

## THE NEW PASSAGE OF TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS DONATUS

Peter Marshall has done what all those concerned with manuscripts dream of doing: he has turned up a substantial lost portion of an ancient text. His discovery is related, with great modesty, in an article in *Manuscripta* 37 (1993), 3–20, where he prints for the first time Tiberius Claudius Donatus' commentary on Virgil, *Aeneid* 6.1–157, edited from a gathering written in the sixteenth century and now bound into Vaticanus Latinus 8222 ff. 2r–9v. We offer here some emendations to the text he prints; we are grateful to Prof. M. D. Reeve and Dr S. J. Heyworth for their suggestions, which we have incorporated in what follows. The bold figures represent the lines of *Aeneid* 6.

**2** Quod posuit *tandem* non praesentis sed praeteriti fuerat temporis. nam ita ex Sicilia in Campaniam et prosperissima navigatione pervenerat classis, postque annos infinitos, post diversa discrimina, tunc primum optatas contingere coeperat terras.

*Ita* is puzzling, and *et prosperrima* difficult. Both problems are solved by reading *cito* for *ita*; the contrast is between the swift and relatively unproblematic crossing from Sicily just completed and the long previous peregrinations of the Trojans.

**6** Securitas solitudinis positae etiam edendi tribuerat voluptamen.

Well might Marshall add '*sic*'; *voluptamen* is otherwise not found in classical Latin, and is in any case oddly concrete for the context, which refers to a mental attitude; the usual and more abstract *voluptatem* is clearly required.

**6** Denique si lapides per minuta et tenera comminuas, non inveniatur quod flammam possit efficere et incendia nutrire.

*Tenera* is oddly paradoxical for particles of stone; read *tenuia*, suggesting fine particles.

**6** Et recte translatione usus *flammae semina* posuit scintillas, quae humano ingenio truduntur ex saxis. ipsae enim e modicis in maiora ducuntur augmenta nutrimentis additis, ut in reliquis seminibus videmus ex parvis arbores maximas provenire vel fruges ex messibus.

The phrase *in reliquis seminibus* is odd and *ex messibus* is clearly wrong. Dr Heyworth suggests that *seminibus* is a correction of *messibus* that has been misplaced, and would read *ut in reliquis [seminibus] videmus ex parvis arbores maximas provenire vel fruges ex seminibus*; alternatively, read *ut in reliquis [seminibus] videmus ex parvis arbores maximas provenire [vel fruges ex] seminibus*, regarding *messibus* as an error for *seminibus* and *fruges* as subsequently brought in to try to make sense of *messibus*.

**7** Ergo divisis officiis quaerebantur tria per quae refecti curari potuissent: ignis, lignum, aqua.

*Refecti* looks wrong, since the action of *reficere* here should be simultaneous with and not anterior to that of *curari*. Read *refici et*.

**14** *Fugiens*, inquit, potentiam Minois *Daedalus*, cum propter imminens periculum inimicis cederet terris, ausus est contra humani generis naturam caelum petere et volare, quod ut et ausus eius modi praeveniret, pinnis ad imaginem veri formati desideratos effectus ingenii subtilitate complevit.

Something is wrong with the words *quod ut et ausus eius modi praeveniret*. *Quod* is very difficult either as connective or verb-object: does it agree with *caelum*, or with the sentence *caelum petere et volare*, and can it really be the object of *praeveniret*? And what does *praeveniret* mean—the usual ‘forestall’ or ‘anticipate’ is inappropriate here (Daedalus is not involved in a race to the sky). We suggest either (i) placing a full stop after *volare*, deleting *quod ut* and reading *ut ausum eius modi proveniret*, ‘in order that a daring enterprise of this kind might prosper’ (for *provenire* in this sense see on 133 *ut hoc provenire possit studio tuo*), or (ii) deleting *volare*, *quod ut* as a garbled gloss on *caelum petere* and then reading *ut ausum eius modi proveniret*.

**21** *Miserum dixit qui, cum nihil criminis admisissent, dabant poenas.*

Read *quia*.

**26** *Veneris monumenta nefandae*—Hoc ait: Venus, hoc est amor quem Venus offensa immiserat, inventione nefanda perfecerat ut quasi foetalem sibi fabulam conderet.

*Foetalem* is clearly corrupt (a *vox nihili*), and the subject of *quasi...conderet* is also unclear. For *quasi foetalem* Prof. Reeve suggests *Pasiphae talem*, which gives the desired subject for the verb. *Pasiphae* conceals the Minotaur, which would provide such a source of talk (*fabulam*: cf. *TLL* 6.1.26.9ff) against her.

**38–9** Docet Virgilius, si quando ad honores divinos acceditur, animalia non ex omnibus ultima, sed prima ex universis esse mactanda. Hoc ergo Sybilla praecepit esse faciendum. Ostendit necubi trahendum ex eo nec aliquid addendum monstrat.

