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I hereby recommend that the thesis prepared under my supervision by Sister Agnes de Sales Molyneux entitled The Manuscript Tradition of the Commentariolum Petitionis of Q. Cicero

be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Approved by:

Rodney P. Robinson

Professor of Classics

W. C. S. S. S.

Head of Dept. of Classics

To  
The Sisters of Charity  
of  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE MANUSCRIPT TRADITION  
OF THE  
COMMENTARIOLUM PETITIONIS  
OF Q. CICERO

A dissertation submitted to the  
Graduate School  
of the University of Cincinnati  
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by

Sister Agnes de Sales Molyneux  
of the  
Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio

A.B. St Xavier College 1919  
A.M. University of Notre Dame 1925

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## PREFACE

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The object of this study is to establish as accurately as our present subsidiis permit, a manuscript foundation for the text of Q. Cicero's Commentorium Petitionis by reconstructing the common archetype of our extant manuscripts.

X

A glance at the Bibliography will show that many eminent scholars have interested themselves in the text of this electioneering pamphlet. However, not any one of them has made use of all the important manuscript evidence in preparing his edition, or, <sup>through failure</sup> failing to trace the genealogy of such manuscripts as he did use, has adequately evaluated the function which a single manuscript or group of manuscripts is qualified to exercise as a control on the testimony of the others.

Herein lies the justification of the present effort, that it has aimed to employ all available manuscript evidence of any significance and to establish a reliable basis for estimating the value of each manuscript and group of manuscripts by determining the exact relationship they bear to one another.

It is a pleasure to express here my indebtedness and gratitude to Professor Rodney P. Robinson of the University of Cincinnati, who suggested the subject and who has directed and assisted me in its development; to the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati for generously supplying the photostatic copies used; to Professor Allen B.

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my religious Superiors, who have granted me the time and the means required for the prosecution of this work.

## CHAPTER I

### THE MANUSCRIPTS

Our earliest manuscript copy of the Commentariolum Petitionis is of the XI century, the next in order of origin is not more than a hundred years later; the others, by far the more numerous -- some twenty odd -- originated in the latter half of the Humanistic Period. Whereas Gurlitt<sup>1</sup> and Mendelssohn<sup>1</sup> have established for the Ad Familiares two distinct lines of tradition coming down from antiquity -- the Germanic, represented by the Codices Laurishamenses, and the Italian, by the Codex Medicus -- our present available evidence does not furnish conclusive proof that the same is true of the Commentariolum. Rather does it indicate that all our extant MSS., including those designated by Bucheler as genus Italicum<sup>2</sup> (and in this study as Y) derive from a Germanic archetype of presumably the IX century.

The tradition of the Commentariolum in the MSS. of whose Germanic origin there is no doubt (p H F) has been with the Ad Familiares IX-XVI and the Ad Octavianum, but in the other group, it comes to us in company oddly diverse -- sometimes as above, with the Letters of Cicero, sometimes among his Orations, now with his Rhetorica, again with his Philosophica and finally as the only Classical work in a collection of Humanistic writings.

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1) Op. cit.

2) Op. cit. p. 12.

The following twenty-three MSS. I have collated from fac-similes generously provided by the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati.<sup>1</sup>

p Codex Palatinus 598. Vatican. Chart. in 4. Saec. XV. fol. 233.

It contains:

- 1) "Narratio facti" concilii Basileensis, f. 1.
- 2) Tractatus de iure concilii Basileensis, f. 7 v.
- 3) M. Tullii Ciceronis epp. ad familiares (IX-XVI) et Q. T. Ciceronis ad fratrem de consulatus petitione, f. 49.

(The rest are humanistic works, among them some letters bearing dates, the latest of which is 1452.)

Stevenson, Henricus Iunior. Codices Palatini Latini Bibliothecae Vaticanae. Rome: Ex Typographico Vaticano, 1886. Tom. I, 201 sq.<sup>2</sup>

Gurlitt (p. 517 ff.) thinks that p was copied at the monastery of St. Nazarius at Lorsch from Lorsch II about 1500 for Dalberg, Bishop of Worms. Later Dalberg's Library, as well as that of St. Nazarius and other monasteries in the Palatinate, was transferred to Heidelberg.<sup>3</sup>

There p was used by Gruter in 1602 when he was librarian and was highly

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1) The Cambridge MS. I have not seen, nor Lagomarsini's collations. The collation of the Lincoln College MS. given in the Oxford Edition shows it to be inferior to any of the MSS. examined.

2) See also:  
Gurlitt, pp. 516-522.  
Mendelssohn, p. xxii ff.  
Tyrrell-Purser, I<sup>3</sup>, p. 99 ff.

3) Stevenson, Henricus Senior, pp. xxiii-xxix.

prized by him. In 1623, after the capture of the city by Tilly, the library was sent to Rome.<sup>1</sup>

The Commentariolum Petitionis begins on f. 115 v., and after Ad Octavianum, (which is not mentioned in the Catalogue) with this heading in capitals: Commentarium consulatus petitionis incip<sup>t</sup>. Quintus M. fratri. suo. S. D. p. There is no subscription.

The chapters are numbered in the margin, presumably by a later hand. All other marginalia are by the original scribe excepting one opposite #16: "Amici quomodo acquirantur et qui sint", in a fine round hand.

A notable feature of the MS. is the underscoring of nearly all readings corrupted in either X or Y, as well as some correct in both, and the omission of such underscoring in passages where either family has interpolated or omitted.

H Harleianus 2682. London, British Mus. Membr. ff. 192. Saec. XI.

It contains:

- 1) Ad Fam. ix-xvi, f. 1 r.
- 2) Ad Octavianum f. 52 r.
- 3) Commentarium consulatus petitionis f. 53 r.
- 4) De Amicitia, f. 57 r.
- 5) De Senectute, f. 64 v.
- 6) Marci Tullii Ciceronis Philippicarum libri xiiii, f. 71 r.

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1) Gurlitt, loc. cit.

- 7) Controversia Ciceronis in Salustium et Salustii in Ciceronem,  
f. 113 r.
- 8) Invectiva Ciceronis in Catilinam, f. 115 r.
- 9) Paradoxa Stoicorum, f. 125 v.
- 10) Liber M. T. C. pro M. Marcello, f. 129 r.
- 11) Liber pro Quinto Ligario, f. 131 r.
- 12) Liber pro Rege Deiotaro, ending "ab ineunte aetate," f. 134 r.
- 13) Fabii Planciadis Fulgentii viri clari expositio sermonum anti-  
quorum cum testimoniis, f. 135 v.
- 14) Cicero pro M. Marcello: a second copy, f. 137 v.
- 15) Cicero pro Quinto Ligario: a second copy f. 140 r.
- 16) M. Tullii Ciceronis pro Rege Deiotaro: a second copy, f. 142 v.
- 17) Pro Milone, f. 146 r.
- 18) De Imperio Cn. Pompei, f. 153 v.
- 19) Excerpts from Verrines, f. 159 r.
- 20) De Officiis: ending in lib. II, quamobrem intellegentiae, f. 164 v.
- 21) Epistola Magni Alexandri Macedonis ad Aristotilem magistrum  
suum, f. 180 r.
- 22) Textus de ortu Magni Alexandri, f. 185 r.

Catalogue of the Harleian Collection of MSS. London: 1759-63.<sup>1)</sup>

- 
- 1) Also: a) Thompson, E. Maunde. Introduction to A. C. Clark: "Collations from the Harleian MS. of Cicero 2682." Anecdota Oxoniensia vii. Oxford: 1892.  
b) Gurlitt, pp. 536-539  
c) Tyrrell, pp. lxvi ff.  
d) Mendelssohn, p. xx ff.  
e) Rühl, Fr. loc. cit.  
f) Bahrens, Emil. op. cit. pp. 23-32

Gurlitt thinks H was copied from an apograph of Ls. II for the library of the Archbishop of Cologne (p. 537) where it was collated through the kindness of the librarian, Melchior Hittorp, first by Modius (1536-1597) and later by Janus Gulielmus. The latter's collation came into the possession of Gruter who used it in his edition of Cicero in 1618. Later in the century, Graevius, having succeeded in borrowing the MS., retained it till his death in 1703, when it became the property of the Elector Johann Wilhelm. Under his successor it was sold to Zamboni from whom it was bought by Lord Oxford in 1725.<sup>1</sup>

The Commentariolum begins thus: Incip. Cōntariũ consuŕ peti-  
tionis felicit QVINT. M. FR. SaY Dić.

It shows two distinct sets of corrections: one in the same ink and in writing identical with the text, made, it would seem, in scribendo; another in ink which appears more vivid in the photostat and in writing smaller than that of the text yet closely resembling it. There is no subscription.

F Berolinensis 252. Membr. saec. xi-xii. Wunder, Eduard., op. cit.<sup>2</sup>

It contains:

- 1) "De officiis I (ad #118).
- 2) De oratore.

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1) Clark, op. cit. pp. iv-xix.

