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

James Patrick Conley
Loyola University Chicago

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A CRITICAL TEXT OF THE ORDO URBIUM NOBILIMUM,
THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM, AND THE CAESARES
OF DEIMUS MAGNUS AUSONIUS

BY
JAMES PATRICK CONLEY

DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO
FEBRUARY 1976
This study will undertake to present an accurate text and a critical commentary of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesares of Ausonius. It proposes to re-examine the particular problems of the textual transmission of these opuscula as a part of a modern replacement projected by Professor Sesto Prete for the monumental editions of Karl Schenkl in 1883 and Rudolf Peiper in 1886. Palaeographical and philological methods have been applied to correct the deficiencies found in their texts. Consideration was given to discoveries in both of these areas which either had been overlooked or which have since come to light. Accordingly, readings from manuscripts covering seven centuries and editions from five centuries have been included in the critical apparatus.

Many rewarding hours among the special collections of manuscript catalogues in the libraries of Loyola University of Chicago and the University of Chicago as well as in the outstanding scholarly repository, The Newberry Library, have been of paramount importance in registering over 30 new manuscripts in the Ausonian tradition and in studying close to 60 which had already been recognized. All the manuscripts described in this study were personally examined from facsimiles supplied
by libraries both here and in Europe. Thanks must be given to the librarians who were so patient in responding to my often unspecific requests for information locally unavailable and so conscientious in forwarding copies of materials over great distances. They furnished the raw materials for my research.

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

At Loyola University my own associates have been involved in critically editing other portions of the Ausonian corpus under the direction of Fr. Creighton. Kathleen Hosey, William Napiwocki, and JoAnn Stachniw have been quite helpful in offering advice and consultation. The descriptions of the editions of Ferrarius (1490), Avantius (1507), and Pulmannus (1568) here complement their earlier efforts at providing ready access to such printed sources of Ausonius through folio by folio descriptions.
To Fr. Matthew E. Creighton, S. J., I owe an especial debt of gratitude for his generous expenditure of time, thought, and goodwill as director of this thesis. During his absence at the Rome Center, Fr. John P. Murphy, S. J., has been constantly supportive. I extend my sincere thanks to him and to the readers, especially to Dr. Leo M. Kaiser, whose comments have always been insightful.

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

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

(Epig. xl. 3, 8)
V I T A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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


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

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

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

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


7Epistula Ausonii Symmacho [Schenkl XVII, p. 177; Peiper XVIII, ii, p. 223] ...et expertus es fidem meam mentis atque dictorum, dum in comitatu degimus ambo aequo dispari. ubi tu ueteris militiae praemia tiro meruisti, ego tirocinium iam ueteranus exercui.... For Q. Aurelius Symmachus, see Jones, et. al., Prosopography, pp. 865-870.
Political advancement followed for the professor and it reached its zenith when Gratian named Ausonius praefectus Galliarum in 378 and consul with Olybrius in 379. Shortly after his consulship Ausonius composed his official thanksgiving for the office, the Gratiarum Actio ad Gratianum [Schenkl VIII, pp. 19-30; Peiper XX, pp. 353-376], and retired to his ancestral estate near Bordeaux to spend the remaining years of his life composing what has amounted to the bulk of his literary output.

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

8 The meteoric rise of Ausonius' political influence has elicited some interesting comments: Glover, op. cit., p. 117, "Between this date [375--the year of Gratian's accession] and 380 all the highest offices in the West were held among the family [of Ausonius], and the laws of the time betray the genius of Ausonius. Laws were passed in favour of the literary and medical professions and in defence of monuments of ancient art." Contrast this with the view expressed in A. Alföldi, A Conflict of Ideas in the Late Roman Empire: The Clash Between the Senate and Valentinian I (Oxford, 1952), pp. 87-88, "...In the Western half of the Empire every single post of any importance came at a stroke into his [Ausonius'] family, and they were able to enrich themselves to an incredible degree. Behind the fine-sounding phrases gross selfishness lay concealed."
to infect Ausonius' creative attempts. The brusque summation of Ausonius by G. Boissier as a versificateur incorrigible is perhaps somewhat severe; although he lacked the creative genius essential to any poet, Ausonius could be ranked as a poet for his particular age. Our poet possessed what he termed poetica scabies which led him to compensate for a lack of essential genius and poetic power to penetrate below superficial elements of human nature by dexterity in meter and diction, by manipulation of words, by ornamental use of erudite mythological references, and by all too frequent rhetorical devices. The poet himself explains his prolific verse-making on topics of little or no long-lasting importance:

posseum absolute dicere,
sed dulcius circumloquar
diuque fando perfruar.

---

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

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

11 Epis. XVI.2,7-9 [Schenkl, p. 175; Peiper XII, p. 239]. For a good example of both metric dexterity and verbal manipulation see Oratio Consulis Ausonii Versibus Rhopalicis [Schenkl X, pp. 31-32; Peiper Domestica 3, pp. 19-21]. The numerous allusions to myth in the Mosella detract from the natural quality of this his most famous poem. The Ludus Septem Sapientum, a diverting mime and school farce, is a splendid example of both verbal artifice and ingenious device.
His life-long study and more than thirty years of teaching acquainted Ausonius with the literary masterworks from which he drew both phraseology and classical allusions.\textsuperscript{12}

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


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

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

1) the V family, the best representative of which is Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111;
2) the Z family, which is dependent upon Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus);
3) the P family, which is so designated from Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis);
4) the so-called "family of the excerpta" of which a major member is Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis).


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

proposito della tradizione del testo di Ausonio," Maia: rivista di letterature classiche, XIV (1962), pp. 41-68, 212-243, especially, pp. 42-43, 236-237. Prete states his preference for the tradition represented by Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 in the following work: "The Textual Tradition of the Correspondence between Ausonius and Paulinus," Collectanea Vaticana in honorem Anselmi M. Card. Albareda a Bibliotheca Apostolica Edita (Studi e Testi, 220, Vatican City, 1962), p. 330 in this way: "...The text of the Vossianus 111 shows itself not simply to be a fuller or more perfect rendering of the poet than any of its rivals but that with very few exceptions, it represents, for the compositions it contains, what is closest to the authentic version of the works of Ausonius." See also Axt, op. cit., p. 5: "...Id certissime concludi posse mihi videtur, ut remotis multis ac varillis qualia librariorum vel incuria vel inscitia orientur vitii genuina Ausonii verba in V praebantur...."
established by an examination of the witnesses rather than on theory propounded without a thorough familiarity with the text. Such a method is employed in our study of the families of manuscripts involved.

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

which has been appended to a major collection of epigrams, \( \gamma \), forming the union, \( Z_1 + \gamma \). From this combination there was prepared in the ninth century a codex which contained all the works of the \( Z \) family; this manuscript was carried to Italy where it was lost. After \( \gamma \) and \( Z_1 \) had been joined, a full copy of \( \gamma \) was made and called \( \gamma_1 \) from which Vossianus Latinus F III (V) ultimately descended. From this summary we can see that typical of Peiper's approach to the history of the text is a multiplicity of archetypes to explain the contents of various codices. For Peiper, the derivation of the \( V \) family and the \( Z \) family, although independent, was the union of \( \gamma \) and \( z \), and the source of the \( P \) family and the family of the Excerpta was the \( x \) group. Peiper proposed the existence of three editions of Ausonius' works: the first edition dedicated to Syagrius\(^{18}\) in 383, a second redaction published in 390 at the request of Theodosius, and a third edition, assembled posthumously by a relative such as the poet's son Hesperius, which contained all the material of the earlier two along with some previously unpublished poems. The \( Z \) family is related to this third edition.\(^{19}\)

Schenkl initiated his study of the textual history with the \( Z \) family of witnesses collated under the common siglum \( \omega \), but he did not establish a theory of their inter-
relationships. His arrangement of manuscripts in his preface and of the opuscula in his text indicates a preference for the $Z$ family.

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


\(^{21}\) Otto Seeck, Goettingische Gelehrte Anzeiger, XIII (1887), pp. 497-520. Seeck's aversion to Ausonius is pointed out in these selections from his review of Peiper: "War denn der geschmacklose Schulfuchs von Burdigala wirklich ein so grosser Geist, dass er nur das Vernuenftigste haette waehlen konnen?" (p. 518); "Die Fehler, welche Peiper Ihnen vorwirft, halte ich alle fuer ganz Ausonianisch, also nur fuer Beweise Ihrer Echtheist" (p. 520).
lacunae, abridgements, and corruptions of the four families; therefore, theoretical hypotheses rather than factual observations were the results of their efforts.

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


24 Ricerche, op. cit., pp. 53-54, 76-80.

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

The present study attempts to offer an accurate text of the *Ordo Urbium Nobilium*, the *Ludus Septem Sapientum*, and the *Caesares* of Ausonius based on a collation of close to 90 manuscripts and over 30 editions and on a close comparison with the efforts and critical texts of the editors, Schenkl and Peiper. Starting from elements which are offered in the text itself, we give a philological classification of all manuscripts preserving the *opuscula* under current scrutiny. Both the manuscripts previously treated and the 33 witnesses newly collated are described by folio number so that future scholars may avail themselves of these primary sources. Significant variants, lacunae, and abridgements found in these witnesses are noted in order to classify them in one of the four commonly recognized families: V, Z, P, and *Excerpta*. 
The comparative study of over thirty editions, ranging from the first edition of 1472 to Peiper's edition of 1886, is important in this method because such witnesses supply through conjectures and emendations aspects of the Ausonian textual tradition unavailable from the manuscripts alone. An example of the broad distribution of Ausonian works in the printed tradition is the appearance of the Caesares in the 1470 edition of Suetonius, which we include in this treatment.

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

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

26 It would be futile to list all the errors of collation committed by Schenkl and Peiper. Considerable effort
The three *opuscula* considered here are all products of the third period of Ausonius' life: his consulship and the period subsequent to it--379 to 393. One is able to date the *Ordo Urbium Nobilium* or *Catalogus Urbium Nobilium* with even more precision; it was written after 388 when the usurper Magnus Maximus, after a five-year reign, was crushed by Theodosius and met his end at Aquileia.\(^\text{27}\) This event is hailed by Ausonius with exultation in a poem on Aquileia:

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

From the opening words, *non erat iste locus*, of this same poem it may be inferred that most of this series of descriptive poems celebrating the twenty most remarkable cities of the Empire was composed prior to Maximus' death and that an alteration was made in the order of cities to admit a reference to the avenging of Gratian. The *Ordo* contains no dedication or has been made toward clarification of the text since their era, particularly by scholars such as R. Ellis, H. de la Ville de Mirmont, D. Nardo, L. Villani, and S. Blomgren. Their work is reflected in the text and apparatus of this study. The introduction, critical notes, text, and translation of the Ausonian corpus into Italian by A. Pastorino arrived after this study was well under way.

\(^{27}\) For Magnus Maximus, see Jones, et. al., *Prosopography*, p. 588. In 389 Latinius Pacatus Drepanius delivered a panegyric on Theodosius in the Roman senate, congratulating him on the defeat of Maximus (*Panegyrici Latini*, XII, ed. Galletier).

\(^{28}\) vv. 67-72 [*Schenkl XIX*, p. 100; *Peiper XI*, x, p. 148].
preface; such a work was usually circulated or published by Ausonius without submitting it to revision.

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

Ignoscenda istaec an cognoscenda rearis,
attento, Drepani, perlege iudicio.
Aequanimus fiam te iudice, sive legenda,
sive tegenda putes carmina, quae dedimus.

.................................
pone obelos igitur, puriorum stemmata vatum:
palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas
et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo,
apponet docti quae mihi lima viri.
Interea arbitrii subiturus pondera tanti,
optabo, ut placeam: si minus, ut lateam. 30

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

29 For Latinius Pacatus Drepanius, see Jones, et. al., Prosopography, p. 272.

30 vv. 1-4; 13-18 [Schenkl XX, p. 104; Peiper XIII, p. 169].
wise men and the sayings attributed to each. Next the sages themselves appear one after another and explain their proverbs. These are given first in Greek and then in Latin. An interesting notion about this work is that it can be considered a remote forerunner of the morality plays of the Middle Ages.

The third composition under study is the Caesares or Ausonii de XII Caesaribus per Suetonium Tranquillum Scriptis. Here we view another facet of Ausonius' method of publication; sometimes the author revised, supplemented, and reissued poems, usually adding a new dedication. The first edition of the Caesares comprises only the forty-one single verses called Monosticha containing a five-line dedication to his son Hesperius, single lines on the accession, reign, and death of each of the first twelve emperors and quatrains, Tetrasticha, dealing with the emperors Nerva to Commodus (vv. 53-76). The second edition is enlarged by a series of Tetrasticha on the first twelve Caesars (vv. 1-52) and by new Tetrasticha bringing the list down to the time of Heliogabalus (vv. 77-100). The Caesares, both the single-line Monosticha and the four-line Tetrasticha, seems to be a composition intended for use in the classroom and its verses are versus memoriales, that is, facts expressed in metrical form to assist the memory—a typical artifice for a professor of rhetoric. The short, anthological nature of the Caesares resulted in its being included in a very large number of manuscripts in conjunction with the
works of authors such as Suetonius and Sidonius. 31

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

31 Our study of the Caesares involves over 80 witnesses. For the separate publication of this opusculum, see Prete, Ricerche, pp. 33-34.
## MANUSCRIPT IDENTIFICATIONS

### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE ORDO URBIUM NOBILIIUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong> Family</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>v Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335)</td>
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[Libri Bobienses Veronenses]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P Family</th>
<th>[Z Family]</th>
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<tr>
<td>P Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis)</td>
<td>T Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107</td>
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<tr>
<td>h² Harleianus 2613</td>
<td>1a Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Ambrosianus P 83 (Sup. N. R. 6259)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19
This manuscript of fine parchment, handsomely written in a Visigothic hand, can be dated certainly from the ninth century but only probably from the first half.² It

² A very brief description of this codex appears in W. Senguerd, J. Gronovius, and J. Heyman, Catalogus librorum tam impressorum quam manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Publicae Universitatis Lugduno-Batavae (Leiden, 1716), p. 376. A rather full description is given in Schenk, pp. XXXII-XXXIV, but he commits several errors in numerical references and a major error in assigning poems to f. 12 despite the bald fact that that folio had long been lost. Rudolf Peiper, in his monograph, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 256-273, and in his edition of 1886 (pp. XVIII-XXVIII), prepared a detailed list of the contents of each folio and column. Sesto Prete, Ricerche, pp. 17-19, also studied the contents of this manuscript. Descriptions are also found in the following sources: Thomas J. Gradilone, The Text of the Parentalia and Professores of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1962), pp. 142-148 (hereinafter: Gradilone); Matthew E. Creighton, S. J., The Text of the Mosella and the Epitaphia of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1967), pp. 24-42 (hereinafter: Creighton); Neil W. Tobin, The Text of the Eclogae of Decimus Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1967), pp. 4-15 (hereinafter: Tobin).

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

² A. Riese, Anthologia Latina sive Poesis Latinae Supplementum, Pars Prior: Carmina in Codicibus Scripta. Fasciculcs I: Libri Salmasiani Alorurnque Carmina (Leipzig, 1869), p. xvi. See also the appendix, Plate I, p. 378, for an example of the script of this manuscript on f. 18v, containing vv. 1-46 of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium.
measures 283 by 235 mm. and contains forty folios bound in five groups of eight. While there is presently no trace of f. 12, this folio's disappearance can be traced back to a period between 1558, when Stephanus Charpinus published his edition of the works of Ausonius, and 1564 when Elias Vinet us examined this manuscript.

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

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


5 Peiper (p. XVIII) describes the four hands involved. A rough estimate of the number of corrections in this manuscript for the Ordo, Ludus, and the Caesares shows that corrector 1 made over thirty changes, corrector 2 added close to ninety alterations and improvements, and corrector 3 forty.
There are a number of distinctive readings found in the text of the *Ordo Urbium Nobilium* in this codex; some of these are: 3 qui (cett: quia), 22 pressis (cett: persis), 26 cera (cett: certa), 77 media (cett: mediam), 91 grana (cett: graia), 130 senatum (cett: senatu). The original scribe demonstrates an antiquarian flair in the use of quum (13, 146, 154), mici (81, 133), and illut (67). The most obvious occurrences of the exchange of b for v are: 16 bellet (vellet), 38 boluptas (voluptas); conversely, we read at 165 Uurdigala (Burdigala).

*Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111* is the most complete extant representative of the V family tradition of the corpus of Ausonius. Ausonian works on ff. lr-36v are followed by an epistle of Paulinus of Nola to Nicetas (ff. 36v-37v) and by extracted poems of Sulpicius Lupercus, Petronius, Claudian, Ovid, Sulpicius Carthaginiensis, and Caesar (ff. 37v-40v). The Ausonian material is introduced on f. lr in this way:

*Ab hinc Ausonii Opuscula*; there is no colophon.

Our knowledge of the varied history of this codex begins in the library of the benedictine monastery of Saint Martin on the Isle of Barbe, believed by Schenkl to be on the Soâne near Lyons. When the Italian scholar Sannazarius

6 Ettore Carruccio, "Jacobo Sannazzaro," *Enciclopedia Italiana*, XXX (1936-1944), 737-740; this article contains a complete bibliography. See also Remigio Sabbadini, *Le Scoperte dei codici Latini e Greci ne' secoli XIV 3 XV*, I (Florence, 1905), pp. 139-140, 165; II (Florence, 1914), pp. 203-204.
from 1501 to 1504, he saw this codex and made extracts from it in 1502; he transported these selections to Italy when he returned in 1504. Two copies of Sannazarius' excerpts were made. Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335) is one copy, while another came into the hands of Hieronymus Aleander and was employed by Mariangelus Accursius for his Diatribae in Ausonium Solinum et Ovidum.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>f.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[18v-19v] Ordo Urbium Nobilium</td>
<td>XVIII 98-103</td>
<td>XI 144-154</td>
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<tr>
<td>18v</td>
<td>Roma</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constantinopolis et Cartago (sic)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anthio·tia et Alexandria</td>
<td>98-99</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treueris⁹</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Et Mediolanum</td>
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<td>[18v]-19[r]</td>
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<td>Aquileia</td>
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<td>Arelas</td>
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<td>Hispalis-Cordoba-Tarraco-Bracara</td>
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<td>Athena (sic)</td>
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<td>Catina-Siracusae</td>
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<td>Tolosa</td>
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<td>Narbo</td>
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<td>[19v]</td>
<td>Burdigala¹⁰</td>
<td>102-103</td>
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<tr>
<td>[21v]-23[r]</td>
<td>[Ludus Septem Sapientum]</td>
<td>xx 104-111</td>
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⁹Verse 34 was omitted and then supplied in the lower margin by the original hand.

¹⁰Verse 150 has been omitted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>[21v]</td>
<td>Ausonius Consul Drepanio Proconsuli Sal 11</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104-105</td>
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<td>Prologus</td>
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<td>[21v]-22[r]</td>
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<td>22[r]-[22v]</td>
<td>Solon 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>[22v]</td>
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<td>108</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cleobolus (sic)</td>
<td>108-109</td>
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<td>[22v]-23[r]</td>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>109-110</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bias Prieneus</td>
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<td>Pittacus</td>
<td>110-111</td>
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<td>Periander</td>
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<td>181-182</td>
</tr>
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<td>23[r]-[24v]</td>
<td>[Caesares] XXI</td>
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<td>XIII 183-193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23[r]</td>
<td>Asonius Mesperio (sic) Filio S. D.</td>
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<td>i 183</td>
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<td>Monasticha (sic) de Ordine Imperiorum (sic)</td>
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<td>Daetate (sic) Imperii eorum</td>
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<td>iii 184-185</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monosticha</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Item de Obitu Singulorum</td>
<td>113-114</td>
<td>iii 186</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monasticha (sic) in fine: Finiunt</td>
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<td>Incipient Tetrasticha</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td></td>
<td>inc.: Nunc et predictos</td>
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<td>Iulius Caesar</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>i 187</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Octauius Augustus</td>
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<td>ii 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tiiuerius (sic) Nero</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>iii 187-188</td>
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11 Verses 14 and 15 are missing.
12 Verse 124 has been omitted.
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<td>Claudius Caesar</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>v 188</td>
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<td>Nero</td>
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<td>vi 188</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galba</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>vii 189</td>
</tr>
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<td>Otho</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>viii 189</td>
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<td>Uitellius</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>viii 189</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uespasianus</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>x 189-190</td>
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<td>Titus</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>xi 190</td>
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<td>Domitianus</td>
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<td>xii 190</td>
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<td>Nerua Tetrarcha</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>xiii 190-191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traianus</td>
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<td>xiii 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrianus</td>
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<td>xv 191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antoninus Pius</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>xvi 191</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. Antoninus</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>xvii 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodus</td>
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<td>xviii 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heluius Pertinax</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>xviii 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didius Iulianus</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>xx 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuerus Pertinax</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>xxi 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassianus Antoninus sive</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>xxii 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caracalla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Opilius Macrinus</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>xxiii 193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Antoninus Heliogabolus      | 118     | xxiii 193| *(sic)*

*in fine*: Conclusio 119 193
Ausonius *(sic)* Esperio *(sic)* Filio Sal.
Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335)\textsuperscript{13} [s]

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

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

\textsuperscript{14} The manuscript catalogue of the Academy lists 72ff.; Schenkl suggests 81 ff. and Gradilone 77 ff.

\textsuperscript{15} Schenkl, p. XXXIV; see above pp. 22-23 and notes 6-7.

\textsuperscript{16} C. Eubel, Hierarchia catholica medi et recentioris aevi, sive summorum pontificum, S. R. E. cardinalium, ecclesiarum antistitum series, III (Padua, 1923; reprinted 1960), 234.
Ausonian works in this manuscript are prefaced on f. 3r with this statement: AVSONII IVNIORIS CARMEN LVGDVNI INVENTVM.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Schenkl Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Peiper Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>7[r]-[7v]</td>
<td>Ordo Urbium Nobilium</td>
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<td></td>
<td>[Burdigala] vv. 167-168</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>154</td>
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<td>[7v]</td>
<td>[Treveris] vv. 28-33</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>[Arelas] vv. 73-80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19[r]-20[r]</td>
<td>Ludus Septem Sapientum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solon vv. 76-77, 91-123, 125-128</td>
<td>106-108</td>
<td>173-175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20[r]</td>
<td>Chilon vv. 138, 140, 142, 144</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cleobulus vv. 152, 158, 160</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>176-177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>[Periander] vv. 228</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20[r]-[20v]</td>
<td>Chilon vv. 139, 141, 143 145</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[20v]</td>
<td>Cleobulus vv. 155, 159, 161</td>
<td>108-109</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The chief representative of the \( P \) family of codices dates from the fourteenth century and is written in a Gothic hand. There are 105 leaves of parchment, with each folio measuring 372 x 240 mm. and containing two columns of fifty-nine lines of text. Of special note in the manuscript are the ornamental miniatures of the poet in the initial of the \textit{Ludus Septem Sapientum} and of the seven sages of Greece in the same composition.\(^{18}\)

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

\[\text{Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae, IV (Paris, 1744), 465;}\]
\[\text{Elisabeth Pellegrin, \textit{La bibliothèque des Visconti et des Sforza ducs de Milan au XV\textsuperscript{e} siècle} (Paris, 1955), pp. 112-113;}\]
\[\text{Schenkl, pp. XXXIX-XLI;}\]
\[\text{Peiper, \textit{Die Überlieferung}, pp. 221-223;}\]
\[\text{Peiper, pp. XXXVI-XXXVIII;}\]
\[\text{Prete, \textit{Ricerche}, pp. 22-23;}\]
\[\text{Gradilone, pp. 149-154;}\]
\[\text{Tobin, pp. 214-128. We are grateful to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris for the microfilmed copy of the complete manuscript which was so instrumental in our study.}\]

\[\text{\(^{18}\) See the appendix below, plate II, p. 379 for a portrait possibly representing the poet in the initial and one of the sages in the lower right corner. In the codex, each of the sages is depicted framed in a blue background set against a larger framework of gold.}\]

\[\text{\(^{19}\) Pierre de Nolhac, \textit{Pétrarque et l'humanisme} (Paris, 1907), I, pp. 103, 204-209;}\]
\[\text{II, pp. 81, 130, 239. See as well Sabbadini, \textit{op. cit.}, I, p. 30;}\]
\[\text{II, pp. 146-149, 203-204.}\]
Fulgentius cum Ausonio, Cassiodoro, Sibilla, prudentio, et Alberico, mediocris voluminis ulde pucri, copertus corio rubeo novo cum clausis auricalchi. Incipit "de vita et gestis Fabij." et finitur "caudam serpentis habebat." Sig. xlij.20

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

In its text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium this manuscript, for no ascertainable reason, lacks verses 41, 113, 142, and 152 and has original readings such as these:

6 subiit (cett: subit), 21 tu (cett: tuta), 30 ut medie (cett: ut in mediae), 78 rerum (cett: Romani), 91 fuerint (cett: effudit), and 119 iurio (cett: vario). But there are also a number of trend-setting readings such as: 13 Augustas, 28 gestis, 34 omnigenus, 82 Emerita.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl</th>
<th>Peiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14[r]-[15v]</td>
<td>[Ludus Septem Sapientum]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

21 Peiper, p. XXXVI. There has been much energy expended in seeking to determine the relationships among Parisinus Latinus 8500, Vossianus Latinus Q 107, the Veronese codex from which Benzo Cona di Alessandria copied the Ordo and the Ludus in 1310, the manuscript of St. Eustorgius in Milan from which G. Merula copied the fragment of the Ordo and the manuscript of Matteo Bosso (who uncovered a manuscript showing a similar tradition in these compositions). On this question see below, pp. 208-219, and Prete, Ricerche, pp. 83-91.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Schenkl Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Peiper Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14[r]</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>169-170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epistola Decii Magni Ausonii ad Drepannium (sic) proconsulem de ludo septem sapientum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prologus</td>
<td>104-105</td>
<td>170-171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ludus (sic)</td>
<td>105-106</td>
<td>172-173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14[r]-[14v]</td>
<td>Solon</td>
<td>106-108</td>
<td>173-175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[14v]</td>
<td>Chilon</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[14v]-15[r]</td>
<td>Cleobulus</td>
<td>108-109</td>
<td>176-177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15[r]</td>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>109-110</td>
<td>177-179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bias Prieneus</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pittacus</td>
<td>110-111</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15[r]-[15v]</td>
<td>Periander</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_in fine_: Explicit ludus vii. sapientum.

29[r]-[29v] | Decii Magni Ausonii XVIII 98-103 XI 144-154 | | |
| | cathalogus urbium nobilium | | |
| 29[r] | De Roma Constantinop' et Cartag' | 98 i.iii.iii 144-145 | | |
|       | De Antiochiae et Alexandria | 98-99 iii.i.v | | |
|       | De Treueri | 99 vi 146 | | |
|       | De Mediolanum 22 | 99 vii 146-147 | | |
| 29[r]-[29v] | De Capua | 99-100 viii 147-148 | | |
| [29v] | De Aquilegia (sic) | 100 viiiii 148 | | |

22Verse 41 is missing.
Verses 73-74 read: Pande duplex Arelas, quam Narbo Martius et quam.

Verse 113 has been omitted.

Verses 132-134 read: Exigue munico domus est glacialis immo. Verses 137-138 are as follows: ver longum brumague breuis iuga frondea subter. Verses 142 and 152 are missing.
This manuscript of forty-four paper folios dates from the fifteenth century; it was written in a humanistic cursive hand. Each folio measures 216 x 122 mm. and there are twenty-three lines of text on each page. Scholarly efforts have been able to determine neither the origin nor the history of this codex previous to its arrival in the British Museum. The following notation supplies only a modicum of information: \( \emptyset 20 \text{ die Januarii } 1721-22. \)

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

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

27 Peiper, p. XXXII; Gradilone, p. 196.

28 Schenkl, p. XL, n. 37.

29 Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 224.
arrangement of Harleianus 2613 differed from that of P. He also observed many improved readings found in Harleianus 2613 but absent in P. The obvious conclusion for Peiper was that the source of these better readings was not the scribe himself but rather the availability of another exemplar from which the copyist did no more than dutifully copy. In his judgment Harleianus 2613 should be given just as much if not more authority in this family as it accorded P. Prete argued that Harleianus 2613 depends only indirectly upon Parisinus Latinus 8500.  

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

A final judgment about the relationship between h₂ and P must take these readings into account as well as this discrepancy of arrangement: Harleianus 2613 omits the following which are recorded in Parisinus Latinus 8500:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl</th>
<th>Peiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epistula: Ausonio Paulinus</td>
<td>31 (vv. 167-284)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistulae</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 (vv. 123-132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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30 Prete, Ricerche, p. 87, n. 4.
In the face of these facts, especially the evidence of the better readings in Harleianus 2613, we may conjecture that h² is not an apograph of P; it was copied from another exemplar which contained better readings but which had omitted the compositions noted above.  

The contents related to our study are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>f.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11[r]-[16v]</td>
<td>104-111</td>
<td>XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11[r]-[11v]</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>LVDVS SEPTEM SAPIENTVM AB AVSONIO AD DREPANIVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[11v]-12[r]</td>
<td>104-105</td>
<td>Prologus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[12v]</td>
<td>105-106</td>
<td>Ludius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[12v]-14[r]</td>
<td>106-108</td>
<td>Solon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14[r]-[14v]</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Chilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[14v]</td>
<td>108-109</td>
<td>Cleobolus (sic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[14v]-[15v]</td>
<td>109-110</td>
<td>Thales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[15v]</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Bias Prieneus (sic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[15v]-16[r]</td>
<td>110-111</td>
<td>Pittacus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16[r]-[16v]</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Periander in fine: FINITVR LVDVS VII SAPIENTVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41[r]-[44v]</td>
<td>98-103</td>
<td>CATALOGVS VRBIVM XVIII 98-103 XI 144-154 NOBILIVM EIVSDEM (sic)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31 It is interesting to note that Avantius obviously did not utilize h² for his edition of 1507, since he includes verses 167-284 of the letter of Paulinus (Epist., 31, Peiper, pp. 297-307) which we indicated as missing in the Harleianus manuscript. Throughout his edition, Avantius employs the poor readings of P in place of the emendations of Harleianus 2613. Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 224, n. 69 gives examples of these readings. See my description of the 1507 edition below, pp. 162-181.
32 Verses 73-74 read as one: Prode, duplex Arelas quam Narbo Martius et quam.

33 Verse 113 has been omitted.

34 Verses 132-134 are as one: Egiquae (sic) imperittoo (sic) domus est glacialis in imo. Verses 137-138 read: ver longum brumaque breuis iuga frondea subter. Verse 142 has been omitted.
This late sixteenth century manuscript is composed of paper and was copied by a humanistic hand; it measures 225 x 180 mm. and contains 78 leaves of text in single columns of eighteen to twenty lines. A short note on the flyleaf briefly indicates the contents: Illustrium aliquot virorum nostri saeculi poematic (sic) videlicet Marulli, Politiani, Strozzi, Campani. His adiecta sunt quaedam Ausonij, et Martialis. On the same leaf another hand provides a notion of the provenance of the codex: Felicibus auspicijs Illmi Card. F[ederici] Borromini Olgiatus vidit anno 1603.

There is a distinct affinity between this codex and the tradition of Parisinus Latinus 8500 and Harleianus 2613. Conjunctive readings found in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium include:


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

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

The contents of this manuscript are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Schenkl Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Peiper Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55[r]</td>
<td>198-199</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55[r]</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>323-324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55[r-v]</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
36 Verses 3-8 are as follows:
Constitit utque procul, solito maiore cachinno
Concussus dixit: Quid tibi divitiae
Nunc prosunt, regum rex o ditissime, cum sis
Sicut ego solus, me quoque pauperior.
Nam quaecumque habui, mecum fero, cum nihil ipse
Ex tantis tecum, Croese, feras opibus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Schenkl Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Peiper Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59 [r-v]</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[59v]</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[59v]-60 [r]</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 [r]</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[60v]</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[60v]</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[60v]-61 [r]</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 [r-v]</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[61v]</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 [r]</td>
<td>Epig. Alexandrina</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[62r-v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 [r]</td>
<td>Epigrammata</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 [r]-[67v]</td>
<td>[Ordo Urbium Nobilium]</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>98-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 [r-v]</td>
<td>De Roma, Constantinopoli, Carthagini</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>i.ii.iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[63v]-64 [r]</td>
<td>De Antiochia et Alexandria</td>
<td>98-99</td>
<td>iii.v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 [r]</td>
<td>DE TREVERI</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
f.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64[r-v]</td>
<td>DE MEDIOLOANO</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[64v]-65[r]</td>
<td>DE CAPVA</td>
<td>99-100</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DE AQUILEIA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65[r-v]</td>
<td>De Uienne</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[65v]</td>
<td>De Emerita &amp; Terrachone</td>
<td>100 xi.xii.xiii.</td>
<td>149 xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Athenis</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[65v]-66[r]</td>
<td>De Cathina et Syracusis</td>
<td>101 xvi.xvii</td>
<td>149-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66[r]</td>
<td>De Tholosa</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66[r-v]</td>
<td>De Narbona 37</td>
<td>101-102 xviii</td>
<td>150-151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[66v]-[67v]</td>
<td>De Burdega ex qua fuit</td>
<td>102-103 xx</td>
<td>152-154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 68[r]          | Epigrammata | 22  | 202  | 43  | 329-329 |
|                |            | 23  | 202  | 44  | 329 |
| 69[r-v]        | Epig. 39   | 3   | 195-196 | 27  | 321 |
| 69[r]          |            | 7   | 197  | 30  | 322 |
|                | Epitaphia  | 30  | 78-79 | 31  | 83 |
|                |            | 34  | 80   | 35  | 85 |
| 69[r-v]        |            | 31  | 79   | 32  | 84 |
| [69v]          |            | 35  | 80   | Epig.62 | 335 |

Verse 113 has been omitted.

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

Verse 6 is as follows: qua ferat a celeri uulnere dextra ualen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70[r]</td>
<td>Epigrammata</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>205-206</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70[r-v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[70v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>217-218</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71[r]</td>
<td>Epistula (uu.14-24)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>178-179</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[71v]</td>
<td>Blank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72[r]-78[r]</td>
<td>Epigrammata Martialis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leidensis Vossianus Latinus O 107 (Tilianus)\textsuperscript{40} [T]

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

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

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{40}Senguerd, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 384; Schenkl, pp. XXIX-XXI; Peiper, \textit{Die Ueberlieferung}, pp. 197-200; Peiper, pp. LXX-LXXI; Prete, \textit{Ricerche}, pp. 20-22; Gradilone, pp. 155-161; Tobin, pp. 81-87. A complete copy of \( T \) was provided on microfilm by J. van Groningen of the Department of Western Manuscripts of the Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden.

\textsuperscript{41}However, \( T \) is not the oldest. This distinction belongs to Cantabrigiensis Bibl. Univ. Kk V 34 (2076) which dates from the late ninth or early tenth century. See Prete, \textit{Ricerche}, p. 15.
\end{footnotesize}
omitted by the original scribe, a fourth hand supplied them either in the proper places or in the margins and on vacant pages. Despite all this attention given to the manuscript, Epigrammata 32 and 90 and Epistula 14, vv. 26-34 are lacking.

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


43 An example of the crucial importance of Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 is the use of this manuscript by Vinetius in 1551. Schenkl, p. XX, and Peiper, p. LXXI, observe that Vinetius had the entire manuscript at his disposal. The thrust of Schenkl's view is directed toward not only the edition of 1551 but also that of 1575. Evidence for this is to be found in the Ausonii Vita of the latter: Plura [nomina] ille [Ausonius] non habuit in exemplari illo Lugdunensi, sed tria reperi in minus antiquo Ioannis Tilij Engulisensis, (sic) Decius Magnus Ausonius... f.a 4 sect. I H. Comparative study, however, offers no compelling proof that Vossianus Latinus Q 107 exerted a dominant influence in the arrangement of the works of Ausonius in either edition of Vinetius. An example of this is seen in the arrangement which places the De Matre Augusti after Epigramma XXXI and omits the De Fastis after Epigramma VIII where they are found in Vossianus Latinus Q 107. See Creighton, p. 81, n. 107, where this point is examined.
(1875, 1880, 1882) (the word, *totum*, is found proudly scrawled beside his name), R. Peiper (1876, 1884), C. Martindale (1907), M. Boas (1915), F. Della Corte (1957) and S. Prete (1957).

Pertinent contents of *Tilianus* are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[23v]-25[r]</td>
<td>Caesares</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>112-114; XIII</td>
<td>183-186; 116-117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[23v]</td>
<td>Ausonius Hesperio filio sal.</td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[23v]-24[r]</td>
<td>Monostica (sic)</td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
<td>ii</td>
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<tr>
<td>24[r]</td>
<td>Monostica (sic) de ætate imperatorum in imperio</td>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>iii</td>
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<tr>
<td>24[r]-24v</td>
<td>Monostica (sic) de obitu singulorum</td>
<td></td>
<td>113-114</td>
<td>iii</td>
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<tr>
<td>24v</td>
<td>De cæsaribus post tranquillum neraum</td>
<td></td>
<td>116</td>
<td>xiii</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traianus imperator</td>
<td></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>xiii</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Adriano imperatore</td>
<td></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>xv</td>
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<td>Antoninus pius imperator</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>xvi</td>
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<td>25[r]</td>
<td>Commodus imperator</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60[r]-62[r]</td>
<td>Decius Magnus</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>98-103</td>
<td>XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60[r]</td>
<td>Ausonius in catalogo urbium nobilium</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>ii.iii</td>
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<td>60[r]-60v</td>
<td>De Athenis (vv. 86-91)</td>
<td></td>
<td>101</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60[v]</td>
<td>De Carthagine et Constantinopoli (vv. 12-14)</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60[r]-60v</td>
<td>De Capua (vv. 46-63)</td>
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<td>99-100</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
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<td>[60v]</td>
<td>De Cathina &amp; Syracuse (vv. 92-97)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>xvi.xvii</td>
<td>149-150</td>
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<td>[60v]-61[r]</td>
<td>De Mediolano (vv. 35-45)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>vii</td>
<td>146-147</td>
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<td>61[r]</td>
<td>De Treueri (vv. 28-34)</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td>61[r]-[61v]</td>
<td>De Arletensi urbe 44 (vv. 73-80)</td>
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<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>[61v]</td>
<td>De Narbona 45 (vv. 107-127)</td>
<td>101-102</td>
<td>xviii</td>
<td>150-151</td>
</tr>
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<td>[61v]-62[r]</td>
<td>De Burdegali urbe 46 (vv. 129-168)</td>
<td>102-103</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>152-154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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44 Verses 73-74 read as one: *Prode, duplex Arelas, quam Narbo Martius et quam.*

45 Omitted are verses 110-116 (*insinuant...fuit*), 117, 120.

46 Verses 131-134, 142, 146-166 have been omitted.
Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656) 47

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

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

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

48 Ettore Bortolotti, "Guglielmo Icilio Libri," Enciclopedia Italiana, XXI (1934-1942), 67-68. There is a complete bibliography appended to this article.
1843, and, while many books were acquired from the collection of the British Museum, a large number came into the hands of Libri. From this series of events Schenkl suggested that this fourteenth century manuscript of Ausonius became a part of Libri's library and that the present Ashburnham codex is the same Saibantine manuscript. 49

The original colophon in this manuscript is on f 52r:

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

The Ausonian compositions involved in this study are:

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

49 Schenkl, p. XXIV.

50 See above, pp. 45-46.
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[22v]-23[r]</td>
<td>[Monosticha de Ordine Imperatorum]</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>23[r]</td>
<td>Monosticha de etate imperatorum in imperio</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23[r]-[23v]</td>
<td>[De Obitu Singularorum Monosticha]</td>
<td>113-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[23v]</td>
<td>Tetrasticha de cesaribus (sic) post tranquillum. Nerua</td>
<td>116</td>
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<td>Traianus imperator</td>
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<td>Adrianus imperator</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Antonius pius imperator</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>24[r]</td>
<td>M. Antonius imperator</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comodus (sic) imperator</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>[52v]-53[r]</td>
<td>Decius Magnus in cathalogon Urbium Nobilium</td>
<td>98-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[52v]</td>
<td>De Athenis (vv. 86-91)</td>
<td>101</td>
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<td>Idem de carthagine constantinopoli et Bizantio (vv. 12-14)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>53[r]</td>
<td>Idem de Capua (vv. 46-63)</td>
<td>99-100</td>
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<td></td>
<td>De Cathina et Syracusis (vv. 92-97)</td>
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<tr>
<td>53[r]-[53v]</td>
<td>De Mediolano (vv. 35-45)</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>[53v]</td>
<td>De Treueri septimo loco eam ponit (vv. 28-34)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51Verse 33, Expetijt poenas de Cæsare cherea mollis, was added by another hand.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Schenkl Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Peiper Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>[53v]</td>
<td>De Arletensi urbe</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(vv. 73–80)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Narbone</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>101–102</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vv. 107–109; 116–117)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

52 Verses 73–74 read as one: Prode, duplex Arelas, quam Narbo Martius et quam.

53 Verse 116 is as follows: Tu in Gallia togati nominis prima.
THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM

v  Family

v  Leidensis Vossianus
Latinus F III

v  Vindobonensis 3261
(Philol. 335)

P  Family
[Libri Bobienses Veronenses]

P  Parisinus Latinus 8500
(Ticinensis)

h²  Harleianus 2613
Distinctive readings found in the text of the Ludus Septem Sapientum are: 13 vocabo (cett.: uatum); 23 introirunt (cett.: introibunt); 29 omina (cett.: omni); 89 anticipisti (cett.: ancipiti); 119 interroga (cett.: interrogatur aut interrogatus); 148 eleuo (cett.: cluo); 169 credere (cett.: crederem); 206 uenit (cett.: veni aut venito); 229 patres (cett.: partes). Antiquarian readings are: 8, 16, 176 mici; 88 dicier; 133 loguntur.

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

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

54 See the complete description above, pp. 20-26.
55 A complete description is given above, pp. 27-28.
56 In the full description provided above, pp. 29-32 we have already noted the portraits of the seven sages that decorate the manuscript.
quia (cett.: qua); 126 testimonia (cett.: testimonio);
137 usu sunt (cett.: usi sunt aut utimur); 154 iam (deest);
158 uicinus modus somni (cett.: vigiliae est modus aut somni
uicinus modus aut et cibi et somni modus); 205 uocat (cett.:
uocant). Trend-setting readings used in later editions are
the following: 45 diisque (Ugoletus-Pulmannus); 57 quo
(Ugoletus-Corpet); 89 euenta (Ugoletus-Vinetus); 108 captus
(Ugoletus-Corpet); 167 ille (deest) (Ugoletus-Pulmannus);
175 qui (Ugoletus-Pulmannus); 226 nihil (Ugoletus-Corpet).

Harleianus 2613

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

See the full description above, pp. 33-36.
There are a number of unique readings in the text of the Caesares in Vossianus Latinus F 111; they are: in the Monosticha— the title before verse 1 Asonius . . . mesperio; 21 transsatia (cett.: grassantia aut crassantia); 25 etas (cett.: aestas); the title before 30 monosticha; in the Tetrasticha— 30 et (cett.: es). The original scribe displays an antiquarian flair in these readings: (Tetrasticha) 74 Threcidiquo and 79 quohors.

