

small portion of the top was touched by the tools of the fashioner (I hesitate to call him an artist), the bark was largely intact. The ἀλλὰ φάλητι tips the scale in favor of ἀσκελές, for were the first word of the line τρισκελές these last two would be redundant. In fact, there is an adversative idea here; Theocritus is modifying the impression of complete primitiveness conveyed by the three adjectives.

Gow is correct when he writes that ἀνούατον "indicates extreme roughness of execution." Since the word makes sense, it should be kept in the dictionaries of the Greek language.

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AN EMENDATION IN THE *AEGRITUDO PERDICA*E

Oedipodem thalamos matris uult fama subisse
[126].

For the transmitted *Et ipodent talamus* Baehrens and subsequent editors write *Oedipodem thalamos*. I would correct to *Oedipoden thal-*. On paleographical grounds, it is true, one might elicit either form. Whereas Baehrens assumes the error *m* to *nt*, I assume, with equal if not more ease, a dittography of the *t* in the following *talamus*.¹ It should be observed that while there is no example of *m* to *nt* in the MS tradition of this poem, there are many examples of dittography: e.g., 6, *dirum (dirum IN)*; 14, *cetera templa (terraT templa)*; 19, *Perdica (Pdica BIS)*; 44, *dicens olim (dicens*

solim); 77, *somno reparant (somnos reparant)*; 115, *mortal- (INmortal-)*; 238, *certa furorem (certas furore)*; and 283, *praedixi tormenta (praedixiT tormenta)*. As for usage which is decisive, we find no instance of acc. *Oedipodem* (from *Oedipus*, *-podis*) in Latin verse,² so that of the two *Oedipoden* (from *Oedipodes*, *-ae*) must be regarded as standard and preferred: cf. Mart. 10. 4. 1; Stat. *Theb.* 2. 436, 8. 242, 11. 491, and 11. 666; Claud. *In Ruf.* 1. 84. (See D. C. Swanson, *The Names in Roman Verse*, and Neue-Wagener, *Formenlehre*, I, 858 f.)

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1. Baehrens, relying on E. M. Thompson's transcription, misreports the MS as having *calamus* when in fact it has the unaspirated *talamus* (so Nolte *apud* Riese, Vollmer). It is for

this reason, I suppose, that he missed the obvious correction.

2. Probably it occurs only in Suet. *Nero* 21 and 46.

TWO NOTES ON THE TEXT OF JUVENAL: SAT. 12. 32 AND 16. 18

I. Sat. 12. 32

cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam
alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
arboris incertae, nullam prudentia cani
rektoris cum ferret opem, decidere iactu
coepit cum ventis [12. 30-34].

Although the manuscripts are unanimous in reading *arboris*, there are four variants of the second word in verse 32: *incertae* PO; *incerta* F; *incerto* Φ; and *incerti* A Vat. 2810. The awkwardness of construing the only combination that agrees in case (*arboris incertae*) has prompted the conjectures of Jacobs (*aequoris incerti*), Weidner (*arboris interitu*), and Lachmann (*arbori incertae*—which Jahn printed). If the genitive is correct, it must be descriptive of *alveus* (30) or *puppis* (31). It could be reminiscent of an expression

such as *incertae sortis vivimus* (Sen. *Maior Suas.* 4. 3). But it is difficult to account for the variants in the adjective. Lachmann's conjecture is textually easy, but imports its own metrical difficulties: hiatus without caesura, which is not found in Juvenal. A simpler solution is still wanted.

The scholia offer as a gloss here *nec arbore coacta*, which is excellent in the context as an ablative absolute parallel with *alternum... undis* (31). What the ancient commentator probably read in his text was *arbore <et> incerta*, which he interpreted only to the extent of supplying an explanation for *incerta*. The ablative is further supported by the reading of F: *incerta*. The original corruption could be explained by the loss of the *et*, followed by

attempts to remove the hiatus by the change to the genitive. Subsequent efforts to make syntactic sense of the words would have left their marks in the variants, with F marking the first stage of corruption.