2) See also: a) Gurlitt, loc. cit. p. 539 ff.  
b) Bücheler, p. 11 f.  
c) Hesse, pp. 49-59  
d) Mendelssohn, p. xxi-xxii  
e) Tyrrell-Purser, p. 98

- 3) Rhetoricorum duo.
- 4) Topica.
- 5) Controversia Sallustii in Ciceronem.
- 6) Controversia Ciceronis in Sallustium.
- 7) Invektivarum in Cat. Libri IV.
- 8) Pro M. Marcello.
- 9) Q. Ligario.
- 10) Rege Deiotaro.
- 11) In Vatinius.
- 12) Pridie quam iret in ex.
- 13) Ad senatum post reditum.
- 14) Ad Quirites post reditum.
- 15) In Clodium.
- 16) Pro Sextio apud iudices.
- 17) De prov. consularibus.
- 18) De responsis arusp.
- 19) Pro Cornelio Balbo.
- 20) Pro Caelio
- 21) Aulo Archita.
- 22) In Pisonem.
- 23) De imperio Pompei.
- 24) Pro Aulo Cecina.
- 25) Pro Publico Sulla.
- 26) Pro Plancio.
- 27) Pro Milone.

- 28) De lege agraria libri tres.
- 29) In Verrem.
- 30) Ad Fam. XII, 29, 2 (from deinde); 21; XIII, 78, 79. XIV;  
xv, 1-6, 9, 7, 8, 10-21; xvi.
- 31) Ad Octavianum.
- 32) De petitione consulatus (ff. 186 v. - 189 v.).
- 33) De Senectute.
- 34) De Amicitia."

The MS. is undoubtedly from the same exemplar as H. Gurlitt<sup>1</sup> thinks it was copied either at Lorsch or at Coblenz, for on the first page is inscribed, in the same hand as the Codex, a duty-list payable by ships coming into the latter place. The reverse of this sheet, however, shows in a picture the book being presented to SS. Stephanus and Vitus, patron saints of Corvei, and to St. Justinus by Adelbertus, Abbot of Corvei.<sup>2</sup> In the XV century the MS. was at Erfurt, but the year of its transfer thither is unknown.<sup>3</sup> It was collated there by Suffridus Petrus between 1558 and 1562, by Matthaeus Drisser in 1570-71,<sup>4</sup> and very carelessly by Graevius according to Wunder.<sup>5</sup> Wunder was the first to use this MS. for the letters, neither Gruter nor Graevius citing it for them, but Bücheler depended mainly upon it for his edition of Quintus Cicero, and greatly over-rated its merits.<sup>6</sup>

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1) Loc. cit. p. 541.

2) Hesse, p. 53

3) Mendelssohn, p. xxii, 2.

4) Hesse, loc. cit. pp. 52-53

5) Wunder, op. cit. pp. vii-viii.

6) Bücheler, op. cit. pp. 11-12

Of the Commentariolum, Wunder (p. cxi) says:

"Non magni pretii. Nam ut quidam ex eo loci emendari et possint et debeant, tamen multis inquinatus corruptelis est ac nonnullis etiam interpolationibus."

The Ad Octavianum which nearly fills f. 186 v. ends without comment. In the next line, left vacant by the original scribe, there is written in a late cursive hand, "Ep. de petitione consul." The letter begins: Q. ad. fr̄. s. d. and ends without formality on f. 199 v.

T MS. 1531. Troyes. Bibliotheque de la ville. "In quarto, partie sur parchemin, partie sur papier." Catalogue General des Manuscrits des Bibliotheques publiques de France. II. 642.

(The twenty-one items it contains are all humanistic except the tenth, which runs from f. 373 r. - 380 v.):

- 10) Q. Ciceronis epistola de Petitione consulatus ad M. Tullium fratrem. Eti tibi omnia..... ratione perfectum. Vale. deo gratias

Idibus novembris 1449

Scriptum manu Iohannis Iusti.

The MS. has other articles copied by Ioannes Iustus, who evidently was very exact about dating his work:

- 7) Poggii ep. contra Evarinum. At the end: "Completum hoc opus per me Iohannem Iustum die XI Apr. 1448, hora diei VI.
- 8) Francisci Barbari liber de re uxoria. "Persolutum hoc opus per me Iohannem Iustum die XXVIII Aprilis 1448, die dominica hora XII diei."

- 14) F. L. Quirini de morte Thomae fratris ep. consolatoria ad patrem "Scriptum per Iohannem Iustum XV Sept. 1449. hora prope quarta raptissime."

Q Oxford, Bodleian, Canonicianus Lat. 210. Membr. in fol. ff. 76. saec. xv. Coxe, H. O. Cat. Codicum MSS. bibl. Bodleianae III. Oxford, 1854.

It contains:

- 1) M. T. Ciceronis epistularum ad varios libri sex.
- 2) Epistola ad Octavianum.
- 3) De petitione consulatus f. 63.
- 4) Pro Marcello, f. 68.
- 5) Pro Q. Ligario, f. 71.

The Commentariolum begins: "Incipit cōmutari consulatus petitionis feliciter:" Between con and sequi, there is "Q. M. FRI. Salute dicit." At the end we find: "Marci Tullii Ciceronis epistularum commentarium consulatus petitionis explicit feliciter."

D Ravenna, Biblioteca Classense, op. 334. Membr. sec. xv. ff. 150. Mazzatinti, Giuseppe. Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d' Italia. Firenze, 1892-19.

(The first five items are humanistic works.)

- 6) Ciceronis epistola Ad Quintum fratrem de petitione consulatus, ff. 122 v. - 135 r.
- 7) Ad eundem de regimine Asiae, ff. 135 v. - 148 r.
- 8) Demosthenis oratio ad Alexandrum regem, ff. 148 v. - 150.

The title of the Commentariolum is in capitals: M. T. CI. (sic)  
EPLA AD Q. FRATREM DE PETITIONE CONSULATUS.

Etsi tibi .....perfectum. Finis.

This manuscript is corrected by a second hand. Folio 124r. is missing, at least from the photostatic copy.

**B** Breslau. R 37. Chart. foliorum 91. Saec. xv. Ziegler, K. Catalogus

Codicum Latinorum qui in Bibliotheca Urbica Wrateslaviensi adservantur.

Wrateslaviae, 1915. p.5 f.

It contains:

- 1) Carmen de Philomela
- 2) Carmen de Hermaphrodito
- 3) Phalaridis Epistulae a Francisco Arretino latine redditae
- 4) Q. Ciceronis de petitione consulatus
- 5) Elegia in honorem Mariae Virginis
- 6) Guarini Veronensis, Alda

Our piece has neither title nor salutation. At the end we find:  
Finis. deoque gratias ago. Quinta die februarii et die festivitatis  
Sancte Agate eodemque die nauigium Ragusium in litore pisaurenci fractum  
est. Hanc orationem ego Carolus perscripsi.

**▲** Arundel 70. London. British Museum. Chart. in fol. Ff.227. Saec. xv.  
Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. of the British Museum. London, 1834. I, p. 15.

It contains:

"Sermones et Epistole diversorum doctorum ac excellentium dictatorum:  
scilicet - -

(There follow nineteen humanistic writings.)

- 20) C. C. Sallustii Invektiva contra M. Tullium, f. 29.
- 21) M. T. Ciceronis (sic) epistola ad Quintum fratrem de petitione consulatus, f. 30.
- 22) Ejusdem Invektiva contra C. C. Sallustium, f. 34.
- 23-218) are humanistic, the last being a letter dated August 1, 1463.

The Commentariolum Petitionis is headed in the same script as the text: Epistola ciceronis ad q. fratrem de petitione consolatus incipit. There is no salutation. At the end we find: "finis, epistole ciceronis."

Madrid.

"Manuscrit de 248 feuillets, 1 feuillet blanc au commencement et 1 à la fin, vélin fin, non folioté. Nombre de lignes variable. Ecriture de la deuxième moitié du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Capitales en or et couleurs, miniatures dans les grandes lettres, encadrements, pas de rubriques. Format 316 x 217 mm. Reliure de maroquin rouge exécutée pour le duc d'Osuna." -

Schiff, M. La Bibliothéque du Marquis de Santillane. Paris, 1905, p. 56 ff.

It contains:

- 1) De lege Manilia, ff. 1-8.
- 2) Pro Milone, ff. 8-21.
- 3) Pro C. Plancio, ff. 21-34.
- 4) Pro Sulla, ff. 34-46.
- 5) Pro Archia, ff. 46-50.
- 6) Pro Marcello, ff. 50-53.
- 7) Pro Ligario, ff. 53-58.

- 8) Pro rege Deiot, ff. 58-64.
- 9) Pro A. Cluentio, ff. 64-90
- 10) Pro P. Quinctio, ff. 90-102.
- 11) Pro L. Flacco, ff. 102-116.
- 12) Ad populum, ff. 116-120.
- 13) Ad sen. ff. 120-126.
- 14) De petitione cons. 126-133.
- 15) Fridge quam in exilium, ff. 133-137.
- 16) Post reditum, ff. 137-139.
- 17) Pro domo sua, ff. 139-161.
- 18) In Vatinius, ff. 161-165.
- 19) Pro Caelio, ff. 165-175.
- 20) Pro S. Roscio, ff. 175-191.
- 21) De provinciis consularibus ff. 181-219.
- 22) De haruspicum responso, ff. 219-180.
- 23) Pro Murena, ff. 191-207.
- 24) Pro Balbo, ff. 207-219.
- 25) Pro P. Sextio (incomplete) ff. 238-240.
- 26) "Discours concernant le couronnement de l' empereur Frédéric III  
et ses rapports avec Rome. En latin." ff. 241 ff.