58 Consult the full description above, pp. 20-26.
The Family of the Excerpta

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

B Branch

B Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis)

W Branch

W Parisinus Latinus 4887
Aug Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom. Q 33)
Aut Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85)
Aut 2 Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67)
Vat 2 Vaticanus Latinus 1869
Vr Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283

Excerpts from the W Branch

P 2 Parisinus Latinus 9347
B 2 Bruxellensis 5659 (5649-5667)
Mar Marcianus 554
Vat Vaticanus Latinus 3421
Me Mellicensis 717 (1863)
P 3 Parisinus Latinus 8069
H Holmiensis Va 26a
Be Bernensius 285
Ab Abrincensis 242
L Laurentianus 45.26
P 4 Parisinus Latinus 2782
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<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>Parisinus Latinus 2171</td>
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<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>Thott MS. 50 fol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vo</td>
<td>Vaticanus Ottobonianus Latinus 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>br</td>
<td>Berolinensis MS. Lat. fol. 591 (Phil. 3671)</td>
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<tr>
<td>br²</td>
<td>Berolinensis Philippicus 1685 (Rose Nr. 170)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Bruxellensis 10021</td>
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M³ Branch

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<th>Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff.117r-118r)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l³</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 158v-160r)</td>
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<tr>
<td>h³</td>
<td>Harleianus 2578 (ff. 259r-260v)</td>
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l³ Branch

<table>
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<th>l³</th>
<th>Laurentianus Plut. 64.9</th>
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<tr>
<td>l⁴</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 8²</td>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS. IV.C.25)</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Glasgoiensis Mus. Hunter MS. 413</td>
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<tr>
<td>l⁵</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39</td>
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</table>

Excerpts from the l³ Branch

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<th>Dunelmensis Cath. Lib. C.III.18</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>Matritensis 9448 (olim Ee 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P⁵</td>
<td>Parisinus Latinus 5801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P⁶</td>
<td>Parisinus Latinus 6116</td>
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<tr>
<td>L²</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut. 66.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ox</td>
<td>Oxoniensis Bodl. Digbeianus 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon²</td>
<td>Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H.117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lon</td>
<td>Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055</td>
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</table>
Laurentianus Plut. 64.8
Parisinus Latinus 5802
Oxoniensis Exon. MS. 186
Bernensis 104
Parisinus Bibl. de L'Arsenal MS. 631 (78H.L.)
Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12009
Escorialensis Q.III.21
Escorialensis Q.II.12
Vindobonensis 264 (cod. Vind. 65)
Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12010
Philadelphiensis Univ. Pennsylvaniensis MS. 81
Escorialensis T.II.21
Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 42
Oxoniensis Bodl. Add. C 154 (olim N. 28430)
Parisinus Latinus 5805
Parisinus Latinus 5806
Matritensis Vit. 16-2 (10.025; Tolède 49-10)
Cantabrigiensis Fitz. McClean 162
Mediolanensis Bibl. Trivulziana Cod. N. 696
Parisinus Latinus 5811
Suetonius: editio altera
Historia Augusta: editio princeps
Laurentianus Plut. 64.6
Vaticanus Latinus 1909
Vindobonensis 265
Vaticanus Latinus 1911
The Family of the Excerpta

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

For the Caesares, we have classified the codices of the family of the Excerpta into these groups: W branch; excerpts from the W branch; M branch; l3 branch; and, excerpts from the l3 branch. This was accomplished through an examination of the text itself. Some relationships are on a very firm philological basis (viz., the W branch); the jumbled order of verses or omissions of lines are obvious determinants. For other witnesses, (notably the "excerpts from the W branch" and "excerpts from the l3 branch") our criteria were a number

59 There are over fifteen witnesses which attribute the Caesares to Sidonius.

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

\textsuperscript{61}James Willis made an acute observation about the
methodology of affiliating manuscripts through significant
readings in his \textit{Latin Textual Criticism} ("Illinois Studies in
Language and Literature, Vol. 61"), (Urbana, 1972), p. 36:
"The truth is that no variant is in itself significant or in-
significant, but only as it is useful or not useful in help-
ing us to affiliate the manuscripts."
This twelfth century parchment manuscript measures 204 x 143 mm. and contains a single column of text averaging thirty-one lines per folio. The only exception to this average number of lines of text is the Gesta Tancredi Regis, ff. 84[r]-150[r], which has forty lines of prose on each folio. There are 150 folios, but several of these are in fragmentary condition. Rubrication was employed for initial letters and for some of the titles. There is an informative title at f. 73[r] which is quite helpful in assigning this manuscript to the "family of the Excerpta"; it reads: Incipiunt excerpta de Opusculis Decimi Magni Ausonii...

The contents of this codex are as follows:

f. 1[r]-[72v] The Fasti of Ovid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl</th>
<th>Peiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73[r]-[80v]</td>
<td><strong>Incipiunt excerpta XVIII.2 82-97 X 118-141 de Opusculis Decimi Magni Ausonii. Mosella</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

63 Schenkl, p. XLIV, Peiper, p. LIII and Marsili, Op. cit., pp. IX-X mention only 144 folios. Our copy shows 150 folios properly numbered and in sequence; those in a deteriorated condition are: ff. 109, 113-114, 118, 121, 131, 141.
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<th>Peiper Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>[80v]-31[r] Epistula Symmachi ad Ausonium</td>
<td>XVIII.1 81-82</td>
<td>141-143</td>
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<tr>
<td>81[r]-[83v] [Caesares]</td>
<td>XXI 112-119 XIII</td>
<td>183-193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81[r] [Ausonius Hesperio Filio S. D.]</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>i 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[81v] [Monosticha de Ordine Imperatorum]</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>ii 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITEM MONOSTICA DE ETATE IMPERII BORUM</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>iii 184-185</td>
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<tr>
<td>[81v]-82[r] ITEM MONOSTICA DE OBITU SINGULORUM</td>
<td>113-114 iii 186</td>
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<tr>
<td>in fine: FINIVNT MONOSTICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>82[r] INCIPIVNT TETRASTICA inc: nunc et predictos</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td>Iulius cesar</td>
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<td>i 187</td>
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<td>Octavius augustus</td>
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<td>Tiberius nero</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>iii 187-188</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cesar caligula</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>iii 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C***** *cesar</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>v 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82[r]-[82v] Nero</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>vi 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[82v] Galba</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>vii 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otho</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>viii 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uitellius</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>viii 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uespasianus</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>x 189-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>xi 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitianus</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>xii 190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64 Verse 28 is missing.
65 Verse 30 is missing.
f. | Schenkl Number | Page | Peiper Number | Page
---|---|---|---|---
116  | ****a tetrasti (sic) | 116   | xiii | 190-191
117  | s | 117   | xiii | 191
117  | Adrianus | 117   | xv | 191
117  | Antoninus pius | 117   | xvi | 191
117  | Marcus antoninus | 117   | xvii | 192
117  | Commodus | 117   | xviii | 192
118  | helius pertinax | 118   | xviii | 192
118  | didius iulia*** | 118   | xx | 192
118  | seuer* | 118   | xxi | 193
118  | Bassian antonius | 118   | xxii | 193
118  | Opilius macrinus | 118   | xxiii | 193
118  | antonius helio gaballus | 118   | xxiii | 193
---|---|---|---|---

Monostica de erumnis XXXIII 153-4 Ecl.25 106-7
Herculiss
Epigramma Ausonii 2 195 25 320

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

Bruxellensis 5368/73 has been referred to as Gemblacensis. Both Schenkl and Peiper noted this; the original notation in the codex on the recto of the original cover (now bound within a sturdier cover) provides a clue: Provenant de l'abbaye de Gembla.... Pulmannus attests that he used a Gemblacensis to prepare his edition of 1568; but, aside from Pulmannus, f. [2v]. Mirmont lists "le Gemblacensis liber" among Pulmannus' better sources; see Le Manuscrit de l'Ile Barbe, p. 130.
this use in an edition of Ausonius, there is no further
information available about the later history of this codex.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monosticha</td>
<td>29 senis (cett.: seuis aut saeuis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasticha</td>
<td>1 more (cett.: sorte)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 expendit (cett.: expetiit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 agit (cett.: ait aut adit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45 gerendi (cett.: regendi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76 falsis (cett.: fassus aut falsus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are definite ties with both the \( N^3 \) branch
51.13, Harleianus 2578) and the \( 1^3 \) branch (Laurentianus Plut.
64.9, Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 8^2, Neapolitanus Musei
Publ. CXXV (MS. IV.C.25), Glasgoiensis Mus. Hunter MS. 413,
Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39) of the excerpt family.
The following readings are illustrative of these ties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tetrasticha</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 augustas; 12 credidit; 59 parte;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 patrem; 61 medius.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Containing 102 folios in twelve gatherings, this codex of parchment dates from the twelfth century. Forty-seven lines of text in two columns fill each ruled and lined leaf. There is evidence of a number of hands and the scribe in the Ausonian section added his own Greek.

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

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

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67 For information concerning this important manuscript see Axt, op. cit., p. 7, who, from mere content, connects this codex with Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F lll; . . . Codex Parisinus no. 4887notatus membran, olim Puteanus, videtur XII sæculoexaratus.... Insunt in ea Ausonii Caesares: cujus carminis non solum verborum scripturae, sed etiam nomina Caesarum singulis tetrastichis inscripta cum eis quae in V exhibentur ita conspirant, ut vix dubium esse posit quin hic liber V fontem habeat.... Axt seems to have considered only the raw number of lines of the Caesares contained in V and in W, which is identical. Significant readings indicate no close affinity. The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris furnished a full copy of this codex for our study. See the appendix, plate IV, p. 381 for a view of f. 74v of this codex.
example, at [Tetrasticha] 95 querelis.

The contents of this manuscript are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[74v]</td>
<td>Caesares 68</td>
<td>XXI 112-114</td>
<td>i-iii 183-186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[74v]-75[r]</td>
<td>De aerumnis Herculis</td>
<td>153-154</td>
<td>Ecloga 25 106-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[75v]</td>
<td>De vino bono 69</td>
<td>149-150</td>
<td>Ecloga 3 90-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Est et non</td>
<td>150-152</td>
<td>Ecloga 4 91-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De aetatibus animantium 70</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Ecloga 5 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[77v]-78[r]</td>
<td>Fortunatus de consolatione definitorum (sic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78[r]-79[r]</td>
<td>Beda de die iudicii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79[r]-80[v]</td>
<td>Visio monachi cuiusdam Remensis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80[v]-88[v]</td>
<td>Vita S. Brendani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88[v]-91[v]</td>
<td>Visio Guetini monachi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92[r]-95[r]</td>
<td>Vita Beati Hieronymi Prbi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95[r]-97[v]</td>
<td>Sermo de collectione S. Johannis Baptiste (sic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[97v]-102[r]</td>
<td>Pallio sanctorum Sergii et Bandi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68 For an expanded description, see above, pp. 60-62.

69 Line 17 is missing.

70 Here is found only lines 1-10.
This folio-sized, beautifully preserved parchment manuscript of 171 folios survives from the twelfth century. Each ruled and lined leaf contains twenty-nine lines of minuscule text in two columns. It is not a copy of Parisinus Latinus 4887, as Schenkl and Tobin believed, since it does not contain the variety of works found in the Paris manuscript.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Page</th>
<th>Peiper Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[161v]-162[r]</td>
<td>[162[r]-163[r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[163[r]-163[r]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[163[r-v]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[163v]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesares 73</td>
<td>XXI 112-114 XIV i-iv 183-186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De aerumnis Herculis 153-154 Ecloga 25 106-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De viro bono 74</td>
<td>149-150 Ecloga 3 90-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est et non</td>
<td>150-152 Ecloga 4 91-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De aetatibus animantium 75 152 Ecloga 5 93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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


73 Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

74 Line 17 is lacking.

75 Only lines 1-10 are included here.
A fine continental minuscule and colored initials highlight this codex of vellum containing 176 folios measuring 346 x 233 mm. and dating from the twelfth century. There are thirty-four lines of text arranged in two columns on each folio. Despite distinctive readings at (Tetrasticha) 15 camparü, 25 paciendo, and 34 exicio, this manuscript is closely related to Parisinus Latinus 4887 and the W branch of the family of the Excerpta. The Chronicon of Freculf and selections from Julius Africanus precede the following Ausonian materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[106v]-107[r] Caesares</td>
<td>XXI 112-114</td>
<td>XIV i-iv</td>
<td>183-186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107[r-v]</td>
<td>XXI 114-119</td>
<td>i-xxiv</td>
<td>187-193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108[r] De viro bono</td>
<td>149-150</td>
<td>Ecloga 3</td>
<td>90-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est et non</td>
<td>150-152</td>
<td>Ecloga 4</td>
<td>91-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108[r-v] De aetatibus animantium</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Ecloga 5</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

77 Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

78 Line 17 is missing.

79 Only verses 1-10 are to be found here.
Autesiodorensis 70 (olum 67)°

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[199v]</td>
<td>Caesares 82</td>
<td>XXI 112-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[199v-200v]</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>114-119 i-xxiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[200v]-201[r]</td>
<td>De Aerumnis Herculis</td>
<td>153-154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201[r]</td>
<td>De viro bono 83</td>
<td>149-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Est et non</td>
<td>150-152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De aetatibus animantium 84</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

81 Both Schenkl and Peiper thought that Autesiodorensis 70 is a copy of Autesiodorensis 91.

82 Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

83 Line 17 is not to be found.

84 Only lines 1-10 are included here.
Vaticanus Latinus 1869

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[92v]-93[r]</td>
<td>Caesares</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>112-114</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93[r-v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>114-119</td>
<td>i-xxiv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

86 Verses 28 and 30 are missing.
philosophical definitions, Hetto's De visione et obitu Wetini, a poem of Venantius Fortunatus to Chilperic, eight books of Curtius Rufus' De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni, a compendium of Valerius' history of Alexander, and other historical works complete the codex.

Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283

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

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87 Missing is line 17.
88 Line 18 is lacking.
89 The manuscript contains only lines 1-10.
90 Catalog information, such as precise measurements, concerning this manuscript was not available. Both a complete copy of this codex in microfilmed form and useful bibliographical information were supplied for our study by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. See Schenkl, p. XLVI; Peiper, p. LVIII; Prete, Ricerche, p. 23.
the seventeenth century. After this it was acquired by Alexander VIII and donated to the Biblioteca Vaticana. The manuscript is of vellum except for one folio (ff. 110r-v) and one fascicle (ff. 115r-144v) of paper. There are 153 folios in all and the script is often that of a second hand. An initial flyleaf has the following notation with attached initials F. E. (probably those of Franz Ehrle) high in the upper left corner: "Dal codice presente Regin. 1283ᵃ sono stati tolti da me l' 18 Ottobre 1897 i fogli 92, 93, 97 i quali contengono, fragmenti del Sallustio del secolo 3ᵃ i quali formano adesso il codice Regin. 1283ᵇ."

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[112v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>112-114</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[112v]-113[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>114-119</td>
<td>i-xxiv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here we note a number of unusual readings: (Monosticha)

11 rex, 32 ex ulnera; (Tetrasticha) 21 (om.) in, 26 iulias, 30 prodituri, 41 intentus, 57 (om.) uiridi, 88 probraret.

The rubricator has made over a dozen changes in the text of the Tetrasticha, such as: 25 heres (pr. man. om.) and 61 actis (pr. man. acetis). Despite all these variants, significant readings attach Vr to the W group of the Excerpta.
This ninth-century, completely miscellaneous manuscript of vellum has a place in the textual traditions of a number of Latin authors. The 135 folios of two columns of text, measuring 358 x 240 mm. and showing 39-41 lines of text in a pre-Carolingian bookhand, contain excerpts from at least nine different writers. At the top of f. 2v is the following notation: LIBER SANCTI REMIGII REMENSIS VOLUMEN III; this provides only a modicum of information about the origin of the codex. The contents are as follows:

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

Monosticha Ausonii

Epistulae Aratoris Subdiaconi

Opera poetica Venanti Fortunati

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

Bruxellensis 5659 (5649-5667)

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

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

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

93 Schenkl, p. XLVI.

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

95 Monosticha only: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; lines 28, 30, 38-41 are missing.
readings due to the general carelessness of the scribe 
(2 cum sulibus, 10 potitor; 31 natura) and 
to his inability to understand the text as it was read to 
him (27 decalem; 29 ab euis).

Marcianus 554

This tenth-century codex of vellum, written in fine 
minuscules, was once in the collection of the library of the 
Dominican Friars of St. Mark of Florence. This is seen in the 
notations of f. 1r, Iste codex est Fratrum Scī Marci de 
Floreatia ordis predic, and on f. 1v, Iste liber e couet S. 
Mārci de Floā ordis pdi de hereditate Nicolai de Nicolis 
viri doctissimi. There are fourteen gatherings with folia-
tion at the lower right totaling 157 folios which measure 
189 x 116 mm. The text averages 31 lines in single columns

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

97 Luetjohann, Leo, and W. B. Anderson, Sidonius, 
Poems and Letters (I, London, 1936, "Loeb Classical 
Library"), p. LXVIII agree on the tenth century against the 
fourteenth century date of the Index Manuscriptorum.
on each folio except the blank f. 88v.

The contents are as follows:

1[r]-[146v] Gai Sollii Apollinaris Sidonii epistulae et carmina

147[r] Caesares: Versus de duodecim Imperatoribus Romanorum

147[r-v] Remi Favini de ponderibus et mensuris

148[r]-[155v] [Astrolabium quoddam ex Arabo in Latinum versum]

156[r]-157[r] Bede ad copondu horologium

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

Vaticanus Latinus 3421 [Vat]

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

1[r] Ausonii de Caesaribus versus septimdecim

[1v]-158[r] Sidonii epistulae et carmina

[158v]-163 tractatus Christiani

Here we see early evidence of selection from the Caesares.

98 Schenk1, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; lines 28 and 30 are lacking.

99 Luetjohann, op. cit., p. VII. A microfilmed copy of this codex, new to Ausonian studies, was sent by the Vatican Library.
This tenth century manuscript of vellum measures 245 x 167 mm. and contains 228 folios. There is evidence of a number of different hands being involved and the codex is devoted almost exclusively to the works of Virgil. We also find summaries attributed to Ovid of each of the books of the Aeneid. There are woodcuts illustrating a bearded fellow reading a book at f. 50r and a storm and shipwreck at f. 51r. Folio 49 is completely blank.

The Ausonian contents are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. [22lv]</td>
<td>Caesares 101</td>
<td>XXI 112-114</td>
<td>XIV i-iv 183-186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222[r]</td>
<td>De Aerumnis Herculis</td>
<td>XXI 114</td>
<td>i 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222[r-v]</td>
<td>[De rosis nascentibus]App.II 243-5</td>
<td>228[r]</td>
<td>[De rosis nascentibus]App.II 243-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecolga 25 106-7</td>
<td></td>
<td>409-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

101 Verses 28 and 30 are missing.
This excellently and clearly inscribed codex was written in minuscules on vellum in the eleventh century. The actual manuscript begins on the folio currently numbered 7; the earlier ternion is of heterogeneous content and descent. The initial section of the manuscript (two groups of eights, ff. 7-22) shows one column of text with copious marginal scholia; after f. 22, the text is in two columns with glosses and scholia often above the text. The codex was once in the possession of Jacques Auguste de Thou (Thuaneus), who gathered manuscripts from 1573-1617. Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683) purchased the codex in 1680; in 1732 it was acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

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

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

Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae IV (Paris, 1744), p. 424; Riese, op. cit., I, pp. XIII-XVI; Tobin, p. 236. Our study was aided by a copy of this manuscript forwarded by the Bibliothèque Nationale; precise measurements are unavailable.
Incipiunt versus de XII Imperator Roman (sic)

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

Holmiensis Va 26 a

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

The largest part of the manuscript contains the Epistulae (ff. 1-106) and the Carmina (ff. 106-117v) of Sido-nius Apollinaris. Two different hands added the Epistula Deidamiae ad Achillem and selected Carmina of Venantius.

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Fortunatus (f. 119r). On f. 118r we find the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus. Readings such as 22 binam, 25 uestitit, and 38 perimendae are significant for this group of codices.

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

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

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

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

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

108 Sir George Warner and Julius P. Gilson, Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Collections (4 volumes, London, 1921), I, pp. 82-83; Luetjohann, op. cit., pp. VII-VIII. This manuscript is new to the Ausonian tradition; it was forwarded by the British Museum.
contents represent several separate works bound together. The codex is made of vellum and contains 219 folios measuring 282.6 x 190.6 mm. Each ruled and lined folio has 46 lines of text and either one or two columns. A fourteenth century notation on f. 1r, liber monasterii Wygornie, indicates possession by the Worcester Cathedral priory.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 180v</td>
<td>Versus de duodecim XXI 112-114</td>
<td>XIV i-iv 183-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imperatoribus Romanorum109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182[r]</td>
<td>De Institutione Viri Boni</td>
<td>149-150</td>
<td>Ecloga 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Pitagoricis Diffinitionibus 150-2</td>
<td>Ecloga 4</td>
<td>91-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(sic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Abrincensis 242110 [Ab]

Ninety-two folios of parchment comprise this twelfth


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

Laurentianus 45. 26112

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

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

112 A. M. Bandinius, Catalogus codicum Latinorum
Bibliothecae Mediceae Laurentianae sub auspiciis Petri
Leopoldi, 5 volumes (Florence, 1775), II, Col. 363-364.
See also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303, Schenkl, p.
the Caesares on f. 114v; these are listed as: versus de duodecim imperatoribus Romanorum; de longitudine regni eorum; de finibus eorum. 113

There are a number of unusual readings, such as:

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

Parisinus Latinus 2782 114

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

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


115 See above, p. 78, note 104.

116 Monosticha only: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; verses 28, 33, 39-41 are missing.
Certain readings, such as 8 Priugnus and 30 exigit, show a relationship to Holmiensis Va 26a; but others, such as 10 [om.] guem, 31 natura, show that Parisinus Latinus 2782 is an independent member of this group of excerpta.

Montepessulanus Schol. Med. H 4 (245.H.4) 118

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

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

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117 See above, pp. 78-79.


119 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186; the order of the Monosticha is: 1-17, 39-41, 18-38.
This parchment manuscript dates from the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. There are 103 folios, each measuring 260 x 185 mm. and containing 29 lines of text; there are two columns on each folio. Aside from works of Sidonius and the Laelius of Cicero, the manuscript also contains the Monosticha of Ausonius (f. 92r). Noteworthy readings, shared with Thott MS 50 fol. and other codices, are: 19 plus, 22 binam, 25 tercio,uestiit, and 38 prodigia, as well as 10 patitus rego and 13 deneger.

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

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

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

122 Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X; Ellen Jørgensen, Catalogus Codicum Latinorum Medii Ævi Bibliothecae Regiae Hafniensis (Hafniae, 1926), p. 27. Earlier Ausonian scholars did not record this manuscript in the manuscript tradition. A microfilmed copy of this codex was forwarded by Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen.
In verse 10 a second hand altered rego to regno, but the majority of significant readings confirms the place of this codex in the family of the excerpta.

Vaticanus Ottobonianus Latinus 2013

Each of the 87 ruled and lined folios of parchment contains two columns of 31 lines of text. The contents include writings of Sidonius, the Monosticha of the Caesares, and other anthologized excerpts similar to the material found in Laurentianus 45. Significant readings are the antiquarian sequutus (16) and the following: 9 claustra, 25 uestiit.

Berolinensis MS Latinus fol. 591 (olim Phill. 3671)

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

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

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

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

Luetjohann, op. cit., p. X. Xerographic copies of appropriate folios were sent by Dr. Helmut Boese of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz of Berlin. Earlier scholars did not record this codex in the textual tradition.
find the Ausonian Monosticha on f. 71v. A number of readings connect this manuscript with the excerpta; some are 9 Gaius and 10 patitum.

Berolinensis Philippicus 1665 (Rose Nr. 170) 128

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

Bruxellensis 10021 130

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

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

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

129 See note 127 above.

130 C Marquardt, Inventaire des Manuscrits de l'ancienne Bibliothèque des Ducs de Bourgogne (Brussels, 1840), p. 201; Thomas, op. cit., p. 54; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIII; Luetjohann, op. cit., p. XIII. Appropriate folios were sent for our use by the Bibliothèque Royale Albert I.
in the fourteenth century. It measures 264 x 188 mm. and extends to over ninety folios with thirty-two lines of text found on each. A second scribe altered the paginal numera-
tion. At the conclusion of the Carmina of Sidonius there is added the Monosticha with this title: Uersus de duodecim
Imperatoribus (sic) Romanorum. Unusual readings are:
3 byssenos and 13 deneger.

Mä Branch
Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29

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

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

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

133 On f. 1r is this note: Iste liber est conuentus sc. marie de florentia ordinis praedicatorum quem huic (leg. huit l. habuit) a cosmo de medicis. Next is appended this: 289 Carte CLX. See Schenkl, p. XXI and Peiper, pp. LXXI-LXXII.
The codex is bound in eleven gatherings of ten, one gathering of eight, two gatherings of ten, in addition to one last folio. There are between forty and forty-three lines of text on each folio, which measures 298 x 210 mm.

The contents of the manuscript are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Ennodii opuscula</th>
<th>Caesares</th>
<th>textua carent</th>
<th>Ausonii opuscula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1[r]-[116v]</td>
<td>Schenkl</td>
<td>Peiper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117[r]</td>
<td>CAESEARES</td>
<td>XXI.1 112-114</td>
<td>XIII.i 183-186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-iii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[117v]-118[r]</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXI.2 114-118</td>
<td>XIII.i 187-192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-xviii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119[r]-[121v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>textua carent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122[r]-142[r]</td>
<td>Ausonii opuscula</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a number of unique readings, such as

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

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

135 Verses 28 and 30 are missing.

136 For the Caesares of the tradition of the Z family listed on ff. 135v-136r and other works from the Ausonian corpus, see below pp. 124-125. The opuscula here are introduced in this way: Quod compertum est ex libro magni Ausonii poete sequitur. On f. 142v we see this conclusion: De hoc corrupto ut plurimum nil ulterius reperri et ideo explicit. Below this in a sixteenth century hand is found: Opus hoc corruptum est et desunt multa fragmenta.
julius, 20 polutum, 49 hactinus, and 78 prodire. However, there is strong evidence for establishing a close connection between the Caesares found on ff. 117r-118r of Maglia-
bechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 and those found on ff. 158v-
160r of Laurentianus 51.13 and on ff. 259r-260r of Harleianus
2578. 137
Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 138

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

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

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

139 Bandinius, op. cit., col. 535.

Comparative studies have led to the conclusion that \textit{Laurentianus Plut. 51.13} is an apograph made from \textit{Magliabechi. Conv. Soppri. J.VI.29} by Verrazanus in 1490 when the latter manuscript was still complete.\footnote{Prete, \textit{Ricerche}, p. 83; Schenkl, p. XXI; Peiper, p. LXXII. Both manuscripts contain a preponderance of Ausonian opuscula in the \textit{Z} family but they also exhibit the \textit{Caesares} in the tradition of the family of the \textit{Excerpta}. For the place of \textit{Laurentianus Plut. 51.13} in the \textit{Z} tradition, see below, p. 126.} Fortunately, this copy includes the \textit{Mosella} and \textit{Epistula Symmachii} which are no longer to be found in its parent. These works are joined to the \textit{Caesares} in the order characteristic of the family of the \textit{Excerpta} and are isolated from the remaining contents of the codex by blank folios.

Here is a description of the contents of this codex:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f.</th>
<th>Works of Martianus Capella</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1[r]-149[r]</td>
<td>textu carent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151[r]-158[r]</td>
<td>Mosella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158[r]-[158v]</td>
<td>Symmachus Ausonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[158v]-159[r]</td>
<td>Caesares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159[r]-160[r]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\footnote{This work is introduced by the inscription: \textit{Incipit fragmentum Ausonii poetae}, and is concluded with \textit{Explicit Moysella Ausonii}; the last verse (484) is missing.}

143 Verses 28 and 30 are missing; the \textit{Monostichica} and verses 53-76 of the \textit{Tetrasticha} are found of ff. 178r-179v in the \textit{Z} tradition. See below, p. 126.
The significant variant readings existing in this codex are, by and large, identical with those revealed in both *Maiolicae Chianae Conv.* Soppr. J.VI.29 and *Harleianus* 2578.

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

The Ausonian materials are as follows:

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

These are outlined in a discussion below, pp. 239-243.


Our study of this manuscript was facilitated by a filmed copy supplied by the library of the British Museum.
ff. [177v-182v] Table of contents and index to Ausonius

ff. 183r-[248v] Opuscula Ausonii

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl</th>
<th>Peiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249[r]-[258v]</td>
<td>Mosella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[258v]-259[r]</td>
<td>Symmachus Ausonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259[r]-[260v]</td>
<td>Caesares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

148 Verse 483 is missing.

149 Schenkl and Peiper erroneously recorded that the Monosticha were also to be found here. On f. 259r we have but the notation: His praecedunt monasticha (sic) xii caesarum. Compare with ff. 159r-160r of Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 and with ff. 117v-118v of Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29. The three works on ff. 249r-260v form the triad characteristic of the manuscript tradition of the family of the Excerpta. A concluding statement reads: Ausonii fragmenta quae cuncta corrodens vetustas pervenire ad nos permisit; there is added: Imperfectum opus. Both Schenkl (p. XXII) and Peiper (p. LXXIII) noticed that the Ausonian opuscula between ff. 249r-260v were copied from Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 when it was in a complete state and that the scribe who copied Harleianus 2578 left a number of lacunae (e.g., at Tetrasticha 64 (om.) adsciti and 65 (om.) abhinc) and omitted the titles. The scribe who copied Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 from the same source was much more careful. For a comparative view of the significant readings of these three manuscripts, see below, pp. 239-243.
Composed of parchment, this well preserved manuscript survives from the fourteenth century. Each of its 124 leaves measures 269 x 173 mm. and displays between thirty and thirty-eight lines of text on each ruled folio. The contents are of a historical nature: Sallust's Bellum Catilinarium and Bellum Iugurthinum, the Caesarum XII Vitae of Suetonius and the Caesares of Ausonius. There are no verses of Sidonius, despite the indication of Bandinius. This error of ascription is common for this manuscript and the group to which it belongs. Although a later hand has corrected the attribution in the codex to read: Isti versus al. leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Musellae, Brandes feels that the ascription of the Caesares to Sidonius had its origin in this manuscript:

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

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

152 Bandinius, op. cit., cols. 715-716.

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

154 Bandinius merely mentions this notation but Peiper feels this corrective note may be ascribed to Alexander Verrazanus. See plate V, p. 382, in the Appendix for a view of this notation.
Altera quae in cod. Laurentiano plut. LXIV. cod. 9 saec. XIV poetae intruditur appellatio e ridicule fere errore orta est: ibi enim Suentonio subiciuntur in fine versus Ausonii de XII Caesaribus Sidonii nomine inscripti; adnotatum vero: 'Isti versus al. leguntur Decini Magni Ausonii Musellae,' in quibus titulum Mosellae male a librario distinctum agnoscas. Idem ei accidit, qui Laurent. plut. LXXXIX inf., cod. 8 scripsit. 155

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

Significant readings for Laurentianus Plut. 64.9 are manifold and connect this manuscript consistently with 155

W. Brandes, Ausoniarum Quaestionum Specimen Primum (Brunsvigae, 1876), p. 14. A similar marginal note, attributed to Petrarch, is found in Parisinus Latinus 5802: In quibusdam libris est Sidonii sed et in ubique est error. Vere ei sunt Ausonii. See below, p. 105, n. 187. Another unfortunate error, quite germane to this topic since the Ausonian Caesares are often included in manuscripts of the lives by Suetonius and since the Monosticha are mistakenly titled Versus Suetonii in both Parisinus Latinus 5802 and in Vindobonensis 264, is the confusion of Suetonius, Ausonius, and Sidonius in the textual tradition. C. L. Roth, in his edition of Suetonius (C. Suetonii Tranquilli Quae Supersunt Omn., Leipzig, 1886, p. CI, n. 98), mentions this fact: "Supra vidimus [i.e., on p. XCIV in reference to line 6 on p. 306 of his edition: . . .Suetonius Tranquillus scripsi pro eo quod in codice legitur Sitonius (vel Sidonius) Crancillus. . .] Suetonii nomen frequenter in Sitionum et Sidonium abisse. De Sidonio Citerlo Syracusano, qui Ausonii aequalis fuisset dicitur, res admodum suspacula est, an unquam vixerit. The authorship of the Monosticha is also attributed to Gaius Sidonius Apollinaris, if not explicitly, at least through anthological inclusion in manuscripts of this literary figure.
Laurentianus Plut. 89.inf.8, Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV
(MS IV.C.25), Glasgoiensis Mus. Hunter MS 413, Laurentianus
plut. 90.sup. cod. 39 and intermittently with Magliabechianus
Conv. Soggpr. J.VI.29 (M), Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (I).
Harleianus 2578 (h), and Bruxellensis 5369/73, as well as
with numerous manuscripts of lesser authority. The major
signs of the 13 branch are the presence of these verses:

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

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

Laurentianus Plut. 89.inf.8 157 [14]

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

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

157 Bandinius, op. cit., III, col. 355; Axt, op. cit.,
P. 14; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Schenkl, p.
XLVIII. The Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana provided a copy
of the entire manuscript in microfilm for our study.
measure 232 x 174 mm. In this codex we find Suetonii
Tranquilli de XII Caesaribus Libri XII and on f. 112r the
Monosticha and verses 1-81 of the Tetrasticha.\(^{158}\) The name
of the former owner is to be found on a flyleaf at the begin­
ning: Liber Conventus S. Marci de Florentia Ord. Praedicator
habitut a Fratre Georgio Antonio Vespuccio filio nativo 1499.\(^{159}\)
The text of the Caesares follows that common to this group.
Another hand attempted corrections at (Monosticha) 18 trie­
teride (from Triateride), 21 crassantia (from grassantia), and
24 famose (from formose). The names of the Caesars are in­s­
cribed in the margin.

Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS IV.C.25)\(^{160}\) [n]

A notation at the end of this codex tells when it was
finished: \(\Theta\varepsilon\psi\ \delta\varepsilon\xi\alpha\ \text{XI Martii 1466.}\) Each folio-sized leaf con­t­
tains thirty-four lines of text written in a single column.
The major contents are C. Suetonii Tranquilli vitae XII
Caesarum with the Ausonian Caesares added on ff. 113r-115v

\(^{158}\) Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-118 and Peiper, XIV, pp.
183-192. We find the interesting title: Sydonii versus in
principio libri. Isti versus al. leguntur Decimi Magni
Ausonii Muselle.

\(^{159}\) Inscriptions noting possession by Georgio Antonio
Vespuccio are also found in f. 114r and on the endsheet.

\(^{160}\) The standard catalog: C. Iannellius, Catalogus
Bibliothecae Latinae Veteris et Classicae Manuscriptae quae
in Regio Neapolitano Museo Borbonico Adservatur (Napoli,
1827), was not available. An informational citation from
Iannelli was sent by Dott. Massimo Fittipaldi, the director
See also Schenkl, p. XXII and Peiper, p. LIII.
under this title: *Sydonii versus in principio Libri. Alii dicunt Decimi Magni AVSONII Muselle*.

The significant readings here are those of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} branch.

**Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter V.3.11 (MS 413)**

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

The significant readings are those of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} group. Some of the more remarkable unique readings are: (Monosticha)

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

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

\[\text{\textsuperscript{163} ff. lv-3v; Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-118 and Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-192. The title, similar to that of Laurentianus Plut. 89.inf.8\textsuperscript{2} and of Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (MS IV.C.25), is: Sidonij versus imprincipio (sic) libri aliter leguntur. Decimi mangni (sic) Ausonij Muselle (sic).}\]
A cursive, sixteenth-century hand composed this paper codex. There are 126 leaves of a rather large quarto size. The manuscript is miscellaneous in content, with humanistic works by various authors present in addition to the Ausonian Tetrasticha (verses 1-98) and Monosticha and C. Suetonii Tranquilli de Vita XII Caesarum. Although there is basic agreement with the text found in other members of the group, Laurentianus Plut. 90.sup.cod.39 displays a number of unique titles and the following readings: (Tetrasticha) 35 laudatus, 53 scetra, 74 Tragidico, 87 carrigo, and 97 nunc.
Excerpts from the 13 Branch

Dunelmensis Cath. Lib. C.III.18 166 [Dun]

A late eleventh or an early twelfth-century hand
produced this manuscript of parchment in quires of eight
leaves. There are presently 160 pages, numbered by a later
hand. Each leaf measures 290 x 182.5 mm. and has 42-49
lines per page in single columns for the majority of the
manuscript, with two columns in the Ausonian section. The
contents are the Suetonian lives followed by the Monosticha
and the first couplet of the Tetrasticha. 167 Aside from the
major signs of the 13 group, we find these singular readings:
19 luxtra, 22 thrait. The names of the Caesars are glossed.

Matritensis 9448 (olim Ee 102) 168 [Ma]

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

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

168 Luetjohnann, op. cit., pp. VI-VII ("...quem
CLUNIACENSIS nomine significavi..."); Elisabeth Pellegrin,
"Manuscrits des auteurs classiques latins de Madrid et du
Chapitre de Tolède," Bulletin d'Information de l'Institut de
Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, No. 2, 1953, p. 11. The
Biblioteca Nacional sent a Xerox copy of the necessary leaf;
this witness is new to the Ausonian textual tradition.
Dating from either the eleventh or twelfth century, *Matritensis 9448* is of parchment and extends to 162 folios. The contents are miscellaneous: excerpts from Cicero's *De Senectute*, the *Vita Sidonii Apollinaris* of Gregory of Tours, *Epistulae* and *Carmina* of Sidonius, and, on f. 8v, excerpts from the *Monosticha de XII Caesaribus* of Ausonius. The names of the twelve emperors are appended in the margin.

*Parisinus Latinus 580*  
*parisinus Latinus 580*  

This parchment codex dates from the twelfth century. Each of the 123 folios measures 222 x 151 mm. and shows thirty-six lines of text in a single column. There are two different scribes involved; one hand copied *Gaii Suetonii de vita Caesarum* and a second hand added excerpts from the *Monosticha de XII Caesaribus*. The presence of verses 30 and 33 in the tradition of the 13 branch confirms the place of this manuscript among the *Excerpta*.

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

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

171 Folios 20, 39, 46 are repeated twice.

172 Verses 30-41, 1-5; Schenkl, XXI, pp. 113-114, 112; Peiper, XIV, pp. 186, 183.
A twelfth-century bookhand copied the thirty lines of broad minuscules in single columns on each of the 112 parchment folios in signatures of eight leaves. The Monosticha and the initial couplet of the Tetrasticha follow Gaii Suetonii Tranquilli de vita Caesarum. Besides showing variants common to this group, the codex has: (Monosticha) 2 cessiet and (Tetrasticha) 2 experiam.

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

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

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

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

176 f. 163r: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.
The significant readings include those common to the \( l^3 \) branch as well as corrections by a second hand at \((\text{Tetrasticha})\) 1 secutos (from securus). Ihm\(^{177}\) felt that \( l^2 \) was the twin of Parisinus Latinus 5801 \([P^6]\) but there are sufficient differences between the two codices, such as, at \((\text{Monosticha})\) 2 potentia \((P^6\) potencia) and 5 uitamque \((P^6\) utaque), to cast doubt upon his view. The names of the Caesars are found in the margin.

\textit{Oxoniensis Bodl. Digbeianus 53}\(^{178}\) [Ox]

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

\(^{177}\) op. cit., p. XVI.

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

\(^{179}\) f. 5lr-v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, PP. 183-187.
The 150 leaves of this twelfth or thirteenth century manuscript are parchment; each displays twenty-nine or thirty lines of text in a single column of Carolingian minuscules. From an inscription, liber sancti Marie clareuali, on the cover, we learn that it was in the collection at Clairvaux. After the Suetonian lives are to be found the Monosticha and the first couplet of the Tetrasticha. There is a relationship between this codex and the later Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055; variations between the two are: (Monosticha) 2 dudum (Egerton: ducü), 25 nesciit (Egerton: nesciat), 40 et (Egerton: at). The names of the Caesars are glossed.

Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton 3055

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

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

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

182 A. J. Dunston, "Two Manuscripts of Suetonius' De Vita Caesarum," Classical Quarterly, n.s., II (1952), pp. 146-151; The British Museum: Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts, 1931-1935 (London, 1967), pp. 301-302. This codex is new to the Ausonian textual traditions; microfilmed copies of the required folios were sent by the British Museum for our study.
columns of thirty lines each. There are gatherings of eight leaves, with the sixteenth and last gathering lacking eight. The codex once belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Bénigne at Dijon, according to a notation at f. 127v below the text: 

\textit{Iste lib. est de Scto Bengno}. It seems to have been bequeathed to the British Museum by Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater (d. 1829). The major contents are the \textit{Vitae Duodecim Caesarum} by Suetonius; on f. 127r–v are added the \textit{Monosticha} and the primary lines of the \textit{Tetrasticha}.\textsuperscript{183} Variant readings are those of the $1^3$ branch of the \textit{Excerpta}.

\textbf{Laurentianus Plut. 64.8}\textsuperscript{184}

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

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[183] Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187. The names of the Caesars are in the margin.
\item[184] Bandinius, \textit{op. cit.}, II, Col. 714; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Roth, \textit{op. cit.}, p. XXVII. A copy of this manuscript was sent by the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana.
\item[185] Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-187.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
Sydonii versus, and a still later scribe added the pagination at the bottom of each leaf. The standard variants of the 1st group are to be found, along with the names of the emperors glossed in the margin.

parisinus Latinus 5802

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

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

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

188 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. The title is Versus Suetonii with this note in the margin: In quibusdam libris est Sidonii sed et in ubique est error. Vere ei sunt Ausoni. The gloss has been attributed to Petrarch; see above, p. 94, n. 155, and P. de Nolhac, op. cit., pp. 103, 203ff.
The manuscript was copied by a single, north Italian hand. Each leaf measures 340 x 240 mm. and has ample margins surrounding forty-four lines of text measuring 225 x 150 mm. in two columns. There are eight fascicles of eight folios each; f. 62 is blank. The major work found is the twelve Lives of Suetonius; these are enclosed by excerpts from the Monosticha: on f. 1r, verses 1-5, on f. 6lv, verses 6-14. Interesting readings include: 13 lusum...deneger.

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

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


191 Hagen, op. cit., p. 154; Peiper, Die Überlieferung, p. 303; Schenkl, p. XLVII; Peiper, p. LVIII. A Xerox copy of the required folio was sent by the Burgerbibliothek Bern through the efforts of Dr. Chr. v. Steiger.
Each folio measures 310 x 230 mm. and displays 88-90 lines of text in two columns. Among excerpts in the codex are works of Cicero, a theological and an historical treatise as well as Suetonii Tranquilli vitae Caesarum and Ausonius' Monosticha and the initial two lines of the Tetraesticha. A second hand included Greek words in the text and added the names of the Caesars in the margin. Among unique and separative readings are 7 alam and 40 eat.

Parisinus, Bibliothèque de L'Arsenal MS 631 (78 H.L.)

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

192 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-7.
193 H. Martin, Catalogue des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, I (Paris, 1885), p. 476. Photographic reproductions of pertinent folios were forwarded for our study by Bibliothèque de L'Arsenal. The codex was not examined by earlier Ausonian scholars.
194 f. 1r, verses 1-5; f. 113r-v, verses 6-41: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.
Elegantly written and ornamented, this vellum codex dates from either the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Each leaf extends 272 x 192 mm. and features thirty-one lines of text in a single column measuring 145 x 96 mm. At the end of the codex, after C. Suetonii Tranquilli de vita Caesarum, are excerpts from the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus. The initial title, Versus Ausonii de XII Cesariibus, relates this codex to Philadelphiensis MS 81; the title after verse 41, Expliciunt Versus Ausonii, ties this manuscript to Parisinus Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal MS 631 (78 H. L.).

Escorialensis O. III. 21

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

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

196 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 184-186.

197 P. Guillermo Antolín, Catalogo de los códices latinos de la Real Biblioteca del Escorial, Five Volumes (Madrid, 1910-1923; Volume III, 1911), pp. 242-243. This manuscript was not studied previously by Ausonian scholars. Microfilmed copies of necessary folios were sent by the Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo de El Escorial.
follow the work of Suetonius: verses 1-5 on f. 2r and verses 6-41 on ff. 155v-156r. Interesting readings include those characteristic of the 13 group, a large number of corrections, and these unique variants: 7 (om.) et, 22 durus, and 34 claudit. A marginal gloss provides the names of the Caesars.

**Escorialensis Q.II.12**

An unusual combination of vellum and paper, this codex was composed by a single scribe in the fifteenth century. Each of the 124 leaves measures 293 x 210 mm. and contains thirty-four lines of text in a single column. The Suetonian lives are encased by lines from Ausonius: in f. 1r verses 1-5 from the Ausonian *Monosticha* attributed to the author; on ff. 122v-123r, verses 1-41 of the *Monosticha* with an attribution to Sidonius and the colophon, *Expliciunt versus Sidonii.*

We find the major signs of the 13 group along with these readings: 8 regna, 14 hus, 34 concludit.

**Vindobonensis 264 (Cod. Vind. 65)**

The original scribe composed this manuscript of

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198 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-86.

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

200 See note 198 above.

201 Endlicher, op. cit., p. 152; Axt, op. cit., p. 14; Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 303; Peiper, p. LVIII. Xerox copies of necessary folios were provided through the efforts of Dr. O. Mazal of Die Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.
parchment at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Each of its ninety-six folios displays thirty-five lines of text in a single column and measures 284 x 206 mm. Two annotating correctors were active in the text. The contents include C. Suetonii Tranquilli Vitae XII Caesarum followed by the Ausonian Monosticha under the title, Versus Suetonii poete de duodecim cesaribus. 202

Londinensis Mus. Brit. Add. 12010 203

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

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

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

204 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186. The title at line 6 is: Versus Sydonii de duodecim cesaribus, without correction.
Written in Italy in the latter half of the fifteenth century, the sixty-three leaves of this codex are made of paper. Each leaf measures 220 x 140 mm. and contains thirty-two lines of text in a single column. The contents are both miscellaneous and anthological: extracts from the De vita XII Caesarum of Suetonius (ff. 1-42r), Versus de XII Caesaribus of Ausonius (f. 42r-v), excerpts from Benevenuto Rambaldi’s Liber augustalis (ff. 43-56r), and, a selection in Italian from Maccabees II to the death of Herod Agrippa (ff. 56v-63v). There are few outstanding readings in the Ausonian material aside from the major signs of the 13 branch.

