PEIP 8 IURGET
ASC2-CORP PEIP IURGIO VE IURGIA FER3-AV IUNT ALD SCHEN
EPIG 11. VE FER3-CAMP DE HOMINE PIGRO VE FER3-CAMP (ADD
IAMBICUM TRIMETRUM ASC2-3) 2 PORTAT UGOL
EPIG 12. P7 VE FER3-CAMP IN CAECUM ET CLAUDUM P7 VE FER3-
CAMP (ADD EX GRAECO U-PUL)
EPIG 13. P7 VE FER3-CAMP IDEM (= IN CAECUM ET CLAUDUM)
P7 U-CORP ALITER IN CAECUM ET CLAUDUM VE FER3-SCHEN-CAMP
2 SUBIT] SIBI VE DEBILITAS] DEBITIAS VE 3 PEDE P7 VE
U-IUNT VIN1 LUGD SCAL GEN TOLL MANN-SCHEN CAMP PEDES ALD PUL
VIN2 FL WET PEIP PES FER3
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 egeant 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.
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.

Epig 17. VE Fer³-Camp DE INGRATIS EX MENANDRO VE-Camp 1
NIL HOMINE TERRA PEIUS INGRATO CREAT HABENT VIN²-CORP HOMONE
SCHEN-CAMP NIL) NIHIL VE Fer³-Ugol 3 SUNT EGENA CIVIUM]
sunt et genus CIVIUM VE u Ugol suam et genus CIVIUM Fer³
sunt id genus CIVIUM Av-lunt VIN¹ LUGD sunt id CIVIUM GENUS
ALD Pul-Gen CIVIUM Sunt id genus TOLL-CORP Sunt egena CIV-
CIVIUM 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 lunt
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 lunt Ald 2 FAMA VE Fer³
FL SCHEN-CAMP MORS EST u-Ugol SOSR EST AV-TOLL MANN-CORP
SECUNDA] QUERENDA Fer³-Ugol] UERENDA Av-Peip
EXPLICIUNT AUSONII FRAGMENTA QUAE IUIDA CUNCTA CORRODENS
UETUSTAS AD MANUS NOSTRAS UENIRE PERMISIT Fer³ FINIS LUNT
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 FRACTUS EODEM FORTITER IRASCI DISCIT DUCE CLAZOMENIO.
CETERA QUIN ETIAM, QUOT DENIQUE MILIA LUSI
PRIMAQUE ROMANOS DOCUI CONTENDERERE GRAI IS,
ET SALIBUS VARIARE NOVIS, CONSTANTER OMITTO;
TEQUE, QUIBUS PRINCEPS ET FACUNDISSIMA CALLES,
AGGREDIOR: PRECIBUS DESCENDE CLIENTIS ET AUDI.
DIC MIHI, CALLIOPE, QUID NAM PATER ILLE DEORUM
COGITAT? AN TERRAS ET PATRIA SAECULA MUTAT
QUASQUE 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 ENIM: DUO SUNT, QUIBUS EXTULIT INGENS
ROMA CAPUT, VIRTUS BELL EI ET SAPIENTIA PACIS,
SED VIRTUS, AGITATA DOMI ET SOCIALIBUS ARMIS,
IN FRET A SICANIAE ET CARTHAGINIS EXI lit ARCES
CETERAQUE IMPERIA ET TOTUM SIMUL ABSTULIT ORBEM.

7 QUOT] QUOD U-Asc2 LUNT QUO ALD DENIQUE] DEINECEPS PEIP
8 ROMANAS Vin2-Plm Jahn Paris Grais Arg Lunt Ald Scal-
Paris Camp Grais Jahn PEIP gralis u gratis UGOL Av Asc1-3
Vin1 Lugd Pul sed grais in marg Pul 10 princeps et]
PRINCEPS O JAHN 12 QUID NAM] QUID NON U UGOL QUID IAM
PEIP 14 MARECENTIBUS PEIP 15 TACITOS ET IAM] TACITOS
EYIAM ARG ASC3-SCAL TACITAS ET IAM 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 Lunt EXTIRPAT PEIP 23 EXI lit]
EXIIT PLM PARIS EXULAT PEIP ARCES] ARTES ARG VERSUM 24
ANTE 23 HABET PLM 24 CETERAQUE] CETERA QUAE PLM
DEINDE, VELUT STADIO VICTOR QUI SOLUS ÀCHAEO
LANGUET ET IMMOTA SECUM VIRTUTE FATISCIT,
SIC ITIDEM ROMANA MANUS, CONTENDERE POSTQUAM
DESTITIT ET PACEM LONGIS FRENAVIT HABENIS:
IPSÆ DOMI LEGES ET GRAIA INVENTA RETRACTANS,
OMNIA BELLORUM TERRA QUAESITA MARIQUE
PRAEMIA CONSILIO ET MOLLÎ RATIONE REGEBAT;
STABAT IN HIS (NEQUE ENIM POTERAT CONSTARE SINE ISTIS):
AUT FRUSTRA UXORI MENDAXQUE DIEßPITER OLIIM,
1 IMPERIUM SINE FINE DEDI, 1 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 IUSSIT?
QUID FACIMUS? GRAJOS, 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,
CETERAQUE ILLA MANUS BELLO FACUNDA SECUNDO?
QUOS INTER PRISCI SENTENTIA DIA CATONIS
SCIRE DEOS MAGNI FECISSET, UTRUMNE 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 CORPORA TELEIS;
AST BIBI APEX SECURA REDIT, OBLITA SUORUM,
PLEBS PATRESQUE UNA SOMNO MORIUNTUR OBESO.
ROMULIDARUM IGIITUR 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
arge 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-Plm 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-
que 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-
libus Vat u Ugo! 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
NUNC ITIDEM MIGRARE VELIS. VEL DENIQUE QUIDVIS UT DEA QAERERE ALIUD: TANTUM ROMANA CALENO MOENIA IUCUNDOS PARITERQUE AVERTE SABINOS.
HAEC EGO. TUM PAUCIS DEA ME DIGNATUR ET INFIT:
'PONE METUS AEGROS, CULTRIX MEA: SUMMA TYRANNO
HAEC INSTANT Oidia ET NOSTRO PERITURUS HONORE EST.
NAM LAURETA NUMAE FONTESQUE HABITAMUS EOSDEM,
ET COMITE EGERIA RIDE MUS INANIA COEPTA.
VIVE, VALE! MANET HUNC PULCHRUM TUA FAMA DOLOREM:
MUSARUM SPONDET CHORUS ET ROMANUS APOLLO.¹