"Les feuillets sur  
lesquels sont écrits  
ces trois discours  
sont intervertis."  
-Schiff. loc. cit.

The Commentariolum has neither title, salutation nor subscrip-  
tion. Between prompta sint cura, #3 on f. 127 r. l. 13, and et saepe  
#3 on f. 128 v. l. 13, is a passage from the De Haruspicum Responso #45-  
#53: "id is consul efficeret in discordiis principium qui illi unus  
inimicissimus esse debuerat.....Nam hoc quidem verbo neque P. Clodius

neque quisquam de gregalibus eius aut de consiliariis designatur habent et habebunt ftrusci (sic) libri.certa."

From si suffragandi #18 to iuventute optimum #33 inclusive is omitted, and would probably be found in the MS. of the De Haruspicum Responso.

Y Leyden. Codex Vossianus 91. Chart. Cat. Bibl. Publ. Univers. Lugd. Bat. 1716. p. 374.

It contains thirty-one orations of Cicero. Our piece is the twenty-fourth, coming between pro L. Flacco and pro Roscio.<sup>1</sup>

"Bücheler says of this MS. (p. 12):

".....inter haec erat etiam Vossiani collatio codicis lat. fol. n. 91 quem quinto decimo saeculo foeda scriptura confectum in Thevenoti libris quondam fuisse du Rieu me docuit Lugdunensis bibliothecae custos, in se intellexi ex pari ac Lagomarsinianos 36 et 38 exemplo ductum esse peiusque deformatum scribae ludibrio."

N Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 7788.

"Bücheler, op. cit. p. 13:

"Parisiis, ut a Meynckio amico comperi, unus asservatur codex n. 7788 Tmaneus qui Quinti commentariolum habeat inter Marci orationes pro Marcello pro Deiotaro pro Ligario pro Archia pro Cluentio a folio 40 ad 44 litteris quidem magis quam pro quinto decimo saeculo perspicue compositis sed non sine multa ac nova orationis pravitate."

E Madrid. Escorial T. ll. 4. "Cod. en perg.; sigl. xv; 425 fols."

(It contains thirty-one of Cicero's orations.)

.....

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1) It has the same position in E. See below.

- "23) Pro L. Flacco, f. 309.
- 24) Oratio de petitione consulatus, f. 313.
- 25) Pro Sexto Roscio.
- .....
- 32) Pro A. Cecinna ad Quirites.

Al fin tiene esta nota: 'Este libro es de don Juan de Fonseca Obispo de burgos Arzobispo de rosano es de los que le dio pedro de guzman de los que uuo de su tio don Ramirez de guzman obispo de Catania diogelo en Valladolid a XV de nouiembre de M. D. XIII<sup>o</sup> años.'

Iniciales en oro con adornos en colores: epígrafes en rojo. Tiene orlada la primera página. Encuadernación de la Biblioteca del Escorial, corte dorado."

Antoliñ, Guillermo. Catálogo de los codices latinos de la Real Biblioteca del Escorial. Madrid. 1916. IV, p. 124 f.

Our piece has for title and subscription: Marci Tullii Ciceronis Oratio.

W Madrid. Escorial V. III, 14. "Cod. en perg.; princ. del sigl. XV. 213 fols."  
 "M. T. Ciceronis orationes cum argumentis Antonii Lusci et Xichonis Palentoni.

- .....
- 21) Pro publico sextio..... f. 163 v.
- 22) Pro L. Murena..... f. 175 r.
- 23) Commentarium petitionis consulatus M. tullii Ciceronis ad Q. fratrem incip oratio pulcerima et utilima. f. 188 v.
- 24) Pro Aula Cecina..... f. 194.
- 25) Pro Sextio Roscio.....(falta al fin). f. 106.

"Le faltan las iniciales y capitales; epígrafes en rojo.  
Pertenece a D. Diego Hurtado de Mendoza  
Encuadernación de la Biblioteca del Escorial, corte dorado."

Antolín, loc. cit. p. 190.

The Commentariolum is introduced by the words quoted in the catalogue. It ends with "hec sunt que puta" on f. 193 v.

R Ravenna 275. Biblioteca Classense. "Cart. Sec. XV. ff. 122."  
(Humanistic writings and translations form the contents of this MS. except:)

"Cornelii Nepotis vita Attici (fol. 98-107).

Ciceronis De petitione consulatus (fol. 110-120)."

Mazzatinti, G. Inventari dei manoscritti delle Biblioteche d' Italia. Forli. 1894. IV. p. 205 f.

Our title is in capitals: comentariolum petitionis consulatus M. T. Cicero ms. ad Q. fratrem. At the end we find, Telos, in Greek letters, and then: M. T. Ciceronis Comentarilum petitionis consulatus explicit.

C Ravenna 271. Biblioteca Classense. Membr. Sec. XV. ff. 152.  
(The MS. consists mainly of humanistic writings and translations. The only Ciceronian work is:)

"Commentariolum petitionis Consulatus M. T. Ciceronis ad Quintum fratrem omni ratione perfectum. (fol. 47-37)"

Mazzatinti, op. cit. IV. p. 203 f.

Our piece has the title in capitals: comentariolum petitionis consulatus M. T. Ciceronis ad Quintum fratrem. At the end: Explicit.

L Florence, Laurentian. Plut. XLIII. Cod. XVIII. "Cod. Partim membranæ, partim chartæ, in fol. Saec. XV."

Bandini, Catalogus Codicum Latinorum Bibliothecae Mediceae Laurentianae. II. p. 443 f.

It contains:

- 1) Pro Marcello.
- 2) Pro Ligario.
- 3) Pro rege Deiotaro.
- 4) Pro lege Manilia.
- 5) Pro Milone.
- 6) Post reditum ad populum.
- 7) Post reditum ad senatum.
- 8) Pridie quam in exilium iret.
- 9) Pro Plancio.
- 10) Pro Sulla.
- 11) Pro Quinctio.
- 12) Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino.
- 13) Pro Flacco.
- 14) Pro Archia.
- 15) De petitione consulatus.
- 16) Ciceronis invectiva in Sallustium.
- 17) Sallustius in Ciceronem.
- 18) Pro Murena.
- 19) Missae Latinae.

Bandini is convinced that the MS. was written by Petrarch, but the writing does not resemble any of the fac-similes given by Pierre de

Nolhac.<sup>1</sup> These portray a precise, heavily shaded hand reminiscent of the Beneventan, whereas our photostat shows a fine, rather feathery style of writing. The title of the Commentariolum is in the same script as the text: Commentarium petitionis consulatus M. T. Ciceronis ad Q. fratrem (sic). There is no subscription.

G Gand. Bibliotheque de la ville et de l' université. "In fol. vélin. 94 ff. paginé 67-188; belle ecriture de l' an 1465."

Jules de Saint - Genois. Catalogue....des manuscrits de la bibliothèque de la ville et de l' université de Gand. Gand. 1849-1852. p. 241, No. 297.

It contains:

- 1) De petitione consulatus. fol. 67-77.
- 2) Academica, lib. I.
- 3) In Platonis Timaeum.
- 4) Questiones academicae.
- 5) De Legibus.

The Commentariolum is entitled (in the same script as the text): Q. Cicero de petitione consulatus ad M. Tullium fratrem. It has no subscription.

Q Florence, Laurentian. Plut. L. Cod. XXXIII. "Membr. in 4. Saec. XIV exeuntis, ab H. Lagomarsiani collatus die 9 Julii 1740, num. 36 designatus. Constat foliis scriptis 131."

Bandini, op. cit. II, p. 519.

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<sup>1</sup>) Pétrarque et l' Humanisme. Paris, 1892.

It contains:

- 1) De Oratore
- 2) Orator
- 3) Topica
- 4) Partitiones oratoriae
- 5) De petitione consulatus

The Commentariolum has neither title, salutation, nor subscription: Etsi tibi omnia suppetunt quae consequi ( in capitals) ...ratione perfectum.

U

Florence. Laurentian. Plut. LXXXX. Cod. LXXXV. "Membr. in 4. Saec. XIV..... Constat foliis 58."

Bandini, op. cit. III, p.672.

It contains:

- 1) Topica
- 2) Partitiones oratoriae
- 3) De petitione consulatus
- 4) Aeschinis ad Atheninenses epistola
- 5) Regis Macedonum Philippi epistola Atheniensium senatui plebique  
( Interprete L. Arretino).

The Commentariolum begins: M. T. Ciceronis de Petitione Consulatus  
Etsi tibi omnia suppetunt quae ( in capitals) .....ratione perfectum.

Q and U are almost identical in text and in punctuation. The

writing, also, though larger in Q than in U, appears to be by the same hand.

**F** Paris. Bibliotheque Mazarine. 5885 (609) - Recueil. "Papier; 129 feuillets; ... XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, de plusieurs mains. Écriture fine; le manuscrit a probablement été exécuté en Italie." Molinier, Auguste. Catalogue des Manuscrits de la Bibliotheque Mazarine. Paris, 1890. III, p.217 f.

(The first five selections are humanistic works.)