Escorialensis T.II.21

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

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

206 Verses 1-5 are missing: Schenk1, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 184-186.

207 Antolín, op. cit., IV, pp. 138-139. Earlier editors neglected this witness. Reproductions of necessary folios were forwarded by the Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo de El Escorial.
or two columns. The contents include Cicero's Epistulae, the De Vita XII Caesarum of Suetonius, and the Monosticha.\textsuperscript{208} We note the outstanding signs of the 1\textsuperscript{3} branch and an interesting lack of "h" in 18 peribent and 21 iems.

\textit{Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 42}\textsuperscript{209} [vb\textsuperscript{2}]

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

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

\textsuperscript{208}f. 221v: Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186.

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

\textsuperscript{210}ff. 54v-58r are missing.

\textsuperscript{211}See also ff. 92r and 222v; consult also, Prete ... \textit{Codices Barberiniani Latini}, pp. 66, 67.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schenkl Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Peiper Number</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>226[r]-[227v]</td>
<td>Caesares XXI 112-114</td>
<td>XIII.i- 183-186 ii iii</td>
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<tr>
<td>[307v]</td>
<td>Epigrammata 85</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>[318v]</td>
<td>Ecloga 212</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>[325v]</td>
<td>Epigramma de rosis App.II 243-45</td>
<td>409-411</td>
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According to the distinguishing variants of the Caesares in this codex, vb² must be included in the excerpts of the 1° group of the family of the Excerpta. These variants are the special readings for verses 26, 28, 30, and 33 plus an additional line after verse 28.²¹³

 Oxoniensis Bodl. Add. C.154 (OLIM N. 28430)²¹⁴ [ox²]

Three early fifteenth century manuscripts of different

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

²¹³ On this point, see above, p. 95. Tobin placed vb² in the "first edition" branch of the Z family because of distinguishing variants he pinpointed in his study of the eclogues. Because of the fact that vb² antedates the editio princeps (Girardinus, 1472), Tobin felt that "...it ought to be grouped with those manuscripts which stem from a source common to the first edition." Such contradictory results of the examination of the same witness only underscore the complexity of the Ausonian textual tradition, the vagaries of which are oftentimes confusing. Under such conflicting evidence, we must await a total reevaluation of the textual tradition for all the opuscula before making dogmatic pronouncements.

contents but all originating in the Netherlands were combined to form this codex of paper. The 194 leaves each measure 309.4 x 225 mm. and contain 40-42 lines of text arranged in a single column. In the first section of the full codex we find Gai Suetonij Tranquilli de Vita xij Cesarum bracketed by verses of the Monosticha.215 A large number of readings in this codex agree with those in Londinenses Mus. Brit. Add. 12009 and Add. 12010 within the 13 group. Some of these variants are: 18 trideide, 31 duius, 32 capis exul non, 37 se.

Parisinus Latinus 5805216

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

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

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

217 An inscription of f. 124r identifies the date of composition as March 15, 1453 and the scribe as a certain George ex Clarium Scotiwm.

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

**Parisinus Latinus 5806**

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

**Matritensis Vit. 16-2**

Verses 1-5 of the Monosticha0 introduce the contents

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

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

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

222 These lines are introduced by the title, Versus Sydonei (sic); there are no indications of correction. See Schenkl, XXI, p. 112; Peiper, XIV, p. 183.
of this fifteenth-century historical codex. Thirty lines of text in a single column are to be found on each of the parchment leaves which measure 245 x 180 mm. Suetonius' De vita Caesarum and a life of Suetonius by Domitius Calderinus complete the book. Despite the very few lines of the Ausonian material extant here, a reading like 3 signat ties this codex to the other members of the \( 1^3 \) branch.

Cantabrigiensis Fitz. McClean 162\(^{224}\) [c]

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

\(^{223}\) Bondona dates the manuscript from the year 1454, but a note on f. 172 reads: die XIII Augusti 1434.

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

\(^{225}\) Verses 1-5 on f. 1r under the title, Versus Sidonii in librum Gai Suetoni de Vita duodecim Caesarum; see Schnekel, XXI, p. 112 and Peiper, XIV, p. 183.
Once again we find the first five lines of Ausonius' Monosticha used as an introduction to the Lives of Suetonius. The codex dates from the fifteenth century. Each of the 160 parchment leaves measures 260 x 182 mm. and contains thirty lines of text in a single column. For the excerpt from Ausonius we note that the title ties it to other members of the 1^3 branch.

Parisinus Latinus 5811

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


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

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

230 At the end of an inscription on f. 176 we read the name of the scribe: "...per me Guidonem Bonattum; below this a corrector added: Biduo totum lectitavi ac notavi A. Tri [?].
De vita Caesarum of Suetonius and before a short poem attributed to Bernard Marmitta of Parma, appear the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus. Aside from the usual distinguishing variants of the branch are a number of original and unusual readings, such as: 4 per seriem plenam, 21 sumit, 22 abdomade gaminos Nero Claudius addit, and 29 cum denis potitur dum sequis frater habenis.

Editio altera Suetonii

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

231 Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-86.

the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus of Ausonius. After the Suetonian lives the Monosticha are printed with titles that would seek to bind these verses with the earlier text: Suetonii operis commendatio, Cesarum ordo, Cesarum tempora, Cesarum obitus. The text of Ausonius contained in this printed edition belongs to the tradition of the 1 branch of the family of the Excerpta. To have this borne out we need only remark upon the presence of verses 26, 28, 30, and 33 with the line readings of the 1 group.

Editio Princeps Historiae Augustae

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

234 Historia Augusta. Mediolani impressum per Magistrum Philippum de Lavagnia (sic) 1475. die 20 Tulii. See British Museum, Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum (London, 1964), VI, p. 702 and Hain-Copinger 14561. This witness is identified as MS. B[lanco] R[aro] 91 in the collection of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence, whence Xerox copies of pertinent folios were forwarded by Dott. Emanuele Casamassima for our study. Collation of the Ausonian material in this edition had not been done earlier. Bandinius (op. cit., II, cols. 709-712), when he referred to this witness when it was still housed in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, spoke of it as Laurentianus Plut. 64.1. See also, A. Perosa, Mostra del Poliziano nella Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana: manoscritti, libri rari, autografi e documenti. . .Catalogo (Florence, 1955), pp. 20-21 and Giorgio Brugnoli, Studi suetoniani ("Collezione di studi e testi, 6") (Lecce, 1968), pp. 187-188.
The Ausonian *Monosticha* are present in yet another textual tradition: that of the *Historia Augusta*. These verses precede the other historical material in this printed book of 310 leaves, each with forty lines of text in a single column. Of especial interest here are the notes of the renowned textual critic, Angelo Poliziano, such as:

*Recognovi cum vetustis duobus exemplaribus Florentiae MCCCCLXXX.XV. Kal. Quintiles in Divi Paulli ego Angelus Politianus; iterum cum tertio, et ipso vetustissimo.*

In the Ausonian text there are readings which corroborate a position that the textual tradition of the *Monosticha* displayed in this witness is more closely related to that of the *editio altera* of Suetonius (Andrea, 1470 [And]) than to that of the *editio princeps* of Ausonius (Girardinus, 1472 [E]). This evidence is based upon a distinct difference in titles; e. g., after verse 5 Ha reads *Cesarum ordo* while E has *Monosticha de Ordine Imperatorum*, and after verse 17, Ha (in agreement with And) reads *Caesarum tempora*, while E has the longer *Monosticha de Aetate Imperatorum in Imperio*. We also note the presence of the distinguishing verses marking off the 1³ branch and its excerpts.

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

236 There are other references to the efforts of Poliziano at ff. 252v and 301v.
A fifteenth-century cursive hand composed this paper codex. Each of the 180 leaves has thirty-two lines of text in a single column and measures 277 x 194 mm. After the Suetonian De Vita Caesarum are the Monosticha and primary couplet of the Tetrasticha. Aside from the unique reading at Tetrasticha 2 serios, the major distinguishing variants are those of the 1\(^3\) branch.

Vaticanus Latinus 1909

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

244 f. 161r-v: Schenkl, pp. 112-114; Peiper, pp. 183-6.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Manuscript Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>M Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>M²₉</td>
<td>Magnabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 135r-v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L²₉</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 178r-179r)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P⁶</td>
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<td>Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107</td>
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<tr>
<td>vb</td>
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<td>m</td>
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<td>Valentinianus 834 (141)</td>
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<td>r</td>
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<td>h¹</td>
<td>Harleianus 2578 (ff. 210v-212r)</td>
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<td>la</td>
<td>Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656)</td>
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<td>lis</td>
<td>Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922)</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>Escorialensis S.III.25</td>
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</table>
This witness is of especial interest in a discussion of the place of the Caesares in the Z family since that work appears twice in the same manuscript; however, each time there are distinguishing variants representative of two different manuscript traditions. On ff. 117r-118v, nestled between an incomplete citation of the works of Ennodius and a series of blank leaves, are the Monosticha and verses 1-80 of the Tetrasticha complete with distinguishing variants linking them to the tradition of the family of the Excerpta. Following the hiatus are a large number of other works of Ausonius introduced on f. 122r in this manner: Quod compertum est ex libro magni Ausonii poete sequitur, and concluded or f. 142v with this colophon: De hoc opere corrupto ut plurimum nil ulterior repperi et ideo explicit.

245 For a description of this codex, see above pp. 87-9.

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

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

248 The selections from Ausonius which are found here are arranged according to the standard order of the members of the Z family; on this point, see Tobin, pp. 47-53. General observations on the Ausoniana in this codex show that Technopaegnion 11 ends abruptly at v. 6 on f. 141r and that the rest of the work as it is recorded in other witnesses of the Z family is omitted. Only Bissula 1, 2, 4-5, 6 are found.
Among the opuscula in the tradition of the Z family are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. These verses on f. 135r-v contain variants indicative of both the Z family in general and the M\textsuperscript{b} branch of it in particular. Some of these readings are: (Monosticha) 18 peribent, 19 exprorogat, 39 leni, and 40 [om.: orbis] a morte.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>De aerumnis Herculis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caesares</td>
<td>Caesares</td>
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<tr>
<td>(vv. 53-76)</td>
<td>(vv. 53-76)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epigramma</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

With the single exception of Parisinus Latinus 18275 containing the Monosticha only, all the witnesses described in the textual tradition of the Caesares in the Z family contain both the entire Monosticha and just vv. 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. This shortened form of the Tetrasticha, a poetic treatment of the Caesars from Nerva to Commodus, continues the list of emperors after Domitian at the end of the Monosticha without repeating reference to the first twelve emperors. Such repetition is seen in vv. 1-52 of the Tetrasticha in the traditions of the V family and of the family of the Excerpta. Concerning the fact that vv. 1-52 of the Tetrasticha are a doublet in sense to the forty-one lines of the Monosticha, see Otto Seeck's critical review of Peiper's edition of the Ausonian corpus in Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, XIII (1887), p. 517. Gunther Jachmann discusses the relationship between the V family and the Z family in his important article, "Das Problem der Urvante in der Antike und die Grundlagen der Ausoniuskritik," in Concordia Decennalis Deutsche-Italien- Forschungen: Festschrift der Universität Köln zum 10-jährigen Bestehen des deutsch-italienischen Kulturinstituts Petrarcahaus (1941), pp. 78-79, 93-94. Upon examining the readings in verse 63 of the Tetrasticha, he concludes that V is primary and Z is either an epitome of or an excerpt from V. See further discussion on this point, below pp. 247-248.
Within the contents of this important manuscript the Caesares are given in two versions emanating from separate manuscript traditions: the family of the Excerpta and the M\textsuperscript{b} branch of the Z family. The Caesares which demonstrate representative readings of the family of the Excerpta are to be found in the accustomed order, a triad of opuscula generic to the group: the Mosella, Symmachi epistula, and Caesares.\textsuperscript{251}

On ff. 160v-210v appear Ausonian selections in an order common to the Z family;\textsuperscript{252} among these compositions are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.\textsuperscript{253} Comparison of readings here in lb with those of its archetype M\textsuperscript{b} shows these major distinguishing variants:\textsuperscript{254} [title before line] 1 Ausonius hesperio filio, 5 rem, [the title before verse] 18 De etate imperii monosticha, 25 nesciet, 28 angit.

\textsuperscript{250}For a description of this manuscript, see above pp. 81-83.

\textsuperscript{251}These three works occupy ff. 151r-160r and are isolated by blank leaves on either side; see above p. 90.

\textsuperscript{252}See Tobin's complete description, pp. 55-62.

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

\textsuperscript{254}See the discussion of this relationship and the connection to Harleianus 2578, below pp. 239-243.
The fifty-two vellum folios of this fifteenth century codex contain only works from the Ausonian corpus. Each leaf measures 190 x 92 millimeters and displays thirty-five lines of text in a single column written in a humanistic hand. An opening inscription reads: Ausonii poetae disertissimi liber foeliciter incipit, while the colophon dates the codex through this notation: ΔΟΞΑ. Hyadre (Zara) die XXII Martij 1475 compleui. The scribe's only obvious error was the deletion of the Greek portion of Epist. 12, vv. 30-45, Epist. 13, and Epist. 14, verses 26-34.

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

At the title before verse 6 of the Monosticha k and

have Monostica de ordine imperatorum, while T has only

Monosticha; the title before verse 18 reads De etate imperii

monostica in k and in M b, whereas T has Monostica de aetate

imperatorum in imperio; at the title before verse 30, k and M b

feature De obitu singulorum monostica while T has Monostica

de obitu singulorum. In addition to these connective vari-

ants, there are more than one dozen unique readings found in k,
such as (Monosticha) 7 are, 30 senato, and (Tetrasticha) 76

adulterius.

Patavinus Biblioteca Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64 [pat]

The sixty-four unnumbered folios of this paper codex
date from the fifteenth century. Each leaf shows thirty lines
of text written in a single column. Schenkl and Peiper felt
that the composition of this codex resulted from joining two
previously distinct manuscripts copied by the same hand. Of

the two separate witnesses, the first consisted of ff. 1-

12v which contained the elegies of Maximianus of Etruria and

259 According to Paul O. Kristeller, Latin Manuscript
Books before 1600, Third edition (New York, 1960), p. 171,
this manuscript is described in Ferdinandus Com. Maldura,
Index codicum manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Reverendissimi
Capituli Cathedralis Ecclesiae Patavinae asservantur (1830). Because
of the unavailability of this catalogue, our discuss-

sion of the codex rests upon the descriptions by Schenkl, p.
XXIII, Peiper, p. LXXI, Tobin, pp. 71-80, and upon a personal
survey of a microfilmed copy sent by the Bibl. Capitolare, Padua.

260 Schenkl, loc. cit.; Peiper, loc. cit.
the second extended from ff. 13r-64r and contained opuscula
of Ausonius in the order common to the Z family. Neither
an inscription nor a subscription are provided but the origi-
nal script is seen in all the Greek phrases and passages.

Among selections from Ausonius are the Monosticha and
verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. Herein are distinguishing
variants connecting pat to the M branch of the Z family.
Some of these readings are: in the title before verse 53 of
the Tetrasticha, pat has nerua while T has Neruam; 69 quesita
(T has tutela); 70 serus (T: foel 1x).

Parisinus Latinus 18275

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

261 See a discussion of the place of the Caesares in
the Z family, above, p. 125, note 249; a complete descrip-
tion of Patavinus Biblioteca Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64 is
found in Tobin, pp. 72-80.

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

263 Léopold Delisle, "Inventaire des manuscrits latins
de Notre Dame et de divers petits fonds conserves a la Biblio-
theque Nationale sous les nos. 16719-18613 du fonds latin,"
Bibliotheque de l'Ecole des Chartres, XXI (1870), p. 549;
Schenkl, pp. XXVI-XXVII; Peiper, p. LXXVII; Prete, "Problems
of the Text of Ausonius," op. cit., pp. 249-250; Prete,
Ricerche, pp. 77-78; Gradilone, pp. 136-138; Tobin, pp. 210-
212. Our study was based upon a microfilmed copy provided
by the Bibliotheque Nationale.
fragments of various authors' works, including those of the poet of Gaul. The codex embraces works of Fulgentius (ff. 1r-22v), correspondence between Paul and Seneca (ff. 22v-23r), excerpts from the *Xenia* of Martial (ff. 23r-26v), the *De philosophia mundi* of Honorius (ff. 26v-54r), and selections from sundry juridical tracts (ff. 54r-55r).

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

264 See the full description of Tobin, pp. 211-212.

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

266 For a discussion of the place of the *Caesares* in the family of manuscripts called the *Z* family, see above, p. 125, note 249. This witness is unique among those of the *Z* in that it has the tradition of the *Monosticha* only.
This manuscript is one of the more important witnesses in the Z family. Among the Ausonian compositions it contains are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.

Although T shares a large number of separative readings with witnesses from both the M and the editio princeps branches of the Z family, distinguishing variants which set T and its fellows apart from other witnesses within the Z tradition include: (Monosticha) 5 binam. Unique readings abound: (Monosticha) 8 huc, 13 oto, 22 trabit, 24 lascia, 25 regnates, 27 vespaxianus, 36 sceuo; (Tetrasticha) 58 omnia, 68 [(om.) patriam].

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

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267 See above, pp. 43-46, and the appendix, p. 383.

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

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

270 ff. 120-129 are numbered twice and ff. lr, lv, and 177r are blank.
containing thirty lines of text in a single column. The contents include the Silvae of Statius (ff. 2r-70v), selections from the Ausonian corpus (ff. 7lr-123r) and various poems of Gaius Sidonius Apollinaris (ff. 123v-176v).

The Ausonian selections are introduced by this title: AVSONII POETAE LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIT, but there is no subscription. The original scribe failed to complete the Greek passages in this section but allotted space for future insertion in most cases. Among the Ausonian materials are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. 271 Aside from the general separative readings of the Z family, there are distinguishing variants in these verses which support the conclusion of Schenkl and Peiper that Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus 649 [u] is closely related to Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472) [vb] and Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315 [m]. 272 Such evidence adds three more witnesses to this group of closely related manuscripts: Valentianus 834 (14l) [val], Laurentianus Plut. 33.19 [l6], and Vaticanus Latinus 3152 [v2]. These readings are: (Monosticha) 21 cessantia, 41 tamen, and (Tetrasticha) 69 quesita; a related reading is 65 ad hunc (vb and v2 have ad huc and l6 has abhinc).

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

272 Schenkl, p. XXV; Peiper, p. LXXVI.
Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472)

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

The title, Ausonij Peonij poetae disertissimi epigrammaton liber primus, introduces the Ausonian works which conclude with Finis on f. 63r. The Monosticha and only verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha, found on ff. 26v-28r, have readings which connect vb with u, m, val, l_6, and v^2. Unique readings abound, demonstrating the virtuosity of Cinico, who also failed to complete the Greek phrases throughout the codex; the spaces he provided have gone unfilled.

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

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

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

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

277 See the list of readings, above, p. 132; consult also Schenkl, loc. cit., Peiper, loc. cit.
The 273 pages,\(^2\) bound in gatherings of eight and numbered by a later hand, of this fifteenth-century codex are made of parchment. Each page measures 255 x 170 mm. and contains twenty-seven lines of text in a single column.

The selections from Ausonius found in the manuscript are arranged in the order of the \(Z\) family;\(^3\) they are followed by works of Sidonius Apollinaris. There is confusion of attribution in both the brief table of contents provided at the beginning of the manuscript and in the text itself.\(^4\)

Within the Ausoniana are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.\(^5\) Significant readings found there link \(m\) with \(\nu\), \(u\), \(\upsilon\), \(\nu^2\), and \(\nu^2.\)\(^6\)

\(^2\)G. Mazzantinti, Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia, XIII (Forlì, 1905-1906), p. 62. See also Luetjohann, op. cit., p. XX; Schenkl, p. XXV; Peiper, p. LXXVI; Gradilone, pp. 167-171; and, Tobin, pp. 106-114. Our examination of this witness was based on a microfilmed copy obtained from the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence. Useful data was sent by Dott. Emanuele Casamassima of that august institution as well.

\(^3\)Pages 125-127, 270-273 are blank; Schenkl listed 135 folios instead of the consecutive pagination.

\(^4\)For a descriptive example of this arrangement as it applies to the Caesares, see above, p. 125, note 249; for a full description, see Tobin, pp. 107-114.

\(^5\)Tobin provides a particular view on the transposition, pp. 106-107. For a view of the general confusion in the textual tradition between Ausonius and Sidonius with regard to authorship, see above, p. 94, note 155.

\(^6\)Pages 48-51: Schenkl, pp. 112-4, 116-7; Peiper, pp. 183-6, 190-2.

\(^7\)See the list of readings above, p. 132.
Only works of Ausonius are contained in this fifteenth century manuscript of parchment written in humanistic script. There are sixty-six numbered folios each measuring 329 x 208 mm. and displaying twenty-four lines of text in an area extending to 209 x 100 mm. The scribe copied no Greek into this codex. On f. 1r this title introduces the text: AVSONII POMPONII LIBER PRIMVS FOELR INCIPIT; the text concludes with finis on f. 66v.

The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha are found in the usual order of witnesses of the Z family. A similarity of variant readings in these verses demonstrates a close relationship between this codex and u, vb, m, 16, and v2.

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285 There was no f. 28 in our copy of the codex.


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

288 For a listing of some of the significant variants of this group, see the discussion on p. 132 of this study.
This fifteenth century manuscript is composed of paper. Each of the 220 folios contains twenty-three lines of text per leaf and measures 204 x 144 mm.\textsuperscript{290} The codex appears to be a combination of three manuscripts originally separate: one of Propertius (ff. 1r-100v), another of Tibullus (ff. 101r-150v), and a third of Ausonius (ff. 151r-202r). Examination of the hands involved reveals that they are all different but that all three date from within the fifteenth century. Lacunae abound throughout the combined codex, especially for Greek words and phrases.

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

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{290}Folios 94r-100v and f. 178r are blank.
  \item \textsuperscript{291}ff. 179v-181r: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192. See p. 125, n. 249 of this study for a precise discussion of the order of the Caesares; a detailed description of the contents of the entire manuscript is given in Tobin, pp. 143-150.
\end{itemize}
(Monosticha) 5 rem gestam, 17 fratrem, and 39 leni. There are also to be found the usual readings of the T branch of the Z family.

Laurentianus Plut. 33.19\(^{292}\) Written in a humanistic hand in the fifteenth century, this manuscript of paper contains only works of Ausonius.\(^{293}\) Its sixty-six folios\(^{294}\) are bound in gatherings of eight; each leaf contains twenty-five to twenty-six lines of text. As was the habit of a number of scribes of the fifteenth century, Greek script was not attempted but lacunae were provided for later insertion of Greek characters; the lacunae have remained unfilled.\(^{295}\)

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

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

\(^{293}\)See above, p. 127, n. 256, for other witnesses.

\(^{294}\)Folios 24v and 61r-v are blank.

\(^{295}\)Although the rubricator failed to turn to this manuscript, Ausonian scholars of a later era considered it worthy of their study. Mariangelus Accursius viewed this codex and later Nicolaus Heinsius collated the epigrams found here with the exemplar of the 1558 edition of Stephanus Charpinus. Both Schenkl and Peiper posited a feasible link between this manuscript and a codex composed by Giovanni Boccaccio which Politano (Miscellanea, c. 39) indicates as preserved in the Library of the Holy Spirit in Florence in his own lifetime. See Schenkl, p. XXV, n. 9; Peiper, pp. LXXVI-LXXVII; Remigio Sabbadini, Le scoperte dei codici Latini e Greci ne' secoli XIV e XV, I (Florence, 1905), p. 30.
the family but with several omissions: Epigrammata 78, 83, 4 (vv. 7-8), 22 (vv. 5-6), 68 (vv. 7-8). 296 The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha 297 contain readings which link 1 with u, vb, m, val, and v 2 . 298

Vaticanus Latinus 3152 299

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

ff. 1-[18v] Titi Calphurnij Siculi bucolicum carmen

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

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

26[r]-[30v] textu carent 300

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296 See a complete description in Tobin, pp. 133-140.


298 See the list of readings above, p. 132.

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

300 This foliation is based on Schenkl. Peiper in his view of the codex in the Die Uberlieferung, p. 201, constructs the following: ff. 1r-18v Siculus, 19r-21r Ciprianus, 21v-25r Lactantius, 25v-30v textu carent.
In the Ausonian selections we note that although most of the Greek phrases have been provided the spaces allowed by the original scribe remain blank at Epist. 12, vv. 14-45, Epist. 13, and Epist. 14, vv. 26-34. Both Schenkl and Peiper have pointed out that marginal glosses and corrections in the text were supplied by a second hand employing a codex with good readings, such as Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29. A study of the variant readings in the Monosticha de XII Caesaribus and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha reveals that \( v^2 \) has a definite affinity to \( vb, u, m, val, \) and \( l^6. \)

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301 These works follow an arrangement common to the \( z \) family; see a full description in Tobin, pp. 124-131. The introductory notation is: AVSONII PONONII LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIT FELICITER, and the subscription reads: EXPLICIT LIBER AVSONII PROTRECTICI POM.

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

303 See a listing of similar significant readings above, p. 132.
The first edition of the opuscula of Ausonius is included in a collection of 106 leaves, measuring 265 x 184 mm. and originating in Venice in 1472. Opening the book is an address to the reader and a table of contents (ff. lv-6v); the works of Ausonius follow on ff. 8r-53v. Other works usually bound with this edition are: P. Ovidii Nasonis consolatio ad Liviam (ff. 55r-62v), Probæ Centonae opusculum (ff. 64r-74v), T. Calpurnii Siculi bucolica (ff. 75r-90r), Publii Gregorii Tiferni epistolae (ff. 91r-106r).


ff. 1r, 7r-v, 54r-v, 63r-v, 90v, and 106v are completely blank.

Both Schenkl and Peiper described the Ausonian opuscula on ff. 6r-49v and suggested varying folio numbers for the other works listed in this volume. Apparently they have erred because there would not be sufficient folios for the works of Ausonius. For a very full description of the Ausonian contents of this edition see Creighton, pp. 115-123.
The Ausonian section is introduced on f. 8r with this title: Ausonii peonii poetae disertissimi epigrammat n liber primus. The colophon on f. 53v reads: EXPLICIVNT EA AVSONII FRAGMENTA QVAE INVIDA CVNCTA CORRODENVS VETVSTAS AD MANVS NOSTRAS VENIRE PERMISIT. τελος Bartolomeus Girardinus.307 There follows a tetrastich on Ausonius. The Greek phrases and passages are included in this edition with but one exception: in Epistula 12 (Schenkl, pp. 170-172) some Greek words which were missing in T are also lacking here. All of the opuscula found in this edition give evidence to the Z tradition and are ordered as in that tradition;308 on ff. 28r-29r are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha.309 Although Peiper observed that this first edition shares readings from both the M and T branches of the Z family,310 distinguishing variants in the Caesares did show a minute blending of traditions at Tetrasticha 70 serus. However, readings such as Tetrasticha 59 pacis, and 51 Celius pointed to an independent group consisting of E, Ravennas 120 (134 H 2) [r], Harleianus 2578 [h¹], Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656) [la], Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27 [lis], Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922) [per], and Escorialensis S. III. 25 [e].

307 For a discussion of Bartolomeus Girardinus and the editio princeps, see Tobin, p. 152, n. 284.
308 See Gradilone, p. 6.
309 Schenkl, pp. 112-4, 116-7; Peiper, pp. 183-6, 190-2.
310 Peiper, p. LXXII.
This codex is composed of paper and represents two manuscripts which have been joined together. The first is written in a humanistic script and dates from the fifteenth century. Each of its 170 folios measures $210 \times 140$ mm. and shows from thirty to thirty-six lines of text. On f. 108r the title, *Ausonij Peonij poëte lepidissimi atque festiui epigrammaton dimidiatus liber*, introduces the Ausonian text which extends to f. 155r where we find Bartholomei Giraldini in *Ausonium tetrastycon* with this subscription: *Ausonij peonij poëte clarissimi fragmenta expliciunt quæ ad ætatem usque nostram fortuna peruenire permisit. Cetera desyderantur.* In this section a later hand supplied the Greek phrases omitted by the original scribe. Basing his stand on the views of C. de Holzinger, Schenkl has correctly concluded that the Ausonian text here in r was a copy made from the editio princeps. The poems of Publius Gregorius Tifernus conclude the first codex; after these works we read at f. 170r: *Finis Romae II kl. Februarias.*

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

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

313 Schenkl, p. XXVI.
Among the Ausoniana are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. Distinguishing variants link with the group of witnesses connected to the editio princeps.

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

Harleianus 2578

The Ausonian opuscula common to the Z family are listed on ff. 183r-248v; these selections are introduced in this manner: Ausonii paeonii poetae disertissimi epigrammatum liber primus dimidiatus. Prohemium, and concluded as follows:

Hae sunt ea ausonii fragmenta quae sunt scripta in codicibus impressis. quibus apposui alia quaedam (sic) eiusmod quae legguntur (sic) in vetusto codice ex bibliotheca divi marci florentiae. Among the works of Ausonius are the Monosticha


315 See the listing of readings, above, p. 141.

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

317 Tobin provides a complete list of the opuscula on pp. 172-179 of his dissertation. For the place of the Caesares within the delineation of the Z family, see the discussion above, p. 125, n. 249.
and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha with readings linking the tradition to that of the editio princeps. Both Schenkl and Peiper were correct in concluding that these Ausonian works were copied from the editio princeps and that the marginal glosses were based on comparison with the readings in Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29.

Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656)

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

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319 See Schenkl, p. XXII, and Peiper, p. LXXIII.

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

321 The Ausoniana are listed completely in Tobin, pp. 191-197.

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

323 See the list of determinant variants, above, p. 141.
In humanistic minuscules a fifteenth century hand copied the Ausonian works which fill the eighty-seven folios of this parchment manuscript. Each leaf measures 220 x 150 mm. and provides space for twenty lines of text in a single column. Brief notations on the flyleaves, Ex Libris Josephi Varesij 1727 and Antonio Francisco du Silva [sec XV], provide a minimum amount of information about provenience and ownership.

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

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

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

See the discussion of the normal arrangement of the Caesares in the Z family above, p. 125, n. 249.
ad manus nostras venire permisit. The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha are found among the opuscula. 327

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

Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922) 329

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

327 ff. 135v-137r: see Schenk1, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.

328 See the list of determinant variants above, p. 141.

329 Mazzatinti, op. cit., V (Forli, 1895), 179-180. See also Schenk1, p. XXIII; Peiper, pp. LXXIII-LXXV; Tobin, pp. 199-207. Our study was based upon a microfilmed copy of this codex sent by the Biblioteca Communale Augusta, Perugia.

330 ff. 81v-88v, 98v, 126r-128v, and 143v are blank. Pagination by a second hand is noted at ff. 20, 30, 32, 40, 50, 60, 80. One folio after the fifth was lost; this contained the Ausonian Epigrammata 19 (vv. 4-12), 20-23, and 24 (vv. 1-10) (see Schenk1, pp. 219-221, 214).
The Ausonian opuscula, found on ff. 1r-81r in the arrangement common to the Z family, are introduced as follows: Ausonii burdigalae vassatis medici ac poetae praeceptoris Gratiani Imperatoris Epigrammata et epistolae nonnullae incipiunt. After completing the Greek phrases in the text and providing variant readings in the margin, the original scribe added this conclusion: τέλος σὺν τῷ θεῷ ὑπὸ νεανίσκου τινὸς (νεανίσκου τινὸς was written in an erasure by a second hand where the scribe's name had possibly been) ἡρωθέντος γραφεῖν ἐν τῇ οὐκενίτια : --FINIUNT EA AUSONII FRAGMENTA QUÆ INVIDA CUNCTA CORRODENS VETUSTAS AD MANUS NOSTRAS VENIRE PERMISIT. Among the Ausonian works are the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha. Singificant variants to be found herein generally support placing this codex in the group of manuscripts related to the first edition.

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

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

333 See the list of determinant variants, above, p. 141. Peiper (p. LXXV) has stated that this codex, Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922), shows some relationship to the T branch of the Z family, but the evidence for the Caesares does not support him.
Only works of Ausonius are featured in this fifteenth-century manuscript of parchment. Each of the eighty-five folios measures 203 x 127 mm. and displays twenty lines of text in a single column. On the initial folio we find: D. D. A. Rome die Ju. Ann. 1625.

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

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

335 See the list of other witnesses, p. 127, n. 256.

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

337 ff. 35v-37v: see Schenkl, XXI, pp. 112-114, 116-117; Peiper, XIV, pp. 183-186, 190-192.
contention that this codex and the first edition derived from the same source rather than the hypothesis that this manuscript was a copy of the editio princeps. Our study of the tradition of the Caesares indicated a number of occasions where there was significant agreement between e and the editio princeps as well as a large number of unique readings, such as: (Monosticha) 3 Monosticha, the title before verse 6 Monasticha, the title before 17 MONASTICHA, and 40 rapiatur.

See Schenkl, p. XXVI, and Peiper, p. LXXIII.

A list of determinant readings is given above, p. 141.
CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF PERTINENT BOOK EDITIONS

Printed editions of the opuscula of Ausonius are manifold and quite useful to understand the textual tradition of his numerous works. While a minute examination of every printed edition of the Ausonian text would certainly be beyond the scope of this thesis and could very well serve as a focal point for future scholarly endeavors, it is certainly valuable to elucidate the printed tradition with consideration of certain salient editions. These are the incunabular Milan edition of 1490 issued by Julius Aemilius Ferrarius, the Venice edition of 1507 edited by Hieronymus Avantius with a number of corrections to the text, and the Antwerp edition of 1568 edited by Theodorus Pulmannus with critical support from the conjectures of a number of scholars of his era.

1 The introduction (Notitia Literaria) to the Editio Bipontina, pp. XVIII-XXVIII, lists sixty-seven editions published up to 1785. Schenkl, pp. XXX-XXXII, and Peiper, pp. LXXXV-LXXXIX, have discussed earlier editions. Byrne, op. cit., pp. 94-95, lists nineteen of the more important editions. Gradilone, in providing a panoramic view of Ausonian studies, also treats the printed tradition, pp. 1-138. Our study of the text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Caesares, involved the examination of over thirty printed editions.

2 The Ausonian project currently being conducted at Loyola University of Chicago deals with the critical evaluation of a number of the printed editions of Ausonius.
Ferrarius undertook the editio altera of the text of Ausonius at the instigation of his mentor, Georgius Merula. It was Merula who felt that it was disgraceful that Milan had not as yet repaid Ausonius' tribute to the city in his Ordo Urbium Nobilium with the production of an edition of the poet's works. Merula's main contribution to this project was the addition to the Ausonian corpus of certain fragments of the Ordo from a manuscript which he had discovered in the Dominican monastery of St. Eustorgius, Milan. Ferrarius cites this fact in the preface to his edition:

adiecimus ex catalogo illustri urbiurn nonnulla excerpta epigrammata quae Georgius Merula polyhistor praeceptor noster et primarius dicendi artifex in bibliotheca divi Eustorgii primus indagavit.

3 Ferrarius (1452-1513) was later professor of history in Milan; see Friedrich Eckstein, Nomenclator Philologorum (Leipzig, 1871), p. 156.


5 See the citation in the text below, pp. 266-267.

6 For a discussion of the relationship between the text of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium found in the 1490 edition and that in other witnesses, especially Tilianus, of the textual tradition, see below, pp. 208-220. Consult also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, pp. 207 sqq.; Peiper, pp. XXXV, LXXXV.
Readings which improve upon the text of the *editio princeps* of 1472 and this valuable increment to the *Ordo* indicate the worth of the 1490 edition in the general history of the Ausonian text. Ferrarius reissued his Ausonius in 1494 and Avantius supplemented and reissued it in 1496 with the inclusion of some epigrams considered spurious by Peiper. The description of the contents of the Milanese edition of 1490 is as follows:

[A1r-v] textus carent

[Aiiir-iii-r] [Epistula] incipit: Julius Aemylius Ferrarius Nouariensis: Magnifico Ambrosio Varisio Rosato:

philosopho praestantissimo: Ducali physico primario et prono suo optimo .S. ... desinit: ...Ausonium igitur physicum physico merito dicauimus: quem si successius operis evolueris non parum uoluptatis et fructus tibi allaturum spero. Vale: præsidium et dulce decas meum.

[Aiiir] Decii Magni Ausonii pæonii poetae lepidissimi uita...

[Aiiiv-Avir][tabula] incipit: Decii Magni Ausonii pæonii

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7 See the appendix below, plate VII, p. 384 for a view of the verses newly added to the Ausonian tradition by Merula and Ferrarius in the Milanese edition of 1490. The *Ordo Urbinum Nobilium* did not reach its complete stage until the edition of Ugoletus (Parma, 1499); see below, p. 162, n. 25.


9 The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana of Florence provided a microfilmed copy of this edition. See Schenkl, p. XXX and *Gesamtkatalog*, III, cols. 204-205, no. 3091.
poetæ lepiss. atque festiui epigrammatôn dimidiatus liber... desinit: Explicitum ea Ausonii fragmenta: Quae inuida cuncta corrodens uetustas ad manus nostras uenire permisit.

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\(^{10}\) There is a lacuna after verse 10.
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epigrammat\textsuperscript{o}n liber i. finit.

ci\textsuperscript{r}-[ci\textsuperscript{v}] Versus Paschales VIII 30-31 2 17-19

Incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTISSIMI VERSUS

PASCALES (sic). desinit: Ausonii peonii poetae

disertissimi versus pascales (sic) finiunt

[ci\textsuperscript{v}-diiii\textsuperscript{r}] [Epistulæ] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE

DISERTISSIMI EPISTOLARUM LIBER.

[ci\textsuperscript{v}] Epistulae 8 166 4 225-226

[ci\textsuperscript{v}]-cii[\textsuperscript{r}] 10 168-169 6 228-230

cii[\textsuperscript{r}]-[cii\textsuperscript{v}] Epist. (vv. 1-16) 11 169 7 230-231

[cii\textsuperscript{v}] Bissula XXV.3 125-126 2 115

ciii[\textsuperscript{r}] Epist. (vv. 16-26) 11 169-170 7 231-232

\textsuperscript{11}There is a space after verse 2.
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<td>[d[iiii][v]-dv[r]] Caesares (vv.53-76)</td>
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<td>in fine: Finit gratiarum actio de consulatu apud Gratianum Augustum</td>
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<td>fi[r]-[fi[ii][v]] Technopaegnion [14] 2-13</td>
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</table>

[12] The Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrastichica of the Caesares appear here in the usual order of the Z family; see the discussion of this point above, p. 125, n. 249.


[14] Noteworthy variations in the Technopaegnion are as follows: in 7 verse 4, et soror et cominuex fratris, regina
incipit: XXVI.l-2 127-32 XVI 196-205

incipit: griphus (sic) de ternario numero in fine:
Finit technopeniam liber primus

Cento nuptialis XXVIII.l-4 140-6 XVII 206-219

Epistulae 15
4 159-162 14 245-249

Ephemeris 16
III.3 4-7 II.3 7-11

in fine: Finit precatio matutina

Epicedion 17
XI.2 33-34 III.4 21-24

titulus: Epicedion in partem (sic)
in fine: Finit epicedion

denum, has been omitted completely; in 9 verse 6 reads: Et furiata
cestro tranat mare cimmerium bos; in 9 verse 15, tertia opima.
...Aremoricus lars, is missing; in 9 a space and the title,
De quibusdam fabulis, is placed between verse 18 and 19; in 9
verse 17 follows 22 and vv. 23-24 are missing; in 10 there has
been added verse 6: Iam pelago uolitat mercator vestifluus ser;
in 11 verse 12, quadrupes oscinisbus quis iungitur auspiciis?
us, has been omitted; 13 follows 11 without either title or
interruption. The following variations occur in 13: vV. 3-8,
Ennius ut memorat...male letiferum mon?, have been omitted;
inserted before verse 9 is: Scire uelim catalepta legens quid
significet tau; after verse 9 is found: Sit ne peregrini uox
nominis anni sil; verse 19b, Et quod nonnunquam praeumit
laetificum gau, has been added; and, finally, at the conclusion
is read: Finit de monosyllabis.

Verse 69 is lacking. These titles are added: after
v. 70: hi versus erant ut reor endecasyllabi; after v. 81:
item alii endecasyllabi.

Verses 8-16 are missing.

The following verses have been deleted without
spacing: 13-16, 19-26, 29-34, 39-40, and 43.
Schenkl Number Page | Peiper Number Page
---|---
[gvi\textsuperscript{v}]-hi\textsuperscript{r} | Liber Protrepticus XIII.1 | 36 | Epist.22 | 259-261
hi\textsuperscript{r}-[hii\textsuperscript{v}]

in fine: Finit protrepticus

[hii\textsuperscript{v}]

Cupido Cruciatus XXIII.1 | 121 | VIII | 109

[hii\textsuperscript{v}-hiiii\textsuperscript{r}]

19 XXIII.2 | 121-4 | 110-113

in fine: Finit cupido criciatus

[iii\textsuperscript{r}-hiii\textsuperscript{v}]

Bissula

XXV.1-7 | 125-7 | VIII | 114-117

[hiii\textsuperscript{v}-hvi\textsuperscript{r}]

Ordo Urbium Nobilium

XVIII | 98-103 | XI | 144-154

[hiii\textsuperscript{v}-hvr]

De Athenis (vv. 89-91) | 101 | xv | 149

[hr\textsuperscript{v}]

Idem de carthagine constantino-polii et bizantio (vv. 12-14)

Idem de Capua (vv. 46-63) | 99-100 | viiiii | 147-148

[hr\textsuperscript{v}-hvr\textsuperscript{v}]

De Cathina et Syracusis (vv. 92-97)

101 xvi.xvii | 149-150

[hr\textsuperscript{v}]

De Mediolano (vv. 35-45) | 99 | vii | 146-147

De Treueri septimo loco eam ponit (vv. 28-34)

99 | vi | 146

[hr\textsuperscript{v}-hvi\textsuperscript{r}]

De Narbona (vv. 107-109, 116\textsuperscript{b} 101-2 | xviii | 150-151

118-119, 121-127)

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\textsuperscript{18} Additional verse 45\textsuperscript{b} reads: Perlege quodcumque est memorabilis ut tibi prosit.

\textsuperscript{19} The order of verses 14-15 is transposed, and there is no lacuna at verse 25.

\textsuperscript{20} These verses, outlined in detail, constitute the major advance upon the text of the editio princeps made by the Milanese edition of 1490. See a discussion of their relationship to other witnesses below, pp. 208-220.
De burdegali urbe

[adnotatio ad lectorem] incipit: Præsbyter Laurentius Casatia saluzolius uercellensis de laudibus Iulii æmulii ferrarii nouariensis ad lectorem...

[octo disticha] incipit: Rosus erat blaptis et mendi sordidus ante... desinit: Inuenies uera pectus amiciciae

[subscription] Explicit sunt ea Ausonii fragmenta quæ inuida cuncta correndens uetustas ad manus nostras uenire permisit. Mediolani impressa per Magistrum Vlderichum scinzenzeler Anno domini .M.CCCCLXXX

Die .XV. Septembris. τέλος

[duo disticha Graece et Latina scripta]


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21 The order is as follows: v. 128 is missing; v. 130 reads: Et procerum senatu: uino et aquis; 129-145; 167-168.
After collaborating with Ferrarius in an edition of Ausonius at Venice in 1496, Hieronymus Avantius published a corrected edition of the Ausonian corpus in Venice in 1507. For some inexplicable reason, Avantius did not turn to his own earlier edition but followed that of Ugoletus, as he himself confessed in his preface:

22. See above, p. 152 and n. 8.

23. Concerning Avantius (Girolamo Avanzi), originally of Verona and later a professor at Padua (1493), see Eckstein, op. cit., p. 19.


25. Thadeus Ugoletus, Opera Ausonii nuper reperta. Parmae: Angelus Ugoletus, 1499. Avantius followed an edition that is outstanding in the textual history of the printed tradition, for it is the first impression of the complete Ausonian corpus and it increased the size of the corpus one-fourth over that of previous editions. Published for the first time by Ugoletus were the Mosella; the Ludus Septem Sapientum; the Ordo Urbium Nobilium with the fragments from the St. Eustorgius codex now augmented from another source to include a much fuller treatment; the Periochae drawn, according to Ugoletus, from the codex of Antonius Bernerius (see Axt, op. cit, p. 13); the Septem Sapientum sententiae, included because of its similarity to the Ludus; Signa Caelestia; and, the fourth letter to Paulinus. In his brief summary of the edition, Schenkl (P. XXX) hypothesized about the probable sources of these opuscula newly added by Ugoletus. He felt that the Ludus, Ordo, and Periochae were similar to the tradition found in Parisinus Latinus 8500 (see the description above, pp. 29-31, 52-53), with the Mosella and verses 1-52, 77-80 of the Tetrasticha of the Cæsares having been derived from readings in Laurentianus 51.13 (see the description above, pp. 89-91.) Verses 81-98 of the Tetrasticha, according to Schenkl, were drawn from readings in Parisinus Latinus 4887 (see description above, pp. 64-65).
Although Avantius indicated that this new edition contained many opuscula previously unpublished: opera quae nunc addimus non alias impressa sunt haec, a comparison of his edition with that of Ugoletus would prove useful to determine the complete truth of such a statement.