If *arbore* <et> *incerta* is restored, the sense of the passage is: "When the hull was half-full of surging water, and with the waves rolling one side of the ship up and then the other *and the mast tottering* the skill of the old captain was to no avail, he began by jettison to strike a bargain with the waves."

II. *Sat.* 16. 18

. . . iustissima centurionum
cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
ultio, si iustae deferitur causa querellae [16. 17–19].

At verse 18 the MSS are unanimous in a reading that makes little sense: *cognitio est igitur*. Buecheler conjectured *cognitio exigitur*;

Housman, *cognitio est inquit(-s) or cognitio sed enim*.

I suggest a simple change of *igitur* to *agitur*, with different punctuation: "iustissima centurionum / cognitio est; agitur de milite, nec mihi derit / ultio, si iustae deferitur causa querellae," "A centurions' inquiry is very fair; a soldier is on charge, and I'll get satisfaction if the justice of my complaint is heard."

For the expression *agitur de aliquo*, "so-and-so is on trial," compare Cic. *Inv.* 2. 94: "quaeri oportebit et fueritne ei quo de agetur, id iuris, officii, potestatis attributum necne."

This conjecture presents a pattern of clauses in which a brief statement is explained by a brief comment followed by a *nec*-clause to give the circumstances. This pattern is paralleled by *Sat.* 2. 134: "quid quaeris? nubit amicus, / nec multos adhibet."

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WILAMOWITZ AND HERMANN GÖRING: A PROSOPOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Arnold Eugen Tello Heinrich Erdmann Freiherr von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (28 June 1813–2 January 1888)¹ was the adopted infant son of General-Feldmarschall Wichard Joachim Heinrich von Moellendorff (7 January 1724–28 January 1816), the bachelor friend of Frederick the Great (1712–86). Arnold was father of Ulrich Friedrich Wichard von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (22 December 1848–25 September 1931), the classical scholar who preferred the name of his mother, Ulrike née von Calbo, and natural son of Daniel Theodor von Wilamowitz (dates unknown), whose descendants are all those who bear the name von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff² and who himself loved the classics.³ Daniel's eldest son, Hugo Friedrich Erdmann Graf von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (29 December 1806–14 June

1865), adopted also by General-Feldmarschall von Moellendorff, was himself eldest brother of Ulrich's father and father of Wichard Hugo Friedrich Wilhelm Graf von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (20 January 1835–13 February 1905), who in turn sired Wichard Hugo Henning Graf von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (7 July 1871–19 July 1916). This latter in Stockholm on 1 July 1903 married Fanny Baronin von Fock (b. 3 May 1882), daughter of Oberst Freiherr Carl U. von Fock and the Irishwoman, Huldine Beamish. Fanny's younger sister, Carin von Fock (21 October 1888–17 October 1931), in Munich in 1922 became the first wife of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring (1893–1946).⁴

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1. For names and dates see H. F. von Ehrenkrook, *Genealogisches Handbuch des Adels: Genealogisches Handbuch der Adligen Häuser: Adelige Häuser A, Band VI (= Band 29 der Gesamtreihe)* (Limburg a. d. Lahn, 1962), 247 ff. and *ibid.*, *Genealogisches Handbuch der Gräflichen Häuser: Gräfliche Häuser B, Band I (= Band 6 der Gesamtreihe)* (Glücksburg/Ostsee, 1953), 496 ff. For the best family history see Fanny Gräfin von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, *Erinnerungen und Begegnungen* (Berlin, 1936), pp. 61 ff.

2. See Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, *Erinnerungen*

1848–1914² (Leipzig, 1929), p. 56, n. 1. For family history this book is most unsatisfactory. Nowhere for example does Wilamowitz mention his father's name.

3. See Fanny von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, *op. cit.*, p. 69: "Wer weiss, ob nicht seine Neigung hierzu Einfluss auf die grossen Anlagen und die strahlende Begabung seines Enkels, Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, gehabt hat?"

4. For the marriage, see Fanny Gräfin von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, *Carin Göring* (Berlin, 1940), p. 56.