- 6) Marci Tullii Ciceronis epistole familiares aliquae. En tout 90 lettres.
- 7) Extrait de l' Historia naturalis de Pline l' Ancien
- 8) Paradoxa M. Tullii Ciceronis
- 9) Lettre d' Aurelien
- 10 ) (Letter of a humanist)
- 11) M. Tullii Ciceronis commentarium de petitione consulatus
- 12) Ad Q. fr. I,1
- 13) Choix de lettres de Pline le Jeune

This MS. also ascribes the Commentariolum to Marcus: Marci Tullii Ciceronis commentarium de petitione consulatus ad Quintum fratrem incipit.  
Etsi tibi ..... perfectum. Vale.

**K** London. British Museum. King's MS. 19. "Vellum. Ff. 177. Latter half of XV cent. Handsome humanistic hand of Italy." Warner, Sir Geo. F., and Gilson, J.P. Catalogue of Western MSS. in the Old Royal and King's Collection. London, 1921. p.7-8.

It contains:

(12 orations of Cicero)

- 13) Epistola ad Q. fratrem I. 1. f. 154 r.
- 14) De petitione consulatus. f. 164 v.
- 15) Epistola ad Q. fr. I. 3. f. 175 v.

The Commentariolum lacks a title, but has the epistolary salutation, though incorrect: M. C. Q. Fratri S. Etsi tibi (in caps.)  
.....ratione perfectum.

M Venice, Biblioteca Marciana. Lat. 418. "Membr. Saec. XV."

It contains:

- 1) De legibus.
- 2) Quaestiones academicae.
- 3) Topica.
- 4) Ex topicis Boetii.
- 5) Partitiones oratoriae.
- 6) De fato.
- 7) De petitione consulatus.
- 8) Somnium Scipionis

Valentinelli, Bibliotheca manuscripta ad S. Marci Venetiarum.  
Codd. MSS. lat. Venetiis, 1871. IV. pp. 76-77.

The Commentariolum is entitled: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Q. Fratrem commentariolum de petitione consulatus incipit Lege feliciter.  
(in the same script as the text). Etsi tibi.....ratione perfectum: Finis M. Tullii ciceronis ad Q. fratrem commentariolum De peti-

tione consulatus explicit feliciter.

I Modena, Biblioteca Estense. Cod. XVII. GG. 16.  
Sabbadini, R. Le Scoperte dei Codici Latini e Greci ne' Secoli  
XIV e XV. Firenze. 1905. p. 128, n. 7.

The title, which is written over an erasure, is only partly discernible: M. T. C. \*\*\*\*\* consulatus. Then follows without salutation: Etsi tibi.....ratione perfectum. Finit Feliciter.

Ad Q. Fr. I. l. follows as in P and K.

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I use these additional sigla:

X = agreement of MSS. p H F

Y = agreement of all other MSS.

γ = agreement of MSS. B A

β = agreement of MSS. P K M I

δ = agreement of MSS. G Q U

π = agreement of MSS. S E V N

ρ = agreement of MSS. W R C L

α = agreement of MSS. πρ

0 = agreement of all MSS. except those named.

Sigla for lost MSS. are defined as they occur in the text.

CHAPTER II

TABLES OF VARIANT READINGS

TABLE I

DEVIATIONS FROM SJÖGREN'S TEXT COMMON TO ALL THE MSS.

Taking Sjögren's text<sup>1</sup> as a norm, the following are the deviations (essentially the same) common to all the MSS. examined, and pointing to a common archetype Z. Some instances in which only scattered members of the Y family have the correct reading have been disregarded as due to conjecture rather than to tradition, but for the sake of completeness are cited in this table.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>All the MSS.</u>
1) 1	(noui) addisceres	addiscerem X-(mg. adducerem p) O.π, (adi- SVN, ss. al' disce- res V) addicerem T.I, addice- rem γ.WRL, addicerem KM.C.D, aducerem P.G, adicerem QU.
2) 1	(ponerentur) [quamquam..... vincere] (ad #42 Transp.)	quamquam.....uincere
3) 1	naturam (vincere) (=p.γ.δ.β.D)	naturarum X-π.TO
4) 2	(meditandum) est	sit
5) 3	<de> (Demosthenis)	om. X-ω, (de KMI.RC.QU)
6) 3	<non multi homines>	om.
7) 8	nauo (industrio)	nouo
8) 8	uero (censorum)	u <sup>o</sup> X-SEV.TOD.RCL.QU.I, uero ω.

1) While I take Sjögren's text as a norm throughout I think that in many instances the readings he has adopted are not an improvement on the MS. tradition.

TABLE I

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>All the MSS.</u>
9)	9 [qua Catilina]	qua Catilina
10)	9 quod Antonius (umbram)	quod manius HF, q inanius p- $\pi$ , quod manius O, quam manius G, qui in annis SEV, qui inanius $\gamma$ . $\beta$ .RCL.QU, qui inanius W, <u>om.</u> D <sup>1</sup>
11)	9 optimum Q (= $\beta$ ) (caecilium)	optimumque
12)	9 ne leges (quidem)	nec leges X, negliges $\gamma$ . $\beta$ .TOD.WL, negligens $\pi$ , non negliges RC, ( <u>om.</u> D, <u>v.</u> <u>supra.</u> )
13)	10 Curios et Annios (=G) (curios annios K)	curiose tannios p $\pi$ -SV.W.I.TO, curiose cannios QU.L, curiose caunnios D, curiose tam mos B, curiose tannios F-A.E.P, curiose tinios M, curiose ( <u>om.</u> <u>lacuna relicta</u> ) RC, curiosse tannios N.
14)	10 (sibi amicissimos) comparavit (= $\gamma$ . $\rho$ )	comparavit X- $\omega$ , comperavit D, comparit S.O,
15)	10 (ut magis) timeant	timeat
16)	10 (quam ut) contemnant	contemnat (contempnit B)
17)	14 hominibus (novis alienati)	honoribus
18)	14 (studio te) dedisti (=A.G.W.D)	edidisti X- $\pi$ (aed- S, od-N)TO, dedidisti $\beta$ .QU.CL, didicisti B.
19)	17 (ut is) etiam	amet
20)	18 (ex quibus maxime) consules	consul
21)	18 opera (elaborant)	opere
22)	19 C. Orchivi	Corchiuii p, chociuii H, choriuii F, L. Corthui et T, L. Coruini et $\omega$ .

1) Ab existimatione #8 ad per totam #10 om. D.

TABLE I

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>All the MSS.</u>
23) 19	et [iam] (recentibus beneficiis)	etiam (et $\delta$ .D)
24) 20	discriptum (ac dispositum)	descriptum
25) 20	nemini (illorum)	memini
26) 23	significanda (...voluntate)	significando
27) 25	nullus (petitor) (- $\delta$ )	nullius $\omega$ , (uideare] ..... .....uideare <u>om.</u> $\pi$ .T)
28) 27	ut ii tecum	uti te cum (uti.....tecum N)
29) 28	qui (incipiat Antonius)	quid
30) 29	(ceterorum) ordinum	hominum
31) 32	(aliquam partem) tribulium (= $\beta$ )	tribulum X-A. $\rho$ . $\delta$ .TOD, tribuum $\pi$ , tribunum B
32) 32	(municipii aut) vicinitatis	ciuitatis
33) 38	(fortunas omnes) obtinuerint	optinuerunt X-M, obtinuerunt $\omega$
34) 40	(eadem) inservito ratione (qua)	inserui oratione
35) 42	(facere uideare) <quam-quam .....uincere>	<u>om.</u>
36) 42	(necessaria.) Etenim	est te .n. p, te enī HF, tibi enim Y
37) 44	(patet). [Et] est	Et est X- $\omega$ , rem $\pi$ , etiam P
38) 44	(conviviis quae) fac et	facete X- $\gamma$ .MI.TOD, facere $\pi$ , facere oportet PK. $\delta$ . $\rho$
39) 45	(quod) facturus (=A.D, <u>ex</u> acturus <u>corr.</u> C)	acturus (iacturus $\pi$ .T) <sup>1</sup>
40) 45	neges * quorum	neges quorum
41) 45	exsarturum (esse persuadeas)	exaucturum p, exacturum HF-Y, -rus S.T, -ris EVN)

<sup>1)</sup> See discussion p. 69.

TABLE I

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>All the MSS.</u>
42) 46	sibi (te mentiri) (B.G)	tibi
43) 47	quod (saepe accideret) (=G.L.A)	quo
44) 48	(sin autem) [id] (neges)	id
45) 48	(quam) omnes (continuo (=A.PMI.G.R, <u>om.</u> B)	omnis
46) 48	ei (quem uideant)	hi HF-O, hii p-T, ii B, is SV. RC, iis A.K.QU, his EN.MI.W.D, hiss P.G.L.
47) 51	quin idem (splendidorum)	qui idem
48) 54	(duabus illis) commenta- tionibus	commotionibus X- $\omega$ , commonitio- nibus TO.W, contionibus $\gamma$ , ( <u>mg.</u> al' commenicionibus A)
49) 54	quod (tibi cottidie)	quo
50) 55	(viam quam) institisti	instituisi (isti tuisti SV, isti, <u>seq. lacuna sex litt.</u> E)
51) 56	(haec ita) nolo	uolo
52) 58	tametsi ita sunt scripta (=F)	tametsi scripta ita sunt p $\mathcal{H}$ , tametsi ita scripta sunt Y, (tam <u>pro</u> tametsi G, ita <u>om.</u> A, sunt...petitionam tuam <u>om.</u> D)

TABLE II

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN TWO GROUPS OF MSS. INDICATING THEIR  
DESCENT FROM DIFFERENT EXEMPLARS, X AND Y.

