## NOTES AND DISCUSSIONS

## CLAUDIAN, CARMINA MINORA 20.13

In Claudian's delightful poem about the old man of Verona, the old man himself is the subject of every verb between v. 6 and v. 16—except, it seems, in v. 13. Verses 11–13 run as follows:

frugibus alternis, non consule, computat annum:
autumnum pomis, ver sibi flore notat.

13 idem condit ager soles idemque reducit,
metiturque suo rusticus orbe diem.

In v. 13 ager is very hard to translate, as is shown by Platnauer's version in the Loeb: "From the selfsame fields he watches the sun rise and set." The emendation proposed here is agens, in the intransitive sense of "hard at work," much like agilis (OLD 3). From the instances given in the OLD, ago (23) I choose:

desidiam puer ille sequi solet, odit agentes (Ov. Rem. 149)

and

quae pati non potest animus ad civilia erectus agendique cupidus et natura inquies (Sen. Dial. 9.2.9)

The theory is that the -s disappeared by haplography before so-, and the resulting agen was read as ager. Alternatively, as suggested by Prof. Nisbet per litteras, the mark of abbreviation may have been lost, leaving ages, which was read as ager. As well as retaining the continuity of the subject, agens is supported by the pentameter, which elaborates the same point: viz. that the old countryman was abroad before dawn and returned after dusk when his round of work was complete.

I have not examined the early editions, but this proposal is not recorded in the Teubners of Koch (1893) and Hall (1985) or in Platnauer's Loeb (1922; reprint 1963).

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## ANTHOLOGIA LATINA 873°: RENAISSANCE LATIN FROM STRABO (GEOGRAPHY 14.5.9)

As is well known, A. Riese's *Anthologia Latina* (Leipzig, 1894–1906) contains a series of poems that have turned out to be the work of Renaissance humanists.

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Thus Ludwig Bertalot identified nos. 789, 811, 831–847, 851, 854, 855, 855<sup>d</sup>, and 856–863 as fifteenth-century Italian epigrams.<sup>1</sup> More recently H. Vredeveld showed that no. 899 came from the pen of the German humanist Helius Eobanus Hessus (1488–1540).<sup>2</sup> To these epigrams of humanistic origin we can now add R 873<sup>e</sup>, culled from Bern MS. 211 saec. XV, fol. 163<sup>v</sup>:

Cum te mortalem noris, praesentibus exple Deliciis animum. Post mortem nulla voluptas. Namque ego sum pulvis, qui nuper tanta tenebam. Haec habeo quae edi, quaeque exsaturata libido Hausit; at illa iacent multa et praeclara relicta. Hoc sapiens vitae mortalibus est documentum.

These verses are a translation of the (interpolated) epitaph of Sardanapallus that occurs in certain manuscripts of Strabo, *Geography* 14.5.9. Of the seventeen books in Strabo's work, the first ten were translated by Guarinus Veronensis, the remainder by Gregorius Tiphernas. The joint translation, first published at [Rome] in 1469, was reprinted at least five times in the fifteenth century alone. Here is the text as it appears in *Strabo de situ orbis* ([Venice], 24 April 1494), fol. 123 = sig. u3<sup>r</sup>:

Quidam dicunt ibi epigramma esse, Assyriis litteris insculptum huiusmodi: "Sardanapalus, Anacindaraxis filius, Anchialem et Tarsum una die condidit. Ede, bibe, lude." Et:

> Cum te mortalem noris, presentibus exple Deliciis animum. Post mortem nulla voluptas. Namque ego sum pulvis, qui nuper tanta tenebam. Haec habeo quae edi, quaeque exaturata libido Hausit; at illa manent multa et praeclara relicta. Hoc sapiens vitae mortalibus est documentum.

Choerilus horum meminit, atque hi versus circumfecerunt:

Haec habeo quae edi, quaeque exaturata libid-Hausit; at illa manent multa et praeclara relicta.

The faulty reading *que exactura* in 1. 4 of the Bern manuscript may be ascribed in part to careless copying, in part to an error in the copy text. For at least one early edition of *De situ orbis*—the one published at [Treviso] in 1480, sig. I  $2^{v}$ —offers *quae exaturata* instead of *quaeque exaturata*. The reading *iacent* for *manent* in 1. 5 of the Bern manuscript evidently derives from Cic. *Tusc.* 5.35.101.

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<sup>1.</sup> L. Bertalot, "Humanistisches in der Anthologia Latina," Rheinisches Museum für Philologie 66 (1911): 56-80.

<sup>2.</sup> H. Vredeveld, "The Authorship of Anthologia Latina 899," CP 80 (1985): 45-46.