Representative of the additional material in the 1507 edition of Vienna are the following: on f. iii [$^R$] the Praefatimunculae, Theodosius Augustus Ausonio parenti salutem, and Ausonius Theodosio augusto (Schenkl I, II, pp. 1-2; Peiper 34, pp. 3-4); on f. [iii]$^V$] Ex Graeco Pythagoricon de Ambiguitate Eligendae Vitae (Schenkl XXVIII, pp. 147-149; Peiper 2, pp. 87-89); on ff. [xxiii]$^V$-xxv$^V$] epistles to Paulinus (Schenkl 23, 25, pp. 186-187, 190-194; Peiper 28, 27, pp. 282-284, 276-282) and on ff. [xxv]$^V$-xx$^V$] a section of an epistle of Paulinus (Peiper 31, vv. 19-102, pp. 293-296). We find on f. lx [$^R$] Genethliacon ad Ausonium nepotem (Schenkl XIII, p. 26).

while the Septem Sapientum Sententiae came from readings in Laurentianus 37.25. For a complete description of the 1499 edition of Ugoletus, see Creighton, pp. 124-135. See also Peiper, Die Uberlieferung, pp. 208-209; Schenk1, pp. XXX-XXXI; Peiper, p. LXXV; Gesamtkatalog, cols. 208-209, no. 3094; Gradilone, pp. 27-28. Gradilone felt that "...the chief contribution of Ugoletus was his presentation of the Mosella and his removal of the carmina de Fastis from the book of epigrams...."

26 See Peiper, Die Uberlieferung, p. 209, n. 38.
two epistles of Symmachus (Peiper XVIII.1,3, pp. 220-222, 225).
Avantius added on f. lxxv\textsuperscript{r} a fragment, without title, containing the beginning of the history of the gospel by Iuvencus;
on ff. [lxxv–lxxvii\textsuperscript{v}] letters of Paulinus to Ausonius (Peiper, Epist. 31, vv. 1-18, pp. 292-293; 30, pp. 289-292; 31, vv. 103-284, pp. 297-305). On f. lxxx\textsuperscript{r}, after the Versus Sulpiciae, Avantius has added an epigram, De Matre Augusti (Schenk!, 35, p. 262; Peiper, 7, p. 417). \textsuperscript{27}

In the interval between the first editorial effort of Ugoletus at the Ausonian corpus in 1499 and Avantius' text in 1507 new aids became available. Precise identification of these materials remains in a state of uncertainty because Avantius himself speaks only in extremely vague terms: \textsuperscript{28} 

Quare cum nuper repererim aliquot Ausonii carmina diu in situ iacentia et locis plerisque deprauatissima: ea statim (ne prorsus perirent) pro uiribus emendans reformaui.

We may exclude Harleianus 2613\textsuperscript{29} since the verses 167-284 in

\textsuperscript{27} Schenk! (p. XXXI) suspects that this epigram is a fragment of a poem in honor of Livia: \textit{videtur fragmentum carminis cuiusdam esse, quo nisi fallor Livia celebrabatur; sed frustra Ovidium et Consolationem, quae ad eum falsa re-fertur, evolvi. id tamen certum est ab Ausonio hos versus profectos non esse.}

\textsuperscript{28} Avantius states this in his prefatory epistle, f. iii\textsuperscript{r}.

\textsuperscript{29} See the description above, pp. 33-36, especially, p. 35, n. 31. Peiper has a tabular list of comparative readings involving Harleianus 2613, Parisinus Latinus 8500, and Avantius 1507 in his edition, pp. XXXVI-L.
Paulinus' epistle to Ausonius are lacking in this codex. The verses of Iuvencus seem to have been derived from another Harleian manuscript, Harleianus 2599. The Iuvencan fragment is inscribed, Versus decimi magni Ausonii, but on f. lxx[1] Avantius has altered this inscription to read: Ausonii carmen imperfectum. The Pythagoricon was derived from Guelpherbytanus Gudianus 145 and for Epistula 25 (Schenkl pp. 190-194; Peiper 27, pp. 276-282) the source was a manuscript similar to Vossianus F 111 with the same lacunae possessed by Parisinus Latinus 8500. Under the basic title: Ausonii Epigrammata per Dominum Bartholomaeum Merulam reperta, Avantius concealed the origin of additions made to the epigrams after those added to the Ausonian corpus by Merula in the edition of 1496.

The entire issue of precisely what new material Avantius added to the Ausonian corpus and his originality in so doing is clouded by a printing device he employed. Avantius

30 See Peiper, Die Uberlieferung, p. 279; Schenkl, p. XL, n. 37; Peiper, pp. XXXXI-XXXII.

31 Consult the brief comment of Peiper, p. XXXXII.

32 Schenkl refers to this fact in his edition, p. XXXI.

33 See above, pp. 151-152. The Ausoniana were expanded by additional epigrams in the editions of Venice (1496) and of Parma (1499) as well as in that of Avantius. The authenticity of these epigrams has been called into question. See the rather expansive note on the question of these epigrams known as the Epigrammata Bobiensia in Prete, Ricerche, p. 17, n. 1.
sought to insure that credit would be accorded him for his editorial skill by printing emendations to the text with the initial two letters capitalized, e. g., FAmose; as he states in his preface: Dictiones emendatae habent primas duas litteras maiusculas.\footnote{Perhaps Avantius was carried away by the device itself because he prints over 500 emendations in the dual-capital manner. We indicate the presence of nineteen emendations in the Ordo, forty-five in the Ludus, and twenty-one in the Caesares.} The description of the contents of the 1490 edition will clarify the degree to which Avantius was original in his editorial efforts while working within the framework of dependence upon earlier scholars, particularly Ugoletus. The description is as follows:\footnote{The Bibliothèque Municipale de Sélestat, France, sent a microfilmed copy of this edition for our use. This copy lacked flyleaves and a title-page; it begins at f. [iii\textsuperscript{r}] with the inscription: Est Beati Rhenani Scheleaemi (?) M.D.VII.}

f. [iii\textsuperscript{f}] [titulus versimilis] AUSONIUS PER HIERONYVM

AVANTIVM VERONENSEM AR. DOC. EMENDATVS.

[praescriptio] Dictiones emendatae habent primas

duas litteras maiusculas.

[tabula] Opera quae nunc addidimus non alias impressa

sunt haec: uidelicent.

[poema breve] Ioannes Petrus Feretuus Rhaeuennas Hieronymo Avantio Veronensi disciplinarum Luce Fulgenti.

incipit: Auanti decus omnium: / Et Mi carior omnibus.

desinit: Nam iam fuauius est nihil / Ac nil est opulentibus.

\footnote{Perhaps Avantius was carried away by the device itself because he prints over 500 emendations in the dual-capital manner. We indicate the presence of nineteen emendations in the Ordo, forty-five in the Ludus, and twenty-one in the Caesares.}

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Theodosius Augustus Augustus Ausonio parenti salutem.

Theodosio augusto.

[iiiV]-[iiiV] Ausonius

Theodosio augusto.

[iiiV]-v[v] Ecloga

[iiV] [tabula]

ix[v] [Epigrammata] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTISSIMI EPIGRAMMATON LIBER.

Epigrammata

Epigramma 36 (vv. 5-8)

Epigramma 37

ix[v]-[ixv]

[ixv]

36Verse 5 reads: NOstra Simul Certant Vanis Epigrammata Nugis:.

37Verse 6 is as follows: QVas Ferat a Celeri Vulnere Dextra Valens.
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^38 Schenkl (p. 198, app. crit.) attributes the title, *In pictorem deae Ecchus*, instead of *In pictorem DEae echo*. 
39 Verses 3-8 of this epigram provide proof as to how closely Avantius followed the text of the 1499 edition of Ugoletus. In Ugoletus and in Avantius (as well as in later editors) these verses read: Constitit utque procul: solito maiore cachinno / Concussus dixit quid tibi diuitiæ / Nunc prosunt regum rex o ditissime: cum sis: / Sicut etc: solus: me quoque pauperior, / Nam quæcunque habui: necum fero: cum nihil ipse / Ex tantis tecum croese feras opibus.
Avantius follows Ugoletus in inserting a number of epigrams found in Schenkl and Peiper under the title, *Carmina a Thadæo Ugoleti Ausoni Epigrammaton Libro Inserta*. After Epig. 51, we find No. 26 (Schenkl, p. 260); after Epig. 58, there are Nos. 27, 28, 29 (Schenkl, pp. 260-261).

Verse 6 reads: *AStitit in TEnerum De Greæ Versa Marem*: through his printing device Avantius has taken credit for a verse originating in the 1496 edition (see Schenkl, p. 213).

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<td>64 213</td>
<td>76 340</td>
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</table>

⁴⁰Both after Epigramma 51 and after Epigramma 58.

⁴¹Verse 6 reads: *AStitit in TEnerum De Greæ Versa Marem*: through his printing device Avantius has taken credit for a verse originating in the 1496 edition (see Schenkl, p. 213).
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42 Epig. 87 is expanded by the addition of lines 3-8; vv. 3-6 are derived from Ugoletus and vv. 7-8 equal Epig. 30 (Schenkl, p. 261; Peiper 31, p. 434). For more information, see Schenkl, *app. crit.*, p. 261; in error, Schenkl places Epig. 30 after 91 in the 1507.
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\textsuperscript{43} Verses 12-14 read:
Phedra et elissa tibi dent laquem aut gladium.
Præcipitem pelago uel leucados elige rupem
Hoc das consilium: tale datur miseris.
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<td>Domestica 2 17-19</td>
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Paschales] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTIS-
SIMI VERSUS PASCHALES.

xix[R]- [Epistulae] incipit: AVSONII PEONII POETAE DISERTIS-
SIMI EPISTOLARUM LIBER.

xix[R]-[xix V] Epist. 44 | 8 | 166 | 4 | 225-226 |

[xix V]-xx[R] | 10 | 168-169 | 6 | 228-230 |

xx[R] Epist. 45 (vv. 1-16) | 11 | 169 | 7 | 230-231 |

xx[R]-[xx V] Bissula | XXV .3 | 125-126 | 2 | 115 |

[xx V] Epist. (vv. 16-26) | 11 | 169-170 | 7 | 231-232 |

Epist. (vv. 1-10) | 19 | 179 | 23 | 266 |

[xx V]-xxi[R] Epist. (vv. 11-40) | 19 | 179-180 | 23 | 266-268 |

[xxi V] | 18 | 178-179 | 13 | 243-244 |

[xxi V]-xxii[R] | 21,1 | 181-182 | 25 | 269-270 |

xxii[R]-[xxii V] | 21,2 | 182-183 | 25 | 270-272 |

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44 In Epist. 8 verse 14, Vale ualere si uoles me: uel uola, is the same as Epist. 15, verse 37.

45 The first sixteen verses come before the Bissula and the remainder follow. At verse 12 Schenkl, in error, reads Colonom for tolle nomen but he correctly records the conjecture, invenustum, at verse 18.
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<td>xxiii\textsuperscript{[R]} - [xxv\textsuperscript{V}] Epist.</td>
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<td>xxvii\textsuperscript{[R]} - [xxvii\textsuperscript{V}] Epist.</td>
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<td>[xxvii\textsuperscript{V}] - xxviii\textsuperscript{[R]}</td>
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<td>[xxviii\textsuperscript{V}] - xxx\textsuperscript{[R]} Epist.</td>
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<td>[xxx\textsuperscript{V}]</td>
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<td>[xxx\textsuperscript{V}] - xxxi\textsuperscript{[R]}</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>172-173</td>
<td>10</td>
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Homeri Iliadis incipit: AVSONII PERIOCHA IN HOMERUM desinit: Finit Periocha Iliados

\textsuperscript{46} At line 111 Schenkl erroneously reads non in meliora animas; one should read non meliora animos. Schenkl also did not take note that vv. 5, 31-33, 63-66 are missing.

\textsuperscript{47} Verse 12 reads: SOMniferumque CAnit SEPes Depasta Susurrum.

\textsuperscript{48} Verse 30 reads: QVi Saeulum omne ferreum. There is a confusion in pagination; xxxiii is given twice, followed by xxxv.

\textsuperscript{49} All the Greek has been omitted.
Schenkl Peiper
Number Page Number Page

[xxxiii\textsuperscript{v}]-xxxvii\textsuperscript{r} [Periocha Iliados et Odysseae]\textsuperscript{50} incipit: Incipit Periocha Primi Libri Odysseae desinit: Ausonii Periocha Iliados et Odysseae Homerii Expliciunt.

xxxvii\textsuperscript{r}-xxxix\textsuperscript{r} SENTENTIAE App.III 246-250 XXII 406-409 SEPTEM SAPIENTVM SEPTENIS VERSIBUS EXPLICATAE.\textsuperscript{51}

xxxix\textsuperscript{r} Ausonii De xii Labori- XXXIII 153-4 Ecl. 25 106-107 bus Herculis

xxxix\textsuperscript{r}-[xxxix\textsuperscript{v}] [De Fastis] XXII.1,3,4 119-20 XV 194-195

[xxxix\textsuperscript{v}]-xxxx\textsuperscript{r} [Caesares 1]\textsuperscript{52} XXI.1 112-114 XIV.1-4 183-186 incipit: Ausonius Hesperio Salutem. De xii Caes. Per Suetonium Tran. Scriptis.

xxxx\textsuperscript{r}-[xli\textsuperscript{v}] [Caesares 2] XXI.2 114-119 XIV.5-24 187-193 incipit: Tetrasticha A Iulio Caes. usque ad tempora sua desinit: Deficit reliquum.

[xli\textsuperscript{v}] Ecloga 11 14 19 103

[xli\textsuperscript{v}]-xlii\textsuperscript{r} De Nominibus Stellarum -- Incertorum... \textsuperscript{412-413} \textsuperscript{edita 4}
xlii\textsuperscript{r} [Epigramma] In Notarium 114 \textsuperscript{226 Ephm.II.vii 12-13}

[xlii\textsuperscript{v}]-[xlviii\textsuperscript{v}] [Gratiarum Actio] VIII 19-30 XX 353-376

\textsuperscript{50} All the Greek passages have been omitted.

\textsuperscript{51} Verse 47 follows verse 49. There is confusion in pagination: xxxvii is given twice, followed by xxxix.

\textsuperscript{52} In the Monosticha verse 26 reads: Interitus dignos uita properante probrosa.
incipit: AVSONII BVRDIGALENSIS VASSATIS MEDICI POETAE
AC Praeceptoris Gratiarum Actio ad Gratianum Imperatorem pro Consulatu. desinit: Finit Gratiarum actio de consulatu apud Gratianum Augustum.

[xlvi][v-1] [TECHNOPAEGNION]\(^{53}\) XXVII.2-11; 132-7; XII 156-165; 13 139 167-168
desinit: Finit De Monosyllabis.

[lv-1ii][v] [GRIPHUS] incipit: XXVI.1,2 127-132 XVI 196-205

Incipit Crippus (sic) de Ternario Numero.
desinit: Finit Technopaegnion (sic).

[lii][v-1] [CENTO]\(^{54}\) XXVIII.1-4 140-146 XVII 206-219

[lvi][v-1vi][v] Epistula\(^{55}\) 4 159-162 14 245-249

[lvi][v]-lvi[\(r\)] Epistula 20 181 24 268-269

lvi[\(r\)]-lvi[\(r\)] [EPHEMERIS]\(^{56}\) III.3 4-7 II.iii 7-11

Incipit: Incipit praecatio matutina ad omnipotentem deum
desinit: Finit Precatio Matutina.

lvi[\(r\)]-[lvi][v] [Epicedion] XI.2 33-34 III.iii 21-24

incipit: Incipit Epicedion in patrem (sic) de Vita

\(^{53}\) in Technopaegnion 7, verse 47 is missing; in 9, verse 6 reads: Et furiata oestro tranet mare cimerium bos, and verse 15 is lacking. In Tech. 11, the order is as follows: (6) Scire uelim catalaepata legens quid significet? tau 9 Imperium: litem: uenerem: cur una notet res 7 Sit ne peregrini uox nominis an latii sil. Verse 12 is missing and after v. 15 are found vv. 13, 1-2, 6, 9.

\(^{54}\) Folios liii[\(r\)-v] appear twice in the pagination; there is no folio liii.

\(^{55}\) Verses 69 and 87 are not to be found.

\(^{56}\) In Ephemeris 3 (Oratio), vv. 8-16 are missing.
In the Epicedion the following are missing: vv. 13-16; 19-26; 29-34; 39-40; 43.

Verse 45b of Protrepticus 2 is as follows: Perlege quodcumque est memorabile. ET ut tibi prosit.

This edition follows Ugoletus in printing verse 25 as: Mascula lesbiacis sappo peritura sagittis.

Verse 48 reads: Et phrygiis sola læuia consere crustis. Verses 418-420, 483 are missing. After v. 445 are:

Ceruleos nunc rhene sinus HYalo uirentem
Pande peplum spatiumque noui metare fluenti
Fraternis cumulandus aquis: nec premia in undis.
INCIPIT. desinit: Deficit Reliquum Mosellæ.

[1xviii\textsuperscript{V}]-1xxi\textsuperscript{R} [Epistulae XVIII.1 81-82 Epist. Symmachi]

1xix\textsuperscript{R} - [1xix\textsuperscript{V}] --- --- XVIII.1 220-222

[1xix\textsuperscript{V}]-1xx\textsuperscript{R} [Epist. Symmachi] 7 177-178 .2 222-225

1xx\textsuperscript{R} [Epist. Symmachi] --- --- .3 225

1xx\textsuperscript{R} - [1xx\textsuperscript{V}] [fragmentum Iuvenci]\textsuperscript{61} --- --- ---

titulus: Ausonii carmen imperfectum incipit:

Immortale nihil mundi campage tenetur:

desinit: Ergo age santificus adsit mihi carminis auctor

[1xx\textsuperscript{V}] [Epistulae Paulini]\textsuperscript{62} --- 31 292-293

[1xx\textsuperscript{V}]-1xxi\textsuperscript{V}] --- --- 30 289-292

[1xxi\textsuperscript{V}]-1xxiii\textsuperscript{V}] [Epist. Paulini]\textsuperscript{63} --- 31 297-305

1xxiii\textsuperscript{R} - lxxvii\textsuperscript{R} [Ludus XX 104-111 XIII 169-181

Septem Sapientum]\textsuperscript{64} incipit: DECII MAGNI AVSONII AD CREPANIVM Pacatum Proconsulem De Ludo Septem Sapientum
desinit: Finit Ludus septem Sapientum

\textsuperscript{61}See the edition of J. Huemer, Gai Vetti Aquilini Evangeliorum Libri Quattvor (Vindobonae, 1891).

\textsuperscript{62}Only verses 1-18 are given.

\textsuperscript{63}The order is: vv. 103-135; 137-284. Verses 136 and 285-331 are missing.

\textsuperscript{64}Plate VIII, below on p. 385, shows f. lxxiii which contains vv. 1-21 and the correction, SPuriorum, at verse 13. Verse 158 reads: Fandi tacendique ET Cibi ET Somni Modus. The confused pagination is as follows: lxxvii, lxxvi, lxxix.
Schenkl  
Number Page  Peiper  
Number Page  

1xxvii[R]-1xxix[R] [Ordo  
Urbium Nobilium]  
Ausonii Catalogus urbium nobilium Finit.  

1xxix[R]-1xxx[R] [Versus  
Sulpiciae] incipit: Sulpitia Incipit. in fine: Finiunt Sulphitiae (sic) dicta.

1xxx[R] [Epigramma] De Matre  
Augusti.

1xxx[R]-- [Epigrammata] titulus: Ausonii Epigrammata per Dominum Bartolomeum Merulam reperta.

1xxx[R]  
App. v.xviii 257 Alex.xviii 428  
v.i 252 i 419  
v.xvi 256 xvi 426

1xxx[R]-[1xxx^V]  
v.xi 255 xi 424

[1xxx^V]  
v.iii 253 iii 422

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65 Verses 73-74 are combined into a single line: 
Prode duplex arelas quam Narbo martius et quam; verse 113 is missing; and, verses 132-134 read as one: Exigua. 
Immerito domus est glacialis in imo. Verses 137-138 are combined as follows: Ver longum brumæque Breues: iuga frondæ subsunt. Verses 142 and 152 are missing.

66 Verses 16-19 follow verse 22.

67 On the origin of this epigram, see Schenkl, p. XXXI and app. crit., lines 5-6, p. 262. Schenkl suspects that this epigram is a fragment of a poem in honor of Livia; see above, p. 164, note 27.
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[substringio] Expliciunt Opera Ausonii poetæ celeberrimi cum multis additionibus per Hieronymum auantium inuentis.

68 Avantius follows Ugoletus in listing the following: In Didonis imaginem ex græco. Quattuor ultima carmina huius Epigrammatis non habentur in græco Codice. See Schenkl, app. crit., lines 17-18, p. 252.
incipit: Lector: ut Ausonium incolumniorem habeas: 
emenda supra dictas dictiones: uidelicet lege in 
carta. . . . 

Here is found the orb-and-cross printer's mark of 
Ioannes Tacuinus. On Tacuinus and his penchant for "adorn-
ing his books with pictorial capitals," see Alfred W. Pollard, 
Fine Books (New York, 1964), p. 69; consult also Douglas C. 
McMurtrie, The Book: The Story of Printing and Bookmaking 
1568 Pulmannus

The entire value of approaching the printed tradition of Ausonius is largely to be found in correcting an oversight on the part of both Schenkl and Peiper, who had only a very imperfect knowledge of the printed editions in general and merely a tenuous acquaintance with the edition of 1568 in particular.70 The primary motivation behind this recension was Theodor Poelmann or Pulmannus, an intimate friend of Christopher Plantin from whose press there flowed a torrent of editions of Latin poets.71

The importance of this particular edition of the Ausonian corpus is that it constitutes a giant step forward over


71 Theodor Poelmann (1510-1581) was born at Cranenburg in the duchy of Cléves. From his dedicatory epistle to Thomas Rediger he indicates that upon his father's untimely death he was removed from school and forced to take up a trade: Cum a primis annis, patre praematura mihi morte erepto, ad ludum litterarium a matre alegatus essem, tandem non mea quidem voluntate, sed fato quodam ad mechanicam artem fui delectus... (f.3r). There is bibliographical material on Poelmann in Max Rooses' Christophe Plantin, imprimeur Anversios (Anvers, 1883). The best known of Poelmann's editions is that of Claudian, 1571, reprinted in 1585, 1596, 1602, 1616. See also Pökel, op. cit., p. 215; Eckstein, op. cit., p. 441; Gradilone, pp. 71-75. There is an especially valuable discussion of various facets of the 1568 edition of Ausonius and its place in the history of the printed tradition in Mirmont, op. cit., I, pp. 128-164; here Mirmont speaks of a collaborator with Poelmann, Ioannes Goropius Becanus (p. 129, n. 2).
the landmark 1558 edition of Lyons for which the editor, Stephanus Charpinus, had the newly discovered manuscript of l'Ile Barbe. In lieu of this remarkable codex, Pulmannus, in constructing his redaction, included citations from the following witnesses: (1) Cornelii Gualtheri Mosella, liber antiquus; (2) Gemblacensis liber, in quo Mosella, Herculis ærumnæ, et de XII Cæsaribus; (3) Gandauensis liber vetus, cuius facio mentionem in epistolis; (4) fragmentum meum, in quo solum erant septem sapientum sententiae septenis versibus descriptæ. Pulmannus also noted observations and adopted emendations presented by a

D. Magni Ausonii Burdigalensis poetæ, augustorum praecceptoris, virisque consularis opera, tertiae fere partis complemento auctoria, et diligentiore quam hactenus, censura recognita, cum indice rerum memorabilium. Lugduni: Ioannes Tornaesius, 1558. A full description of this edition is given in Creighton, pp. 136-155; see also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 203, Peiper, p. LXXXIX, Gradilone, pp. 56 ff. For a discussion of the manuscript found by Charpinus sometime after 1551 on l'Ile Barbe and now identified as Leidensis Vossianus F 111, see above, p. 20-23.

These witnesses are listed on f. [2v].

The abbreviation "C" is used in the more than thirty citations listed in the margins. Peiper (p. LIII) has tried to identify "C" with excerpts from S. Gall 899; see also Peiper, Die Ueberlieferung, p. 217, Schenkl, pp. XLV-XLVI.

Cited over thirty times as "G" in the marginal notes, this codex can be identified as Bruxellensis 5369/73; see above, pp. 60-63.

Pulmannus cited this codex as "V" in the margins on twenty occasions; it has been identified by Mirmont (op. cit., I, p. 130) as Bruxellensis 10703/5.

Cited in marginal notes over thirty times as "P", this manuscript has not been identified.
large number of the most outstanding humanists and philologists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, among whom were Mariangelus Accursius, Adrien Turnèbe, Pierre Pithou, and Willem Canter. Thus, Pulmannus could benefit from the better readings of the manuscript of l'Ile Barbe not be examining it himself but through a perspicacious use of the conjectures of scholars familiar with the tradition of this witness.

The 1568 edition established a number of textual emendations which have since become definitive; some of these readings are: (Ludus) 21 Hodie, 42 forte hac de; (Ordo) 85 Bracara, 96 consociant, 98 Tolosam, 133-134 non pudor... Haemo. Unfortunately, however, Schenkl and Peiper have erroneously attributed these emendations to others, such as, Pithou (Ludus 21), Vinet (Ordo 25, 96, 98, 133-34), and Mertens (Ludus 42).

As advertised in the subtitle of the 1568 edition, there is included in this recension a short collection of epigrams which Ausonius either translated or imitated from Greek sources and a small lexicon providing the Latin for

78 A complete list of scholars whose conjectures had aided Pulmannus is given by Mirmont, op. cit., I, p. 131. By far the most fertile source has been Mariangelus Accursius and his Diatribae in Ausonium Solinum et Ovidium (Romae, 1524); this commentary has been cited over ninety times as "M."

79 Another example is at Ludus 135 where Pulmannus' reading, abit, is ascribed by Schenkl and Peiper to Scaliger; see Schenkl, app. crit., line 9, p. 108 and Peiper, app. Crit., line 5, p. 176. Examples of confused attribution of
the Greek expressions employed by Ausonius. 80 Pulmannus' zeal allowed him to expand the Ausonian corpus beyond these additions and append the moral distichs of Cato which he attributed to Ausonius under the title, *Disticha Moralia, vel Cato*. This excessive zeal was prompted by the opinion of one Joannes Baptista Pius as Pulmannus states in a marginal note to this addition: *Distichorum moralium libri, nomine Catonis hactenus falsa inscripti*, auctoritate Joannis Baptistae Pii hac accesserunt: qui in sui annotationibus in Epistolas ad Atticum lib. XIII Ausonii illos esse assent. 81

conjunctures to either Pulmannus or to Vinet can give rise to the hypothesis that these two Ausonian scholars made independent conjectures often felicitously similar; on this idea see Mirmont, *op. cit.*, I, p. 164.

80 The epigrams are found on pp. 342-355 and the lexicon on pp. 356-360.

81 This note is found on p. 265 and the entire work extends from p. 265 to p. 285. There existed no authority to credit Ausonius with this work by an unknown writer of the third or fourth century A. D. Scaliger referred to the proponent of this errant view as: "Baptista Pius, qui temporibus suis fuit cymbalum inanis iuuentutis," and considered his followers as "...miseros homines, qui sub tam lentis maxillis mandunt." [*Iosephi Scaligeri Iul. Caes. F. Ausonianarum Lectionum Libri Duo* (Lyons: Greyff, 1574) Z.32, p. 175.]

Vinet also voiced dissatisfaction with this attribution of the work to Ausonius:

*Scrispit in litteras Ciceronis ad Dolabella quae extant inter Epistolae ad Atticum libro quarto-decimo. Quo trahunt aliqui illud Ausonii Burdigalis falsa Catoni adscriptum. Si deus est animus nobis, ut carmina dicunt, qui commentator, nescio quotum locum tenere debeat inter Aristarchos, qui sine iudicio Ausonij carmen credit, quod in vetere quaspiam libro inter Ausoniana, vel etiam alibi, falsa titulo, forte repererat. [Ed. Vinet (1575-80), *Comment. Sect. 298A]*
The contents of Pulmannus' edition of 1568 are as follows:


83 [sigillum preli typographici Christophori Plantini] [subscription] ANTVERPIAE, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, AN. CI2. I2. LXVIII.


85 OPERVM INDEX

NOTAE LIBRORUM, QVIBVS IN HAC EDITIONE USI SVMVS.

3[r]-[6r] [Epistula] NOBILITATE, ET EVRDITIONE ORNATISSIMO VIRO D. THOMAE REDIGERO VRATISLAVIENSI THEOD. PVLMANNO CRANEBVRGIVS S.D. incipit: Cum a primis annis, patre præmatura mihi morte erepto.... destinit: Quod

82 Harvard University Library supplied a microfilmed copy of this edition for our use.

83 There is a woodcut showing Plantin's seal: a compass drawing a circle, with the motto, "labore et constantia."

84 This notation is stamped sideways. There is also found a library shelf-mark and the library stamp, "Harvard College Library/ Gift of / Daniel B. Pearing / 30 June 1915."

85 Here Pulmannus lists his chief aids; see the discussion above on pp. 183-184.
si te facere cognouero, dabo operam vt aliquando
maiora, et tibi fortasse gratiora sub nominis tui
auspiciis exspect. Vale et nostro Musognapheo, XVI.

[poema breve] ROB. CONSTANTINVS DE AVSONIO

[poema longius] ALEXANDER GRAPHEVS AD IVVEnES PRO
RESTITVTO PER THEOD. PVLmannVM AVSONIO.

incipit: Ediderat quondam maturis nixibus almos
Fetus Camena nobilis....

desinit: Et memores docto Pulmanno reddite dignas,
Meritasque grati gratias.

[vita Ausonii] D. AVSONII VITA, EX LIBRO V. PETRI
CRINITI DE POETIS LATINIS. incipit: D. Ausonius,
genere Gallus, patria Burdigalensis fuit....
desinit: In quo magno errore decipiuntur, cum id ad
parentem Ausoniis pertineat.

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<td>Epigrannma87</td>
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86 (5) Nostra simul certant variis epigrannmata nugis.
86 (6) Quas ferat a celeri vulnere dextra valens.
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\(^{88}\) (5) *Quis mortem accuset? compleuit munia vitæ*
(6) *Iam meritis anus est, et adhuc aestate ruella.*
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89 Only verses 1-2 (= Epit. 30, vv. 1-2 of Peiper) are found here; for verses 3-8 see Schenkl, *app. crit.*, 11, 11-18; p. 209.

90 (6) Adstitit in tenerum de grege versa marem.
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92 The order of verses in section one is: 46, 49, 47-48. A marginal note at section two reads: "De hoc ordine versuum vide Mariangeli Diatribam. 1, 2, 6, 3-5, 7-9."

93 (26) Interitus dignos vita properante probrosa.
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94 The notation, S. Petri de Perusio, is found in large script at the bottom of page 73. See similar inscriptions on pages 285 and 380.

95 Verse 28, Vale nepos dulcissime, is omitted.

96 In section one, a portion of the last line, ...ac dilige parentem, is missing. Line 25 of section two reads: Mascula Lesbiacis Sappho peritura sagittis.

97 In section four of the poem, Bissula, the following are found:
(5) Matre carens, nutricis egens, nesciuit herai
(6) Imperium domina: vult domina esse manu.
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98 (10) Et cælestis aquæ pondere tune grauidas.

99 The order is: verses 1-6; 11-17; 7-10; 18-finem.

100 No. 9 (6) Et furiata oestro tranat mare Cimmerium.
Verse 17 follows verse 22 and 23 comes after 26. In Technopaegnion 13 the order of verses is: 1-6; 9; 7-8; 10-22. The following note concludes this section: "Quod sequitur, inter Ausoniana reperit Mariangelus, exstat et in Insulensi exemplari."
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<td>141-142</td>
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<td>142-143 [Ecl.: Versus Q. Ciceroneis]</td>
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<td>134 (sic)</td>
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<td>.19</td>
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<td>144-- [Liber Epistularum] titulus: AVSONII PAEONII EPISTOLARVM LIBER.</td>
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<td>144 [Epist.]</td>
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<td>150-151 [Epist.]</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>181</td>
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101 (3) Dum rursumque, iterumque expleto mense vocatur.

102 (14) Vale, valere si voles me, vel vola.

103 There is a space of one line after verse 24.
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<td>166-168</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>292-293</td>
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<td><strong>titulus legitur:</strong> Ausonius Paulino suo S.</td>
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<td>169-171</td>
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<td>289-292</td>
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<td>171-179</td>
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<td>159-162</td>
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<td>XXIII</td>
<td>120-121</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td>195-196</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>158-159</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>254</td>
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104 Spaces of one line each are found after verses 36, 37, and 39.

105 (12) Somniferumque canit sepes depasta susurrunt.

(14) Atque arguta suis loquitur coma pinæ ventis.

106 The conclusion, *Vale domine illustris*, is missing.
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<td>210-211</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>I.1,2</td>
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<td>211-218</td>
<td>[Ephemeris]</td>
<td>II.1-8</td>
<td>5-15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

D. MAGNI AVSONII EPHEMERIS, ID EST TOTIVS DIEI

**NEGOTIVM**


221-238 [Parentalia] 109 XV.1-32 IV.1-32 41-55 III.28-47

238-259 [Professores] XVI.1-27 55-71 V.i-xxvi 48-71

**titulus:** D. MAGNI AVSONII COMMEMORATIO PROFESSORVM

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107 At Ephemeris 7 is found this note: Desunt non nulla.

108 The order of verses at Precatio VII is 1-6; 8-10; 7; 11-16.

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**BVRDIGALENSIVM.**  
D. MAGNI AVSONII EPITAPHIA HEROVM, QVI BELLO TROIANO INTERFVERVNT, ALIQVOT LOCIS A GVIELMO CANTERO EMENDATA.

**265-285** [Disticha Moralia vel Cato] titulus: D. MAGNI AVSONII DISTICHA MORALIA, VEL CATO.


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110 For Professores 7 and 11, this edition follows the order found in V; for no. 7 see Schenkl, app. crit., p. 60 and Peiper, app. crit., pp. 54-55; for no. 11 see Schenkl, app. crit., p. 63 and Peiper, app. crit., pp. 58-60. The reading for verse 13, Sed velit nolit fame Burdigalem referet, agrees with that of V.

111 The title indicates Pulmannus' familiarity with the efforts of other scholars.

112 An interesting marginal note here indicates the extent to which Pulmannus followed the lead of others in dealing with the corpus of Ausonius: "Distichorum moralium libri, nomine Catonis hactenus falsi inscripti, auctoritate Ioannis Baptistae Pil huc accesserunt: qui in suis Annotationibus in epistolass ad Atticum lib. xiii. Ausonii illos esse asserit." On this point, see above, p. 185.

113 There is a notation in the middle of page 285 which reads, S. Petri de Perugio. There are similar notations in the edition at pages 73 and 380.
titulus: D. AVSONII BVRDIGALENSIS PERIOCHÆ IN HOMERI
ILIADÆM ET ODYSSEÆM.

338-340 SVLPICIAE POETRIÆ CARMEN. 114—— Incert. V 413-416

341 CITERII SIDONII ORATORIS DE PASTORIBVS EPIGRAMMA.
inc.: (1) Almo, Theon, Thyrsis, orti sub monte Pelori.
des.: (8) Nisa rosas, Glauce violas, dat lilia Nais.

HADRIANI IMPERATORIS DE AMAZONVM PVGNA EPIGRAMMA.
inc.: (1) Vt belli sonuere tubae, violenta peremit.
des.: (8) Argolicus Teuthras, Moesus Clonos, Oebalus Arcas.

342 [adnotatio ad lectorem] THEODORVS PVLMANNVS CRANE-
BVRGIS LECTORI S. incipit: SINGVLAREM me ab omnibus
elegantioris litteraturæ studiosis initurum gratiam
existimaui, si Graeca quaæ epigrammata, quaæ partim
æmulatus, partim interpretatus est Ausonius, in hanc
appendiculam congerem. . . . desinit: Veterum
heroum epitaphia, et versus Homericos, quos in Peri-
ochis expressit, consulto omisi, ne uno tempore nimis
de alieno liberalis viderer. Vale.

342-355 [tabula Graecorum verborum in epigrammaticis]

356-[360] OMNIVM QVÆ AB AVSONIO PARTIM GRAECO, partim bilingui
sermone scripta sunt, interpretatio.

[361-363] [vita] D. AVSONII VITA EX IILII (sic) GREGORII CURALLII

114 The order of verses is: 1-15; 20-22; 16-19; 23-fin.
DE POETARVM HISTORIA DIALOGO X. incipit: Post hos vero fuit inter epigrammatarios D. Ausonii Galli imago, qui et Paeonius cognominatus est ab aliquibus, patrem hic sibi cognominem (sic) habuerat, qui in medica facultate non ignobilis fuit. . . . desinit: Ego nihil statuo; neque enim mihi eorum auctoritas solida videtur.

IOAN. GOROPII BECANI, DE D. AVSONIO THEOD. PVLMANNI OPERA RESTITUTO EPIGRAMMA.

incipit: (1) Ausonio Ausonium reddens, Pulmanne, nitori...
des.: (10) Si quis servavit, qualia serta feret?

INDEX RERVM MEMORABILIVM QUAE IN HIS AVSONII
SCRIPTIS CONTINENTVR.

Rariorum aliquot vocum, quibus Ausonius vtitur,
ELENCHUS.

Quorundam erratorum, et locorum recognitio.

SVUMMA PRIVILEGII

PRIVILEGII CAESAREII (?) SVUMMA

[textu caret]115

[subscriptionio] ANTVERPIAE EXCVDEBAT CHRISTOPHORVS PLANTINVS ANNO ci2. D. LXVII. MENSE NOVEMBRI.

115 There is a vertical notation in a broad script: Est Monasterii Sancti Petri de Perusia. Laus Deo. The same notation is found at folio iV. Similar ones are to be noted at pages 73 and 285 of the 1568 edition.
CHAPTER IV

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF THREE AUSONIAN OPUSCULA

The textual histories of the three works under present consideration differ one from another and from earlier scholarly efforts to grasp the interrelationships.¹

The V and P families are represented in both the Ordo Urbium Nobilium² and the Ludus Septem Sapientum.³ Three families

¹Recent editors of Ausonian opuscula have been able to synthesize their critical hypotheses on the textual tradition in succinct, tightly organized discussions. Creighton provides insights into the affinities among members of the family of the Excerpta in his chapter, "Some Conclusions," pp. 98-111. Another example is the provocative chapter in JoAnn Stachniw's The Text of the Ephemeris, Bissula and Technopaegnion of D. Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1970) entitled "The Interrelationships of the Manuscripts of the Technopaegnion," pp. 169-199; here much light is shed on the affinities among members of the V family and on the relationships among the witnesses in the Z group. William J. Napiwocki also provides clues to the structure of the Z family in a discussion of a similar nature in his work, A Critical Text of the Gratiarum Actio and the Cupido Cruciatur of D. Magnus Ausonius (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1974).

²The Z family does not contain the tradition of the Ordo; this work is transmitted in the Tilianus by means of witnesses allied with the Bobbio tradition. See Prete, Ricerche, p. 91, note 1.

³As a result of his study of the four families in the Ausonian textual tradition, V, P, Z, and the Excerpta, Prete has posited that P sometimes agrees with Z against V and at other times with V against Z; see Ricerche, p. 88. An interesting observation drawn from the chart of the various
of witnesses exist in the Caesares: the V and Z families and the family of the Excerpta. The common source of all three of the opuscula in this study is the V family, based largely upon Leidensis Vossianus F 111.

In the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and in the Ludus Septem

families represented in all the Ausonian opuscula as stated on pp. 24-26 of Prete's Ricerche is that while V and P often exist in a single work together, as in the Epistula Ausonii Theodosio, Ausonius lectori, Genethliacon, Pythagoricon de ambiguitate vitae, Epistulae 23, 24, 25, there are no opuscula which are represented in the P and the Z families together.

4 See the description above, pp. 20-26, 52, 54. Throughout the centuries of Ausonian scholarship dating back to the publication of the Diatribae of Accursius in 1524, V has appeared to have been the preferred version of the text. Exceptions to this view are the positions of Brandes and of Seeck in favor of Z. In a plea for consideration of the Z family which she feels has been much maligned, Stachniw has pointed out that while some modern editors suggest the importance of Z's readings in the total picture of the Ausonian Textgeschichte, they diverge scarcely at all from the hallowed text of V; see p. 180 of her study. But in our work we observe that while Schenkl and Peiper have been rather extreme in their use of set following an abbreviation in V (even though this has been corrected to sed on a number of occasions; see Ludus 45, 175 and Caesares 87) and in their adherence to unassimilated forms in V, such as adtolle (Ordo 23), ineditam (Ludus 210), consplicuisse (Tetrasticha 32), the German editors have avoided the peculiar dialectical readings of V: mici (Ludus 8, 176 and Ordo 81, 113), quum (Ordo 146, 154), cludit (Ludus 50), dicier (Ludus 88). Examples of the German editors' direct variance with V are: Ludus 13: stemma uocabo V, stigmata vatum Schen Peip; Ludus 28: separatis V, separat ius Schen Peip; Ordo 59: festo V, fasto Schen Peip; Ordo 118: quis memoret V, quid memorem Schen Peip; Ordo 156: portare V, potare Schen Peip; Tetrasticha 44: par V, rarum Schen Peip. Such critical evaluation of this major witness is evidence of effective effort to preclude automatic adherence to V as if it were the archetype and to perform the basic function of a critical text, namely, to give us the text of a writer according to the best evidence. This is the aim of our edition: when the reading in V seemed best, we chose it; when not we sought the true reading elsewhere.
We note a convoluted textual transmission involving a number of witnesses. The V family demonstrates a basically strong bond between its two members, the ninth century codex, Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 and Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335) of the sixteenth century. This relationship remains distinct despite the fact that, in the Ordo, Vindobonensis 3261 has an order of verses similar to that in the group of witnesses comprised of Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus), Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), and the 1490, 1494, and 1496 editions of Ferrarius. The order of verses in the fragments of the Ludus contained in Vindobonensis 3261 is unique; no other witness has such an arrangement in which four of the seven sages appear to utter a very small number of lines from their original speeches. Yet, despite the difference of content, Vossianus F 111 and Vindobonensis 3261 present a basic agreement in the text of the Ludus.

In our earlier description of Vindobonensis 3261,

5 Vindobonensis 3261 contains verses 167-168, 28-33, 73-80 of the Ordo; Tilianus, Ashburnhamensis 1732 and the Ferrarini show this pattern of verses: 86-91, 12-14, 46-63, 92-97, 35-45, 28-34, 73-80, 107-109, 116 (where Ashburnhamensis stops), 118-119, 121-127, 129-145, 166-167. The few separate readings between Vossianus F 111 (V) and Vindobonensis 3261 (s) are: at the title before V, 28 where V reads ui Treueris and s has DE GALLIA; 32 procurrent s (in agreement with Harleianus 2613 and Ambrosianus P 83), procurret V; 33 prelabitur s, prelaut V.

6 Exceptions are these unique variants in the junior witness: 93 divis; 94 uocauit; 113 tunc, dixerat; 125 tutum; 140 est om, optimus; 141 quod.

7 See above, pp. 27-28.
we indicated that this witness is a copy of an apograph of Vossianus F 111 prepared by Sannazarius. The substantive agreement existing in both the Ordo and the Ludus between these two manuscripts supports this view. While the relatively small number of verses we possess for consideration prevents a completely authoritative hypothesis, we can suggest an intermediate witness, S, no longer extant, which was related to the tradition of the Tilianus for the order of verses evidenced in the Ordo and stood in another tradition for the unique number and order of verses in the Ludus. Unlike Stachniw, we cannot attribute contamination found in Vindobonensis 3261 for the Ordo and the Ludus to "some fifteenth or sixteenth century edition." Therefore, the line of transmission would descend to Vindobonensis 3261 through S and τ, the unknown manuscript from which the variants found in the Vindobonensis were taken, and Vossianus F 111 back to the hyparchetype β.