(Non-significant variants in some MSS. of Y have not been cited.)

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
1) 1	(suppetunt) ea (quae)	ea	<u>om.</u>
2) 1	(paucorum) mensum	mensum	mensium $\omega$ , mentium D, mencium <u>vel</u> mentium G.
3) 2	tibi hoc ad forum meditandum est	tibi hoc ad forum meditandum sit	tibi ad forum meditandum hoc sit
4) 3	ut amicorum et multi- tudo	ut amicorum et multitudo	et amicorum multi- tudo
5) 3	(habuerunt) omnes publicanos)	omnibus (in <u>ss.</u> p m <sup>2</sup> )	omnes
6) 4	(haec cura) ut (teneas)	ut (=PK.RC.D)	et ut $\omega$ , et $\pi$ ,
7) 4	(intellegant qui debent) qui volunt	qui uolunt	et qui uolunt
8) 4	(illo loco ac) numero dignum	dignum numero	numero dignum
9) 5	(ad eos) allegandum (est)	allegendum (adl- H)	allegandum
10) 6	Plurimum proderunt	plurimum proderunt	plurimum quidem proderunt
11) 7	adiuvat quod (eius- modi)	adiuant atque	adiuat quod B.TOD. W.S. $\beta$ , adiuuant <u>pro</u> adiuat $\pi$ .A.RCL.
12) 8	a pueritia	a pueritia	<u>om.</u>
13) 8	ex senatu (eiectum)	ex senatu	et ex senatu

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
14) 8	cum (ad tabulam).... haberet	quam....haberet	quod....habebat (qui <u>pro</u> quod B)
15) 8	(quam) domi palam	domi palam (= γ)	palam domi
16) 8	(omnes) compilare	compilare	hic compilare
17) 9	hic ne leges	hic nec leges	hoc (hunc G, non RC) negliges ω, hoc negligens π.
18) 9	sororum (stupris)	sororum F, sorore (ss. -rum H)pH	sororis
19) 9	Titiniorum (ac Nan- niorum)	Titimorum (=E. P B)	Titiniorum N.PKI. QU.TO, (varias ω)
20) 9	(hominem) optimum Q	optimumque	unum optimumque ω, unum optimum Q β, unum atque optimum A.
21) 10	(dicam petere) eum	eum	eum tecum β.TO.RC.E, eum } vel } tecum N, cum } cum tecum SV, cum te WL, eum te QU, cum eo te G, te B, tecum A, <u>om</u> D, (v. #8)
22) 10	(tam egens....quam) quidam (iudices)	quidem (=D)	quidem
23) 10	(in eum iudicium cottidie) flagitetur	flagitetur	flagitet
24) 10	(etiamsi) quierit	quierit	quieuerit
25) 11	Ac (tamen eorum)	ac	<u>om.</u> (et R)
26) 11	alterum Coelius cum	alterum Coelius (Celius F) cum	alterum cum deesset Celius (Coelius) etiam cum π (deesse <u>pro</u> deesset N).MI.TO, alterum cum deesset alter Celius etiam cum δ. ρ (deceret <u>pro</u> deesset RC). PK.D. γ.

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
27) 11	(multo) inferior esset	inferior esset	esset inferior
28) 12	quare tibi (si facies ea) quae	quare tibi..... quae	quare....quae tibi
29) 12	semper usus es	semper usus es	usus es semper
30) 12	erit (difficile)	<u>om.</u>	erit
31) 12	cum (his competi- toribus)	cum	<u>om.</u>
32) 13	quoniam (quae subsidia)	quoniam	quoniam igitur
33) 13	quin te dignum	quin te dignum	qui te non dignum
34) 13	nisi si (qui admodum)	nisi si	nisi
35) 14	quam multi (invidi sint) quam	quam multi.... quam	quam multi..... quam multi
36) 14	certo (scio)	certo (=β.RC)	certe
37) 15	(studia) quae adver- sentur	quae adversentur	quae tibi aduer- sentur
38) 16	iustiore cognationis	iustiore cogna- tionis pH, (cognitionis <u>pro</u> cognitionis F)	questiori cogita- tionis π, (-nationis N), questioriae cog- nitionis RC, questio- ris cogitationis O, honestiori cogita- tionis β.δ. (-iore QU).W.T, honestiori questiore (-rie D, -ne B) cognationis γ.D, questiorie (ss. al' honestiori) cognitionis L.
39) 16	(carum) et (iucundum)	et (=G.O.RC)	ac
40) 17	elaborandum est tum ut	elaborandum est tum ut	elaborandum puto ut (te <u>ante</u> puto K), elaborandum censeo ut T.

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
41) 17	(etiam) servi tui	serui tui	seruitus (seruitutes G)
42) 18	(ad) ius obtinendum (magistratus)	ius optinendum	iustitiam obtinendam $\omega$ , iustitiam obtinendum N.WL.
43) 18	(magnopere) et (compara)	et	<u>om.</u>
44) 18	(quibuscumque) poteris rationibus	poteris rationibus (=B)	rationibus poteris $\omega$ ,
45) 18	(tui studiosi sint) elaborato	elaborato	laborato
46) 18	(C. Fundani,) Q. (Galli)	-que	Q
47) 19	(Q. Galli,) C. Cornelii	<u>om.</u>	C. Cornelii
48) 19	C. Orchivi	corchiuii p, chociuii H, chorciuii F.	L. Corthui et T, L. Coruini et (L. <u>om.</u> N.) $\omega$ , coruim et E, corium et V, L. Corum et P.
49) 19	(faciendum est) hoc tempore ut	hoc tempore ut	hoc idem, <u>ss.</u> al' ut $\gamma$ , hoc idem, $\pi$ . $\rho$ . $\delta$ . PK. OD, hoc ut idem MI, hoc nomine T.
50) 19	(petitio tua maxime) munita	munita	nuntiata ( <u>vel</u> -ci-) $\omega$ , numptiata B, iniciata G.P, minuita R, inintiata C.
51) 19	(ad studium) navandum	nauandum	seruandum $\omega$ , <u>om.</u> T
52) 20	nemini illorum molestus nulla in re umquam fuisti	nemini ( <u>seq.</u> nemini sed <u>ex puncto</u> H) illorum molestus nulla in re umquam fuisti (molestiis <u>pro</u> molestus p)	nemini quod (quia C) nulla in re illis umquam molestus fuisti $\omega$ , nemini qui nulla umquam in re illis molestus fuisti PK.

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
53) 21	(animi) ac (voluntate)	ac	vel
54) 21	putent esse ad studium suffragationis	putent esse ad studium suffragationis HF, (putantes se etc. <u>in</u> putent esse <u>corr.</u> p)	putent se ad studium suffragationis dedisse
55) 21	non (intellegant)	non	et
56) 21	atque etiam (in hanc)	atque et	atque etiam (ac <u>pro</u> atque $\pi$ )
57) 21	(qui) adhuc nobis (obligati)	adhuc nobis	nobis adhuc
58) 21	nos obligari posse videamur	nos obligari posse videamur	nos obligari uideamur posse PKI, nos obligari adhuc uideamur posse M. $\pi$ , nos obligari adhuc posse uideamur O.A.T, nos obligari ad hoc uideamur posse WRC, nos adhuc obligari posse uideamur $\mathcal{J}$ .D, adhuc obligati non posse uideamur B, adhuc nos obligari posse uideamur L.
59) 22	multo etiam est (diligentius)	multo etiamsi	multo est $\omega$ , est multo $\pi$ .KI, multum est A, multo etiam R.
60) 22	(quantum) a quoque	a quoque p, ab quoque H, abste quoque F.	ab uno quoque $\omega$ , (imo <u>pro</u> uno EV)
61) 23	(quisque) studiosus tui	studiosus tui	studiosus
62) 23	adducenda amicitia (in spem)	adducenda amicitia	ad ducendam amicitiam $\gamma$ .E.M.O.I, adducendam amicitiam $\omega$ .