61 uelis HERM CAMP uelint LUGD-PLM PARIS uacat Peip
uelit VAT-VIN¹ JAHN 62 ut dea] tu dea JAHN 63 IUCUNDOS]
facundos ARG IUCUNDES CAMP averte cum cruce JAHN 64
DIGNATUR ET INFIT PARIS DIGNARIER INFIT VAT-HERM JAHN-CAMP
65 METUS] MOETUS ARG AEGROS] AEQUOS VAT-AV ASC¹ JAHN CAMP
CORR Peip EQUOS ARG 66 HAECE JAHN CAMP 67
HABITEMUS PARIS 68 CAEPTA U COEPTU GEN 69 TUA] SUA
PLM-CAMP FINIUNT SULPITIAE DICTA U-AV ASC¹ JUNT SULPITIAE
CARMINUM FINIS ARG
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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 (addit, -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 (scriptum).

SUPRASCRIPT wrote above (suprascriptus, -erunt, -scriptum).

TTM only (tantum).
ABBREVIATIONS OF
PERIODICALS, EXTRACTS, AND SERIES

AC  L'ANTIQUITÉ CLASSIQUE
ASNP  ANNOTATIONI Della SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE DI PISA
BECH  BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'ECOLE DES CHARTES
BPHW  BERL. PHILOLOGISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT
CF  CLASSICAL FOLIA
GGA  GOETTINGISCHE GELEHRTE ANZEIGEN
HSPH  HARVARD STUDIES IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY
IMU  ITALIA MIEIOEVALEUMANISTICA
MGH  MONUMENTA GERMANIAE HISTORICA
PCA  PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION
RCCM  RIVISTA DI CULTURA CLASSICA E MIEIOEVALE
RE  REAL-ENCYCLOPAEDIE DER KLASSISCHEN
      ALTERTUMSWISSENSCHAFT
RFIC  RIVISTA DI FILOLOGIA ED ISTRUZIONE CLASSICA
RHM  RHEINISCHES MUSEUM FUR PHILOLOGIE
SBAW  SITZUNGSBERICHTE DER PHILOSOPHISCHE-
      PHILOLOGISCHEN UND DER HISTORISCHEN KLASSE
      DER K. B. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU
      MUEENCHEN
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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 Griphus 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 Griphus. 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.

A LARGE PORTION OF THIS PAPER IS CONCERNED WITH SIX SELECTIONS FROM THE AUSONIAN APPENDIX: \textit{De rosis nascentibus}, \textit{Septem sapientum sententiae}, \textit{Signa caelestia}, \textit{Nomina Musarum}, the body of eighteen so-called Merulan epigrams, and the \textit{Sulpicia}. The manuscript sources are examined in detail, and a number of them never before collated by Ausonian editors are added. Extensive historical background on the problem of authorship is provided, and the manuscript context of each piece is presented as an aid in the establishment of the route by which the poems may have entered the Ausonian tradition. As a result, it can be tentatively inferred that the \textit{De rosis nascentibus} and Merulan epigrams belong in the appendix; this is less obviously true of the \textit{Sulpicia}. The \textit{Septem sapientum sententiae}, \textit{Signa caelestia}, and \textit{Nomina Musarum} present little evidence of being Ausonian. These, therefore, should be included in the appendix mainly in order to offer a complete picture of the historical development of the doubtful Ausonian.
VITA

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.

May 25, 1970
DATE

[Signature]
SIGNATURE OF ADVISOR