The P family is represented in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium by Parisinus Latinus 8500, Harleianus 2613, and Ambrosianus P 83; for the Ludus Septem Sapientum the witnesses are Parisinus 8500 and Harleianus 2613. The relationship between the fourteenth century Parisinus and the fifteenth century Harleianus is quite tenuous for there is no great dependency.

8See Stachniw, p. 172. An interesting discrepancy within the V family is the fact that the Caesares are found in the Vossianus but not in the Vindobonensis. Perhaps Sannazarius omitted the Caesares or might he have been using an exemplar such as τ which lacked the tradition of the Caesares.
on the older codex since the Harleian manuscript often has more authoritative readings. Therefore, the evidence of better readings in Harleianus 2613 leads us to conjecture that it is definitely not an apograph of Parisinus 8500 but was copied from another exemplar, n contaminated with the traditional. Separative readings in the Ordo show that Harleianus 2613 shares some readings with Vossianus F 111; these citations include: 13 angustas] augustas P; 28 gestis P; 30 in medie] medie P; 41 om P. In the Ludus we note that the Harleian manuscript does not repeat the errors of the Parisinus but shows readings in agreement with Vossianus F 111. These conjunctive readings include: 31 quam] quem P; 44 privas] primas P; 107 vinctus] nullum lemma P; 150 qui] nullum lemma P; 158 somni vicinus modus] vicinus modus somni P; 230 meditamini] meditari P.

The precise affinity between the P family and Ambrosianus P 83 in the Ordo is uncertain because of strong links between Ambrosianus P 83 and the early editions. There is agreement with the early printed editions in the following readings: 21 situque; 25 ingenitus; 31 imperiicve viros; 50 num; 81 iura; 164 mundi. Examples of conjunctive readings joining Parisinus 8500, Ambrosianus P 83, and the early editions, especially with Ugoletus, are: 69 iusta; 82 emerita; 99 quos; 143 dispositu; 149 unda; and, 151 contenti.

9See above, p. 34, for a list of these readings in the Ordo Urbium Nobilium.
Scholars have spent much time and energy probing the interrelationships of Parisinus Latinus 8500, Leidensis Vossianus Q 107 (Tilianus), the Veronese manuscript which Benzo d'Alessandria examined before 1310 and from which he took citations from the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and the Ludus Septem Sapientum, the codex of St. Eustorgius from which a fragment of the Ordo\textsuperscript{10} was extracted by Giorgio Merula, and the manuscript of Matteo Bosso who in 1493 had in his possession at Verona a codex showing a similar tradition for both the Ordo and the Ludus. A view of the salient results of the protracted research in this area will prove helpful to elucidate the textual tradition of these two opuscula.\textsuperscript{11}

Remigio Sabbadini speaks of Ausonius and of a manuscript which existed in the Capitular Library of Verona\textsuperscript{12} in his discussion of a codex of the works of Ausonius which was once in the collection there.\textsuperscript{13} This manuscript was the

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
  \item The fragments of the Ordo under consideration here are in the following order: vv. 86-91, 12-14, 46-63, 92-97, 35-45, 28-34, 73-80, 107-127, 129-145, 166-168.
  \item An extensive treatment of this topic is proposed by Prete in his Ricerche, pp. 83-91.
  \item Le scoperte dei codici latini e greci ne' secoli XIV e XV (Florence, 1905-1914), II, pp. 146, 203-204; see also Sabbadini's article, "Bencius Alexandrinus und der Codex Veronensis des Ausonius," in Rheinisches Museum fuer Philologie LXIII (1908), pp. 224-234.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
source from which Benzo copied excerpts of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and the Ludus Septem Sapientum before taking both the original and the apograph with him to Milan. In the words of Benzo: "Hunc eciam cathologum Ausonii repperi in archivo ecclesie Veronensis, in quo erant libri innumeri et vetustissimi." The accuracy of the readings of Benzo, as attested to by both Sabbadini and Berrigan, would have required a close, accurate examination of the manuscript. Ausonius was apparently Benzo's favorite poet; therefore,

14 Benzo d'Alessandria was born in the second half of the thirteenth century and died at Verona about 1335. Consult also Sabbadini, "Benzo di Alessandria," Studi Medioevali, II (Turin, 1907), pp. 574-578; "Benzo d'Alessandria," Enciclopedia italiana VI (1930), 665. For a complete bibliography, see Mario Costanza, Biographical and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Italian Humanists... (Boston, 1962) I 519, V 250. For a clear view of Benzo's influence, see J. R. Berrigan, "The Prehumanism of Benzo d'Alessandria," Traditio, XXV (1969) pp. 249-264. Benzo composed a Chronicon in three volumes, of which according to Sabbadini (Le scoperte... II 130) only a portion survives in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana of Milan as codex Ambrosianus B 24. In his Chronicon Benzo collected scholarly material from archives and libraries of Italian towns. Of particular importance are the remarks which Benzo provides about manuscripts of Catullus and of Ausonius. J. R. Berrigan, in a monograph containing the text of Liber XIV of the Chronicon ("Benzo d'Alessandria and the Cities of Northern Italy," Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History, IV (1967), pp. 127-192), describes this codex (pp. 128-129): "The Chronicon is a leatherbound volume of 285 parchment leaves in folio. The writing is in a fully developed fourteenth-century Gothic hand, with colored capitals and chapter headings." Here Benzo referred to two Ausonian opuscula: the Ordo (in Liber XIV) and the Ludus (in Liber XXIV). The quotations from Ausonius by Benzo are reported by Sabbadini for the Ordo and the Ludus (Le scoperte..., II, pp. 146-147). Berrigan deals with only the Ordo in his text of the Chronicon (Studies, pp. 141-192).


16 Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, p. 147; Berrigan, Studies, p. 135.
the contention of Sabbadini that Benzo brought with him to
Milan the same codex for the sake of careful study has merit.
This view is particularly sound when we recall that about the
first half of the fourteenth century the codex disappeared
from Verona, or at least from citation in the bibliogra-
phical sources of the day. 17

Our examination of the witnesses for the text of the
Ordo Uribum Nobilium revealed a close relationship between
the tradition of the lost codex from Verona (as seen in the
fragments copied by Benzo) and the text of the Ordo found in
Leidensis Vossianus latinus Q 107 (Tilianus), Laurentianus
Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), and the Milanese edition of Fre-
rarius of 1490, especially in the descriptions of Narbonne and
of Bordeaux. The text of the Ordo in Tilianus (T), Laurens-
tianus (la), and in the Milanese edition (Fer) was taken
from the codex of Giorgio Merula (ξ) 18 discovered in the Church
of St. Eustorgius of Milan. 19 Tilianus does contain a con-
siderable collection of poems of Ausonius including the text
of fragments of the Ordo in a later, Beneventan script on

17 Consult Sabbadini, "Bencius Alexandrinus und der
codex Veronensis des Ausonius," op. cit., p. 233 and Le
scoperte..., II, pp. 147-148.
18 For information about Merula and his influence on
the edition of 1490, see above, p. 151, note 4.
19 In the epistolary introduction of his 1490 edition,
Julius Ferrarius wrote: "adiecinus ex catalogo illustrium
urbium nonnulla excerpta epigrammatasi qualis Georgius Merula
polystistor praeceptor noster et primarius dicendi artifex in
biblioteca Eustorgii primus indagavit. See also Peiper, p.
XXXV and Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, p. 148, n. 145.
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ff. 63r-62r. Sabbadini explains this addition to Tilianus and the possible relationships involved with confidence:

Basically, it is the close similarity of the order of the cities in the citations from the Ordo Urbium Nobilium of Benzo's Chronicon and in the fragment preserved in the Tilianus that leads to a conclusion that there must be some relation between the two. The order in which the cities are treated is the same; Benzo's list is larger and includes more cities; therefore, the manuscript of Benzo could be the hyparchetype from which the Tilianus was drawn. 21

Insofar as establishing a relationship between the lost

20 Le scoperte..., II, p. 148.

21 The order of the folios of the Chronicon of Benzo which treat of the Ordo are: f. 129, Alexandria and Antiocha; f. 134v, Athens; f. 136, Constantinople and Carthage; f. 138v, Capua; f. 140, Aquileia; f. 142, Rome; f. 143, Catina and Syracuse; f. 145v, Milan; f. 151v, Trèves, Arles, Narbonne; f. 152, Burdigala, Tolosa, Terraona (sic). The order of the lines and cities of the Ordo as found in Tilianus, Laurentianus 1732, and the editions of Ferrarius is: vv. 86-91, Athens; vv. 12-14, Constantinople and Carthage; vv. 46-63, Capua; vv. 92-97, Catina and Syracuse; vv. 35-45, Milan; vv. 28-34 Trèves; vv. 73-80, Arelas; vv. 107-127, Narbonne; vv. 129-145, 166-167, Burdigala.
Veronese codex (c), that is, the manuscript at Verona from which Benzo excerpted fragments and went to Milan, and Parisinus Latinus 3500 in the time of Petrarch is concerned, our fragile link of evidence can be traced once again to Benzo d'Alessandria. In Liber XIV of his Chronicon there is reference to the Ludus Septem Sapientum of Ausonius in which Benzo provides citations from the Ludus that form an appendix. This appendix exists only in Parisinus Latinus 8500. From this tenuous link Sabbadini concludes: "...che l'apografe petrarchesco fu copiato di sull'esemplare veronese tanto piú che il volume del Patrarcha è un aggregato di vari manoscritti indipendenti." This proof sustains, for Sabbadini at least, his conjecture: "...che l'esemplare veronese sia stato ridotto in pezzi, da uno dei quali provenne il Catalogus urbiem del Tilianus e da un altro l'apographo petrarchesco del Ludus sapientum."  

Another important element in the Ausonian Textgeschichte as it relates to the manuscripts originating in Verona and Bobbio is the manuscript of Matteo Bosso. In 1493 this Veronese canon of St. Augustine sent to Politianus a codex of Ausonius

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22 Ambrosianus B 24 inf, ff. 266, 206 as reported by Sabbadini, Le scoperte..., II, pp. 148-149. See also Schenkl, p. 111 and Peiper, p. 182.

23 Le scoperte..., II, p. 149; consult also Pierre de Nolhac, Pétrarque et l'humanisme, op. cit., I, p. 204.

24 Peiper (p. XXXXII) is inexact in referring to Bosso as "...procurator generalis Augustinianus...." Consult N. Widloecher, La Congregazione dei Canonici Regolari Lateranensi (1402-1483) (Gabbio, 1929), pp. 339-341.
which included the *disiecta membra* of Ausonius and Prudentius.\(^{25}\)

Upon the death of Politianus in the following year, one assumes that the manuscript was returned to Verona. Sabbadini considers this manuscript to have been of little importance to the textual tradition of Ausonius because it would have been extraneous to the Capitular Library of Verona since it was owned privately.\(^{26}\)

The position of Peiper in this matter is based on a set of entirely opposite principles and assumptions. Peiper ignores the codex of which Benzo speaks.\(^{27}\) He maintains that the manuscript of Bosso and that of the Capitular Library are one. In other words, the manuscript of Bosso (δ) is for Peiper the manuscript once in the possession of Benzo (ε), according to the thought of Sabbadini. The *Parisinus Latinus 8500* could have been transcribed from Bosso's codex. Furthermore, the manuscript of Bosso may be identified with that listed in the catalog of the tenth century at number 610: "librum

\(^{25}\)See Schenkl, p. XL, n. 36 and Peiper, pp. XXXII-XXXIII. We note the origin of the term *disiecta membra* in Bosso's letter to Politianus dated February 24, 1493 (Familiæres et secundæ M. Bossi epistulæ (Manutiae, 1498) f. 43v): "eundem uero ex notatione indice ad libri caput apposita mancum et truncum plerisque locis offendes plus quam caeteros. et cum his quae Ausonii sunt leges quoque nonnulla interiecta atque immixta Prudentii, ut consociatum sis habsurus utrumque disiecta per membra Ausonii et Prudentium. In the *Parisinus Latinus 8500* the poems of both Ausonius and of Prudentius are mixed together on ff. 26v-29r.

\(^{26}\)Le scoperte..., II, pp. 149-150, n. 148.

\(^{27}\)See above, pp. 208-209 and n. 15.
A further trace of this elusive manuscript can be discovered in yet another source—the Milanese edition of Ferrarius, published in 1490. The Ordo Urbium Nobilium could have been taken from the manuscript referred to by Ferrarius as that of St. Eustorgius (ζ) examined by Merula. Surveying the proximity of the readings in the Catalogi urbiuim fragmenta of Tilianus and the edition of Ferrarius, Peiper argued at first for the identity of the manuscript of St. Eustorgius (ζ) and the Tilianus. Further consideration led Peiper to limit his supposition to one which contended that the Tilianus could have taken the Ordo from the manuscript of St. Eustorgius (ζ). If we understand Peiper's hypothesis properly, we find ourselves examining a Veronese manuscript, that of Bosso, the hyparchetype for the Parisinus Latinus 8500 and the codex listed in the Bobbio catalog of the tenth century as number 610. It

28 Peiper (p. XXXV) refers to G. Becker, Catalogis Bibliothecarum antiquis, p. 64ff.

29 Peiper writes as follows in his Die Ueberlieferung, p. 213: "Was zunächst die Fragmente der Urbes betrifft, so sind dieselben allerdings so wenig umfangreich, dass man sich bedenken koennte, darauf hin den Tilianus, der eben dieselben Reste dieses Werkes enthaelt, mit jener Hds. des Klosters St. Eustorgio zu identificiren." Here Peiper presents a table of comparative readings between the fragment of the Ordo and the Tilianus. See Peiper, p. XXXV.

30 Peiper, pp. XXXVII and LXX.
could also be the manuscript of St. Eustorgius which seems to be in strict relation to the Tilianus, but the evidence will not allow us this liberty.

Schenkl has made observations in this matter which are similar to those of Peiper; however, he opposes Peiper's conjectures about the Tilianus. In a discussion of the edition of Ferrarius, Schenkl has this to say: "...eadem ex carmine de urbibus nobilibus (XVIII) excerpta, quae in Tiliano, leguntur, a Georgio Merula Ferrarii praeeptore, in bybliotheca divi Eustorgii indagata...." Although he underscores the agreement of the manuscript of St. Eustorgius with Tilianus as far as the Ordo is concerned, he does not believe in the complete identity of the two codices (...num idem sit Tilianus atque Eustorgianus, dubitare licet....). Schenkl adopts this position because of the presence of Epistula XXIII (= Peiper, no. XXIX) in Tilianus while the edition of Ferrarius lacks it. Schenkl appears to be correct in his view that the scribe of the Tilianus followed the manuscript of St. Eustorgius in compositions such as the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and the macaronic Epistula XII (= Peiper, no. VIII), but he does not envision a greater affinity between the two manuscripts.31

While excluding the exact identity of the St. Eustorgius manuscript (ζ) with Tilianus, Schenkl defends the theory that the St. Eustorgius was derived in common with Parisinus

31 Schenkl, p. XXX.
Latinus 8500 from one common source: "...ex eodem codice, quo Parisinus, manavit Eustorgianus...." Supportive evidence for such a hypothesis exists in readings of the Ordo which link both codices and the fragments of the Ordo found in Benzo. On the other hand, Schenkl is forced to admit that the St. Eustorgius, as seen in the readings in Benzo, preserves, in some cases, with Vossianus F 111 the correct reading which cannot be found in the Parisinus. It is noteworthy that v. 41 exists in the St. Eustorgius while it is missing in the Parisinus. The final position of Schenkl is to identify the manuscript of Matteo Bosso with Parisinus Latinus 8500 because of Bosso's letter to Politianus in which he spoke of his manuscript as containing compositions of Prudentius together with works of Ausonius. Such a mixture of the poetry of these two poets is found on ff. 26v-29r of


The major example showing agreement between Vossianus F 111 (V) and Benzo against P is: 78 Romani] V Benzo rerum P. Readings where P and the St. Eustorgius manuscript, as seen in Benzo, are in agreement against T are: 25 ingenenum] V T ingenitum P Benzo; 30 ut in mediae] V T ut medie P Benzo; 90 per] V T par P Benzo.

Another facet of this relationship is demonstrated at v. 82 where Vossianus F 111 has the correct reading (Hispalis) while the Parisinus (P) and the St. Eustorgianus offer Emerita, a rather mysterious variant. This is only more evidence of the dependence of P upon the St. Eustorgianus.

See above, p. 213, n. 25.
the Paris manuscript. Schenkl immediately weakens his stand by noting that Bosso is describing an old, poorly preserved codex; such a description cannot be applied to the Paris manuscript. Schenkl takes refuge in a compromise solution in the belief that Bosso possessed the hyparchetype from which Parisinus Latinus 8500 was derived.

After delineating at length the positions of various scholars on the rather thorny problem of the interrelationships among the manuscripts under discussion, we must answer the following question: do the manuscript of Benzo, the codices of St. Eustorgius and of Bosso (~), Parisinus Latinus 8500, and the Tilianus represent a single tradition?36

The first observation can be made in reference to the lost manuscript of Matteo Bosso (~). Sabbadini has proposed that, because this codex was in the hands of a private family at Verona and was not in the Capitular Library there, this manuscript was completely detached from the tradition of Bobbio. Both Schenkl and Peiper are of the position that Bosso's codex is an authentic representative of such a tradition. Unfortunately, neither Sabbadini's nor the German

36 Before seeking an answer we must recall that the Ausonian tradition is basically fragmentary. There are no easy solutions to employ when tracing the origin of witnesses in such a tradition. The fact that a particular composition such as the Ordo Urbium Nobilium has similar traditions cannot indicate, because of the very nature of the Ausonian textual history, that these traditions must demonstrate similarities in other compositions of either the same codex or the same family of codices. When dealing with compositions of Ausonius, we must admit a certain independence of tradition for each composition and for each group of compositions.
scholars' divergent viewpoints can be substantiated because the manuscript has been lost. The fact that the provenience of Bosso's codex was Verona undermines the weak hypothesis of Sabbadini. Schenkl may be partially correct in his maintaining that Bosso's manuscript should be included in the Ausonian tradition. We cannot agree with Schenkl's attempt to identify this codex with Parisinus Latinus 8500 because of the extreme age of the former manuscript.

The manuscript that Benzo found in the Capitular Library at Verona (_GAIN) seems certainly to be related to the codex discovered by G. Merula at St. Eustorgianus in Milan (_GAIN). Unfortunately, we lack precise elements to determine whether the St. Eustorgius manuscript is a part of Benzo's Veronese manuscript or only a copy of it. Our evidence does indicate a distinct relationship, for the Ordo Urbium Nobilium at least, for Benzo's manuscript, Tilianus, and the Milanese edition of Ferrarius. In the Tilianus, ff. 60r-62r contain the same fragments of the Ordo that we see in Ferrarius' edition; these fragments came through the agency of Merula from S. Eustorgianus. Although there is general agreement among these three witnesses for the Ordo,\(^{37}\) we cannot follow Peiper's original thesis which identified the St. Eustorgianus with the Tilianus. We must adhere to a more cautious view which Schenkl and

\(^{37}\) Particularly strong evidence for a close relationship among the texts of Benzo, Tilianus, Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656), and Ferrarius 1490 is the ordering of the lines: 116-127; 129-130; 135-145; and, 167-168.
peiper himself later expound, namely that the Tilianus could have taken the Ordo Urbium Nobilium from the codex Eustorgianus (5).

Of necessity we must avoid a direct answer to the question whether Parisinus Latinus 8500 can be identified with the lost St. Eustorgius. We have some conflicting evidence concerning their interrelationship, but not enough to offer a definitive answer. Parisinus Latinus 8500 is of Veronese origin, but this does not lead us to believe that it must be identical with the manuscript of Benzo.

In concluding this view of the Bobbio tradition and its relation to problems in the history of the text of Ausonius, we can only re-emphasize the inescapable fact that it is impossible to posit definite conclusions about the interrelationships among the extant witnesses with the evidence we now have at our disposal. More definitive conclusions will surely be forthcoming when some manuscript such as that of Benzo or Bosso's codex or the St. Eustorgianus comes to light.

For the present state of the question with regard to the textual histories of two Ausonian opuscula, the following stemmata can be viewed as tentative reconstructions of the Textgeschichte of the Ordo Urbium Nobilium and of the Ludus Septem Sapientum.

38 Conjunctive readings for P and the St. Eustorgius (through Benzo) are given above, p. 216, n. 32. Diversity is demonstrated by the vast differences between the two witnesses at the key passages dealing with Narbonne (vv. 116-127) and with Bordeaux (vv. 129-130; 135-145; 167-168). This invalidates Prete's contention (Ricerche, p. 90) deriving P from the St. Eustorgianus.
STEMMATIC DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED SOURCES OF THE ORDO URBIUM NOBILIUM
STEMMATIC DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED SOURCES OF THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM
In the dedication of the *Ludus Septem Sapientum* we see the felicitous combination of Ausonius' method of publication in requesting the recipient of his verses to provide corrections if he found the verses wanting and evidence in the manuscripts for an actual occurrence of such corrective response. These verses dedicated to the proconsul Latinius Pacatus Drepanius read as follows:

Ignoscenda istaec an cognoscenda rearis,  
attento, Drepani, perlege iudicio.  
Aequanimus fiam te iudice, sive legenda,  
sive tegenda putes carmina, quae dedimus.  
Nam primum est meruisse tuum, Pacate, favorem:  
proxima defensi cura pudoris erit.  
Possum ego censuram lectoris ferre severi  
et possum modica laude placere mihi.  
Novit equus plausae sonitum cervcis amare,  
novit et intrepidus verbera lenta pati.  
Maeonio qualem cultum quaesivit Homero  
censor Aristarchus normaque Zenodoti!  
Pone obelos igitur, puriorum stemmata vaturn:  
palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas  
et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo,  
apponet docti quae mihi lima viri.  
Interea arbitrii subiturus pondera tanti,  
optabo, ut placeam: si minus, ut lateam.

Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 (V), Parisinus Latinus 8500 (P), and Harleianus 2613 (h²) are the major witnesses for this passage providing evidence to establish a relationship between

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the traditions of the families of V and of P. Omitting vv.

14-15, V preserves the following:

ponge obelos igitur: primorum stemma vocabo 13
adponet docti quae mici lima viri. 16

The tradition of P, longer than V, contains these lines:

ponge obelos igitur puriorum stemmata vatum 13
palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas 14
et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo 15
apponet docti quae michi lima viri. 16

At v. 13 V reads primorum stemma vocabo; vocabo is the last work of v. 15 in P and in \( h^2 \), which present at v. 13 puriorum stemmata vatum. Both Schenk1 and Peiper select the primorum of V over puriorum in P but then return to the tradition of P for the remainder of the passage, with the only exception being their acceptance of the conjecture, stigmata, made by Ugoletus.40 Seeck had hoped to employ this passage to support his contention that Ausonius had revised his first edition (P) of the Ludus by issuing an abbreviated but corrected version (V).41 Jachmann criticized Seeck's statement that

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40Our collation indicated that stigmata was introduced by Ugoletus in 1499 and that this reading was followed by editors as far as Peiper. In 1507 Avantius read spuriorum stigmata; this combination had wide acceptance until the edition of Corpet. Naturally, Ugoletus would not have had access to the Vossianus and its reading, primorum, for his edition. Zimmer (op. cit., p. 317, n. 2) suggested a return to stemmata.

41See Seeck, op. cit., pp. 508-510. In a typical manner, Seeck shows his superficial knowledge of the Ausonian textual tradition by mistaking P for a codex in the Z family. One must recall Seeck's recurrent suggestion that Ausonius' autograph (which Seeck identifies with Z) was short, lacunae-ridden, and carelessly crammed with contradictions, while V, an edition made posthumously, was longer but with the earlier error now erased. Confronted with the Parisinus, Seeck contradicts himself through his view that the earlier P has the longer recension while V has the shorter version.
the passage in P has no sense (Unsinn)\(^42\) and Prete provided a reasonable defense of the primacy of V in this passage.\(^43\)

In the Vossianus we observe not only that two verses (vv. 14-15) have been omitted but also that a third verse is corrected (v. 13: primorum stemma) in comparison with the reading of this passage in P.\(^44\) The lines transmitted in V do have a meaning: "Set down your brackets. I will consider them the foremost poets' laurels which your scholarly revision assigns to me." However, verses 11-12 are intended to recall Aristarchus and Zenodotus who had performed on the text

\(^42\) See this discussion in Jachmann, op. cit., pp. 53-55.

\(^43\) See his Ricerche, pp. 70-73, which I follow in this exposition.

\(^44\) Another point of view has been adopted by H. Zimmer (op. cit., pp. 317-320) who has advanced a rather extreme hypothesis of scribal homoeoteleuton at stemmata-condemnata to explain the omission in V of vatum...condemnata as found in P. This is possible only if stemmata rather than stemma were read in V. Jachmann (op. cit., pp. 53-54) responds to this position but Nardo (op. cit., pp. 345-346) supports the argument for homoeoteleuton. Beginning with the text of P, Nardo feels that the homoeoteleuton stemmata (vatum)-condemnata (vocabo) explains with sufficient plausibility the loss of the section vatum...condemnata especially because both stemmata and condemnata are followed by words with the same initial letter. If the common archetype for both P and V read primorum instead puriorum, it would have been transmitted in the codex from which V was copied in this form: pone obelos igitur primorum stemmata vocabo. Later, an ignorant copyist was able to recognize easily that such a hexameter limped and that it was sufficient to change stemmata to stemma to cure the problem. Verse 13 as it is transmitted in V: pone obelos igitur primorum stemma vocabo, is then the result of two successive levels of corruption, the omission of verses 14-15 through homoeoteleuton and the later, false correction. To this position of Nardo we may respond that such a contention is a possibility but it is not founded upon a broadly based approach to the textual tradition.
of Homer a task similar to that which Ausonius now requests of Drepanius for his own *Ludus*. Such a reference to these earlier critics seeks to explicate the meaning of *primorum stemma vocabo* and the sequence of vv. 13 and 16 in V is a necessary complement to the ideas contained in vv. 11-12.

How do we explain satisfactorily the rationale behind the two additional verses (vv. 14-15) in the Parisinus? An extremely plausible viewpoint would involve the inability of a later reader or editor, such as Drepanius, to understand fully the meaning of the passage as given in the Vossianus. To remedy this situation this individual (or even Ausonius himself) sought to clarify the meaning through an expansion of the text. To balance off the plural *obelos* earlier in the verse, *stemmata* was written. The word play between the pejorative *obelos* and the complimentary *stemmata* is maintained in the addition of verse 14 where *palmas* and *culpas* form a neat chiasmus when yoked to the earlier *obelos* and *stemmata*. The idea expressed in *...correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo* (v. 15) explains *stemmata* and is closely related to *puriorum vatum*. Therefore, the recension in V is the primary one.

45 The Ausonian rhetorical device of repeating verbs connoting a similar notion within close proximity is seen in (14) *putabo*...(15)*vocabo* of vv. 14-15. Comparable examples of this use are found at *Ludus* (109) *totum...per ambitum*-(115) *gyrum per omnem* and at *Ordo* (155) *ferre*-(156) *portare*. Additional citations of this practice have been listed by Sven Blomgren in his article, "In Ausonii carmina adnotatiunculae," Eranos, LXVII (1969), p. 68.
while the text in $P$ is an explication in the style of the author to clarify the meaning of the earlier edition. The shorter text in $V$ represents Ausonius' first draft while the longer recension of $P$ is the second edition.

Our examination of the *Ludus* revealed other examples illustrating the primacy of $V$ and the explicatory nature of the text as found in $P$. For the first citation, Vossianus has the following:

\begin{quote}
$\text{nam si sapientem quemquam set deum credi decet} \quad 173$
\end{quote}

where the longer tradition of *Parisinus* and *Harleianus* reads:

\begin{quote}
\begin{align*}
\text{nam si (his } P\text{) sapientem diligi (diligit } P\text{) Phoebus} & \\
\text{(plebus } P\text{) iubet} & \quad 173 \\
\text{non hominem quemquam sed deum credi } & \text{decet.} \quad 174
\end{align*}
\end{quote}

This situation exhibits characteristics of interpretation similar to those of the earlier passage. In the context of Thales' discussion of a certain *munus* of Apollo (v. 167: *quod ille munus hoc sapienti miserat*) offered in turn to and refused by each of the sages before its return to him and his dedication of the *munus* to Apollo, the meaning of v. 173 in $V$ is rather terse: "...if, to be sure, it is fitting to believe a certain wise one, but a god, is meant." The probable intention of the additional material in the tradition of $P$ and $h^2$ was to clarify the potentially confusing succinctness of the shorter redaction. The reading in $h^2$ is especially important here because of the fact that the tradition of this codex shows contamination with the tradition of $V$.\footnote{See above, pp. 206-207 and *stemma*, p. 221.} Clarification is achieved
because the sapientem of line 173 is identified with precision as not equivalent to hominem but to deum in verse 174. Here there is evidence for an attempt through a longer redaction to crystalize an image rendered in an inchoate form in the shorter version. 47

Also in the Ludus we are faced with a vexed passage at vv. 191-192. V reads as follows:

dixit sed inperitos dixi et barbaros 191

where P and h2 provide:

dixisse nollem veritas odio parit (parat P) 191
malos sed imperitos dixi et barbaros. 192

In this context the reading in V makes little sense, especially with the presence of dixit and dixi in the same line. The additional material, nollem...malos, of P and h2 renders the passage intelligible. Do we not see in operation again a revision of the earlier recension, V, resulting in the larger tradition of P and h2 for the sake of clearer meaning?

Yet another example exists in the Ludus to illustrate the interrelationship between the traditions of V and of P.

Verse 124 is missing in V in a passage describing Cyrus' 47

47 After all, this is the Ludus Septem Sapientum involving more than one sage; therefore, the epithet, sapiens, cannot be used indiscriminately. Another, secondary explanation for the discrepancy between traditions in vv. 173-174 is to posit homoeoteleuton at sapientem-hominem. The exemplar for V (and for h2 through contamination via h) could have contained the phrase, ...diligi Phoebus iubet/ non hominem, but the scribe of V omitted them due to a lapse at sapientem before the same -em termination which led him beyond hominem to quemquam.
changed attitude toward the defeated and bound Croesus after
the miraculous rain shower quenched the flames surrounding the
Lydian despot. The tradition of $P$ and $h^2$ reads:

miseratur ille vimque fortunae videns 122
laudat Solonem, Croesum inde in amicis habet 123
vinctumque pedicis aureis secum iubet, 124
reliquum quod esset vitae, totum degere. 125

Despite the absence of verse 124, $V$ does make sense if we en-
vision Cyrus intending Croesus to spend the entire remainder
of his life among his friends. The purpose of the additional
verse is to particularize the image of a Croesus now freed
from his earlier bonds of imprisonment and defeat as quite
closely bound to Cyrus by the lighter bond of friendship
(...vinctumque pedicis aureis...). This sentiment balances
that of verse 107: profectus, victus, vinctus, regi deditus.
The tradition of $V$ has been explicated by the additional verse
in $P$ and in $h^2$.

The final example demonstrating the interrelationship
between the families of $V$ and of $P$ is in the Ordo Urbium
Nobilium. Vossianus lacks verse 150 and reads as follows
for the lines from the latter half of v. 149 to v. 151: 48

...quanta umbra profundi 149
marginis extenti bis sena per ostia cursu. 151

These lines express an intelligible statement of praise for a
fountain of water in Bordeaux: "...how expansive the deep's

48 A marginal note, now erased, shows the original pre-
sence of some indication of either verse 150 or possible refer-
ence to its absence.
image as it courses through twelve sluices of its broad bank."
The tradition of $P$ and $h^2$ shows this larger recension for verses 149-151:

...quanta unda profundi 149
quantus in amne tumor! quanto ruit agmine praeceps 150
marginis extenti (contenti $P$) bis sena per ostia
(hostia $P$) cursu 151

Verse 150 simply provides a greater dimension of praise for this marvelous fountain; once again, we see a basic image in the earlier edition, $V$, expanded upon in the later, $P$ and $h^2$.

In conclusion, our hypothesis to explain the interrelationship between these two families by positing $V$ as the primary draft of the *Ordo* and the *Ludus* and the longer redaction of $P$ and $h^2$ as the second edition must be tempered by a realization that *Harleianus 2613* ($h^2$) acts as the intermediary between the textual tradition evidenced in *Vossianus Leidensis F 111* ($V$) and that transmitted in *Parisinus 8500* ($P$). One of the chief supports for this suggestion of contamination in the Harleian manuscript from the tradition of the $V$ family is the fact that $h^2$ does contain verse 152, the next line of this description of the fountain at Bordeaux, with $V$, whereas $P$ and the editions from Ugoletus to Vinetus lack this verse.
Although the number of witnesses containing the Caesares is relatively large, interrelationships can be established due to total content in each manuscript as well as conjunctive readings shared by a group of codices. As mentioned earlier, there were two editions of the Caesares issued before the total complement of lines we now possess was realized. By A. D. 383 the 41 verses of the Monosticha and verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha had been composed. Verses 1-52 and 77-98 were added to the Tetrasticha in the version of 393. Despite the fact that Tetrasticha 1-52 must be considered a repetition of the Monosticha, these additional verses completed the poetic treatment of the Caesars in this particular manner, the quatrain.

The following chart indicates elemental interrelationships based on the content of the Caesares in each codex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>WITNESSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monosticha 1-41; Tetrasticha 1-98</td>
<td>V B W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Vr n 1⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosticha 1-41; Tetrasticha 1-81</td>
<td>1³ 1⁴ g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosticha 1-41; Tetrasticha 1-80</td>
<td>Mᵃ lᵃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasticha 1-80</td>
<td>hᵇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosticha 1-41; Tetrasticha 53-76</td>
<td>Mᵇ lᵇ hᵃ T k pat la u vb m val v 1⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosticha 1-41; Tetrasticha 1-2</td>
<td>Me Dun Lon P⁶ L² Ox Mon² l² p² be 1⁷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴⁹See above, p. 125, note 248.
Judging solely by the gross external evidence, we can determine that the three families represented in the Caesares are grouped in this manner: the traditions of V and of the Exerpta are related by content and the Z family is unique unto itself in the number of lines its members possess. There are witnesses containing only fragments but their interrelationships have been established because of conjunctive readings. Refinement of this primary hypothesis must be based upon a closer examination of the text itself. 50

50 After a comparison of this schematic outline of contents with the conspectus siglorum (see below, pp. 250-253), it is obvious that some of these codices are admittedly recensiones; however, in the textual tradition of an author such as Ausonius they must not be rejected immediately as ...ergo deteriores. In his book, Textual Criticism (translated by Barbara Flower (Oxford, 1958), p. 27), Paul Maas has stated that no witness ought to be eliminated from consideration unless it depends exclusively on a surviving exemplar. The enormous amount of labor involved in collating a large number of manuscripts has received this comment from James Willis.
Both total content and specific readings assign to Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 [V] a unique place as the sole representative of the tradition of the V family.

A distinctive aspect of the family of the Excerpta for the Caesares is the presence of variations at verses 26, 28, 30, and 33 of the Monosticha. This family can be divided into four major divisions or branches. The first group contains but one witness, the codex Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis [B]). Parisinus Latinus 4887 [W] is the chief representative of the W branch which includes the following:

Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom. Q 33) [Aug], Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85) [Aut], Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67) [Aut2], Vaticanus Latinus 1869 [Vat2], Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283 [Vr] and nineteen other witnesses containing only

(op. cit., p. 13; see also pp. 28, 36ff): "Some process of selection is...required.... An obvious shortcut would be to examine only the older manuscripts; but a manuscript of the fifteenth century could have been directly copied from a ninth century original." Another counterview to that of recentiores ergo deteriores has been provided by Creighton (op. cit., p. 5) in his comment upon the negligence in which Harleianus 2578 had been held by a recent editor of the Mosella: "...Aldo Marsili treats Harleianus as of little value and, resting upon the authority of his predecessors, does not bother to collate it.... I submit that such procedure is methodologically inadequate because it is based upon generic statements without indication of proof from the sources rejected."

With regard to the notion of a branch, it must be realized that sources affiliated in a particular division or branch are not to be considered, of necessity, direct descendants of a manuscript or of an edition after which the group has been designated. Affinities for the Caesares are here predicated with some certainty but only upon less than 150 lines of poetry. Such paucity of material necessarily limits the validity of general statements.
excerpts. The closely affiliated $M^a$ branch is designated after Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 117r-118r) [$M^a$] and includes Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 158v-160r) [$I^a$] and Harleianus 2578 (ff. 259r-260v) [$h^b$]. The primary representative of the $I^3$ branch is Laurentianus Plut. 64.9 [$I^3$]; this branch encompasses Laurentianus Plut. 89 inf. 82 [$I^4$], Neapolitanus Musei Publ. CXXV (Ms. IV.C.25) [n], Glasgoiensis Mus. Hunter Ms. 413 [g], Laurentianus Plut. 90 sup. cod. 39 [$l^5$] and 34 witnesses containing only excerpts.

There are some relationships able to be established among the branches of the family of the Excerpta. Groups B and W are linked in both the Monosticha and Tetrasticha by titles and by the mutual omission of verses 28 and 30 of the Monosticha. However, W either remained isolated within the tradition of the Excerpta as derived from hyparchetype $x$ in the Tetrasticha or has been contaminated from the V tradition through $x$, while there is definite affiliation for the B, $M^a$, and $I^3$ branches from hyparchetype $I$ in the Tetrasticha as seen in these readings:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
T & 10 & \text{Augusti V W Aug Aut Aut}^2 \text{Vat}^2 \text{Vr} \\
& \text{Augustus B M}^a I^3 I^a h^b I^4 n g l^5 \\
T & 23 & \text{et crimina passus V} \\
& \text{et certa potestas W Aug Aut Aut}^2 \text{Vat}^2 \\
& \text{et crimina passus om B Vr \underline{M}^a I^3 I^a h^b I^4 n g l^5}
\end{array}
\]

These examples demonstrate the internal affinities among the members of the W and the $I^3$ branches; therefore, the sigla W and $I^3$ represent the tradition for all witnesses within each of these two branches of the family of the Excerpta. With regard to the branch designated by $M^a$, there are special considerations due to elements of transmission to be discussed below.
This affinity shared by the B, M, and 13 branches is not to be found throughout the Caesares because there are examples of the combination of the traditions represented by W, B; and M in agreement against the 13 tradition; some are:

M 9 Cesar B W
césar V3 Aug Aut 2 Vat 2 M 4
gaius 4 n g 5

caius 4 n g 5

M 26 versum om V B W Aug Aut 2 Vat 2 Vr
Interitus dignos vita properante probrosa supplent 4 n g 5

M 28 versum om B W Aug Aut 2 Vat 2 Vr M 1
Ostensus terris Titus, est brevitate bienni supplent (biennis g) 13 4 n g

M 30 versum om B W Aug Aut 2 Vat 2 Vr M 1
exequuit poenas de Caesare curia mollis supplent 13 4 n g

M 33 expetiit poenas de Caesare Chaerea mollis (with variants) V4 B W Aug Aut 2 Vat 2 Vr M 1
ter decies (denis 4 n g) peirt repetito uulnere
gaius supplent 13 4 n g 5

T.17 hunc V B W Aug Aut 2 Vat 2 Vr M 1
hos 13 4 n 5
hoc g.
From these examples we note that the transmission of the text of the Caesares in the family of the Excerpta is indeed convoluted because of division within the tradition of the family such as the following readings:

T 40
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\text{adit} & V & W & \text{Aug} & \text{Aut} & ^2\text{Vat} & ^2 \\
\text{agit} & Vr & M^a & 1 & 1^a & h^b & 1^4 & n & q & 1^5 \\
\text{alt} & & & & & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

T 55
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\text{viro} & V & B & W & \text{Aug} & \text{Aut} & ^2\text{Vat} & ^2 \\
\text{viri} & \text{alia} & \text{manu} & M^a & \\
\text{quidem} & 1^a & 1^4 & n & q & 1^5 \\
\text{sibi} & 1 & 1 & n & q & 1^5 \\
\end{array}
\]

Despite the fact that our examination of the tradition of the Z family in the Caesares is based on only 75 lines of poetry (the Monosticha 1-41 and vv. 53-76 of the Tetrasticha), our view of the textual tradition of this family and its branches seems to corroborate that of an earlier study done by Tobin. Our study revealed these three branches for the Caesares: The M branch based on Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 135r-135v) [M^b], the T branch centered around Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus) [T], and the E branch represented by the tradition of the editio princeps of 1472 [E].

The M branch is composed of the following witnesses:

53 In his examination of over 130 manuscripts of the Eclogae of Ausonius, Tobin isolated three distinct classifications within the Z family: the M branch, the T branch, and the E branch. See pp. 45-212 of his study. The slender amount of evidence produced in the Caesares supports Tobin.

54 Aside from the special relationship between M^b and 1^b, the relationships existing among the members of the subgroups of the Z family are affinities determined by related readings and not direct progenitor-filial relationships.
Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 135r-135v) [M^b],
Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 178r-179r) [L^b], Londonensis
C 64 [pat], Parisinus Latinus 18275 [p^6]. 55 Based on the few
lines of the Caesares transmitted by this sub-group, affinity
can be established through these readings which provide evi-
dence for the independence of this branch amid the major cur-
rent of the Z family:

\[
\begin{align*}
M & 5 \quad \text{res} \quad \text{rem} \quad M^b \quad I^b \quad \text{pat} \\
M & 19 \quad \text{sex} \quad \text{prorogat} \quad \text{exprorogat} \quad M^b \quad I^b \quad \text{pat}, p^6 \\
M & 25 \quad \text{nescii} \quad \text{nesciet} \quad M^b \quad I^b \quad \text{pat}, p^6 \\
M & 39 \quad \text{lenis} \quad \text{leni} \quad M^b \quad I^b \quad \text{pat}, p^6.
\end{align*}
\]

Within this complexus k is certainly a maverick. This codex
not only contains over fifteen singular readings for the
Caesares but also shares a distinctive reading with Leidensis
Vossianus Latinus Q 107 [T] at Monosticha 16 securus.

The Z family contains manuscripts classified in the T
branch; these witnesses are: 56 Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q
107 [T], Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus [u], Vaticanus Barberinus
Latinus 150 (1472) [vb], Magliabechianus Cl.VII.315 [m],
Valentianus 834 (141) [val], Vaticanus Latinus 1611 [v],
Laurentianus Plut. 33.19 [L^6], Vaticanus Latinus 3152 [v^2].
Perhaps the T branch has been misnamed. 57 The seven codices

55 There are descriptions of each of these witnesses
above, pp. 124-130.

56 Each manuscript has been previously described; see
above, pp. 131-139.

57 Tobin originated this distinction; see pp. 81-150
of his study.
gathered around this manuscript are not related through direct progenitor-filial relationship but by affinities connected with the mainstream of the Z family. This is signified in these readings in which T and v are actually mavericks:

M 21 grassantia] crassantia T v cessantia u m vb val l° v²

In the scope of the general classification of the T branch are minor combinations of witnesses such as the complexus u m vb val in these readings:

M 20 septenis] septenos u m vb val
M 30 Caesar] cesar u m vb val
T 65 abhinc] ad huc vb v² ad hunc val m u.

A third classification in the Z family is the E branch named after the editio princeps of 1472. This group includes these witnesses: Editio Princeps 1472 [E], Ravennas 120 (134 H 2) [r], Harleianus 2578 (ff. 210v-212r) [hα], Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732 (1656) [la], Lisbonensis Cota 52.XII.27 [lis], Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I lo2 (n. 15922) [per], and Escorialensis S.III.25 [e]. Readings which demonstrate affinity among these witnesses are:

M 33 Chaerea] curia hα r lis e E
ab curia alia manu la
T 58 patris] pacis r lis e E
pats hα
T 61 Aelius] Celius hα la lis E
Cælius r clius e.

There has been much speculation with regard to the

58 There are descriptions of each of these witnesses above, pp. 140-149.
interrelationships among the three branches of the Z family. Stachniw, founding her hypothesis upon admittedly slender evidence in the *Technopaegnion*, expanded the position of Peiper and Tobin through her suggestion that the M and E branches are closely related, mutually descended from a common ancestor, Σ.\(^5^9\) Napiwocki not only supported Stachniw’s proposal in this regard but also posited a division in the T group into a T branch and a v branch.\(^6^0\) In contrast with this position, the thrust of the evidence dealing with the Z family and its branches as exhibited in the *Caesares* leads to a thesis in which the M and T branches are related as mutually derived from a common ancestor, Σ. Examples supporting this view are:

All three of the branches, M, T, and E, have representatives intertwined at these significant readings:

\[\text{M 19} \quad \text{sex prorogat] ex prorogat } M^b \quad T^b \quad k \quad p^a \quad t \quad v^6 \quad l^6 \quad v^2 \quad p^6 \quad u \quad m \quad e^t \quad \text{prorogat } v^b \quad \text{val}\]

\[\text{M 25} \quad \text{nesciit } M^b \quad T^b \quad k \quad v^6 \quad l^6 \quad p^6 .\]

---


\(^{60}\) See the chapter on interrelationships of his study of the *Gratiarum Actio*.
Such evidence not only supports the uniqueness of the Z tradition in the Caesares but also displays the convolutions of the branches within this tradition.