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u> <sup>n</sup>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
63) 24	(in suis) vicinitatibus	vicinitatibus	ciuitatibus
64) 25	(hoc tamen) petitio	noticio	peticio
65) 25	potes (honeste quod)	potes HF, potest p.	possis
66) 25	(adiungere ad) amicitiam	inimicitiam	amicitiam
67) 25	(alio tempore) agas absurde	agas absurde	agas ut te utantur absurde
68) 27	(in quo modo) aliquid sit	aliquid sit	aliquid uirtutis sit (aliquod <u>pro</u> aliquid T)
69) 27	qui (hoc tempus)	<u>quid</u> (d <u>male</u> <u>eras.</u> F)	qui
70) 28	esse eum studiosum	esse eum studio- sum	eum studiosum (cum VN, quom E, <u>pro</u> eum)
71) 28	(nullis, suffraganibus) honore	honore	meritis honore
72) 28	ut quidem homo nequam iners	(hōie p) ut quidem hominē, quam iners	namque ut homo iners
73) 28	(sine ingenio, cum) infamia	infama ( <u>ex</u> infamis is <u>exp.</u> , <u>mut.</u> H)	infamia
74) 28	(nullis) amicis	amicis	amicis septus ω; amicis iunctus, <u>mg.</u> septus T, sceptus <u>pro</u> septus W.
75) 29	(poteris) summa (cura)	summa (= δ)	summe B.N.PK.TO, summere WCL, sumere A.EV.MI.D.R.
76) 29	cupidi tui sint	cupidi tui sint	tui cupidi sint ω; (tui sint cupidi N)

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
77) 29	(te) affici (ostendito)	affici	afficere
78) 30	habeto rationem (urbis totius)	habeto rationem p, habet orationem HF	habe oratores
79) 30	collegiorum (omnium)	collegiorum	collegium
80) 30	tributum discriptam	tributum descrip- tam (tributum <u>pro</u> tributum p)	tibi distributam
81) 31	(perquiras) et (investiges)	et	etiam et ω, etiam K
82) 31	eos (cognoscas)	eos	eosque
83) 31	(in suis vicinitati- bus) tibi petant	tibi petant	tibi aliquos (-quo G) petant
84) 31	ea quae ad eam rationem pertinet habenda	ea quae ad eam rationem pertinet habenda	quae ad rationem pertinet
85) 31	si nomine nobis noti sunt	si nomine nobis noti sunt p, si nomine uobis noti sunt H, si nobis nomine noti sunt F	nomine tantum noti
86) 31	(se esse) arbitrantur	arbitrantur (=PI.R)	arbitrentur
87) 31	(etiam) praesidii se	praesidisse p, praesidis H, -des F	praesidii se
88) 31	(praesidii se) aliquid	alii quid (quid <u>om.</u> F)	aliquid
89) 31	sine quo (amicitia esse non)	sine quo	sine quis ( <u>ss.</u> pro quibus R) (quibus <u>pro</u> quis π)
90) 32	(ne) nomenclator (solum sed amicus)	nomine dator p, commendator HF	nomenculator ω, (nomendator G)

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
91) 33	(primum) cognosce equites	cognosci equites	cognoscendi sunt equites
92) 33	(equites) -pauci enim sunt-	pauci enim sunt	<u>om.</u>
93) 33	(deinde) appete (multo)	appeti pF, apeti H	adipiscendi
94) 33	(deinde) habes (tecum)	habes (=K)	habebis
95) 33	tum autem, quod equester ordo tuus est, sequentur illi auctoritatem	tum autem (aut p) emi quod equester ordo tuus est sequentur (sequuntur H, secuntur F) illi auctoritatem	tum (cum B, tamen H.A.BC) equester ordo sequetur illius auctoritatem
96) 34	(et aetatis) utare Nam ex	ut arenam ex ( <u>in</u> utarenam ex <u>mut.</u> p)	utare nam ex ω, utare frequentia nam et ex K.D, (frequentia <u>ss.</u> D) utatur frequentia nam et ex P.
97) 34	(quantum) sis in ipso	si sint ipso	sis in ipso (eo <u>pro</u> ipso PK)
98) 35	hac consuetudine (quae nunc est)	hac consuetudine	in hanc consuetudinem
99) 35	eorum (amicis)	eorum	et eorum
100) 35	(saepe ipsis) dicito	digito (=D)	dicito (dicto O)
101) 35	audieris (fucum)	audieris	<u>om.</u>
102) 35	(facere) aut (senseris)	ut p, aut ut HF	uel H.B.TC, ille W, uelle ω, <u>om.</u> D
103) 35	si qui (tibi se purgare volet)	si qui	si quis
104) 36	(deductorum officium) quo	quo (=K)	quod

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
105) 37	(assidua) assectatorum	aspectatorum p, aspectatorum F, adspectatorum H	assectatorum ω, assectatorum SEV, assentatorum B.N.RC.D
106) 37	curato (ut intellegant)	curato	cura
107) 37	(hoc munus) exigitur	exigitur	exige
108) 37	(qui) ipsi (sectari)	ipsi	si (om. SEV)
109) 37	suos necessarios (in hoc munere)	suos necessarios	necessarios suos
110) 38	(alii) rem, alii honestatem	rem alii honestatem p <sub>H</sub> , rem alii honorem F	rem honestam
111) 38	(hoc te officio) remunerentur	remunerentur	remunerent
112) 40	(atque artus) esse	sese	esse
113) 40	iis te plane purgato	si iste plane purgato p, plane purgatio HF	his (vel hiis) te purgato plane
114) 40	(officio) futurum	futurum	futurum spondeto
115) 40	tuo (erga illos) studio dato operam	tuo....studio dato operam	tua....studia futura delinies dans operam (futura om. F, delinies SEV, declines B, pro delinies)
116) 40	eadem inservito ratione qua	eadem inserui oratione qua	inserui oratione qua ω, tam inserui oratione quam B.
117) 42	nam comitas tibi non deest	nam comitas tibi non deest (committas <u>priore t delete</u> H)	nam (vel non) committas tibi necesse est
118) 42	(homine) digna est	est	sunt

TABLE II

Par.	Sjögren	X	Y
119) 42	(aliquem) assentando (facit)	adsectando pH, (tatio <u>scr. super</u> -tando H), assec- tatio sectando F.	assectando SVN.TO. γ, ( <u>ss.</u> al' assentan- do A) assentando E. β.δ.WL.D, assentatio RC
120) 42	tum improba (est cum)	tum improba	improba
121) 42	commutandus et accommodandus est	commutandus et accommodandus est	commutandus est
122) 43	(nusquam) discedere	discedere (=A)	dicere π.TOD.B.R, deesse β.δ.W, dicere, <u>mut.</u> in deesse C, dicere, <u>ss.</u> deesse L
123) 43	(quod) eius consequi possis	eius consequi possis	eius sit consequi possis, (sic <u>pro</u> sit G.WL, possis <u>om.</u> B, non posse <u>pro</u> possis A)
124) 44	(sed etiam vultu) ac (fronte)	ac	et
125) 44	(si) significat (voluntatem)	sigt̃ p, signi- ficat (=MI)	significant
126) 44	abditam esse ac retrusam	aditam (aditam p) esse ac re- trusam (ab <u>scrip-</u> <u>to super</u> ac H)	abditam esse ac retrusam
127) 44	large (atque honori- fice)	longe	large
128) 45	(ad naturam accommo- datum) tuam	tu tuam pF, tū tuam H	tuam
129) 45	tamen (boni viri)	tamen	<u>om.</u>
130) 46	(tibi homini) Plato- nico	Platonico (=AG)	planito ω, (plani- to <u>iter.</u> U, planto R) plane perito β

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
131) 46	(placati) aequique	aeque (eque H)	equique (aequique E.K)
132) 46	amicorum hominum (negotiis)	amicorum hominum	amicorum
133) 47	(ideo se) nemini negare	nemini negare	negare nemini
134) 47	non uteretur saepe ut ipsi magis esset	non uteretur saepe ut ipsi magis esset	<u>om.</u>
135) 47	(esset vacuus) quam	quam	foret plusquam
136) 47	eius domum (compleri)	eius domum	domum eius
137) 48	et certe abalienes et statim et plures	et certe abalienes et statim et plures	statim abalienant se et inimicantur $\omega$ , (alienant $\pi$ . RCL.D, alienent W, <u>pro</u> abalienant, immutantur <u>pro</u> inimicantur $\pi$ )
138) 48	(quam ei) quem videant,	quem uideant H, (=D) qui uideant pF (=d)	qui inuideant $\omega$ , (qui inuideat RC)
139) 49	(et si inest) aliquid (ex illo genere)	aliquid F, aliquid pH(=B.K)	aliquid dictum (aliquid <u>pro</u> aliquid G.M)
140) 49	negotiis ac periculis amicorum	negotiis ac periculis amicorum	negotiis amicorum ac periculis
141) 50	(ad) rumorem celebrandum	rumorem concelebrandum	celebrandum rumorem
142) 50	hominum (nobilium voluntas)	hominum (=G)	hominumque
143) 50	bene ut homines nosse	bene ut homines nosse	ut <u>om.</u>
144) 50	comiter (appellare)	comites	comiter (comitus B, comitiis W, communiter E, comuniter L)

TABLE II

Par.	Sjögren	X	Y
145) 50	esse loquantur et existiment	esse loquantur et existiment	esse bene loqui extimare (existimare $\beta$ , estimare E.GU.O, <u>pro</u> extimare)
146) 50	perficiatur id, (quod fieri potest)	perficiatur ( <u>ut vid.</u> ) id $p^1$ proficiatur id HF	proficiat in id
147) 50	labore et arte	labore et arte (=G)	laborare et arte $\omega$ , laborare arte B
148) 51	quin idem splendorum (hominum)	qui idem splendorum p, qui idem splendorum (didorum <u>ss.</u> H)HF	qui idem splendorem B. $\pi$ .TOD.MI, ut simul quidem splendorem p.PK, ut simul idem splendorem $\delta$ , (qui idem <u>in</u> quidem <u>mut.</u> ; <u>mg.</u> ac simul <u>ante</u> quidem <u>interponendum</u> indicat A
149) 51	(hominum) voluntates	uoluntates	voluntatesque (ac <u>ante</u> hominem <u>scr.</u> , -que <u>om.</u> A)
150) 51	esse erga te	esse erga te	erga te esse p. $\delta$ .PMI. TO, esse <u>om.</u> $\gamma$ .K.D, igitur te esse $\pi$
151) 52	(splendida, ut) popularis sit	popularis sit	popularis

1) Here and also in perutiles #25, preferenda #54, perlice #57, and per-scripta #58, p makes the horizontal cross stroke through the shaft of p without raising his pen, thus:  $\rho$ . It differs distinctly from the abbreviation for pro ( $\rho$ ) in proficiscatur #22. However, in perscribere #1, and in perpendito #23, the cross stroke is disjoined in the regular manner. It is to be noted that here and in preferenda #54, HF have the pro sign,  $\rho$ . This may indicate that X had an ambiguous abbreviation which was transcribed pro by  $\rho$  and which was either faithfully copied or purposely left ambiguous by p.