The present *praecepit* would seem better than *praecepit*, since the commentator is summarising the text in the present. The next sentence clearly glosses *grege de intacto* in Virgil (*eo* refers to *grege*), but clearly contains corruption. Either (i) for *necubi trahendum* read *nil subtrahendum*; the resulting repetitive chiasmus is typical of the empty rhetorical expansion practised by this author (cf. his comment on 2, above): *ostendit nil subtrahendum ex eo nec aliquid addendum monstrat*, or (ii) read *nec subtrahendum* (note the resulting *nec...nec*), place *aliquid* before the other *nec* rather than after it, and delete *monstrat* as otiose (giving a better clausula): *ostendit nec subtrahendum ex eo aliquid nec addendum [monstrat]*.

**52–3** *Istae, inquit, omnes nesciunt aperiri nisi preces fuderis et solveris vota.*

There is no point in *omnes*, and a feminine plural noun is needed as subject to agree with *istae*. Read *fores*, or *ianuae*.

**60** *Tyrrhenum, Hadriaticum, Syrtium, Gallicum, Ionium, Ponticum, vadosum.*

This list of seas has two anomalous elements. *Syrtium* is a properly formed genitive plural, but in this context we expect an adjective—read *Syrticum* (Seneca *vit.beat.* 14.1). *vadosum* probably conceals the name of another sea—read *Caspium*, which follows well after *Ponticum* (going east and further away from Rome).

**66–7** *Non alienum quaero, sed debitum fatorum mihi arbitrio et voluntate decretum.*

The position of *mihi* is odd here. As Prof. Reeve suggests, a comma should be placed after *debitum*, balancing *alienum*: ‘I do not seek something which belongs to others, but what is owed’. This then puts *mihi* in its usual unemphatic second position in its sentence, and *debitum* in parallel with *decretum*.

**73** *Haec omnia futura dicebantur ipsis temporibus quibus cum Sibilla gesta sunt. ceterum cum Virgilius hos libros scriberet, omnia extabant.*

Another *haec* seems to have been lost after *quibus*.

**73** et libri Sibillini et ipsius nomen Sibillae in honore tum magno et acceptabili fuerant.

*Tum magno et* is Marshall's good correction for *sub magno*. As Prof. Reeve notes, *acceptabili* seems rather anti-climactic: we suggest *admirabili* or *adorabili*, 'deserving adoration' (for the latter cf. Apuleius *Met.* 11.18).

**79–80** domabatur eius os, domabatur et pectus insaniens, et cum premeretur in vaticinationem, quantoque illo furore carere cupiebat, tanto eam magnitudo numinis fatigabat.

Unless there is a lacuna, we should replace *quantoque* with *quanto* (rather than delete *et* before *cum*).

**86** Dicat causam (i.e. for *sed non et venisse volent*).

Why not *dicit*? Cf. the Berne Scholia on 131 'nunc reddit causam'. Dr Heyworth suggests *dixit* to match the perfect tenses of the following exegesis, but the introductory formula could still be in the present. In either case, there is no need for a subjunctive.

**91** Ecce unde *graviora* facias istic quod in Troia non factum est. nam venies ad eam necessitatem...

*Ecce unde* is the answer to *nondum ostendit unde graviora* in the note on the preceding lines. Put a colon after *Ecce unde graviora*, but read *facies* for *facias* (this is not an indirect question), matching *venies* in the next sentence. 'Here is the reason for *graviora*: there you will do what was not done at Troy. For you will come to that degree of necessity...'. Some part of *facio* is confirmed by *faciasque haec* later in this same note (that subjunctive may have eased the corruption of the future *facies* here, though the change is in any case easy enough).

**110** Praeter rationem pietatis et sanguinis dicit quibus rebus cariorum quam suffecerat habuerit patrem.

*Quam suffecerat* makes little sense, and is indicative within an indirect question. Either delete the phrase (Dr Heyworth's suggestion) or emend to *quem servaverat*; the reference would be to Aeneas' rescue of Anchises, the very point at issue in Vergil's text: 'he indicates, quite apart from the motives of *pietas* and consanguinity, why he held his father, whom he had saved, [even] more dear'. *cariores* refers to Anchises having endeared himself even more to Aeneas by following him around the world, stressed by Virgil in lines 112–4, and the pluperfect *servaverat* is needed to show that the saving is anterior to that following.

**110–11** Hunc, ait, cum premerent hostes, omnia infinitis telis urgerent, cum ignes invasissent universa, contemptam salutem ex illius salute liberationemque prae-posui...

Read *contempta salute mea illius salutem*.

**125–6** Natum ex deorum sanguine maximae fuit laudis...esse Troianum augmentum est laudis...

*Esse* is needed in the first clause (after *natum*) as well as in the second.

**138–9** Tegitur aliis frondibus et occultatur densitate aliarum arborum, obscuritate vallium et amoenitate silvarum.

*Amoenitate* seems too cheerful a word here in this dark grove; read *opacitate*.

**157<sup>1</sup>** *Ingreditur* dixit ambulat, ab eo quod est gradior, non ab eo quod est ingredior. nam esse incipit *ingreditur* quasi intrat, quod facile fieri poterat quia *antrum* linquebat.

The point of the comment seems to be that *ingreditur* means not 'enters' but 'paces along', because Aeneas is leaving, not entering, the cave. Given this, *non* should be added before *facile*.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor Marshall tells us that *illis* at 146 (*sequetur* [sc. *ramus*] *adductus manu, et illis probabis utrum te vocent fata*) is a misprint for the *illic* of the MS. Prof. Reeve attractively suggests *illinc*.