Another indication of the maze-like problems in the Textgeschichte of the Caesares is the existence of three manuscripts which contain within themselves two traditions distinguished both by distinct location and by separative readings. The first of these important witnesses is Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 [M] in which ff. 117r-118v [M^a] represent the tradition of the Excerpta for the Caesares and f. 135r-v [M^b] the tradition of the Z family. In this codex the Caesares in the tradition of the Excerpta are preceded by blank leaves and separated by blank ff. 119r-121v from the Ausonian opuscula of the Z tradition found on ff. 122r-142r. Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 has often been considered the parent of both Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 and Harleianus 2578. For example, in his discussion of the manuscript tradition of the Mosella, Creighton indicated that both the Laurentian and the Harleian codices have been derived from a common source, which he designated M in the family of

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61 See above, pp. 87-89 and 124-125.

62 See Schenkl, p. XXI; Peiper, p. LXXI; Prete, Ricerche, pp. 82-83; Gradilone, p. 162; Creighton, p. 15.
the Excerpta. The second unusual witness is Laurentianus plut. 51.13 [l] in which ff. 158v-160r [l\textsuperscript{a}] carry the tradition of the family of the Excerpta for the Caesares and ff. 178r-179v [l\textsuperscript{b}] that of the Z family. There is segregation between the Excerpta tradition, ff. 15lr-160r, and the Z tradition, ff. 161r-201v, by means of a blank folio. The last of these three double-tradition codices is Harleianus 2578 [h] in which ff. 210v-212r [h\textsuperscript{a}] represent the Z family for the Caesares and ff. 259r-260v [h\textsuperscript{b}] the family of the Excerpta. Fragments of Ausonius' opuscula from the Z tradition are found on ff. 183r-260v. These works are separated from the typical triad of Ausoniana in the tradition of the family of the Excerpta, the Mosella, Epistula Symmachii, and the Caesares, by this significant notation: Hec sunt ea ausonii fragmenta que sunt scripta in codicibus impressis, quibus apposui alia quemdam eiusdem que leguntur in uetusto codice ex bibliotheca diui marci florentie. The fragmenta are related to Z tradition and the alia quemdam have some relationship to Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29.

63 See pp. 107 and 99 of his study where Creighton indicates that the common ancestry of the Excerpta tradition as found in the Mosella has not been adequately examined. The relationship of the Harleian and Laurentian manuscripts to M has been assumed.

64 See above, pp. 89-93, 126.

65 See above, pp. 91, 143-144.

66 Creighton (pp. 16-17) pointed out the dichotomy here. His study showed that the Mosella is not in the Z tradition;
The major differences in the text of the Caesares as transmitted separately within these three witnesses can be demonstrated through a list of readings where Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 117r-118v) [M^a], Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 158v-160r) [l^a], and Harleianus 2578 (ff. 259r-260v) [h^b] show distinct affinities among themselves in comparison with Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (f. 135r-v) [M^b], Laurentianus Plut. 51.13 (ff. 178r-179v) [l^b], and Harleianus 2578 (ff. 210v-212r) [h^a]. These readings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>M^a, l^a, h^b</th>
<th>M^b, l^b, h^a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>res (also h^a)</td>
<td>rem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>arcem</td>
<td>arce; arces h^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>regnat om</td>
<td>regnat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>tribus nec</td>
<td>nec tribus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>infami</td>
<td>infamis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>erant</td>
<td>frater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>sex prorogat (also h^a)</td>
<td>exprorogat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>nesciat</td>
<td>nesciet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>versum omittunt</td>
<td>versum habent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>versum omittunt</td>
<td>versum habent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Othoni</td>
<td>Othoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>potitur</td>
<td>potitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>lenis (also h^a)</td>
<td>leni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>orbis amor</td>
<td>a morte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>attribus</td>
<td>at titus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>uiri; quidem l</td>
<td>uiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>iuvat</td>
<td>iuvet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>parte</td>
<td>sorte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>hinc (hic h^b)</td>
<td>hic sociansque virum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iunctus erit documen-</td>
<td>documenta daturus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>idsciti</td>
<td>assumpti; adsumpti M^b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>qui scita</td>
<td>quesita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>flexit</td>
<td>serus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See pp. 14-15, 19, 21. Stachniw's discussion (pp. 192-194) of a Z tradition in the Mosella is based on a misconception.

67 There are no Monostichha in h^b.
Although this bifurcation is apparent, it is by no means universal because of discrepancies which occur within both the $M^a$ and $M^b$ groups.

There are numerous examples showing a close affinity between $M^a$ and $l^a$; some of these are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$M$</th>
<th>$l^a$</th>
<th>$T$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 regnat</td>
<td>om</td>
<td>22 ingenti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 tribus nec</td>
<td></td>
<td>48 credimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 erant</td>
<td></td>
<td>68 regeres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 te</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the fact that $M^a$, $l^a$, and $h^b$ display a proximate affiliation in omitting the titles of the Tetrasticha and at Tetrasticha 15 caprarum, 37 digna, and 72 patrio, the Harleian manuscript $[h^b]$ shows a distinct digression from the tradition of $M^a$ and $l^a$ in its lacking the Monosticha and containing these divergent readings in the Tetrasticha:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$T$</th>
<th>$M^a$</th>
<th>$l^a$</th>
<th>$h^b$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 perculit</td>
<td>$M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>pertulit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 dubii</td>
<td>$M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>om $h^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 quae $l^a$</td>
<td>$M^a$</td>
<td>$h^b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 prode $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>$h^b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 in tempore $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>interprete $h^b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 polluto $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>pollutos $h^b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 attentus $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>autentus $h^b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 sunt $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>sint $h^b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Laurentian codex $[l^a]$ strays from the tradition represented by $M^a$ in these instances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$M$</th>
<th>$l^a$</th>
<th>$h^b$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31 additur $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>addit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 proprii vim $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>proprii vim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 perimunt $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>perimunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 iustos $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>uictos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 viri $M^a$</td>
<td>$l^a$</td>
<td>quidem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are poorer readings in the Magliabechian codex $[M^a]$ also:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$T$</th>
<th>$M^a$</th>
<th>$h^b$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 solempne $l^a$</td>
<td>$h^b$</td>
<td>solempne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 in $l^a$</td>
<td>$h^b$</td>
<td>om $M^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 uicus $l^a$</td>
<td>$h^b$</td>
<td>uiciis $M^a$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T 78 prodite $l^a$ $h^b$ prodire $M^a$.

Under the weight of such conflicting evidence visible in the Caesares, conclusions about precise relationships in the Excerpta tradition in $M^a$, $l^a$, and $h^b$ remain problematical. While it is obvious that $M^a$, $l^a$, and $h^b$ are closely related, positing $M^a$ as the progenitor and both $l^a$, which gives some evidence of having been derived from $M^a$, and $h^b$, which demonstrates more independence of derivation, as offspring cannot be defended with complete certitude if only the verses of the Caesares were to be employed.

The impression of scholarship that the Z tradition has been transmitted by $M^b$, $l^b$, and $h^a$ with little deviation is borne out in the Caesares. The Magliabechian [$M^b$] and Laurentian [$l^b$] condices faithfully reflect that tradition while readings in the Harleian manuscript [$h^a$] align this codex with the branch of the editio princeps and preclude any premise that the bond joining $M^b$ and $l^b$, which are close enough for $l^b$ to be a copy of $M^b$, and $h^a$ is stronger than that of the mutual transmission of the tradition of the Z family. Examples of the divergence of $h^a$ away from $M^b$ and $l^b$ are:

- M 5 $\text{rem } M^b l^b$ $\text{res } h^a$
- M 7 $\text{arce } M^b l^b$ $\text{arces } h^a$
- M 16 $\text{secutus } M^b l^b$ $\text{sequetus } h^a$
- M 19 $\text{exprorogat } M^b l^b$ $\text{sex prorogat } h^a$
- M 22 $\text{dirus } M^b l^b$ $\text{seuus } h^a$
- M 28 $\text{angit } M^b l^b$ $\text{cingit } h^a$
- M 33 $\text{chereae } M^b l^b$ $\text{curia } h^a$
- M 39 $\text{leni } M^b l^b$ $\text{lenis } h^a$
- T 61 $\text{Ellus } M^b l^b$ $\text{Celius } h^a$.

Some indication of the interrelationships for the
major witnesses transmitting the *Caesares* can be seen in this *stemma codicum*.

**Stemmata**

**Saec. IV**

**Saec. IX**

**Saec. XII**

**Saec. XIV**

**Saec. XV**

**Stemmatic Diagram Illustrating the Interrelationships of Major Selected Sources of the *Caesares***
Having examined the interrelationships within each of the three families represented in the Caesares: V, Z, and the Excerpta, we proceed to a view of the inter-familial relationships. Although most of the evidence supports the union of the traditions of V and of the Excerpta against that handed down by the Z family, there is a minor reading in which the traditions of V and Z combine against that of the family of the Excerpta. This occurs in Monosticha 37: Mox Otho famosus, clara sed morte potitus. At the end of the line, the witnesses are so grouped:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witnesses</th>
<th>potitus V M b l b h a T E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>potitur</td>
<td>B W M a l a l l b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first variant makes more sense in relation to clara morte and is balanced with saevo prostratus Othone of verse 36. The reading in the Excerpta serves as an indication of the unity observable within that family.

Stronger evidence serves to relate the traditions of V and the Excerpta against that of Z. The first example is seen in verse 40 of the Monosticha. Witnesses in the families of V and of the Excerpta have, with minor variations, this reading: At Titus, orbis amor, rapitur florentibus annis. The Z tradition provides this line: At Titus a morte rapitur florentibus annis. The earlier version, which speaks of Titus in this manner: "But Titus, the world's darling, is snatched away in the flower of youth," creates a fond image of the young emperor. This image is repeated in a similar
vein in verses 45-46 of the Tetrasticha, also describing the emperor Titus: *Felix imperio, felix brevitate regendi/
expers civilis sanguinis, orbis amor*. Ausonius, in referring to Titus as *orbis amor*, is alluding to Suetonius' praise of Titus in the opening words of his *Vita*: "Titus... amor ac deliciae generis humani...." The rationale behind the reading, *a morte*, seems to have been a scribal error in the original hyparchetype Z for the Z family; with the inadvertent deletion of *orbis, amor* was lengthened to *a morte*. As the reading now stands, the preposition is superfluous.

A second example to illustrate the differences in the textual tradition of the *Caesares* has been pointed out by both Brandes and Schenkl. 68 This is the title preceding the quatrain describing Nerva. The series of quatrains referring to the Caesars from Nerva to Commodus, verses 53-76 of the Tetrasticha, forms the logical, chronological extension to the verses concerning the emperors from Julius Caesar to Domitian treated in the *Monostichica*. These two elements comprised the *Caesares* in the first edition. The Z family contains only these verses: In the Z tradition, the title introducing the initial quatrain about Nerva is as follows:

De cesaribus post Tranquillum Nerua Mₐ₁ b
De Caesaribus post Tranquillum neroniam T
Tetrasticha de Caesaribus post Tranquillum, Nerua E.

68 See Wilhelm Brandes, "Zur handschriftlichen Uberlieferung des Ausonius," Fleckheldens Jahrbuecher fuer klassische Philologie, XXVII (1881), p. 72 and Schenkl, p. XLVIII.
Additional quatrains dealing with the Caesars from Julius Caesar to Domitian (vv. 1-52) and from Helvius Pertinax to Antoninus Heliogabalus (vv. 77-98) are integral to the fuller traditions of the V family and the family of the Excerpta. The title introducing the four lines about Nerva merely blends in with the foregoing and remaining quatrains and reads:

Nerua tetrarcha V W B Nerua 13.

The difference in the titles at this juncture in the Tetrasticha is a key to understanding the disparity existing between the Z family and the traditions of the V family and the family of the Excerpta.

Another example, albeit somewhat minor, marks the dichotomy between Z and the traditions of V and the Excerpta. This occurs at Tetrasticha 56: quam legisse iuvat, quam genuisse velit. Instead of iuvat, the reading of V B W Mab 13, which contrasts with the subjunctive velit, the Z family (Mb T E and members of these three branches) reads iuvet. If one were to posit a single exemplar from which all witnesses devolved, the difference in the readings may be explained by suggesting a scribal preference early in the transmission for the subjunctive; this then became the accepted reading in the Z tradition. A more precise explanation would be difficult.

The final example illustrating the interrelationships of the families of witnesses in the Caesares has been cited69

previously by scholars. Our examination of the textual
tradition has resulted in an hypothesis showing the affinity
of the traditions of the V family and that of the Excerpta
in contradistinction to the interpolated tradition of the Z
family. At Tetrasticha 63 the following strata are found:

\[
\text{orbis et hic (hinc } M^a) \text{ cui iunctus erit documenta daturus } V \ W \ M^a \\
\text{orbis (orbi- } B) \text{ et hic (hinc } B) \text{ cui iunctus erit (erat } L^3) \text{ documenta daturus } B \ L^3 \\
\text{orbis et hic sociansque (sotiansque } E) \text{ virum documenta daturum } M^b \ T \ E. 
\]

The reading of V W M^a reflects the original tradition; that of
B and the L^3 group shows a slight modification; that of the Z
family in its M^b T and E branches reveals a radical interpo-
lation. The variant reading in the Z family may be explained
in its attempt to use sociansque virum in a manner similar to
that found in vv. 59-60 referring to Trajan's adoption of
Hadrian:

\[
hic quoque prole carens sociat sibi sorte legendi quem fateare bonum, diffiteare parem.
\]

At verse 63 the dative with socians is lacking; this makes
the version unacceptable.

A summary of the lengthy discussion in this chapter of
the interrelationships which exist among the witnesses for the
Ordo Urbium Nobilium, the Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Cae-
Sares yields the following results:

1. Representatives of the V family and the P family
   of witnesses transmit both the Ordo and the Ludus.
   Within the V family, Vindobonensis 3261 [s] is
descended from Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 [V] through an intermediate witness, S, no longer extant. For the Ordo there had been introduced into this witness contamination from the tradition represented in Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107, Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis 1732, and the 1490 edition of Ferrarius through their common exemplar, ζ. The precise affinity between the P family and Ambrosianus P 83 [a] in the Ordo is uncertain because of strong links between Ambrosianus P 83 and the early editions. A key witness, Harleianus 2613 [h^2], serves as a link between the V and the P traditions in being indirectly descended from Parisinus Latinus 8500 through η, an exemplar for the Harleian codex which introduced contamination from the V tradition.

2. After a review of suggestions and hypotheses, it was realized that definite conclusions about the convoluted interrelationships among Parisinus Latinus 8500 [P], Leidensis Vossianus Q 107 [T], the Veronese manuscript (ε) of Benzo, the codex of St. Eustorgius (ξ), and the manuscript (δ) of Matteo Bosso must await the discovery of new evidence.

3. Strong textual evidence in both the Ordo and the Ludus supports the primacy of the text as transmitted in the V family and the explicatory nature of the text in the P family.
4. In the *Caesares* there are four branches in the family of the *Excerpta* centered around these four witnesses: *Bruxellensis* 5369/73 [B], *Parisinus Latinus* 4887 [W], *Magliabechianus* Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (ff. 117r-118v) [Ma], and *Laurentianus Plut. 64.9* [1^3]. The B and W branches are linked in the *Caesares* by titles and they are joined to the Ma group in the omission of verses 28 and 30 of the *Monosticha*. W stands apart in being derived from the hyparchetype λ and contamination from V. The branches B, Ma, and 1^3 are derived from the hyparchetype λ, but evidence supports the complexus B Ma 1^3 against W as well as the group B W Ma against 1^3.

5. In the *Caesares* there is evidence for three branches within the Z family gathered around these three witnesses: *Magliabechianus* Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 (f. 135r-v) [Mb], *Leidensis Vossianus Q 107* [T], and the editio princeps of 1470 [E]. There is support for the exemplar, ξ, as the common origin of the M and T branches.

6. In the manuscript tradition of the *Caesares* three witnesses possess a double tradition representing that of the family of the *Excerpta* and that of the Z family. These codices are: *Magliabechianus* Conv. Soppr. J.VI.29 [M], *Laurentianus Plut. 51.13* [1], and
Harleianus 2578 [h]. M and l are closely related while h is more independent.

7. Based both upon the total number of verses transmitted by each family and upon significant readings within the Caesares, the V family and the family of the Excerpta stand in a relationship in opposition to the Z family. Among various readings, verse 63 of the Tetrasticha clearly demonstrates the strata of relationship. The V W M^a complexus reflects the original tradition; the B and l^3 groups show slight modification; and, the Z family reveals radical interpolation.
CHAPTER V

THE TEXT OF THE ORDO URBIVM NOBILIUM
THE LUDUS SEPTEM SAPIENTUM, AND THE CAESARES

In the conspectus siglorum below we have favored an alphabetical listing over a familial classification because of the large number of witnesses and the fact that these manuscripts were already grouped into families in Chapter II of this thesis. Whenever it was possible, we kept the same abbreviations employed mutually by Schenkl and Peiper: V T M P B. There are other instances where our sigla agree with Schenkl's alone: a k m u v v^2. In all other cases we have used our own signs. Although there are a few exceptions, we have assigned capital letters or capitalized abbreviations to manuscripts of the twelfth century or earlier; for manuscripts dated after the twelfth century we have employed lower case letters. We were not able to use more of Schenkl's or Peiper's abbreviations because the same symbol sometimes designated a different manuscript in another opusculum in their editions. We have aimed for consistency; if some of our abbreviations appear to be too lengthy, it is because they are meant to add clarity to our apparatus criticus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ab</th>
<th>Abrincensis 242, saec. XII</th>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ambrosianus P 83 (Sup. N. R. 6259), saec. XVI</td>
</tr>
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<td>Aug</td>
<td>Augustobonensis 887 (olim Clarom. Q 33), saec. XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aut</td>
<td>Autesiodorensis 91 (olim 85), saec. XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aut²</td>
<td>Autesiodorensis 70 (olim 67), saec. XII</td>
</tr>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Bruxellensis 5369/73 (Gemblacensis), saec. XII</td>
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<td>B²</td>
<td>Bruxellensis 5659 (5649-5667), saec. IX-X</td>
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<td>Be</td>
<td>Bernensis 285, saec. XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Bruxellensis 10021, saec. XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>Bernensis 104, saec. XIV</td>
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<td>br</td>
<td>Berolinensis MS Lat. Fol. 591 (Phill.3671), saec. XIII</td>
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<td>br²</td>
<td>Berolinensis Phillippicus 1685 (Rose Nr.170), saec. XIV</td>
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<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Cantabrigiensis Fitz. McClean 162, saec. XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dun</td>
<td>Dunelmensis Cath. Lib. C.III.18, saec. XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Escorialensis S.III.25, saec. XVI</td>
</tr>
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<td>es</td>
<td>Escorialensis O.III.21, saec. XV</td>
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<td>es²</td>
<td>Escorialensis Q.II.12, saec. XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es³</td>
<td>Escorialensis T.II.21, saec. XV</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Glasgoviensis Mus. Hunter MS 413, saec. XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Holmiensis Va 26 a, saec. XI-XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Harleianus 2578, saec. XV hᵃ ff. 210v-212r</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hᵇ ff. 259r-260v</td>
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<tr>
<td>h²</td>
<td>Harleianus 2613, saec. XV</td>
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<td>k</td>
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<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L²</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1²</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1⁴</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut.</td>
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<td>1⁵</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1⁶</td>
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<td>1⁷</td>
<td>Laurentianus Plut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Laurentianus Ashburnhamensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lis</td>
<td>Lisbonensis Cota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lon</td>
<td>Londinensis Mus. Brit. Egerton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lon²</td>
<td>Londinensis Mus. Brit. Royal MS A.B.IV</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Magliabechianus Conv. Soppr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ff. 117r-118v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>Matritensis 9448 (olim Be 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Marcianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Mellicensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon²</td>
<td>Montepessulanus Schol. Med.</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>Magliabechianus</td>
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<td>Matritensis Vit. 16-2 (10.025; Tolède 49-10)</td>
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<td>med</td>
<td>Mediolanensis Bibl. Trivulziana Cod.</td>
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<td>n</td>
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Oxoniensis Bodl. Digbeianus 53, saec. XII
Oxoniensis Exon. MS 186, saec. XIII
Oxoniensis Bodl. Add. C.154 (olim N. 28430), saec. XV
Parisinus Latinus 8500 (Ticinensis), saec. XIV
Parisinus Latinus 9347 (olim S. Remigii), saec. IX
Parisinus Latinus 8069, saec. XI
Parisinus Latinus 2782, saec. XII
Parisinus Latinus 5801, saec. XII
Parisinus Latinus 6116, saec. XII
Parisinus Latinus 2171, saec. XII-XIII
Parisinus Latinus 5802, saec. XIII
Parisinus Latinus 5805, saec. XV
Parisinus Latinus 5806, saec. XV
Parisinus Latinus 5811, saec. XV
Parisinus Latinus 18275, saec. XIII
Parisinus Bibl. de L'Arsenal MS 631 (78 H.L.), saec. XIV
Patavinus Bibl. Ecclesiae Cathedralis C 64, saec. XV
Perusinus Bibl. Publ. I 102 (n. 15922), saec. XV
Ph Philadelphiensis Universitatis Pennsylvaniensis MS 81, saec. XV
Ravennas 120 (134 H2), saec. XV
Vindobonensis 3261 (Philol. 335), saec. XVI
Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107 (Tilianus), saec. XV
Thott MS 50, fol., saec. XIII
Vaticanus Urbinas Latinus 649, saec. XV
Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, saec. IX
vat Vaticanus Latinus 3421, saec. X
vat² Vaticanus Latinus 1869, saec. XII
v Vaticanus Reginensis Latinus 1283, saec. XII
v Vaticanus Latinus 1611, saec. XV
v² Vaticanus Latinus 3152, saec. XV
v³ Vaticanus Latinus 1909, saec. XVI
v² Vaticanus Latinus 1911, saec. XVI
val Valentinus 834 (141), saec. XV
vb Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 150 (1472), saec. XV
vb² Vaticanus Barberinus Latinus 42, saec. XV
vin Vindobonensis 264 (Cod. Vind. 65), saec. XV
vin² Vindobonensis CCLXVI, saec. XVI
vo Vaticanus Ottobonianus Latinus 2013, saec. XIII
W Parisinus Latinus 4887, saec. XII
w consensus

Editiones et Commentaria

E Bartolomaeus Girardinus (Venetiis, 1472) Editio Princeps
Fer¹ Julius Aemilius Ferrarius (Mediolani, 1490)
Fer² Julius Aemilius Ferrarius (Venetiis, 1494)
Fer³ Julius Aemilius Ferrarius et Hieronymus Avantius (Venetiis, 1496)
Ugol¹ Thadaeus Ugoletus (Parmae, 1499)
Cel Conradus Celtis (Vindobonae, 1500)
Ugol² Thadaeus Ugoletus (Venetiis, 1501)
Av Hieronymus Avantius (Venetiis, 1507)
Asc¹ Hieronymus Aleander et M. Humelbergius (Parisiis, 1511)
Asc² Hieronymus Aleander (Parisiis, 1513)
Ricardus Crocus (Lipsiae, 1515)
Hieronymus Aleander (Parisiis, 1517)
Iuntina editio (Florentiae, 1517)
Hieronymus Avantius (Venetiis, 1517)
Mariangeli Accursii Diatribae (Romae, 1524)
Elias Vinetus (Parisiis, 1551)
Stephanus Charpinus (Lugduni, 1558)
EliasVinetus (Pictavis, 1565)
Theodorus Pulmannus (Antwerpiae; 1568)
Josephus Scaliger (Lugduni, 1575)
Elias Vinetus (Burdigalae, 1575-1580)
Josephus Scaliger (Genavae, 1588)
Josephus Scaliger (Genavae, 1595)
Amstelodamenus editio (Amstelodami, 1629)
Iacobus Tollius (Amstelodami, 1671)
Julianus Floridus et Johannes B. Souchay (Parisiis, 1730)
Wetstenii editio (Amstelodami, 1750)
Mannehemiensis editio (Mannhemii, 1782)
Societas Bipontina (Biponti, 1785)
Nicolaus Eligius Lemaire (Parisiis, 1825)
Etienne Corpet (Parisiis, 1842)
Carolus Schenkl (Berolini, 1883)
Rudolfus Peiper (Lipsiae, 1886)
Editiones Aliorum Scriptorum
Johannes Andrea (Romae, 1470) editio altera Suetonii
Philippus de Lavagna (Mediolani, 1475) Editio princeps Historiae Augustae

All of the editions are listed with completeness in the apparatus; but, for the sake of brevity certain related editions are listed as one; e. g., Ugol = Ugol\textsuperscript{1,2}; Fer = Fer\textsuperscript{1,2,3}; Asc = Asc\textsuperscript{1,2,3}; Vin = Vin\textsuperscript{1,2}; Scal = Scal\textsuperscript{1,2,3}. Only the first and the last editions are cited in a series with the same reading; e. g., Fer-Lugd indicates that every edition containing the opusculum under consideration from Fer to Lugd shows the same reading.

**ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS**

- **add** additum, addit, addunt
- **alt** altera littera
- **cett** ceteri, ceterae, cetera
- **coni** coniecit, conieci
- **corr** correctum, correxit, correxii, corrector\textsuperscript{1}
- **del** delevit, delevi
- **eras** erasum, erasit
- **lit, litt** littera, litterae
- **marg** margo
- **om** omittit, omittunt

\begin{footnote}  
In Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111 (V), there are four hands to be distinguished as follows: eadem manus, corr\textsuperscript{1}, corr\textsuperscript{2}, and corr\textsuperscript{3}. On this point, see above, p. 21 and note 5.  
\end{footnote}
prim  prima littera
ras  rasura
rec  recentiori
seq, seqq sequitur, sequuntur
subscr  subscriptum
supp  supplent, suppleverunt
suprascr  suprascriptum

For the sake of completeness, either habet or habent must be supplied by the reader in a number of instances.

*  An asterisk indicates an altogether illegible letter or one completely deleted.

.  A point either beneath or above a letter indicates that the letter was partially deleted or damaged in the source, but that it is still legible.

...  Three points in the apparatus criticus indicates that words were omitted by a copyist or an editor but that these omissions can easily be supplied by the reader.

]  A word before the closing bracket in the apparatus is a citation from the text directly above the apparatus criticus.

[ ]  Material enclosed in brackets in the apparatus criticus has been supplied by the editor.
ORDO URBIUM NOBILIUM

[Schenkl: XVIII]
[Peiper: XI]

I. ROMA

[XVIII.i]
[ XI.i]

Prima urbes inter, divum domus, aurea Roma.

Prima urbes inter, divum domus, aurea Roma.

\[
\text{Prima urbes inter, divum domus, aurea Roma.}
\]
II, III. CONSTANTINOPOLIS ET CARTHAGO

Constantinopoli adsurgit Carthago priori, non toto cessura gradu, quia tertia dici fastidit, non ausa locum sperare secundum, qui fuit ambarum. Vetus hanc opulentia praefert, hanc fortuna recens: fuit haec, subit ista novisque excellens meritis veterem praestringit honorem et Constantino concedere cogit Elissam.

Accusat Carthago deos iam plena pudoris,
nunc quoque si cedat, Romam vix passa priorem. 10
Componat vestros fortuna antiqua tumores.
Ite pares, tandem memores, quod numine divum
angustas mutastis opes et nomina: tu cum
Byzantina Lygos, tu Punica Byrsa fuisti.

IV, V. ANTIOCHIA ET ALEXANDRIA [XVIII.iii]
[XI.iii, v]

10 nunc] huic Heinsius si cedat] sic edat h² 11 conponat
V P h² s Fer Schen Peip fortuna] o ex u corr eadem manu V
12 tandem] ambas coni Heinsius quo V Corp numine] n prima
in ras i [1?] V numini a numie Fer¹ uumine Ugol¹ diuum
in ras Benzo apud Sabbadini 13 augustas P T la a Fer Av Asc
Cro Ald Vin¹ Amst Wet Gryphius Benzo apud Sabbadini
mutastis] mutastis suprascr et in ras mu sed u supra a
scriptum et tis in ras add corr² V onustatis P cum] quum
V Vin²,³ Scal Amst Toll Fl Wet Mann ¹ V
14 bizantina y suprascr
corr¹ V bizantina T la Fer Av Asc¹,² Cro Iunt Benzo apud
Sabbadini bicantina P rizantina Ugol Lygos coni Vin³ quem
seqq Schen Peip ligos V a Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin¹ Ligos Av
lycos h² licos P Ugol lices T la Fer Lygos tu] lices ab
tu la lices at ut T lices ah tu Fer²,³ punica Fer²
punicia Fer³ bursa P h² birsa T
IV, V V P h² a Ugol-Peip Benzo Heinsius
III antiochia V et alexandria V de antiochiae et alexan-
dria P a Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin¹ Lugd Pul Scal Amst
Tertia Phoebeae lauri domus Antiochia,
vellet Alexandri si quarta colonia poni.
Ambarum locus unus et has furor ambitionis
in certamen agit vitiorum. Turbida vulgo
utraque et amentis populi male sana tumultu.
Haec Nilo munita quod est penitusque repostis
insinuata locis, fecunda et tuta superbit:
ila, quod infidis opponitur aemula Persis.
Et vos ite pares Macetumque attollite nomen.
Magnus Alexander te condidit: illa Seleucum
nuncupat, ingenuum cuius fuit ancora signum,
qualis inusta solet generis nota certa: per omnem
nam subolis seriem nativa cucurrit imago.

VI. TREVERIS

**[XVIII.iii] [XI. vi]**
Armipotens dudum celebrari Gallia gestit
Trevericaeque urbis solium, quae proxima Rheno
pacis ut in mediae gremio secura quiescit,
imperii vires quod alit, quod vestit et armat.
Lata per extentum procurretur moenia collem:
largus tranquillo praelabitur amne Mosella
longinquaque omnigenae vectans commercia terrae.

28 celebrari[ celebrari] Ugol CElabrabere coni Av quem segg
Asc Cro Gryphius apud Lem gallia] gloria gallia la
gestis P T la a Fer Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Vin1,3 Lugd
Pul Benzo apud Sabbadini Gryphius apud Lem 29 reno P
Vin2,3 Scal 30 ut in mediae] ut indiae corr2 V ut medie
P Benzo apud Sabbadini mediae] diae Toll secura cur in ras
P 31 imperiique uiros a Ugol Av Asc Cro Iunt Ald Gryphius
apud Lem qVod v suprascr corr1 V 32 extentVm v suprascr
corr1 V extsentum Cro procurrir V procurr sed procurrunt
in marg alia manu P percurrunt T la Fer 33 largys v
suprascr corr1 V largos h2 prelauitVr v suprascr corr1 V
perlabitur P T la a Fer-Lugd Benzo apud Sabbadini 34 om
sed in calce separatum a textu ponit cum nota d h. post 33
V omnigenus P T la h2 Fer Ugol Benzo apud Sabbadini
nectas T la Fer commercia] commercia V Benzo apud Sabbadini
commertia T la a Fer Ugol Av Cro Iunt Ald commertia P
Et Mediolani mira omnia, copia rerum, innumeræ cultæque domus, facunda virorum ingenia et mores laeti, tum duplīce muro amplificata loci species populique voluptas, circus, et inclusi moles cuneata theatri, templæ Palatinaeque arces opulensque moneta et regio Herculei celebris sub honore lavacri: cunctæque marmoreis ornata peristyla signis
moeniaque in valli formam circumdata limbo.
Omnia quae magnis operum velut aemula formis
excellunt nec iuncta premit vicinia Romae.

VIII. CAPUA

Nec Capuam pago cultuque penuque potentem,
deliciisque opibus famaque priore silebo,
fortuna variante vices, quae freta secundis
nescivit servare modum. Nunc subdita Romae, 
aemula nunc, fidei memor aut infida, senatum 
sperneret an coleret dubitans, sperare curules 
Campanis ausa auspiciis unoque suorum 
consule, ut imperium divisi attolleret orbis. 
Quin etiam rerum dominam Latiique parentem 
adpetit bello, ducibus non freta togatis, 
Hannibalis iurata armis deceptaque in hostis 
servitium demens specie transivit erili. 
Mox ut in occasum vitiis communibus acti
corruerent Poeni luxu, Campania fastu,
(heu numquam stabilem sortita superbia sedem!)
illa potens opibusque valens, Roma altera quondam,
comere quae paribus potuit fastigia conis,
octavum reiecta locum vix paene tuetur.

IX. AQUILEIA

Non erat iste locus: merito tamen aucta recenti
non inter claras Aquileia cieberis urbes,

59 conruerent ·V Peip corruerunt P Toll-Corp Heinsius
Lipsius conruerunt Schen quo ruerent T la Fer
fastu] fasto Schen Peip de Mirmont festo P T la h² a
sed in marg alia manu al fast*o V Fer-Ald Vin-Amst Benzo
apud Sabbadini Gryphius apud Lem 60 om sed in marg
V nunquam P h² a Fer-Bip Corp supbia V 61 ira T
la Fer balens V condam P 62 quaelSand V
comis Scal³ 63 octabum V paene] pene P T la h² a
Fer¹,² Ugol Toll-Mann pone Av Amst Lem
IX V P h² a Ugol-Peip Gryphius apud Lem Heinsius Suse
VIII aquileia V de aquileia a Ugol-Pul Scal Amst de
aquilegia P 64 orat P ste V tu P rece·ti ti
suprascr et ·e in ras corr³ V 65 claras lia V
cieberis V urbeis Pul
Itala ad Illyricos obiecta colonia montes, moenibus et portu celeberrima. Sed magis illud eminet, extremo quod te sub tempore legit, solveret exacto cui sera piacula lustro Maximus, armigeri quondam sub nomine lixae. Felix, quae tanti spectatrix laeta triumphi punisti Ausonio Rutupinum Marte latronem.

X. ARELAS
[XVIII.viii]
[XI. x]

66 Itala] ista P h² Ugol istaque a Av Ald ista quae Asc Cro Iunt Vin¹ Gryphi us apud Lem illricos y ex i prima alia manu V iluricos P 67 illud] illVT v suprascr corr¹ V om P Ugol 68 E***minet V 69 solberet V soluit P soluerit a Ugol-Lugd exacti Acc cui] ceu coni Heinsius sera] iusta P h² a Ugol-Amst Acc Bip lustro] bello P h² a Ugol-Pul belli Acc 70 lixae] lixa coni Suse quem sequuntur Schen Peip 71 triumphi V triumphi Asc¹ 72 ausonium h² Rupinum Asc¹ morte Asc¹

X V P T la h² a Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini de arelate Asc³ Acc Vin¹ Lugd Pul Scal Amst de arletensi urbe T la Fer de vienna P a Ugol Asc¹,² Cro Iunt Ald de vienna arelate corr alia manu Av¹
Pande, duplex Arelate, tuos blanda hospita portus, Gallula Roma Arelas, quam Narbo Martius et quam accolit Alpinis opulenta Vienna colonis, praecipitis Rhodani sic intercisa fluentis, ut mediam facias navali ponte plateam, per quem Romani commercia suscipis orbis nec cohibes populosque alios et moenia ditas, Gallia quis fruitur gremioque Aquitanica lato.

73 pande] prode P T la h^2 a Fer-Vin^1 Benzo apud Sabbadini arelate...roma (vv 73-74) om P T la h^2 a Fer-Vin^1 Benzo apud Sabbadini Arelas tuto coni Heinsius t^v os v suprascr corr^1 V blada a alt in ras corr^3 V portus p ex c [t?] corr^3 et tus add alia manu v 74 narrbo v nabo P nerbo Asc^1 Cro marci's r in ras corr^3 sed v suprascr corr^1 V 75 arpinis T la Fer opulenta colonia T 76 rodani P T Benzo apud Sabbadini intercissa P 77 media V facias mediam Scal^2 78 Romani] rerum P commercia Schen commertia la a Ald commertia P co mercia h^2 Av Asc^1 Pul co mertia Fer Asc^2 Cro comercia Ugol comertia T s' scipsis v suprascr corr^1 V suscipis u ex ci la 79 coibes V choibes Av populoque Ugol alis P T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini ditas a ex i corr^1 V 80 callia Av queis a Ald Vin^3 Lugd Pul Scal^2 Corp fruit v suprascr corr^1 V fluitur T la Fer acquitanica P aquatnnica la aq'Vitania v suprascr corr^1 V aquitania Fer-Corp Peip laeto Lem
Clara mihi post has memorabere, nomen Hiberum,
Hispalis, aequoreus quam praeterlabitur anmis,
summitit cui tota suos Hispania fasces.
Corduba non, non arce potens tibi Tarraco certat
quaeque sinu pelagi iactat se Bracara dives.
Nunc et terrigenis patribus memoremus Athenas,
Pallados et Consi quondam certaminis arcem,
paciferae primum cui contigit arbor olivae,
Attica facundae cuius mera gloria linguae,
unde per Ioniae populos et nomen Achaeum
versa Graia manus centum se effudit in urbes.
Quis Catinam sileat, quis quadruplices Syracusas?
Hanc ambustorum fratrum pietate celebrem,
illam complexam miracula fontis et amnis,
qua maris Ionii subter vada salsa meantes
consociant dulces placita sibi sede liquores
incorruptarum miscentes oscula aquarum.

XVIII. TOLOSA
Non unquam altricem nostri reticebo Tolosam,
cocitibus muris quam circuit ambitus ingens
perque latus pulchro praelabitur amne Garumna,
innumeris cultam populis, confinia propter
ninguida Pyrenes et pinea Cebennarum,
inter Aquitanas gentes et nomen Hiberum.
Quae modo quadruplices ex se cum effuderit urbes,
non ulla exhaustae sentit dispendia plebis,
quos genuit cunctos gremio complexa colonos.
XIX. NARBO

Nec tu, Martie Narbo, silebere, nomine cuius
fusa per immensum quondam provincia regnum
obtinuit multos dominandi iure colonos.

Insinuant qua sese Grais Allobroges oris
excluduntque Italos Alpina cacumina fines:
qua Pyrenaicis nivibus dirimuntur Hiberi:

VIN 1 Lugd Pul Scal Amst 107 marcie P Benzo apud Sabbadini
martia a silebre Av subnomine Benzo apud Sabbadini
numine V nomine cuius in verso sequenti ponunt T la Fer
108 inmensum V P T la Schen Peip provintia P Asc 2 Cro
109 optinuit P la h 2 Schen Peip 110-116 insinuant...

fuit om T Fer 110 insinuante V qua sese Grais] qua se
Grais Ald Schen Peip qua sese cauis P h 2 Av-Iunt Vin 1 Lugd
sed q P q esse cauis V qua se Sequanis Vin 3 Pithou Pul-Corp
qua Sequanicis coni Heinsius allogrogis oris V allobrogessoris
P 111 Italios P italosalpi n a osalpi n in ras add corr 1 V
fenes V 112 qual] qui Scal 2 pyrenaicis y ex i corr 1 V
pirenacis P pyreneis a Ald pyreneis Vin 1,3 Lugd Pul
pyreneis Ugol Iunt Vin 2 pyrenaeis Av Asc 1 Cro pyrensis Asc 3
uiuibus P dirimunt r v suprascr corr 1 V iberi h 2 Asc 3
Vin 1,3 Lugd Pul Scal-Corp
qua rapitur praeceps Rhodanus genitore Lemanno
interiusque premunt Aquitanica rura Cebennae
usque in Teutosagos paganaque nomina Belcas,
totum Narbo fuit: tu Gallia prima togati
nominis attollis Latio proconsule fasces.
Quis memoret portusque tuos montesque lacusque,
quis populos vario discrimine vestis et oris?

113 om P h² a Ugol-Vin¹ rapit V suprascr corr¹ V
rodan V s v suprascr corr¹ V rodanus Vin²,³ Scal Amst
114 interi V sque v suprascr corr¹ V acquitanica P
aguitania Scal³ gebenne P gebenne a Asc³ gebennae
Ugol-Cro Iunt-Pul Scal³ 115 tectosagos coni Turnebus
quem seqq Toll-Corp paganaquel panaque P h² Asc¹ Cro
pana quae a Ugol Av Iunt Ald primæuo nomine Asc²,³ Vin-
Scal¹ Scal³ Fl-Corp belcas] belcas a ex i corr eadem
manu V belcos P Ugol belgas h² a Av-Pul Vin³ Scal³
volcas Turnebus quem seqq Toll-Corp 116 tu in Gallia
togati nominis prima T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini

117 om spatio relictto T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini adtollis
Peip proconsuli a faces Asc¹ 118 quis memorat portus
tuos et montes et lacus T la Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini quis]
quin coni Brandes quem seqq Schen Peip memorem Schen Peip
port V sque v suprascr corr¹ V montisque h² fontesque coni
Heinsius 119 quis] quin coni Brandes quem seqq Schen
Peip uarios T iurio P rari odiscrimine Vin¹ cras Fer
Quodque tibi Pario quondam de marmore templum
tantae molis erat, quantam non sperneret olim
Tarquinius Catulusque iterum postremus et ille,
aurea qui statuit Capitoli culmina, Caesar?
Te maris Eoi merces et Hiberica ditant
aequora, te classes Libyci Siculique profundi:
et quidquid vario per flumina, per freta cursu
advehitur, toto tibi navigat orbe cataplus.

XX. BURDIGALA  [XVIII.IIIi]
      [XI.XX]

Impia iamdudum condemno silentia, quod te,
o patria, insignem Baccho fluviisque virisque,

126 quicquid P T h² a Fer-Vin³ Vin²-Wet Benzo apud Sabbadini
danflumina] vario cursu per flumina T Fer Benzo apud
Sabbadini per freta] et per freta T Fer Benzo apud Sabba-
dini cursu om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 127 adueit'vr
v suprascr cor r¹ V nauiger Peip navigat orbe] orbe
navigat T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini cataplVS v suprascr V catap P

cataplους Vin¹-Corp

279

XX V P T h² a s Fer-Peip Benzo apud Sabbadini Gryphius
apud Lem Heinsius Quicherat

de burdigala Scal Amst de burdigali urbe T Fer de burdegala
ex qua fuit auctor iste ausonius P de burdegala ex qua fuit
ausoniua a Ugol-Pul sed burdigala Asc³ Vin¹ Lugd Pul 128
om T Fer condemnos V q'od v suprascr corr¹ V 129
patria] patriä V prima Fer insignem] te insignem T Fer
Benzo apud Sabbadini baccho] bacco V bacho P dico T
Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini fluüsque v suprascr corr¹ V
fluviisque virisque] uris moribus ingeniis hominum T Fer
Benzo apud Sabbadini
moribus ingeniisque hominum procerumque senatu, non inter primas memorem, quasi conscius urbis exiguae immeritas dubitem contingere laudes. Non pudor hinc nobis. Nec enim mihi barbara Rheni ora nec arctoo domus est glacialis in Haemo: Burdigala est natale solum, clementia caeli mitis ubi et riguae larga indulgentia terrae,

et procerum senatu uino et aquis T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini ingenisique V senat\textsuperscript{v}m v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V

131-134 om T Fer 131 mon Asc\textsuperscript{1} inter V - cosi\textsuperscript{s} v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V urbes h\textsuperscript{2} orbis V 132-4 dubitem...arctoo om P h\textsuperscript{2} a Ugol-Ald Gryphius apud Lem Vin\textsuperscript{1} 132 exiguae] egiguae h\textsuperscript{2} immeritas] inmeritas V Schen Peip imperito a Av-Vin\textsuperscript{1}

imperito h\textsuperscript{2} munericco Ugol munico P la\textsuperscript{v}des v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V 133 mici V reni Vin\textsuperscript{3} Scal 134 dom\textsuperscript{s} v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V arcto Lugd inhemo V immo P in imo h\textsuperscript{2} a Ugol-Ald Vin\textsuperscript{1} Gryphius apud Lem 135 burdegala h\textsuperscript{2} a Ald burdegale P burdegalae Ugol\textsuperscript{1} burdegalae Ugol\textsuperscript{2} burdegalia T Fer\textsuperscript{3} burdegallia Fer\textsuperscript{1,2} burdegalis Benzo apud Sabbadini est] ast coni Heinsius est mihi T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini clementia caeli om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini mitis ubi] ubi mitis T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini et om Ugol est T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini riguae] cæli T Fer celi Benzo apud Sabbadini larga indulgentia terrae] clementia T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini ind\textsuperscript{v}lgetia v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V.
ver longum brumaeque novo cum sole tepentes
aestifluique amnes, quorum iuga vitea subter
fervent aequoreos imitata fluenta meatus.
Quadrua murorum species, sic turribus altis
ardua, ut aeras intrentfastigia nubes.