TABLE II

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
152) 52	(si <sup>+</sup> ) quae poscit (ne <sup>+</sup> competitores)	quae poscit (poscis <u>pro</u> poscit F)	quid possit, (pos- set <u>pro</u> possit G.O)
153) 53	(sed haec) tibi sunt	tibi sunt	sunt tibi
154) 53	equites R. et viri boni ac locupletes	equites Ro. et uiri boni ac lo- cupletes p, (.γ. <u>pro</u> Ro. HF)	equites Romani boni ac locupletes (et <u>ante</u> equites π.p.d)
155) 53	quod dumtaxat (oratione)	quod dumtaxat pF, quod tum taxat H	dumtaxat quod
156) 53	non alienum (futurum)	non alienum	alienum non
157) 54	(meditandum esse) dixeram	dixeram	dixeramus
158) 55	est vitiosa civitas	est uitiosa ciuitas	uitiosa est ciuitas
159) 55	fac ut (se abs te)	fac ut	fac itaque ut
160) 56	(videare) accusatio- nem iam	accusationem tam	occasionem non
161) 56	nulla esse (comitia)	nulla esse	esse nulla ( <u>ex</u> nulla esse <u>mit.</u> A)
162) 56	magnopere (necessarios)	magnopere	maxime
163) 57	iudicium (proponimus)	iudicium	iudicia

TABLE III

AGREEMENT OF p-Y AGAINST HF.<sup>1</sup>

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>HF</u>	<u>p-Y</u>
1) 1	(aut) intelligentia (possunt)	intelligentia	diligentia
2) 3	(quae tibi) scio (esse)	sotio H, socio F	scio
3) 5	ii (rogandi omnes)	hic	hi <u>vel</u> hii
4) 9	sororum (stupris)	sororum F, sorore -rum <u>ss.</u> H	sorore p, <sup>2</sup> sororis Y
5) 10	etiamsi aliis (culpa)	etiamsi aliis	etiam si mali is p, etiamsi in aliis (etiam sine aliis G, et si <u>pro</u> etiam si β.WRC
6) 10	(Pompilios et) Vitias	Vittias H, Vitias F	uectios p, ve ios T, vetios P, ueios O.M.I, ueies D, neios EVN. ρ, ueros S, nerios A, <u>om. lac rel.</u> K, gneios σ, neruos B
7) 10	(ante illud) iudicium fuerunt	in eum iudicium	iudicium fuerunt
8) 16	(et) petitio magistra- tus (divisa)	petitionem magi- stratus	petitio magistratū p, petitio magistratum
9) 18	aut habeant aut ut habeant	aut ut habeant (ut habeant <u>ss.</u> H)	aut habeant aut ut habeant p-T, aut habent aut ut habeant A, aut habe- rent aut ut habeant ω, aut habuerunt aut ut habeant RC

1) This table includes those readings of p which, though not identical with those of Y, yet unmistakably support them.

2) See discussion Chap. IV.

TABLE III

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>HF</u>	<u>p-Y</u>
10) 18	opera elaborant.... possint.....petierint	opere laborant <sup>1</sup> ... possint...peterent	opere laborarunt.... possent....peterent
11) 20	(beneficio, spe,) adiunctione	adiunctioni	adiunctione
12) 22	(ut spectatorum te) officiorum	officiorum	suorum officiorum ω
13) 24	(hos) internoscas elaborato ne spe	ut inter nos ca- lumniatores spe (ut <u>om.</u> H)	ut internos casui deto ne spe p, internoscas et uideto ne spe (ut <u>pro</u> et V)
14) 25	quibuscum si alio (tempore)	quibus sicum alio H, quibuscum si aliquo F	quibuscum si alio
15) 28	quem (homines ignoti)	<u>om.</u>	quem
16) 31	(etiam) praesidii se	praesidis H, -des F	praesidisse p, praesidii se Y
17) 32	sed sequitur (spes utilitatis)	sed sequitur	si non seq̄tur p, sed ut consequatur Y (ut <u>om.</u> B)
18) 32	(ne) nomenclator (so- lum sed amicus)	commendator	nom̄e dator p, nomenclator (no- mendator G, non aminiculator D)
19) 35	uenient, significato (te animadvertere:)	uenient signifi- cato	uenienti signi fi- cato p, uenient his significato Y
20) 35	(cum) obeunt (plures competitores)	obediunt	obeunt
21) 35	ut te (audisse)	ut te uel	ut te id

1) Instead of the r in laborant H has a stroke resembling an elongated s (f)

TABLE III

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>HF</u>	<u>p-Y</u>
22) 35	(affirmes te de) illius (voluntate)	illis (uoluntate)	illius
23) 40	(haec tria sunt) quos (laesisti)	quos	unum ex his quos Y, unum quos p
24) 40	(diceres) iis te plane purgato	plane purgatio	his ( <u>vel</u> hiis) te purgato plane Y, si iste plane pur- gato p
25) 42	(primum) quod facis	quod facis	id quod facis
26) 42	(vitiosa est) et tur- pis in cetera vita	et inturpi cetera	et turpis in cetera
27) 42	(cuius) frons (et vultus et sermo)	frons	et frons
28) 44	(et abs te et) ab amicis	ab amicis	amicis
29) 44	si (significat voluntatem)	<u>om.</u>	si
30) 44	a candidato (petant)	equandumdato	a candidato a quandi dato p
31) 46	(sed tamen) tempori (consulam)	tempori	tempori tuo p- $\omega$ , ipsi tuo $\pi$ .p.D
32) 46	(hoc animo) sunt	sint	sunt
33) 47	casu (fieri ut agantur)	causa	casu
34) 48	(videant) ea ex cau- sa impeditum	ea ex causa impeditum	ex <u>om.</u>
35) 49	optimo (sermone)	opinio	optimo
36) 50	assidue (diligenter petere)	assidue	assidue ac
37) 50	(domus ut multa nocte) compleatur	compleantur	compleatur

TABLE III

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>HF</u>	<u>p-Y</u>
38) 50	(ab his) omnibus (fama)	omnibus	hominibus
39) 51	(qui contiones) tenent, adeptus es	tenent adeptus es	tenent que (quae SE.KMI.WRL.QU) adeptus es
40) 54	(Haec) veniebant mihi	ueniebant mihi	mihi ueniebant
41) 54	(dixeram:) Novus sum	nouissimum	nouus sum
42) 54	(molestia) perferenda	proferenda	perferenda <sup>ω</sup> <sup>1</sup> preferenda SEV, preferenda (ut <u>vid.</u> ) in perferenda <u>corr.</u> A
43) 55	(hoc et) tenentur Ro- mae et alliciuntur	tenentur Romae et alliciuntur	tenentur Romae homines et allici- untur <sup>ω</sup> , tenentur Romae et homines et alliciuntur SEV
44) 57	(et si hominibus) studiosis	studiis	studiosis
45) 57	sequestribus (metum iniciamus)	sequestribus	si equestribus (sit S, sic EVN.D, si ex S.W., <u>pro</u> si; sic., <u>ss.</u> al' si L)
46) 57	(nulla) fiat	fit ( <u>in</u> fiat <u>corr.</u> H)	fiat

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1) See note on perficiatur Tab. II, No. 146.

TABLE IV

AGREEMENT OF pH-Y AGAINST F.

(The few instances in Tables IV and V where the reading of the single MS. is correct are marked \*.)

H = corr. made by original scribe in scribendo.