136b et irriguae terrae indulgential larga T Fer Benzo apud
Sabbadini 137 ver enim longum T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini
brumaeque P h² Mann Bip et bruma T Fer Benzo
apud Sabbadini novo cum sole tepentes] ibi breuis est T
Fer breuis ibi est Benzo apud Sabbadini breuis iuga
frondea sub P h² sed breues a Av-Corp et subsunt pro sub²
Ugol-Corp 138 subter quoque iuga frondea fervent fluenta
T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini estifluitque deinde \f in marg
alia manu V aestiflui atque coni Heinsius 139 fervent
aequoreos] om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini immitata P
immitata Benzo apud Sabbadini fluentia Ugol² meatus]
meat's v suprascr corr¹ V marinos meatus T Fer Benzo apud
Sabbadini 140 quadra] ardua h² quadra etiam ibi T
Fer etiam ibi est Benzo apud Sabbadini sic turribus altis
om T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini speties Asc³ 140b sic
altis turribus ardua T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini 141 ut
summitates intrent nubes aereas T Fer¹,² Benzo apud Sabbadini
sed summitantes Fer³ aeras alt a ex i corr² V aeras P
Ugol-Iunt Vin¹ Lugd Pul
Distinctas interne vias mirere, domorum dispositum et latas nomen servare plateas, tum respondentes directa in compita portas per mediumque urbis fontani fluminis alveum, quem pater Oceanus refluio cum impleverit aestu, allabi totum spectabis classibus aequor.

Quid memorem Pario contectum marmore fontem Euripi fervere freto? Quanta umbra profundi!

142 om P h² a Ugol-Vin¹ latas habet plateos et respondentes T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini distincte V Lugd Vin³ distinctu Pul¹ interiore Pul in terna coni Quicherat uias a ex i V mirere** r prima ex s corr¹ [miserere ?] V 143 indirecta compita portas T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini dispositu P h² a Ugol-Vin³ Pul¹ et om a Av-Vin³ Pul placeas P 144 per medium autem urbis fontani T Fer Benzo apud Sabbadini copite V 145 fluminis alueum T Fer fonani a aliceum P 146-166 om T Fer 146 ocean's v suprascr corr¹ V refl'V o v suprascr corr¹ V cum] quu V quum Vin-Mann Lem Corp aestu a ex i V estu P 147 adlabi P a Fer-Lugd Scal¹-Mann Schen Peip adlau V 148 contectam P a ex u eadem manu h² frontem h² 149 eurype V suprascr corr¹ V feruore P umbra] ubra V unda P h² a Ugol-Vin Schen Peip
Quantus in amne tumor! Quanto ruit agmine praeceps marginis extenti bis sena per ostia cursu, innumeros populi non umquam exhaustus ad usus!

Hunc cuperes, rex Mede, tuis contingere castris, flumina consumpto cum defecere meatu, huius fontis aquas peregrinas ferre per urbes, unum per cunctas solitus portare Choaspen.

Salve, fons ignote ortu, sacer, alme, perennis, vitree, glauce, profunde, sonore, inlimis, opace.

---

150 om sed in marg erasum V rumor Asc
Cro Vin¹ Lugd 151 margīs P margine Ugol-Vin¹ Vin³
Scal-Corp contenti P a Ugol-Vin³ Vin²-Corp hostia P h²
a Ugol-Av Cro Ald cursus P h² a Ugol-Vin³ Vin²-Corp
152 om P a Ugol-Vin¹ unquam Toll-Bip Corp exaustVs v
suprascr corr¹ V usVs v suprascr corr¹ V 153 rex re
mediet’ P coniungere a Ugol-Amst Bip 154 consumpto V
consumto Bip cum] quī V quam Vin²,⁻3-Wet Lem Corp quem P
h² Ugol Heinsius quem Schen defere Asc¹ deferre Asc²
155 huius] uius V aqVs v suprascr corr¹ V 156 per
cunctas] per cuncta V prae cunctis coni Heinsius Schen
solVs v suprascr Corr¹ V portare] potare coni Heinsius
quem seqq Schen Peip choaspen] coaspen P h² choaspin
Asc²,⁻³ choaspen Vin¹-Corp 157 salbe V ortV v suprascr
corr¹ V pennis a 158 uit’ee r suprascr corr¹ V some
P illimis P h² a Ugol-Corp
Salve, urbis genius, medico potabilis haustu,
Divona Celtarum lingua, fons addite divis.
Non Aponus potu, vitrea non luce Nemausus
purior, aequoreo non plenior amne Timavus.
Hic labor extremus celebres collegerit urbes.
Utque caput numeri Roma inclita, sic capite isto
Burdigala ancipiti confirmet vertice sedem.
Haec patria est: patrias sed Roma supervenit omnes.
Diligo Burdigalam, Romam colo. Civis in hac sum, consul in ambabus: cunae hic, ibi sella curulis.
I. AUSONIUS CONSUL DREPANIO PROCONS. SAL. [XX.i] [XIII.i]

Ignoscenda istaec an cognoscenda rearis,
attento, Drepani, perlege iudicio.

Aequanimitus fiam te iudice, sive legenda,

V P h² s Ugol¹ Cel Ugol² Av Asc¹ Asc² Cro Asc³ Iunt Ald Acc
Vin¹ Lugd Pul Scal¹ Vin² Scal² Scal³ Toll Fl Wet Mann Bip
Corp Schen Peip

LVDVSEPTEM SAPIENTVMAB AVSONIO* AD DREPANIVM h² Decii
Magni Ausonii ad Drepanium Pacatū Proconsulem de Ludo Septem
Sapientum Ugol-Ald Decii Magni Ausonii Ludus Septem
Sapientum Vin¹ Lugd Pul

V P h² Ugol-Peip Heinsius Villani Zimmer de Mirmont Nardo
Ausonii's (v suprascr corr¹) consul Drepanio procōssÌ consil Ald 
in ras V Epistola decii magni ausonii ad Drepanium
proconsulem de ludo septem sapientum Æca P Decius Ausonius
Drepanio Pacato Proconsuli Vin¹ Lugd Pul sed Decimus corr
Pul in Erratis Ausonius Consul Latino Drepanio Pacato
Proconsuli Scal-Corp 1 ignoscenda] agnoscenda Av Asc¹
Cro Iunt Ald istaec an] ïsta*va i et v suprascr corr¹ atque
q ex c in ras corr³ V istet P isthaec Ugol-Corp isthec
Cel cognoscenda] agnoscenda h² reatis Asc¹ 2 adteno
V Schen Peip iuditio P Ugol² Cro
sive tegenda putes carmina, quae dedimus.

Nam primum est meruisse tuum, Pacate, favorem: proxima defensi cura pudoris erit.

Possum ego censuram lectoris ferre severi et possum modica laude placere mihi.

Novit equus plausae sonitum cervicis amare, novit et intrepidus verbera lenta pati.

Maeonio qualem cultum quaesivit Homero censor Aristarchus normaque Zenodoti!

Pone obelos igitur, puriorum stemmata vatum:

4 dedimVs v suprascr corr1 V 5 primum est meruisse|
prima emeruiisse coni Heinsius 6 cura pudoris] cura î
pudoris P 7 possem Av-Ald Vin1-Pul possim Scal censutam
Ugol 8 laude laude suprascr corr1 V mici V michi P
9 plause P sonitVm v suprascr corr1 V a mare a suprascr
amari Av-Asc Vin1 10 intrepidVs v suprascr corr1 V
verbera lental uerber î lenta P 11 maebonio Mann cultVm
v suprascr corr1 V 12 aristarcus V normamque P
zenodoti P zenodori Asc2 13 igitVr v suprascr corr1 V
puriorum| primorum V Schen Peip de Mirmont Nardo
SPuriorum Av spuriorum Asc1-Corp Villani pravorum coni
Heinsius stemmata] stemma V stëata P stigmata Ugol-
Peip Heinsius corr Zimmer quem segq de Mirmont Nardo
vatum] vocum coni Heinsius vocabo V
palmas, non culpas esse putabo meas
et correcta magis quam condemnata vocabo,
apponet docti quae mihi lima viri.
Interea arbitrii subiturus pondera tanti,
optabo, ut placeam: si minus, ut lateam.

II. PROLOGUS

[XX.ii]
[XIII.ii]

Septem sapientes, nomen quibus istud dedit
superior aetas nec secuta sustulit,

14-15 om V 14 purabo Cel 15 correcta Schen
condemnata Asc\(^2\) uacabo Ugol\(^1\) 16 adponet V Schen Peip
mici V michi P 17 subitu sed in marg alia manu rus P
subitutus Av ponderē a suprascr corr\(^2\) V tantī Cel
18 obtabo primam b ex p corr\(^1\) V si] sin Asc\(^2,3\) Vin-Corp
min's v suprascr corr\(^1\) V lateam] taceam Ugol-Amst Fl-Bip
II V P h\(^2\) Ugol-Peip Pithou Heinsius Mommsen Mertens
Baehrens Ellis Brakman

II PRO LO GUS V prologus P h\(^2\) Ugol-Peip 19 i\(\text{st}^d\)
i et d suprascr corr\(^2\) V 20 nec secuta nec P secura
Av Asc\(^1\) Iunt Ald
hodie in orchestram palliati prodeunt.

Quid erubescis tu togate Romule,
scaenam quod introibunt tam clari viri?
Nobis pudendum hoc, non et Atticis quoque,
quibus theatrum curiae praebet vicem.

Nostris negotis sua loca sortito data.
Campus comitiis, ut conscriptis curia,
forum atque rostra separat ius civium.

Una est Athenis atque in omni Graecia

21 hodie in orchestram V hodie in
horchistram coni Pithou hodierie in orchestram coni
Heinsius hodieque orchestra coni Ellis hodie queque in
hortis tam P hodieque in hortis tam h² Ugol Cel hodieque
in hortis Av-Vin¹ paliati Ugol-Asc¹ Asc³ Iunt Ald
22 rumule V 23 scenam P Ugol Cel Av Iunt-Corp introirunt
V introiverunt vel intraverunt coni Heinsius 24 hoc]
om Pithou haec Ugol-Ald hec Cel non om V hoc non et]
est hoc et Scal 26 negotis] negotiis V Ugol-Av Cro Ald
Pul-Corp negociis P Asc Iunt Vin¹ Lugd nostris negotis
sua loca] sua nostris loca negotis coni Baehrens 27
comiciis h² conscriptis V 28 adque t suprascr corr² V
rostra] rostras V rostris Av Asc¹,² Iunt Ald rivis coni
Heinsius separat ius] separatis w Ugol-Vin² Amst-Peip
civium] CIuibus Av ciuibus Asc-Vin 29 adque t suprascr
corr² V omnia V grecia V Cel g'cia P gcia h²
ad consulendum publici sedes loci,
quam in urbe nostra sero luxus condidit.
Aedilis olim scaenam tabulatam dabat
subito excitatam nulla mole saxea.
Murena sic et Gallius: nota eloquar.
Postquam potentes nec verentes sumptuum nomen perenne crediderunt, si semel constructa moles saxeo fundamine in omne tempus conderet ludis locum cuneata crevit haec theatri immanitas.
Pompeius hanc et Balbus et Caesar dedit
Octavianus, concertantes sumptibus.
Sed quid ego istaec? Non hac de causa huc prodii, ut expedirem, quis theatra, quis forum, quis condidisset privas partes moenium:

sed ut verendos disque laudatos viros praegrederer et peragerem quid vellent sibi.
Pronuntiare suas solent sententias,
quas quisque iam prudentium anteverterit.

Scitis profecto, quae sint: sed si memoria
rebus vetustis claudit, veniet ludius
edissertator harum, quas teneo minus.

III. LUDIUS

Delphis Solonem scripse fama est Atticum
γνῶθι σεαυτόν, quod Latinum est nosce te.
Multi hoc Laconis esse Chilonis putant.
Spartane Chilon, sit tuum necne ambigunt,
quod introfertur: ὃρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου,
finem intueri longae vitae qui iubes.
Multi hoc Solonem dixe Croeso existimant.
Et Pittacum dixisse fama est Lesbium:

γίγνουσε καῖρον. Tempus ut noris, iubet.
Sed καῖρὸς iste tempestivum tempus est.
Bias Prieneus dixit: oī πλεῖστοι κακοί, quod est Latinum: plures hominum sunt mali.
Sed imperitos scito, quos dixit malos.
Mελήτη τὸ πᾶν est Periandri Corinthii, meditationem esse totum qui putat.
"Αριστον μέτρον esse dixit Lindius
Cleobulus, hoc est: optimus cunctis modus.

Thales sed ἕγγυα· παρὰ δ' ἀτα protulit,
spondere qui nos, noxa quia praesto est, vetat.

Hoc nos monere faeneratis non placet.

Dixit: recedam: legifer venit Solon.

IV. SOLON

[XX.iii]

De more Graeco prodeo in scaenam Solon,

septem sapientum fama cui palmam dedit.

Sed fama non est iudicii severitas:
neque me esse primum nec vero imum existimo,
aequalitas quod ordinem nescit pati.
Recte olim ineptum Delphicus suasit deus
quarentem, quisnam primus sapientum foret,

ut in orbe tereti nomina serta incideret,
ne primus esset, ne vel imus quispiam.

Eorum e medio prodeo gyro Solon,
ut, quod dixisse Croeso regi existimor,
id omnis hominum secta sibi dictum putet.

Graece coactum est: ὥρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου
quod longius fit, si Latine edisseras:
spectare vitae iubeo cunctos terminum.
Proinde miserum aut beatos dicere
evita, quod sunt semper ancipiti statu.
Id adeo sic est. Si queam, paucis loquar.

Rex, an tyrannus, Lydiae Croesus fuit
his in beatis, dives insanum in modum,
lateribus aureis templaque qui divis dabat.
Is me evocavit. Venio dicto oboediens,
meliore ut uti rege possint Lydii.

Rogat, beatum prodam, si quem noverim.
Tellum ne dico, civem non ignobilem:
pro patria pugnans iste vitam obiecerat.
Despexit: alium quaerit. Inveni Aglaum:
fines agelli proprii numquam exesserat.
At ille ridens: quo dein me ponis loco,
beatus orbe toto qui solus vocor?
Spectandum dico terminum vitae prius,
tum iudicandum, si manet felicitas.
Dictum moleste Croesus accepi. Ego
relinquo regem. Bellum ille in Persas parat.
Profectus, victus, vinctus, regi deditus.
Stat ille, captans funeris iam instar sui,
qua flamma totum se per ambitum dabat,
volvens in altum fumidos aestu globos.

Ac paene sero Croesus ingenti sono,
o vere vates, inquit, o Solon, Solon.

Clamore magno ter Solonem nuncupat.

107 profect\textsuperscript{v}s v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V victus\textsuperscript{v} et devictus
Av-Pul vinctus om P Ugol-Pul uinct\textsuperscript{v}s v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V
et Av-Lugd deditus edi in ras corr\textsuperscript{1} V 108 stat] at*
V at P h\textsuperscript{2} s Ugol-Schen corr Peip ille] illico Scal\textsuperscript{2} illico
Schen captans a alt ex e alia manu V captus P h\textsuperscript{2} Ugol-
Scal\textsuperscript{1} Scal\textsuperscript{3}-Corp aptant Scal\textsuperscript{2} Schen ipse funeris P Ugol
Cel iam om w Ugol Cel ipse coni Av quem seqq Asc-Corp
ipsum Schen corr Peip instar] bustar coni Ellis ante
et post 108 lacunam unius versus habent Vin\textsuperscript{2} Toll-Corp
109 qual] qui P h\textsuperscript{2} Ugol Cel que s quin coni Av quem seqq
Asc-Iunt Vin\textsuperscript{1}-Pul Scal Amst Fl-Corp flama Av Asc\textsuperscript{1} fama
P h\textsuperscript{2} se per] semper V s abit\textsuperscript{v}m v suprascr corr\textsuperscript{1} V
110 uolbens V volveris Cel fum:dos Cel aestu] aer tu
P aer Ugol-Vin\textsuperscript{1} 111 ac] at P Ugol-Asc Av Vin\textsuperscript{1} Pul-Corp
hac V pene V P h\textsuperscript{2} Ugol-Lugd Toll-Mann poene s cresus
Cel chrys\textsuperscript{e}us oe suprascr alia manu h\textsuperscript{2} chrisus V ch\textsuperscript{e}isus
P shono h del corr\textsuperscript{2} V 112 o vere] quere Asc\textsuperscript{1} inquit
}\textsuperscript{t} suprascr corr\textsuperscript{2} V 113 ter] tunc s nuncupat] dixerat's
Qua voce Cyrus motus extingui iubet
gyrum per omnem et destrui ardentem pyram.
Et commodum profusus imber nubibus
repressit ignem. Croesus ad regem ilico
per mitratorum ducitur lectam manum.
Interrogatur, quem Solonem diceret
et quam ciendi causam haberet nominis,
seriem per omnem cuncta regi edisserit.
Miseratur ille vimque fortunae videns

114 quia P mo°Vs v suprascr corr°1 V uibet Ugol°1
115 girum V P s Iunt homnem h del corr°2 V dextrui
a suprascr corr°2 V ardentem d ex c corr°2 V 116 et]
en coni Heinsius comodum Schen comodu V himber Ugol-
Cro hymber Asc°3 117 cresus Cel chryσus oe suprascr
alia manu h°2 chreysus P chrysus V illico h°2 Ugol-Iunt
Vin°1-Corp Peip 118 per mitratorum] per ministrorum V P
h°2 s ministrorum per Vin°2 Schen per militarem Peip
per administrum coni Pul per administram Hartel apud Schen
per servitiorum coni Ellis corr Baehrens deductus lectam
per ministrorum manum Scal-Corp ministeriorum ducitur lecta
manu coni Heinsius 119 interrogatur] interroga V
interrogatus Ugol-Schen quem] q in P quae in Ugol-Pul
120 quam om Ugol Cel sciendi P h°2 Cel caussam Pul
aberet V 121 homnem V cunctam V h°2 regi] rei Asc°2,°3
Vin° 122 miserat V v suprascr corr°1 V miseratus h°2 s
uimquem V uimq h°2 fortune P Cel
laudat Solonem, Croesum inde in amicis habet
vinctumque pedicis aureis secum iubet
reliquum quod esset vitae totum degere. 125
Ego duorum regum testimonio
laudatus et probatus ambobus fui.
Quodque uni dictum est, quisque sibi dictum putet.
Ego iam peregi, qua de causa huc prodii.
Venit ecce Chilon. Vos valete et plaudite. 130

V. CHILON [XX.v] [XIII.v]

123 cresum Cel chrysum oe suprascr alia manu h² crysum V
chrysum P inde om w Ugol-Schen et in marg coni Pul
hinc coni Heinsius autem Mertens corr Peip 124 om V s
peditis P 125 relinquum V vite P Cel totum] totum id
coni Heinsius tutum s degeret Ugol-Toll Heinsius 126
ego] aequo vel ergo coni Heinsius tunc coni Pul diuorum
Ugol² i [c?] regum V testimonia P 127 laudat's v
suprascr corr¹ V probat's v suprascr corr¹ V 128 dictum
quod uni est coni Heinsius dict'm v suprascr corr¹ V
sibi quisque h² putat Ald 129 caussa Pul huc] adhuc
h² 130 chilos Pul ualê P
V V P h² s Ugol-Peip Turnebus Heinsius Baehrens
Blomgren
CHILON add rubricator V
Lumbi sedendo, oculi spectando dolent,
manendo Solonem, quoad sese recipiat.
Hui quam pauca diu loquuntur Attici!
Unam trecentis versibus sententiam
tandem peregit meque respectans abit.
Spartanus ego sum Chilon, qui nunc prodeo.
Brevitate nota, qua Lacones utimur,
commendo nostrum γνῶθι σαυτόν, nosce te,
quod in columna iam tenetur Delphica.
Labor molestus iste fructi est optimi,

131 oculique coni Av quem seqq Asc-Corp aspectando Acc
132 quoad sese] quoad se se e prior add corr 1 V quoad ad se se P h 2 Peip quoad is sese coni Heinsius 133 hui]
om Av-Vin 1 Pul Vin 2 huic V hiis P hui quam] hique Ugol Cel di] di Peip diu ut coni Heinsius quam diu coni Av quem seqq Asc-Vin 1 Pul-Corp loquntur V Cel locuntur P Schen Peip 134 setetiam Ugol 2 135 abii P h 2 Ugol-Lugd 136 sun Ugol 2 chilo Scal-Corp 137 quam P utimur] usi sunt V h 2 s Ugol-Lugd usy sunt P corr Turnebus quem seqq Pul-Peip 138 γνῶθι om Cel gnoti V gnōthi P gnōtis s σαυτόν om Cel σαυτόν Ugol Av Asc 1,3 seauton V se auton P eauton s 139 tenet v v suprascr corr 1 V 140 labor b ex u corr 3 V molest v v suprascr corr 1 V fructis v suprascr corr 2 V est om s ast coni Heinsius optimus s
quid ferre possis, quidve non, dinolescere:
noctu diuque, quae geras, quae gesseris,
ad usque puncti tenuis instar quaerere.
Officia cuncta, pudor, honor, constantia
in hoc et illa spreta nobis gloria.
Dixi. Valete memores: plausum non moror.

VI. CLEOBULUS

Cleobulus ego sum, parvae civis insulae,
magnae sed auctor, qua cluo, sententiae,
"Αριστον μέτρον" quem dixisse existimant.

CLEOBULUS add rubricator V cleobolus P s 147 cleobulus
prim u ex o corr3 V cleob' P cleobus h2 parve P Cel
insule P Cel 148 magne P Cel author Ald qual quā V
quam P h2 Ugo1-Asc1 Iunt Ald qui coni Heinsius cluo] cluoe
Toll eleuo V duo P 149 "Αριστον om Cel ariston s in ras
corr1 V μέτρον om Cel metron V P existimam Av Asc1 Cro
existimant P
Interpretare tu, qui orchestrae proximus gradibus propinquis in quatuordecim sedes:

"Αριστον μέτρον an sit optimus modus, dic. Adnuisti. Gratiam habeo. Persequar per ordinem. Iam dixit ex isto loco

Afer poeta vester ut ne quid nimis, et noster quidam μηδὲν ἡγαν. Huc pertinet
uterque sensus, Italus seu Dorius.
Fandi, tacendi, somni, vigiliae est modus,
beneficiorum, gratiarum, iniuriae,
studii, laborum: vita in omni quidquid est,
160
istum requirit optimae pausae modum.

VII. THALES

Milesius sum Thales, aquam qui principem

157 ytalus P doricus Asc³ Vin¹ Lugd Pul 158 tacendique
Av-Vin somni vigiliae est modus] somni uigiliae is modus
coni Heinsius quem seq Peip somni vigilii is modus coni Peip
somni uicinus modus V h² s Scal uicinus modus somni P
uicinus modus samni Ugol¹ uicinus modus sami Ugol² uicinus
samni modus Cel et cibi et somni modus coni Av quem sequ
Asc-Vin 159 beneficiorum Cro benef'orum P iniurie P
Cel 160 laborum] sudorum coni Heinsius homni h del
corr² V quidquid c suprascr corr² V quicquid P h² s Ugol-
Lugd Vin²-Wet 161 ISTû I add corr² V optime V P Cel Asc
Vin¹ Lugd pause V P Cel 162 dipi P recedam P recedas
Ugol Cel sit] ut sit coni Av quem sequ Asc-Corp thalis V
VII V P h² Ugol-Peip Canter Heinsius
THALES add rubricator V 163 Thales sum coni Av quem sequ
Asc-Corp prypcipem y [i?] in ras corr¹ V pincipem Ugol¹
rebus creandis dixi, ut vates Pindarus.
cuique olim iussu Apollinis tripodem aureum
Dedere piscatores extractum mari.
Namque hi iubente Delio me legerant,
quod ille munus hoc sapienti miserat.
Ego recusans non recepi et reddidi
ferendum ad alios, quos priores crederem.
Dein per omnes septem sapientes viros
missum ac remissum rursus ad me deferunt.
Ego receptum consecravi Apollini.

164 uatis V pyndarus P post 164 supp Scal
165 dedère Pul extract'm v suprascr corr¹ V 166 nanque
Asc-Vin¹ iuuente V 167 quod] cuique coni Av quem seqq
Asc-Pul ille om P h² Ugol-Pul munVs v suprascr corr¹ V
miserant Asc-Vin¹ Pul 168 ergo Corp recepi alt e ex i
corr³ V recipi P recoepi Ugol Av Asc¹ Cro recepi Iunt
recipuat Scal¹ et om Scal sed Ugol-Asc¹ Iunt Ald ac Asc²,³
at Cro Vin¹-Vin² Scal²-Corp reddidij dedi Iunt Ald 169
quos] quod coni Heinsius credere V 170 homnes h del
corr² V omneis Pul 171 hac h del corr² V at P referant
V referunt Scal-Corp 172 recept'm v suprascr corr¹ V
recæptum Iunt apolloni i suprascr corr² V apolini P
Nam si sapientem deligi Phoebus iubet, non hominem quemquam, sed deum credi decet. Is igitur ego sum. Causa sed in scaenam fuit mihi prodeundi, quae duobus ante me, adsertor ut sententiae fierem meae. Ea displicebit, non tamen prudentibus, quos docuit usus et peritos reddidit. En ἐγγυα· παρὰ δ’ ἄτα Graece dicimus:
Latinum est: sponde; noxa sed praesto tibi est.
Per mille possem currere exempla, ut probem praedes vadesque paenituidinis reos:
sed nolo nominatim quemquam dicere.
Sibi quisque vestrum dicat et secum putet, spondere quantis damno fuerit et malo.
Gratum hoc officium maneat, ambobus tamen.
Pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explodite.
VIII. BIAS

Bias Prieneus dixi oι πλείστοι κακοί,
Latine dictum suspicor plures mali.
Dixisse nollem: veritas odium parit.
Malos sed imperitos dixi et barbaros,
qui ius et aequum et sacros mores neglegunt.
Nam populus iste, quo theatrum cingitur,
totus bonorum est. Hostium tellus habet,

VIII. BIAS

Bias Prieneus dixi oι πλείστοι κακοί,
Latine dictum suspicor plures mali.
Dixisse nollem: veritas odium parit.
Malos sed imperitos dixi et barbaros,
qui ius et aequum et sacros mores neglegunt.
Nam populus iste, quo theatrum cingitur,
totus bonorum est. Hostium tellus habet,
dixisse quos me creditis, plures malos.
Sed nemo quisquam tam malus iudex fuat,
qui non bonorum partibus se copulet,
sive ille vere bonus est seu dici studet.
Iam fugit illud nomen invisum mali.
Abeo. Valete et plaudite, plures boni.

IX. PIT Tacus

Mytilena ego ortus Pittacus sum Lesbius,
γίγνωσκε καίρόν qui docui sententiam.

Sed iste καίρός, tempus ut noris, monet et esse καίρόν tempestivum quod vacant.

Romana sic est vox veni in tempore.

Vester quoque iste comicus Terentius rerum omnium esse primum tempus autumat, ad Antiphilam quem venerat servus Dromo nullo impeditam, temporis servans vicem.
Reputate cuncti, quotiens offensam incidat,
spectata cui non fuerit opportunitas.
Tempus me abire, molestus ne sim: plaudite.

X. PERIANDER

Ephyra creatus huc Periander prodeo,

qui dixi et hoc dictum probo,

215

211 reputati V h² reputatiue P quoties Pul quot P quotus
Ugol-Lugd 212 oportunitas V P Scal 213 me om Peip
abire] h abire h suprascr corr² V monet Peip molestus ne
sim] ne sim molestus h² Peip nesimolestus V nescīmolestus
P ne molestus Ugol-Corp Ellis nisi molestum est coni
Baehrens Blomgren corr Schen
X V P h² Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mertens de Mirmont
PERIANDER add rubricator V hic est Periander ille amicus
Arionis fidi cinis cuius fabulum scripsit Herodotus in marg
alia manu P 214 ephira V creat′s v suprascr corr¹ V
huc Periander] Periāder prim e ex i corr² huc V Periander
huc h² Ugol Cel Periander hoc P corr Av quem seqq Asc-Peip
215 μελέτη τὸ πᾶν om Cel μελετε τὸ παν Ugol Av μελετι το
καν Cro Meliteto pan V Melete topan P dixit Asc² et hoc]
et V P h² Ugol-Ald Peip qui Vin¹ Lugd Pul Toll-Corp et qui
Vin² et sic coni Mertens corr Schen dictum] dict′m v
suprascr corr¹ V dictum iam Peip
meditationem esse totum, quod recte geras. 
Is quippe solus rei gerendae est efficax, 
meditatur omne qui prius negotium. 
Adversa rerum vel secunda praedicat 
meditande cunctis comicus Terentius. 
Locare sedes, bellum gerere aut ponere, 
magnas modicasque res, etiam parvas quoque 
agere volentem semper meditari decet.
Nam segniores homines in coeptis novis, meditatio si rei gerendae defuit. 225
Nil est, quod ampliorem curam postulet, quam cogitare, quid gerendum sit. Dehinc incogitantes fors, non consilium regit. Sed ego me ad partes iam recipio. Plaudite meditati ut vestram rem curetis publicam. 230


In P haec sunt adiecta Incipiunt eorum nomina atque sententie ut qui relegere plura de ipsis scripta fastidiunt, maiore compendio subiecta cognoscant.
Primus solon atheniensis ait Ἐκα

τέλος ορα μακρον βιου hoc est
Finem respice longe uite

Chilon spartanus ait
γνωθι σεαυτον hoc est
Nosce te ipsum

Cleobulus ligdium ait
μετρον αριστον hoc est
Modus optimus.

Thales milesius ait
εγγυα πάρα δ' ατα hoc est
vadimonio adest noxa

Bias prieneus ait
οι πλείστοι μακοι hoc est
Plures mali

Pitthacus myteleneus ait
καυρονγωσι hoc est
Tempus agnosce

Piander corinthius ait
μελετη το παν hoc est
Meditatio totum

Sicut a poeta legitimus usurpatum mo-
dus omnibus utile rebus.

Expliciunt nomina et sententie septem sapientum. Ἐκα.
AUSONII DE XII CAESARIBUS
PER SUETONIUM TRANQUILLUM SCRIPTIS

[Schenkl: XXI]
[Peiper: X XIII]

Caesarum quae nunc supersunt continentur omnia V B W Aug Aut
Aut² Vat² Vr n l⁵ U gol-P eip monosticha et ex tetrastichis
vv l-81 l⁵ l⁴ g monosticha et ex tetrastichis vv l-80 M⁶ l⁶
ex tetrastichis tantum vv l-80 h⁶ monosticha et ex tetra-
stichis vv 53-76 M⁴ l⁵ h⁶ T k pat la u vb² m val v l⁶ v² r
lis per e E Fer monosticha et ex tetrastichis vv l-2 Me
Dun Lon P⁶ L² Ox Mon² l² p² be l⁷ monosticha tantum P² Mar
P³ H Be Lon² Ab L Mon t vo br br² b pa es es² vin lon² es³ vb
ox² p⁴ p⁵ p⁶ vin² v⁴ And Ha

in quibusdam qui tantum exhibent monosticha aliqui vv omissi
sunt in p p⁴ leguntur vv l-38 in P² vv l-37 in lon
ph vv 6-41 in p³ vv l-27 in Vat Ma vv l-17 in P⁵ vv
30-41 l-5 in ox vv l-14 in ma c med v³ vv l-5
in es² hi leguntur vv atque hoc ordine vv l-5 bis 6-41
in vb vv 6-41 l-5 in Be t vv 39-41 l-38 in Lon² b vv
l-22 31-36 23-25 27-29 37-41 in Mon br br² vv l-17
39-41 18-38
D. (Decii Vin) Magni Ausonii de XII Caesaribus per Suetonium Tranquillum scriptis Vin Lugd Pul de duodecim Caesaribus per Suetonium Tranquillum scriptis Amst Corp de XII Caes. Per Suetoni\(\tilde{\text{u}}\) Tran. (Ttran Ugol Av) Scriptis Ugol-Ald duodecim Caesares per Suetonium Tranquillum scriptis Vin Versus Ausonii de duodecim caesaribus ex tractatu suetonii tranquilli \(1^a 1^b\) Ausonii versus supra duodecim Caesares quorum uitam Suetonius exquisitissime scrisit vb versus Ausonii de xii Caesaribus lon ph versus Ausonii in (om pa) libros Suetonii p \(4^3\) pa M a versus (VS' Mar) de duodecim imperatoribus (imperatoribus Ab) Romanorum Mar Lon Ab b . . . . . M P E R A T O R I B V S Me incipiunt versus de xii Imperator Roman\(\tilde{\text{e}}\) p \(3^3\) De cesaribus uersus Lon Mon Versus Suetonii poete de duodecim cesaribus vin Suetonii operis commendatio And uersus Svetonii alia rec manu in marg add in quibusdam libris est Sidonii sed et in ubique est error. Vere enim sunt Ausonii. p \(2^3\) sequitur versus Sydonii poete in Ibrorum gaii Suetonii lon sequuntur uersus Sydonii in Ibrum gaii Suetonii ox Sidonii versus de duodec\(\tilde{i}\) impr\(\tilde{i}\)BV\(\tilde{s}\) romanis Ma versus Sydonii I Ibrum Gaii Suetonii tranquilli de uita duodecim cesarum ut \(\tilde{\text{I}}\)ferius seqtur rubrica et primo de Jullio Cesare Imperatore med versus Sidonii in Ibrum Gaii Suetonii Tranquilli de vita duodecim caesarum g versus Sydonii in Ibros Suetonii ox (add rubr) Sidonii versus imprincipio Iibri aliter leguntur. Decimi mangni Ausonii muselle g Sydonii versus in principio Libri.
I. AUSONIUS HESPERIO FILIO S. D. [XXI.I] [XIII.I]

Alii dīt Decimi magni Avsonii muselle n Sydonii versus in principio libri. Isti versus aľ leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Muselle l₁₄ Sydonii versus p₆ l₁₇ Sydonii versus l₂ sed in marg alia rec manu add in principio libri Istri versus aľ leguntur Decimi Magni Ausonii Muselle l₁³ nullum lemma V p₂ B₂ Vat H W Aug Aut² Vr Be L Mon P⁴ P⁵ L² Ox p t vo br br₁

16 es es² p₃ p₅ ma vin² v⁴ E Fer

I V P² B² Mar Vat Me P³ H Dun Ma B W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Vr Be Lon Lon² Ab L P⁴ Mon P⁵ P⁶ L² Ox Mon² p t vo br l₂ p² ox Mₐ Mₐ b₁₃ br₂ b be pa l₁₁ h₁₁ h₁₁ n g l₅ T k pat la u vb m val v₁₁ v² r lis per es es² vin lon² es³ vb² ox² p₃ p₄ ma c med p₅ l₇ p₆ v₃ vin² v⁴ e And-Peip

Ausonius hesperio filio ·sal· plu. di.

pat Ausonius Hesperio filio (om filio Ugol Av Asc¹,² add suo k) salutem (om salutem Mₐ b₁₁ p₆ sal T r salut D k S Cro Asc³ Vin¹-Amst) la h₄ lis per e E Fer Iunt Ald Hesperio filio suo (suo filio v) s. p. d. (salutem P. D. val salutem d v² alia manu) vb m u Asonius mesperio filio s d v

Incipit epXa ad Hesperium filium W Aug Aut Aut² Vr Vat²

nullum lemma p² B² Mar Vat Me P³ H Dun Ma B Be Lon Lon² Ab L P⁴ Mon P⁵ P⁶ L² Ox Mon² p t vo br l₂ p² ox Mₐ l₁₃ br₂ b be pa l₁₁ n g l₅ l₁₆ es es² es³ vin vb² ox² p₃ p₄ ma c med p₅ l₇ v₃ vin² v⁴ And Ha
Caesareos proceres, in quorum regna secundis
consulibus dudum Romana potentia cessit,
accipe bis senos. Sua quemque monosticha signant,
quorun per plenam seriem Suetonius olim

1 minio scriptum V caesaros suprascr corr V caesarios
vin cesareos Mar Dun W Aug Aut Aut2 Be Lon Ab L Lon2 P4 Mon
p5 P6 L2 Mon2 p t br 12 ox Ma M b 13 br2 pa be 1a 15 um lon2
b es2 ox2 P3 ma med P6 acesareos 16 eareos v4 esareos vb
val es es3 qvorum v suprascr corr V 2 consullibus Ma

B2 potencia Me P3 Vat2 Ab Mon P5 Ma ox2 pontentia
B2 poten lon2 cessiet P6 cesit Ugol creuit coni Av quem
seq Asc 3 accipie Ugol2 acipebis B2 bis**** Dun
suaqueque B2 quemque B Lon Mon2 br 1a 1b n pat la ur lis
per es es2 c med And E Ha Fer Av Iunt Ald Vin1 Lugd Vin2 Scal
monostica V P2 Me P3 Ma B W Aug Vat2 Vr Lon P5 P6 L2 Mon2 1
p be T k pat la u m vb val v 16 v2 r per lon2 es3 vb2 p3 P6
monasticha And monastica Mar H Aut Be Lon2 Ab L P4 Mon Ox
p t vo br ox Ma M b 13 br2 b pa 1a 1b 14 n es es2 vin ox2 P4
ma c med P5 17 v3 v4 vin2 sed prim a ex o alia manu g
monastica o suprascr alia manu Dun monsticha Ugol2 signat
n suprascr corr V signat P3 sed n suprascr alia manu Me
signat ox pa es2 lon2 ox2 P4 ma c P5 v3 4 per plenam]
pplen** Dun perplenam Ugol2 per plexam Aug Aut2 perplexam
W Aut per seriem P5 seriem] **rie Dun seriam Ugol2
plenam P5 sue tonius P3 suethonius Me Vat2 suetonis Ugol2
nomina res gestas vitamque obitumque peregit.

II. MONOSTICHA DE ORDINE IMPERATORUM [XII.1] [XIII.II.

res] rem\(\text{a}^{b}\) suprascr alia manu l\(\text{b}\) rem M\(\text{b}\) pat v l\(\text{a}^{6}\) v\(\text{a}^{2}\)
gerstas] g\(\text{a}^{6}\) estas n gestam pat v l\(\text{a}^{6}\) v\(\text{a}^{2}\) gestos k vitamque]
uitam L T vb uitaque P\(\text{a}^{5}\) peregit] per egit P\(\text{a}^{3}\) peræagit n
II V P\(\text{a}^{2}\) B\(\text{a}^{2}\) Mar Vat Me P\(\text{a}^{3}\) H Dun Ma B W Aug Aut Aut\(\text{a}^{2}\) Vat\(\text{a}^{2}\) Vr
Be Lon Lon\(\text{a}^{2}\) Ab L P\(\text{a}^{4}\) L\(\text{a}^{2}\) Ox Mon\(\text{a}^{2}\) P t vo br l\(\text{a}^{2}\) p\(\text{a}^{2}\) ox M\(\text{a}^{a}\) M\(\text{a}^{b}\) l\(\text{a}^{3}\) br\(\text{a}^{2}\)
b be pa lon l\(\text{a}^{a}\) h\(\text{a}^{1}\) n g l\(\text{a}^{5}\) T k pat la u vb m val v l\(\text{a}^{6}\) v\(\text{a}^{2}\)
ris per es es\(\text{a}^{2}\) vin lon\(\text{a}^{2}\) ph es\(\text{a}^{3}\) vb\(\text{a}^{2}\) ox\(\text{a}^{2}\) p\(\text{a}^{3}\) 4 p\(\text{a}^{5}\) 7 p\(\text{a}^{6}\) vin\(\text{a}^{2}\)
\(\text{e}\) And-Peip Ellis
Monosticha xii Cæsarum imperatorum/ monosticha de ordine
imperatorum\(\text{h}^{b}\) Monosticha de ordine xii (duodecim Corp)
imperatorum Ugol-Pul Toll-Corp Monostica de ordine imperatorum
M\(\text{a}^{b}\) T k pat u vb m val v v\(\text{a}^{2}\) per p\(\text{a}^{6}\) monasticha de ordine
imperatorum e Monastica de ordine imperatorum rav
Monostica de ordine Cesarum l\(\text{a}^{7}\) Ordo Imperatorum Vin\(\text{a}^{2}\)
Caesarum Ordo Ha Cæsarum Ordo And Explicit ep\(\text{a}\). Incipiunt
monastica (monost\(\text{i}^{*}\)cha W monostica Vat\(\text{a}^{2}\)) de origine (ordine
Vat\(\text{a}^{2}\)) imperiorum (imperatorum Vr) W Aug Aut Aut\(\text{a}^{2}\) Vat\(\text{a}^{2}\) Vr
Versus de nominibus duodecim cesarum M\(\text{a}^{a}\) l\(\text{a}^{a}\) Versus (eiusdem
add es\(\text{a}^{2}\)) Sydonii (Sidonii es\(\text{a}^{2}\)) de duodecim cesaribus es\(\text{a}^{2}\)
lon\(\text{a}^{2}\) ox\(\text{a}^{2}\) Incipiunt versus Sydonii. Julius Ox eiusdem d
xii cesaribus\(\text{p}^{4}\) Explicit liber Gaii Suetonii tranquilli
de uita cesarum feliciter. Versus Sydonii de ·xii· cesaribus
ox nullum lemma P\(\text{a}^{2}\) B\(\text{a}^{2}\) Mar Vat P\(\text{a}^{3}\) H Dun Ma B Be Lon Lon\(\text{a}^{2}\) Ab
P\(\text{a}^{4}\) Mon\(\text{a}^{6}\) Mon\(\text{a}^{2}\) P t vo br l\(\text{a}^{2}\) p\(\text{a}^{2}\) l\(\text{a}^{3}\) br\(\text{a}^{2}\) b be l\(\text{a}^{4}\) n g l\(\text{a}^{6}\) es vin ph
es\(\text{a}^{3}\) p\(\text{a}^{3}\) p\(\text{a}^{5}\) 1\(\text{a}^{7}\) vin\(\text{a}^{2}\) v\(\text{a}^{4}\)
Primus regalem patefecit Iulius aulam
Caesar et Augusto nomen transcripsit et arcem.

Privignus post hunc regnat Nero Claudius, a quo

6 rimus vb val regalem alt e in ras T sed alt e ex a corr
alia manu es2 pate fecit P3 paefecit Fer2 praeefecit Fer3
iu**lius Me Iulius d del et i suprascr corr2 V Iulius in
marg H Dun Ma P6 L2 Mon2 12 13 be 14 n es 17 Caesar in marg
Ox 7 cesar V Vat Aug Aut Aut2 Vat2 Lon Lon2 Ab L P4 P6 L2
Mon2 Be p t vo br 12 ox M a M b 13 br2 b be pa lon 1a 1a 15 u
vb m val es2 vin Lon2 es3 ox2 p3 17 p6 vin2 And cesaret B2
et prior] om es augusto v suprascr corr2 V aug' to Mar
agosto Me aug'to L augustus es es2 transscripsit P2 Mar
P3 Dun Ma Lon2 Ox p2 b br per vin Toll transcripsit V
transcribit lon2 et] in ox2 e transcripsit et nomen es
arcem] arces ha u v arce M b 1 b p6 arce pat artem Lon2 lon
es es2 Lon2 vb2 ox p4 p5 Ellis artes vb val vin arte alia
manu in marg p3 are k ares 16 alam be Augustus in marg
Dun Ma Lon P6 L2 Mon2 12 13 be 14 A in marg P3 Octauianus
in marg es2 8 privigny's v suprascr corr1 V pruignus L
pruignus H P4 pruingus vb pruignus p3 huc T regnat
om Ma la P4 UgoI sed suprascr eadem manu B regna es2
claudiys v suprascr corr1 V claudius u suprascr alia manu Me
daudius v4 Tiberius in marg Dun Ma P6 12 13 es3 17
Tyberius in marg Lon L2 Mon2 be 14 T in marg P3
Caesar, cognomen Caligae cui castra dederunt.

Claudius hinc potitur regno. Post quem Nero saevus
ultimus Aeneadum. Post hunc tres, nec tribus annis:
Galba senex, frustra socio confusus inerti,
mollis Otho, infami per luxum degener aevo,
nec regno dignus nec morte Vitellius ut vir.

His decimus fatoque accitus Vespasianus

et Titus imperii felix brevitate. Secutus

Vitellius in marg Dun Ma Lon P^6 L^2 Mon^2 l^2 l^3 be l^4 es^2 l^7
V in marg P^3 15 his] is Lon^2 ox^2 hiis Ox hus p^3 hic M^a
M^b l^a l^b decim^v's v suprascr corr^1 V fatoque] faetoque e

del alia manu L^2 fato nec m u v^2 l^6 factoque g satoque p^2
acvit^v's v suprascr corr^1 V accitus s ex r alia manu P^3
acvit' Lon^2 Ab P^6 t l^7 accitur Vat H Ma Be Lon Mon L^2 Mon^2
vo br l^2 p^2 l^3 br^2 be l^4 n g l^5 es^3 p^3 p^4 acciutur P^4

Vespasianus prim s in ras Me vespassianus Vr vespesianus per vb^2 p^5 vexpasianus x ex s et prim s ex t alia manu g

Vespasianus Ox Vespasianus in marg Dun Ma Lon P^6 L^2 Mon^2 l^1
l^3 be l^4 es^2 l^7 V in marg P^3 16 et] at Vat vin vin^2 sed
a ex e alia manu P^3 que k tit^v's v suprascr corr^1 V týtus
P foelix l^a l^b T k la val l^6 v^2 v^4 E Fer Av Asc^1,2 Cro
felix h^a breuitate b ex u corr^3 V breuiate Lon^2 sequit^v's
v suprascr corr^1 V sequus e sequutus W Aug Aut Aut^2 Ox vo
h^a vb^2 securus T k seq i turque Ma Titus in marg Dun Ma
Lon P^6 L^2 Mon^2 l^2 l^3 be l^4 es^2 l^7
frater, quem calvum dixit sua Roma Neronem.

III. DE AETATE IMPERII EORUM MONOSTICHA

17 om vin² fratrē Me fratrē V fratrem P³ v 16 v² fratre k fratri vin que es calvus B² calvuum g clauum P⁴ erant Mᵃ lᵃ suo P³ sna Ha roma sua L Neronem] nomina Mᵃ lᵃ Domitianus in marg Dun Lon P⁶ Mon² 1² 1³ es² Domicianus in marg Ma L² be Domit in marg L⁷ D in marg P³

Dætate imperii eorum monostica s suprascr corr¹ V Item monostica de etate imperii eorum B W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Item monostica de aetate imperatorum Vr Monostica (monosticha hᵃ la lis E Fer) de aetate imperatorum in imperio hᵃ T pat la v lis E Fer monasticha aetate imperatorum in imperio e monostica de aetate imperatorum r Monostica de etate Cesarum Imperio 1⁵ De etate imperii monostica Mᵇ lᵇ k p⁶ e Monostica de singulorum obitu: Imperatorum ætate per De longitudine regni (rengni g) eorum Mar Me P³ H Dun Be Lon Lon² Ab L Mon P⁶ L² Ox Mon² p t vo br l² p² l³ br² b be pa lon 1ᵃ lᵇ hᵃ 1⁴ n g 1⁵ T k pat la u vb m val v 1⁶ v² r lis per es es² vin lon² ph es³ vb² ox² p² p⁴ p⁵ 1⁷ p⁶ vin² v e And-Peip Heinsius

Caesarum Amst Toll-Bip Tempus Imperii duodecim Çæs. Corp Tempus Imperii xii Çæs. Ugol-Lugd Lem Tempus imperii vin² Scal Versus de diurnitate imperii eorum lon² ox² Cesarum
Iulius, ut perhibent, divus trieteride regnat.
Augustus post lustra decem sex prorogat annos.
Et ter septenis geminos Nero Claudius addit. 20

nullum lemma $P^2$ $B^2$ $P^4$ $u$ $vb$ $m$ $val$ $16$ $v^2$ $vin$ $es^3$ $vb^2$ $p^3$ $p^5$ $vin^2$
$18$ vlius $I^6$ Inlius Ugo$^2$ per$^h$ibent $h$ suprascr corr$^2$
$V$ peribent $p$ $M^b$ $k$ $pat$ $es^3$ perhybent be $diu$vis $v$ suprascr
alia manu $P^3$ $diuis$ $n$ $trieteride$ $alt$ $t$ ex $d$ in $ras$ $alia$ manu
$B$ $triateride$ $e$ suprascr alia manu $l^4$ $triateride$ $a$ suprascr
alia manu $l^3$ $triateride$ $L^2$ $vo$ $be$ $n$ $l^5$ $T$ $es^3$ $p^3$ $v^4$ $trieteride$
$W$ Aug Aut $Aut^2$ Vat$^2$ triaderide $Lon$ $Mon^2$ $p^5$ $trieteride$ $Me$
$trieteride$ $vin$ $trideide$ $lon$ $es$ $es^2$ $lon^2$ $ox^2$ $p^4$ $tracteride$ $g$
$trieteride$ $vb$ $val$ $trietaide$ $Ugo^2$ $tribeide$ $vb^2$ $Julius$ $in$
marg $Dun$ $Lon$ $P^6$ $L^2$ $Mon^2$ $l^3$ $be$ $es^2$ $l^7$ $19$ August's $v$ suprascr
corr$^1$ $V$ Agustus $Me$ post] $plus$ $p$ $t$ luxtra $Dun$ $decem]}$ $x$
$P^4$ $16$ $v^2$ $17$ $se^x$ $x$ suprascr corr$^2$ $V$ propagat $B^2$ $sex$
prorogat] exprorogat $M^b$ $1^b$ $T$ $k$ $pat$ $v$ $16$ $v^2$ $p^6$ ex prorogat $u$
$m$ et prorogat $vb$ $val$ Augustus $in$ marg $Dun$ $Lon$ $P^6$ $L^2$ $Mon^2$
$1^2$ $l^3$ $be$ $es$ Aug' in marg $l^7$ $20$ ter] $te$ $M^a$ $l^a$ $septenis$
alt $e$ $ex$ $i$ $in$ $ras$ $alia$ manu $Me$ septenos $vb$ $val$ $u$ $m$ $lis$
gemmos $L$ Nero] nero $Mon$ uero $vb^2$ $u^0$ lon claudius $P^3$
claudit $u$ cladius $LE$ Fer$^{1,2}$ $addit$ $prim$ d $ex$ $g$ eadem manu
$V$ addidit $lon^2$ Tiberius $in$ marg $Dun$ $P^6$ $l^2$ $l^3$ Tyberius
in marg $L^2$ $be$ Tyberius $in$ marg $Lon$ $Mon^2$ $Tib$ $in$ marg $l^7$
Neroclaudius Tiberius $in$ marg $es^2$
Tertia finit hiems grassantia tempora Gai.

21. tercia Me P³ H W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Be Lon Lon² Ab P⁴
    Mon P⁶ Ox Mon² p t vo br P² br² b lon es es² vin lon² P³
    finit] fuit vb sunt lon lon² vb² P⁴ sumit P⁵ hiems]
hiems m in ras Vr hyems ¹a ¹b ha ¹⁵ T k pat la u m v lis
per es vin vb² P⁶ e And-Vin¹ Toll-Mann hyems Ox iems es³
yems pa hiems P³ Dun W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² P⁶ Mon² ¹² Ma ¹³
br² P³ ¹⁷ hyems be lon² ox² hyems Mar Be Lon Lon² Ab L²
Mon² b hiens t hyens p hiemis P⁴ hieus P² grassantia]
grassantia c suprascr alia manu ¹⁴ grasantia vin² grassanti
Be grassancia Me P³ Vat² P⁶ Ox crassantia Ma ¹a ha n ¹⁵ T
pat la vb² V r lis P⁴ P⁶ And-Asc¹ Cro Iunt Ald crasansia g
cessantia u m vb val ¹⁶ V² transsatia s del corr² V
transacti coni Heinsius temporal] teporarë Vr gai] gai a
ex i alia manu Vr gaii Vat² Lon Ox Mon² vo pa lon hа pat la
es vin lon² ox² vin² e E Fer cai T ¹⁶ V² Ucol-Asc¹ Cro Iunt
Ald caii ¹⁴ n g ¹⁵ u vb m val v r lis per ph vb² P⁴ P⁵ V⁴
And Ha Asc²,³ Vin¹-Corp grai P³ k graii aii in ras alia
manu Me Gaius in marg Dun Lon P⁶ L² Mon² ¹² ¹³ be es² ¹⁷
Claudius hebdomadam duplicem trahit et Nero dirus tantundem, summae consul sed defuit unus.
Galba senex, Otho lascive et famose Vitelli,
tertia vos Latio regnantes nesciit aestas,
interitus dignos vita properante probrosa

implet fatalem decadam sibi Vespasianus.

26 lacunam indicaverunt Schen Peip sed hunc versum Interitus dignos iuta properante probrosa supplett $P^3$ Dun Lon Ab $P^5$ L$^2$

$Ox$ \text{Mon}^2 \ 1^2 \ p^2 \ 1^3 \ be \ pa \ lon \ 1^4 \ n \ g \ 1^5 \ es \ es^2 \ vin \ lon^2 \ ph \ es^3 \ vb^2$

$Ox^3 \ p^3 \ 4 \ p^5 \ 1^7 \ vin^2 \ v^4$ And Ha E Ugol-Corp Interitus Dun

dignos interitus pa propervante lon preparante vb$^2$ prob$^3$osa

r suprasc alia manu L$^2$ proprosa vin$^2$ Vitellius in marg

Dun Lon $P^6$ L$^2$ Mon$^2$ 1$^2$ 1$^3$ be es$^2$ 1$^7$ 27 inplet Lon$^2$

talem Me decadem $P^2$ Mar Me $P^3$ H Dun Be Lon $L^4$ Mon $P^6$

$L^2$ Ox \text{Mon}^2 \ p t \ vo \ br \ 1^2 \ p^2 \ 1^3 \ b \ be \ pa \ lon \ h \ 1^4 \ n \ 1^5 \ la \ r$

lis per es es$^2$ vin lon$^2$ ph es$^3$ vb$^2$ ox$^2$ p$^3$ p$^4$ p$^5$ v$^4$ e prim$

d ex e g AndVin$^2$ Scal$^2$-Corp decade Vr Lon$^2$ Ab br$^2$ 1$^7$ vin$^2$

Scal$^1$ decandam vb decalem B$^2$ sibi om Ab $b$ sed alia

manu add in marg Ab vespasion$^y$ v suprasc corr$^1$ V

vespasianus alt s ex i alia manu q vespessianus Vr

vespesianus per vb$^2$ p$^5$ Fer$^3$ vespaxianus T Vespasianus

in marg Dun Lon $L^2$ Mon$^2$ 1$^2$ 1$^3$ be es$^2$ Vespas' in marg $P^6$

Vesp' in marg 1$^7$
Ter dominante Tito cingit nova laurea Ianum.

Quindecies saevis potitur tum frater habenis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28</th>
<th>om P² B² Mar Me H B W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Vr Be Lon² L P⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon p vo p² Mᵃ br² b lᵃ ph ter</td>
<td>te Asc Cro Vin¹ Lugd Pul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingit] angit Mᵇ lᵇ</td>
<td>n nova] noba V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v hunc versum Ostensus terris Titus est breuitate bienni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dun Lon P⁶ L² Ox Mon² l² l³ be pa lon l⁴ n g</td>
<td>es es² vin lon²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es³ vb² ox² p⁴ p⁵ l⁷ vin² v⁴</td>
<td>And Ha sed alia manu P³ Ab t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostentus vb² ostensis u suprascr alia manu es³ ternis And</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha biennis g</td>
<td>et deinde heu Tite monstravit terris te uita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennis addunt Dun Lon P⁶ L² Ox Mon² l² p² l³ be pa lon l⁴ n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es es² vin lon² ph es³ vb² ox² p⁵ l⁷ vin² v⁴</td>
<td>sed in marg alia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manu g</td>
<td>ite l⁷ Titus in marg P⁶ L² l³ be l⁷ týtus in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marg Dun Lon Mon²</td>
<td>29 quidecies n suprascr alia manu P³ Vr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quidecies P² B² Me q¹n decies P⁶</td>
<td>cum decies lon es lon² vb²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum Denis p⁵ terdecies vin seuis B² Mar Me H Dun W Aug Aut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat² Be Lon Lon² Ab L P⁴ Mon P⁶ L² Ox Mon² p t vo br l² p² Mᵃ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mᵇ l³ br² b be pa lon lᵃ lᵇ l⁴ n l⁵ u vb m val l⁶ v² r</td>
<td>es vin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lon² ox² l⁷ vin² v⁴</td>
<td>And saevas Amst Fl Wet Bip Corp sceuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T sceuuis per senis B seris Ugol serrar p⁴ sexius vb²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruitur potitur suprascr alia manu Mon</td>
<td>tum] dum w And-Corp sed d ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t alia manu Vr</td>
<td>corr Heinsius quem sequ Schen Peip potitur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dum seuus p⁵ frater f ex r corr² V</td>
<td>habenis is ex u alia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me habenis h suprascr corr² V sed suprascr alia manu W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abenis Vat² habeni p</td>
<td>abeuis B² habens k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitianus in marg Dun Lon Mon² l² l³ be es²</td>
<td>Domicianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in marg L² be</td>
<td>Domit' in marg P⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. DE OBITU SINGULORUM MONOSTICHA [XXI.1] [XIII.III]
Iulius interiit Caesar grassante senatu. 30
Addidit Augustum divis matura senectus.
Sera senex Capreis exul Nero fata peregit.
Expetiit poenas de Caesare Chaerea mollis.

Claudius ambiguus conclusit fata veneno.
Matricida Nero proprii vim pertulit ensis.

Galba senex periit, saevo prostratus Othonē.

35 matricida c ex a alia manu g matrida B B P₃ Vr matrida
Me matricidaque k matriquecida Asc²,³ Vin¹ Lugd Pul Scal
Amst Nero superal a manu L proprii vim] proprium tum
sed uim alia manu k perpriū Me properi uim l₈ propriianse
p₃ propriorum pertulit enes Mar H Be Lon² L P₄ Mon p t vo
br br² b proprio se pertulit ense lon₂ ox² proprio se
perculit ense Dun Lon Ab P₅ P₆ L₂ Ox Mon² l₂ p² l₃ be pa lon
l₄ n g l₅ es es² vin ph es³ vb² P₅ l₇ vin² v₄ And Ha sed in
marg proprii uim pertulit ensis add l² l₄ proprio se proculit
ense Ugo-Cro proprio se perdidit ense p₄ ens*is V enes
k Nero in marg Dun Lon p₆ L₂ Mon² l₂ l₃ be es² l₇ Galba
in marg alia manu Vr post 35 Ter decies periit repetito
uulnere gaius add alia manu Ab 36 seuo Dun W Aug Aut Aut²
Vat² Lon P₅ P₆ L² Mon² l₂ p² Mᵃ Mᵇ l₃ be pa lon lᵃ lᵇ l₄ n
l₂ u vb m val l₆ es es² vin lon² es³ ox² l₇ v₄ p₆ And Ugo¹
Av Asc¹ seuuo T seuuso vin² nero vb² periit alia manu Ab
saevo] proprio Mar H Be Lon² Ab Mon L P₄ p t vo br br² b
prostratus] prostratur Mar H Be Lon² L P₄ t b p rostrat** Me
prostratus lon² periit saevo prostratus in marg alia manu b
othone e ex et V ot'hone W othoni Mᵇ l₆ hᵃ k pat la u vb m
val v l₆ v² r lis per P₆ e E Fer ottone lon Galba in marg
Dun Lon P₆ L² Mon² l² l₃ be es² l₇
Mox Otho famosus, clara sed morte potitus.

Prodiga succedunt perimendi sceptrum Vitelli.

Laudatum imperium, mors lenis Vespasiano.
At Titus, orbis amor, rapitur florentibus annis. 40
Sera gravem perimunt, sed iusta piacula fratrem.
Nunc et praedictos et regni sorte sequentes
expediam, series quos tenet imperii.

Incipiam ab divo percurramque ordine cunctos,
novi Romanae quos memor historiae.

II. IULIUS CAESAR

Imperium, binis fuerat sollemne quod olim consulibus, Caesar Iulius obtinuit.

Sed breve ius regni, sola trieteride gestum:

perculit armatae factio saeva togae.

---

4 novit coni Heinsius romane Vat2 Ma l a historiae hi
suprascr corr V historie Vat2 Ma hystoriiæ Vr hystorie
15 et y ex i alia manu g

I V B W Aug Aut2 Vat2 Vr Ma l 3 l a h b l 4 n g 15 Ugol-Peip

titulum om Ma l 3 l a h b Iulius Cesar in marg B Iulius

Cesar Aug Aut2 Vat2 C. Julius Caesar n sed Cesar l 4 l 5

Caius Julius Caesar g 5 solenne Vr l a h b n 15 solenne

Ugol-Lugd solenne Pul sollempne W Aut Aut2 Vat2 sollempne

Ma 6 consullibus Ma cesar Aug l 3 Ma l a Vat2 l 5

obtinuit b ex p alia manu Vr et b ex d alia manu g optimuit

Schen Peip 7 set Schen Peip triaeteride a del alia manu

Vr triateride l 3 l 4 n et a ex c alia manu g triederide W

Aug Aut Aut2 Vat2 trieceride Ma l a 8 pertulit h b

armaete e del corr V armate Vat2 Ma sua W Aug Aut Vat2

Ma l 3 l a l 4 n scæua Ugol saua Asc1 toge Vat2 Ma l a
II. OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS [XXI.2]
[XIII.ii]
Ultor successorque dehinc Octavius, idem Caesar et Augusti nomine nobilior. 10
Longaeva et numquam dubiis violata potestas in terris positum credidit esse deum.

III. TIBERIUS NERO [XXI.2]
[XIII.iii]
Praenomen Tiberi nactus Nero prima iuventae

II V B W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Vr Ma 1 3 1 a h b 1 4 n g 1 5
Ugol-Peip Heinsius Mueller Brakman

titulum om Ma 1 a h b Octavianus Caesar Augustus 1 3 n g
Octavianus Cesar Augustus 1 4 1 5 Octavianus Caesar Augustus
suprascr alia manu g 9 idem i ex e h b 10 Caesaris
Augusti coni Heinsius Cesar Aug Aut Vat² Ma 1 3 1 4 1 5
et] at Toll-Wet Bip Corp Augustus B Ma 1 3 1 a h b 1 4 n g
1 5 Ugol-Pul nobilior n ex h g 11 longeua B W Aug Aut
Aut² Vat² Ma 1 3 1 a 1 4 n 1 5 nunquam B 1 3 1 a 1 4 1 5 Ugol-Corp
nonquam n dubiis om h b potes tas V 12 totum versum corr ³ V
credidit] reddidit coni Mueller quem seg Schen re edidit
coni Brakman prodidit Peip esse] ore B

III V B W Aug Aut Aut² Vat² Vr Ma 1 3 1 a h b 1 4 n g 1 5
Ugol-Peip Heinsius

titulum om Ma 1 a h b Tiuerius V Tiberius B W Aug Aut Aut²
1 3 n 1 5 13 prenom en Aut² Ma 1 3 1 a 1 4 n 1 5 tyberii B
W Aut Aut² tyberi 1 3 1 4 n Asc² 3 Vin¹ Lugd nactus
nactus V nactus Schen Peip iuuente W Aut Aut² Vat² Ma
iubente V
tempora laudato gessit in imperio.
Frustra dehinc solo Caprearum clausus in antro quae prodit vitiis, credit operta locis.

IV. CAESAR CALIGULA

Post hunc castrensis caligae cognomine Caesar successit saevo saevior ingenio,
caedibus incestisque dehinc maculosus et omni
crimine pollutum qui superavit avum.

V. CLAUDIUS CAESAR

Claudius inrisae privato in tempore vitae,
in regno specimen prodidit ingenii.

Libertina tamen nuptarum et crimina passus

19 cedibus Aug Vat² Ma lᵃ l⁵ sedibus l³ l⁴ n g incestisque]
icæstisque VR incertisque Ma l³ lᵃ hᵇ n Ugol incestuque
coni Heinsius inet'is g maculos Asc¹ 20 polutum Mᵃ

Ugol² anum Aug

V V B W Aug Aut² Vat² Vr Ma l³ lᵃ hᵇ l⁴ n g l⁵

Ugol·Peip Heinsius

titulum om Mᵃ lᵃ hᵇ Claudius Cesar W Aug Aut² Vat²
Claudius Diuus Cesar Vr Caesar om l³ l⁴ n g l⁵ 21
inrise g irrise B W Aug Aut² Vr hᵇ l⁵ irrisae n
Ugol Av Iunt Ald Vin²·Bip irrise Vat² Ma l³ lᵃ l⁴ irrisus
Asc Cro Vin¹ Lugd Pul irris** Corp priusto Vr in om Vr
in tempore] interprete hᵇ uite Vat² 22 regno] regio
Ugol² speciem Ugol prodit suprascr alia manu Vr
perdidit hᵇ n g l⁵ ingenii] ingenti Mᵃ lᵃ imperii B
23 libertinorum nuptarum et coni Heinsius nuptarum]nupta virum g et criminal] certa W Aug Aut² Vat²
passus] pass V suprascr corr¹ v potestas W Aug Aut²
Vat² et crimina passus om B Vr Ma l³ lᵃ hᵇ l⁴ n g l⁵
Ugol·Vin¹ sed in marg r. B
non faciendo nocens, sed patiendo fuit.

VI. NERO

Aeneadum generis qui sextus et ultimus heres, 25
polluit et clausit Iulia sacra Nero.

Nomina quot pietas, tot habet quoque crimina vitae.

Disce ex Tranquillo: sed meminisse piget.
VII. GALBA

Spe frustrate senex, privatus sceptra mereri
visus es, imperio proditus inferior.

Fama tibi melior iuveni: sed iustior ordo est
complacuisse dehinc, displicuisse prius.

VIII. OTHO

Aemula polluto gesturus sceptra Neroni
obruitur celeri raptus Otho exitio.

VII. GALBA

Spe frustrate senex, privatus sceptra mereri
visus es, imperio proditus inferior.

Fama tibi melior iuveni: sed iustior ordo est
complacuisse dehinc, displicuisse prius.

VIII. OTHO

Aemula polluto gesturus sceptra Neroni
obruitur celeri raptus Otho exitio.
Fine tamen laudandus erit, qui morte decora
hoc solum fecit nobile, quod perii.

IX. VITELLIUS

Vitae sors, mors foeda tibi, nec digna Vitelli,
qui fieres Caesar: sic sibi fata placent.

Umbra tamen brevis imperii, quia praemia regni
saepe indignus adit, non nisi dignus habet.

---

35 la\textsuperscript{v}dandus v \textsuperscript{suprascr} corr\textsuperscript{1} V laudatus l\textsuperscript{5} erit qui)
qui B eras qui coni Heinsius
IX V B W Aug Aut\textsuperscript{2} Vat\textsuperscript{2} Vr M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{a} h\textsuperscript{b} 1\textsuperscript{4} n g l\textsuperscript{5}

Ugol-Peip Gronovius apud Schen

A. Vitellius Ugol-Pul 37 vitae\textsuperscript{] uite B q et e ex e corr\textsuperscript{2} V vite\textsuperscript{a} a \textsuperscript{suprascr} alia manu 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{4} vite l\textsuperscript{5} vita Vat\textsuperscript{2} Schen

Peip sors\textsuperscript{] ut sors Fl-Corp Gronovius apud Schen excors

Schen ferox Peip atroX coni Peip foedal\textsuperscript{]} fed\textsuperscript{a} B g et e ex
e corr\textsuperscript{2} V fed\textsuperscript{a} W Aug Aut\textsuperscript{2} Vat\textsuperscript{2} Vr 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{4} g digna M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{a}
h\textsuperscript{b} Ugol 38 qui cesar fueris B fieres\textsuperscript{]} fueris B M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{a} h\textsuperscript{b}
l\textsuperscript{4} n g l\textsuperscript{5} Ugol-Pul \textsuperscript{] caesar om Aug cesar Aut Vat\textsuperscript{2} M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{5}
sibi\textsuperscript{]} tibi Asc\textsuperscript{2} fata\textsuperscript{]} facta g 39 quia\textsuperscript{]} qui

Av-Pul \textsuperscript{] pr\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a} a \textsuperscript{suprascr} corr\textsuperscript{2} V pr\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{ia Vr g}
premia M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{4} n \textsuperscript{] pm\textsuperscript{ia B W Aug Aut\textsuperscript{2} Vat\textsuperscript{2} h\textsuperscript{b} l\textsuperscript{5}
40 sepe V B Vr 1\textsuperscript{a} h\textsuperscript{b} 1\textsuperscript{4} g sepe W Aug Aut\textsuperscript{2} Vat\textsuperscript{2} M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{3}
n l\textsuperscript{5} adit\textsuperscript{]} ait Vr M\textsuperscript{a} 1\textsuperscript{3} 1\textsuperscript{a} h\textsuperscript{b} 1\textsuperscript{4} n g l\textsuperscript{5} Ugol \textsuperscript{] acit B
non om Ugol\textsuperscript{2} habet\textsuperscript{]} habent Ugol\textsuperscript{2}
Vespasianus

Quaerendi attentus, moderato commodus usu,
auget nec reprimit Vespasianus opes.

Olim qui dubiam privato in tempore famam,
par aliis, princeps transtulit in melius.
XI. TITUS

Felix imperio, felix brevitate regendi,
expers civilis sanguinis, orbis amor,
unum dixisti moriens te crimen habere:
        sed nulli de te, nec tibi credidimus.

XII. DOMITIANUS

Hactenus edideras dominos, gens Flavia, iustos.
Cur duo quae dederant, tertius eripuit?
Vix tanti est habuisse illos, quia dona bonorum
sunt brevia, aeternum, quae nocuere, dolent.
DE CAESARIBUS POST TRANQUILLUM TETRASTICHA

XIII. NERVA

[XXI.2]
[XIII.III.xiii]

Proximus extincto moderatur sceptrum tyranno

Nerva senex, princeps nomine, mente parens.

---

XIII V Aut Aug Aut2 Vat2 M3 M1 h a h b 14 n

Proximus extincto moderatur sceptrum tyranno

Nerva senex, princeps nomine, mente parens.
Nulla viro suboles. Imitatur adoptio prolem, quam legisse iuvat quam genuisse velit.

XIV. TRAIANUS

Adgreditur regimen viridi Traianus in aevo,

55 viro] uiri alia manu M
dem 1 sibi 1 3 1 4 n g
urisoboles h suboles] soboles B W Aug Aut2 Vat2 Vr
M a M b 1 3 1 a 1 b h a h b 1 4 n g 1 5 T k pat la u vb m val v l 6
v 2 r lis per e E-Amst Fl-Corp imitatur mi ex mu alia manu
g 56 quam] qua Schen quem coni Mueller iuvat] iubat
V iuuet M b 1 b h a T k pat la u vb m val v l 6 v 2 r lis per e
E-Fer Acc-Corp quam] quem Schen genuisse] genuisse v
suprascr alia manu Vr Ienuisse V

XIV V B W Aug Aut2 Vat2 Vr Ma M b 1 3 1 a 1 b h a h b 1 4 n g
1 5 T k pat la u vb m val v l 6 v 2 r lis per e E-Peip
titulum om M a 1 a h b De traiano u vb m val Traianus
imperator h a T la lis per e E Fer De traiano imperatore r
pat sed alia manu v De traiano Imp v 57 adgreditur
V Vr M b et d alia manu g agreditur M a k v v 2 Ugol Av Asc1
Cro [agreditur vb val viridi om Vr uiridi tertiam i
ex e corr3 V Traianos] traganus i suprascr corr2 V
traianos 1 6 euo B 1 a h a h b n g k 1a Asc2 euo W Aug Aut
Aut2 Vat2 Ma M b 1 3 1 4 1 5 u vb m val 1 6
belli laude prior, cetera patris habens.

Hic quoque prole carens sociat sibi sorte legendi, 
quem fateare bonum, diffiteare parem.

XV. HADRIANUS

belli] Ggreditur bellii T belli b suprascr corr\(^2\) V

la\(^{V}\) de v suprascr corr\(^2\) V prior\] pio Fer\(^{3}\) cetera B Vr h\(^{a}\)

h\(^{b}\) pat v coetera r l\(^{4}\) n gle caetera v lis E-Lugd Scal\(^{3}\) Toll

Wet o\(\bar{i}\)a T patris]\ pris l\(^{6}\) pacis r lis e E Fer pats h\(^{a}\)
habens alia manu Vr et ens ex er alia manu g 59 sotiat

vb per E sorte]\ parte B M\(^{a}\) l\(^{3}\) l\(^{a}\) h\(^{b}\) l\(^{4}\) n gle l\(^{5}\) forte pat e

legenda l\(^{3}\) l\(^{4}\) n gle l\(^{5}\) 60 diffateare W Aug Aut Aut\(^{2}\) Vat\(^{2}\)
defiteare k parem]\ patrem t del alia manu M\(^{a}\) patrem B l\(^{4}\)

n gle prem l\(^{3}\)

V B W Aug Aut Aut\(^{2}\) Vat\(^{2}\) Vr M\(^{a}\) M\(^{b}\) l\(^{3}\) l\(^{a}\) h\(^{a}\) h\(^{b}\) l\(^{4}\) n gle

l\(^{5}\) T k pat la\(\bar{u}\) vb m val v l\(^{6}\) v\(^{2}\) r lis per e E-Peip Heinsius

titulum om M\(^{a}\) l\(^{a}\) h\(^{b}\) Adrianus V B W Aug Aut Aut\(^{2}\) Vat\(^{2}\) Vr

Aelius Hadrianus Ugol-Corp Adrianus Elius l\(^{3}\) l\(^{4}\) n gle l\(^{5}\)

Adrianus imperator h\(^{a}\) la lis e E Fer Aelius Adrianus

imperator per De hadriano imperatore pat r De hadriano

imp v De Adriano imperatore T De Adriano u m sed alia

manu v\(^{2}\) De Andryano vb De Adryano val
Aelius hinc subiit mediis praesignis in actis:
principia et finem fama notat gravior.

Orbus et hic, cui iunctus erit documenta daturus,
adsici quantum praemineant genitis.

61 Aelius alia manu Vr. melius a suprascr alia manu M
Elius 1 3 4 n Elius Vat² Mᵇ lh g 1 5 vb val Celius ha la lis
E Fer Caelius r Helius u m helius hᵇ Melius Aut Aut² lh v²
clius e hinc] huic hᵇ hunc coni Heinsius subit l₅ mediis]
medius B Mᵃ lh g pat v r Asc² presignis W Mᵃ Mᵇ 1 3 lb n 1 5 u m val 1₆
pesignis Aug Aut Vat² k vb v² e acētis e del alia manu Vr
62 printipio vb et] in Vat² fama] phama k nota³ Aug
nota k grauida g 63 orbis u suprascr alia manu k horbus
vb orbis B T et om vb hic] hinc B Mᵃ 1₄ Ugol cui iunctus]
cui iunctus B 1 3 1 4 n g sociansque Mᵇ lh ha T k pat la u m val
v 1₆ v² r lis e sociansque vb per E sociatque coni Av quem
seqq Asc-Corp erit om g erat l 3 1 4 1 5 n uirum Mᵇ lh ha T k
pat la u vb m val v 1₆ v² r lis per e E Av-Corp daturum Mᵇ
l₇ hᵃ T k pat la u vb m val v 1₆ v² r lis per e E Fer Av-Corp
64 adsciti om hᵇ assciti W Vat² asciti B Aug Aut Aut² l₃
1 4 n g 1₅ id sciti Mᵃ 1₄ adsiti k adsumpti Mᵇ assumpti 1₇
hᵃ T pat la u vb m val v 1₆ v² r lis per e E Fer premineant
B 1₇ g pat v r e premineant Aug Mᵃ Mᵇ 1 3 lb 1 4 n 1 5 T u val
v² premineant Vat² hᵃ hᵇ k vb prrmineant W
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS

Antoninus abhinc regimen capi: ille vocatu consultisque Pius, nomen habens meriti.

Filius huic fato nullus, sed lege suorum a patria sumpsit, qui regeret patriam.
XVII. M. ANTONINUS

Post Marco tutela datur, qui scita Platonis
flexit ad imperium, patre Pio melior.

Successore suo moriens, sed principe pravo,
hac solo patriae, quod genuit, nocuit.

XVIII. COMMODUS

Commodus insequitur pugnis maculosus harenæ,

Thraecidico princeps bella movens gladio.
Eliso tandem persolvens gutture poenas,
criminibus fassus matris adulterium.

XIX. HELVIUS PERTINAX

Helvi, iudicio et consulto lecte senati,
princeps decretis prodite, non studiis.
Quod doluit male fida cohors, errore probato,
curis quod castris cesserat imperio.
XX. DIDIUS IULIANUS

Di bene, quod sceptris Didius non gaudet opimis
et cito periuro praemia adempta seni.
Tuque, Severe pater, titulum ne horresce novantis.
Non rapit imperium vis tua, sed recipit.

XXI. SEVERUS PERTINAX

Impiger egelido movet arma Severus ab Histro,
ut parricidae regna adimant Didio.
Punica origo illi, sed qui virtute probaret
non obstare locum, cum valet ingenium.

XXII. BASSIANUS ANTONINUS SIVE CARACALLA [XXI.2] [XIII.22]
Dissimilis virtute patri et multo magis illi,
cuius adoptivo nomine te perhibes,
fratris morte nocens, punitus fine cruento,
inrisu populi tu, Caracalla, magis.

87 origo] carrigo 15 Ugol sed] set d suprascr corr2 V
set Schen Peip 88 obsta re re suprascr corr2 V ob strare
Vr cum] quam Scal Mann balet V ualet a ex e B
XXII V B W Aug Aut2 Vat2 Vr n 15 Ugol Peip Acc
Heinsius

titulum om n Bassianus Antonius siue Caracalla V W Aug Vr
15 Bassianus Antoninus Caracalla Ugol2 Iunt Ald Lugd Vin2-
Corp Bassianus Antonius Caracalla Pul Bassianus Antoninus
Caracala Ugol1 Av Asc Vin1 Bassianus Antoninus Catacaala Cro
n0 Antoninus Caracalla Aut Aut2 Bassian Antonius B
90 tel tu Ugol Iunt peribes V 91 fratri V nocens]
carens B 92 irrisu B W Aug Aut Aut2 Vat2 irrisus Acc
tu] tu Vr tum Wet tuque Asc1 Caracala Asc2,3 Vin1
Caralla Asc1 magis] agis Wet manu coni Heinsius
XXIII. OPILIUS MACRINUS

Principis hinc custos sumptum pro Caesare ferrum vertit in auctorem caede Macrinus iners.
Mox cum prole ruit. Gravibus pulsare querelis cesset perfidiam: quae patitur, meruit.

XXIV. ANTONINUS HELIOGABALUS

Tune etiam Augustae sedis penetralia foedas,
Antoninorum nomina falsa gerens?

post v 98 lacunam duorum versuum indicavit V quos supp Dousa apud Schen Quo numquam neque turpe magis neque fedius ulla Monstrum Romano sedit in imperio Conclusio Ausonius Esperio Filio Sal V Finiunt tetrasticha W Aug 2 Finiunt tetrastica Aut Finiunt thetrasthica Vat 2 Finiunt detrasti Vr Tetrastica Expl' B Deficit reliquum Ugol-Pul Deficit reliquum l 5
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mento auctiora, at diligentiore quam hactenus,
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praeeceptoris, opera in meliorem ordinem digesta,
recognita sunt a Iosepho Scaligero Iulii Caes. f. et
infinitis locis emendata, eiusdem Iosephi Scaligeri
Ausonianarum lectionum libri duo, ad Eliam Vinetum
Santonem in quibus castigationum rationes redduntur,
et difficiliores loci Ausoniani explicantur.
Ausonii Burdigalensis, viri consularis, omnia, quae adhuc in veteribus bibliothecis inveniri potuerunt, opera, ad haec Symmachii et Pontii Paulini litterae ad Ausonium scriptae, tum Ciceronis, Sulpiciam, aliorumque quorundam veterum carmina nonnulla. Cuncta ad varia, vetera, novaque exemplaria, emendata, commentariisque illustrata per Eliam Vinetum. Burdigalae, 1575-1580.


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B. Articles


APPENDIX:

A SELECTION OF PLATES
TO ILLUSTRATE THE AUSONIAN TEXTUAL TRADITION

I. Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, f. 18v; Ordo Urbium Nobilium, vv. 1-46.

II. Parisinus Latinus 8500, f. 14r, col. 1-2; Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-71.

III. Harleianus 2613, f. 44r; Ordo Urbium Nobilium, vv. 132-133, 135-141, 143-154.

IV. Parisinus Latinus 4887, f. 74v, col. 2; Caesares (Tetrasticha), vv. 1-20.

V. Laurentianus Plut. 64.9, f. 123v; Caesares (Monosticha), vv. 1-24. Note the specific citation of authorship.

VI. Leidensis Vossianus Latinus Q 107, f. 24v; Caesares (Monosticha), vv. 38-41; (Tetrasticha), vv. 53-69.

VII. Ferrarius 1490, h vi'; Ordo Urbium Nobilium. The verses follow the order of the group of witnesses affiliated with the now lost codex Eustorgianus.

VIII. Avantius 1507, p. LXXIII; Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-21, showing correction at v. 13 SPuriorum.

IX. Pulmannus 1568, pp. 48-49; Ordo Urbium Nobilium, vv. 133-168; Ludus Septem Sapientum, vv. 1-18 showing marginal conjectures and reference to M [Mariangelus Accursius].
I. Leidensis Vossianus Latinus F 111, f. 18v
Conducentibus igitur se evadere.
In omne quod staret aequum.
Cum semper autem cum unumutum.
Possim hic et illi esse rebus.
Deorum scientiae summo
et omnium vestris prosum.
Et tamen si tu dicis se
praeferre alius quin adeo.
Promineat ille solus semurm.
Nam quiquis potest uterem.
Sens proculque fuit similius.
Non autem claudere uterum.
Est tamen hic ostensim
Ludus, rec.

Eius solonem habuisse
me credam.
Sed si autem qualibus
num est necesse
nonin Aegina et aliter
esse statim tamen unum
qui sit et sit etque
nullum.

Est tamen equidem, et
nullum sit et sit etque
nullum.

Conducentibus igitur se evadere.
In omne quod staret aequum.
Cum semper autem cum unumutum.
Possim hic et illi esse rebus.
Deorum scientiae summo
et omnium vestris prosum.
Et tamen si tu dicis se
praeferre alius quin adeo.
Promineat ille solus semurm.
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Sens proculque fuit similius.
Non autem claudere uterum.
Est tamen hic ostensim
Ludus, rec.

II. Parisinus Latinus 8500, f. 14r, col. 1-2
Hunc superest rex medetuis continget castris
lumina consumpto quae defece mentu.
INFINITUS DOCTEHIA

INCIPIUNT ITAURETICA

Nunc apud nos a regibus suoque regnum

Exspectabo longis quod non prospici

Sic enim ab illos poenitutem cuncta

Nom romanum quae meminerat

IV. Caesar.

Imperum hunc fuerat collaeque quid ob the

Consindus egera usque optamus

Debueus ut regum solae tribure gesta

et regum sancto sua regis

Octavius Augustus

Vetam sucessionis de hunc octavum ideo

Egera a augusta, nomine nobilior

Longius et nuncad dubitabul molesta pestal

et terrae posta in credo e convers

TYBERIUS NERO

Praenomen non movet in praebatur

Tempora latae gestis in munio

Frater de bume solo caput clausit ultram

Ampelus unus in aedibus opta locis

Cesar callicola

Positum habemus alius cognomine caesar.

Successit sero sabina ingens

Cede in caelestis de hinc vaculos altus a mi

Crimine pollutus quae septuante annum

IV. Parisinus Latinus 4887, f. 74v, col. 2
V. Laurentianus Plut. 64.9, f. 123v
P. xodea suavibus pendi sopra vivili
autatem ingenium morte bene visprians.
A. Ficies amori recte placatus amns
S. tua genum pessima; tulla pessima
de rectis pop heatit humanum.

P. Regeus etiam maecenas pesis tuae
Necua finge promptio male mente parte
H, ulla sine glorios consta, adopto plebo,
Quam lugis ne quem gr. signisse vides.
Teuanus imperator.

A. Egerie domus uenit Teuani iure
Egeriae, silvandi pra via plus hinc
Hic est quod adus sedet siti ponte lami
Redit per terras suae distincta poenae
De Adrianus imperator.

A. Elaeus hic situs melius pignus partis
Ponnapa et sinius simus notat suum
O, ubi ebris sines e suis dominas dant
Assumpti iam sementis gerus
Antonius pignus imperator.

A. Antonius, hic sibiam cap illae accata
Consulis d3 quis non hinc meriti
Eaeus hinc fatua nullus s se sumit
A pignus sumptus, gerus
M. Antonius imperator.

P. Ost maeceto svela dato ulla pignus
Quis memoret portus tuos: Montes & lacus
Quis populos vario discrimine uelitis & oras
Cuius tanta moles erat: quam nos speraret olim
Tarquiniius & getulus & iterum miles calceat:
Quae capitolia culmina aurea statuit.
Te mariis orientalis & iberi merces ditant
Te claudes libici & siculi profundi
Et quiequit vario cursu per flumina & per freta
Aduehitur: toto tibi orbe navigat.

De burdegalis urbe.
O priate {signé dico uris: moribus: igeniis: hoium}
Et proceri lenatu: uiuno & aquis.

Burdegalis est mihi natale solum.
Vbi mitis est cali clementa:
Et irriguat terrae indulgenia larga.
Verum longum & bruma ibi breuis est.
Subter quosc iuga frondea fervent fluenta
Imitatis marinos meatus:
Quadra etiam ibi murorum species:
Sic altis turribus ardua
Ut familiae inrent nubes aerias
Latas habet plateas: & respondentes,
Indirecta compita portas
Per mediam autem urbis fontam
Fluminis alueum
Idem Aulonius

Diligo burdegalum: Romam colo. Cuius in illa
S. Burdegalum. Consul in ambabus

VII. Ferrarius 1490, h vi
DECI MAGNI AVSONII AD GREPANI
VM Pacatū Proconsulē De Ludo Septē Sapientū

GNOSCENDA isthac ian cognoscenda rearis
Attento Drepani perlege iudicio,
aequanimi nā te iudicē: sīue legēda
Sīue tegēda putes cāmina: ò dēdīm
Nam primum ēst mereātē tuum Pacate fāvorem:
Proxima dēfensi cūra pudoris erit.
Possum ego consuram lectoris ferte seueri:
Et possum modica laude placere mihi.
Neque eos plausā sonitum seruicis amari:
Neque & intrepidus uerbera lenta pati.
Mæonio qualem cultum quæsīunt homero
Censor Aristarchus: normāque Zenodoti.
Pone obelos igitur SPiurorum stigmata uatum
Palmas non culpas esse putabo meas.
Et correcta magis: ò condemnata uocabo:
Apponet docti quæ mihi lima uiri.
Interea arbitrii substitutus pondera tanti
Optabo ut placeam: si minus ut taceam,
PROLOGVS.
Septem sapientes nomen quibus istud dedit
Superior ætas: nec secura sustulit:
Hodie in hortis valiati prodeunt:

VIII. Avantius 1507, p. LXXIII
Hic labor extremus celebret regis urbis. Vtque caput * numeri Roma inexitia: sic capite illo Burdigala antiquitatis urbis sedem levavit.


D. MAGNI AVSONII LV.

DVS SEPTEM SA-
PIENTVM.

Decius Ausonius Drepanio Pacato Proconsuli.

IGNOSCENDA istae, an cognoscendae statis,
Attento Drepanio perlege indicio:
Acquantis siam te induce, sue legenda,
Sue tegenda putas curnma quae dedimus.

Nam primum est mensisse tuum Pacate saeunem,
Proxima defensi cura pudoris eit.

Postem ego censuram lectoris ferre serni,
Et postum modica laude placere mihi.

Nomis equis plansa solutum carnis amare,
Nomis & intrepidus orbem lenta pati.

Meo quoque cultum quasquis Honiero
Censor Avitus, non-maque Zensori.

Tone obelos ignites, sunturum signata ocatum,
Palmas non culpas esse puto ab mea,
Et certa magis quam condemnata vocabo.

Apponens docti, quae mihi humeri

Vita aeris sublimis pendula saevis
D Optabo
The dissertation submitted by James P. Conley has been read and approved by the following Committee:

Rev. Matthew E. Creighton, S. J., Chairman
Associate Professor, Classical Studies, Loyola

Rev. John P. Murphy, S. J.
Assistant Professor, Classical Studies, Loyola

Dr. Leo M. Kaiser
Professor, Classical Studies, Loyola

Dr. JoAnn Stachniw
Assistant Professor, Classical Studies, Loyola

Rev. Raymond V. Schoder, S. J.
Professor, Classical Studies, Loyola.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the dissertation and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the dissertation is now given final approval by the Committee with reference to content and form.

The dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

December 5, 1975
Date

Matthew E. Creighton, S.J.
Director's Signature