H<sup>1</sup> = corr. made by the same scribe in revising.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>pH-Y</u>
1) 2	(tibi hoc ad forum) descendenti	descendendi	descendenti
2) 3	(totum) fere (equestrem ordinem)	fore	fere
3) 5	(allegandum est) per- suadendumque est	persuadendumque	persuadendumque est
4) 7	(plus) illis (nobilita- tem)	illius	illis
5) 7	(quod sine nervis) sint	sunt (=G)	sint
6) 8	(At) Antonius et Catilina	catilina et antonius	antonius et catilina
7) 8	(immo) homini (navo)	homines	homini
8) 9	(Titiniorum ac) Nanniorum	mannorum	manniorum, <u>ex</u> man- norum <u>corr.</u> H, manniorum PK.TO, naniuorum MI, uan- niorum QU, naniorum N, naniorum <u>corr.</u> <u>ex</u> nanniorum S, na- morum EV, nambrum A, nauiorum G, uaniorum W, nomorum RCL, nauigiorum B (#8 existimatione <u>ad</u> #10 per totam <u>om.</u> D)

TABLE IV

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>pH-Y</u>
9) 9	in equitibus	<u>om.</u>	in equitibus
10) 9	(unum) Catilinam (praefecerat)	Catilina	Catilinam
11) 10	Curios et Annios	curiose tanios	curiose tannios (See Tab. I, No. 13)
12) 10	(praetextatos liberos) constuprarit	constuprarit	constuprarit (=β.δ.τθ) constuprauerit A, construprarit RC, construparit WL.D, construpauit B, (constuperit π)
13) 10	(quid ego nunc) tibi de (Africa)	de	tibi de
14) 10	(non) praetermittendum (videtur)	permittendum	praetermittendum
15) 16	(qui domum) ventitet	uenditet	uentitet
16) 16	in (amicorum numero)	<u>om.</u>	in
17) 18	aut habeant (aut ut habeant sperent)	<u>om.</u>	aut habeant p-τ, aut habent A, ut habeant <u>sg.</u> H <sup>1</sup> , aut habuerunt RC, aut haberent ω
18) 18	(eos) prorsus (magno- pere)	rursus	prorsus ( <u>om.</u> B, <u>mg.</u> A)
19) 19	(tibi faciendum) est	<u>om.</u>	est
20) 20	sum (cuique munus sit)	tuum	surum
21) 21	(tribus rebus) homines	<u>om.</u>	homines
22) 21	adiunctione (animi ac voluntate)	adiunctioni	adiunctione ω, (adimitione E, -icione V)
23) 22	(quantum a quoque) proficiscatur	proficiatur	proficiscatur

TABLE IV

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>pH-Y</u>
24) 23	(ut scias) et	<u>om.</u>	et
25) 25	(ac perutiles) comparantur	comparentur	comparantur
26) 26	(te) magni (aesti- mare)	magne	magni
27) 31	(in amicitia) se esse	esse se	se esse
28) 33	sequentur (illi aucto- ritatem ordinis)	secuntur	sequentur, <u>corr.</u> <u>ex.</u> sequuntur H, sequetur Y
29) 33	(ordo tuus est se- quentur) autem	autem	<u>om.</u>
30) 33	(si abs te) adhibe- bitur	adhibetur (=B)	adhibebitur
31) 34	(partes sunt, una) salutatorum	salutatorium	salutatorum
32) 35	(amicus) esse nullo modo potest	nullo modo po- test esse	esse nullo modo potest
33) 35	ut et (quantum cui- que confidas)	ut	ut et $\delta$ .B.TOD.WRC, (ut etiam $\beta$ .A.L, et ut $\pi$ )
34) 39	(haec omnis) oratio (versatur)	ratio (= $\gamma$ . $\beta$ .N, <u>corr.</u> <u>ex</u> oratio A)	oratio (=SEV. $\delta$ . $\rho$ . TOD)
35) 39	(in hoc genere) cauendus sit	cauendus est (=A)	cauendus sit
36) 42	(cottidie) melius (fiat)	eius	melius
37) 44	diurni nocturnique	diuturna noctur- naque	diurni nocturnique (= $\gamma$ .O) diurni nocturni T, (diurni atque nocturni $\pi$ . $\rho$ . $\delta$ .M, nocturni atque diur- ni $\beta$ .R, diuturni <u>pro</u> diurni D.L)

TABLE IV

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>pH-Y</u>
38) 45	(quod honeste) aut sine	aut non sine	aut sine
39) 45	(aliis te) id (rebus)	<u>om.</u>	id
40) 46	(propter) aliquod (officium)	aliq <sup>i</sup> d	aliquod
41) 48	(satius) est ex (his aliquos)	est ut ex	est ex
42) 49	hoc (sequor)	haec (=RC)	hoc
43) 49	(si inest) aliquid (ex illo genere)	aliquid	aliquod pH-B.K, aliquod delictum S, aliquod dictum ω, aliquid dictum G.M
44) 49	(quam) accesserint (ut quam)	accesserunt (G.M.D)	accesserint
45) 51	(in Pompeio) ornando	ordinando	ornando
46) 51	summam (esse erga te voluntatem)	summmum	summam (sumam A)
47) 55	(etiam atque) etiam	<u>om.</u>	etiam

TABLE V

AGREEMENT OF pF-Y AGAINST H.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>pF-Y</u>
1) 3	(fere) equestrem (ordinem)	equestrum	equestrem
2) 4	(ut intellegant) qui (debent)	quae	qui
3) 5	(ut eum qui plurimum) posset	possit	posset
4) 8	(iudicant optandi) competitores	compeditores	competitores
5) 9	educatus (in sororum stupris)	<u>om.</u>	educatus
6) 10	cum gladiatoribus (ita vixit)	gladiatoribus (-S)	cum gladiatoribus
7) 13	(haberes et habere) posses	possis	posses
8) 17	quisque (est intimus)	quisquis	quisque
9) 18	(etiamsi) suffragandi (studia)	suffragandi sunt	suffragandi
10) 18	(ex) illa (summa voluntate)	illo	illa
11) 23	(Tertium) illud (genus est)	id	illud
12) 26	(ut intellegat mag- ni) aestimare	*estimare (=0)	existimare
13) 31	(quasi candidati) sint	sunt	sint
14) 33	(centurias confirma- tas) habeas	habes	habeas
15) 35	minutatim (ex commu- nibus proprii)	monutatim	minutatim (in mutatim p)

TABLE V

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>pF-Y</u>
16) 35	(iam illud) teneto (diligenter)	teneo	teneto
17) 36	(quod eius fieri) poterit	potuit	poterit
18) 37	(in hoc munere) constituant	constituunt (= π)	constituant
19) 38	(nec aliud) ullum tempus	tempus ullum	ullum tempus
20) 40	in spem (adducito te)	ad spem	in spem
21) 41	(spem in) re publica	rem publicam (=M)	re publica
22) 43	(esse Romae) atque (in foro)	aut	atque
23) 45	(quod) honeste	honeste, l' ho- nestum est <u>ss.</u>	honeste
24) 47	(cui pollicitus) esset	esse	esset
25) 49	optimo (sermone compleantur)	opinio	optimo
26) 50	(dicendi) laus, studia (publicanorum)	studia laus	laus studia
27) 52	(largitionis) accom- modata	acommodata	accommodata (ac- comodata p-B.SN)
28) 53	(quod) dumtaxat (oratione)	tum taxat	dumtaxat
29) 54	(arrogantia) multo- rum contumacia	contumacia multorum	multorum contu- macia
30) 54	(multorum) superbia	superbia	superbia
31) 54	(multorum) odium (ac molestia)	odia (=G.W)	odium

TABLE V

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>pF-Y</u>
32) 57	(cuique munus) discrimus	*discrimus (distribimus A)	describimus (di- stribuimus, <u>mg.</u> describimus m <sup>I</sup> p)
33) 58	tamen siquid	tamen si quid (=G)	tamen tu si quid (tu <u>sg.</u> A, tibi RC)
34) 58	mutandum (videbitur)	mutandum	mutandum esse

TABLE VI

READINGS IN WHICH p IS OPPOSED TO HF-Y

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF-Y</u>
1) 1	(ac noctes de) petitione	petione	petitione
2) 1	(uno aspectu) ponerentur	continerentur	ponerentur
3) 4	ut intelligant	ut te intelli- gant	ut intelligant
4) 4	(allegandum) est	<u>om.</u>	est
5) 6	(qui) volunt (cu- pian)	non nolunt nō (=nollunt A)	nolunt HF.M, uolunt B.I, non uolunt ω
6) 7	(quod) eiusmodi	huiusmodi	eiusmodi
7) 8	caupones omnes	cauponis omnis	caupadoce omnes F, caupadoce omnis, <u>ss.</u> caupones omnes H, caupones omnes hic KMI, (cumpones TO, cum pones RC, com- pones γ.P.N.QU, cum pones <u>ss.</u> al' caupones L, com- ponens SEV.G, competitores W, <u>pro</u> caupones.) ( <u>om.</u> D <sup>1</sup> )
8) 10	(rivi sanguinis) fluerent	fluerūt	fluerent Y, ( <u>om.</u> RC, -ret B.O) fluxerunt HF
9) 10	(etiamsi) aliis	mali is	in aliis Y, aliis HF
10) 10	(nequitia) dedecoris	decoris	dedecoris

1) See note Tab. I, No. 10.

TABLE VI

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF-Y</u>
11) 10	(eius ante) illud	illum (=B)	illud
12) 10	(timeant) etiamsi	si	etiamsi
13) 10	quierit (quam)	qui erit <u>in</u> quierit <u>corr.</u>	quierit
14) 11	(novo C.) Coelio	Caelio (Celio K.QU)	Coelio P.D Celio HF.ω, (Cellio A.SV, Cecilio B)
15) 13	(malto) idem ille	idem idem ille	idem ille HF.ω, ille idem TD.σ, idem τ ille 0
16) 13	ceteris (afferat)	ceteri	ceteris
17) 13	(consecuti non) sunt	sint <u>ut vid.</u>	sunt
18) 13	abs te se honore	se <u>om.</u>	abs te se honore
19) 14	(invidi) sint	sint	sunt
20) 16	Et (petitio)	<u>om.</u>	et HF.ω, sed T
21) 16	(aliquid) in te	inte	in te
22) 18	etiamsi (suffragandi)	etiam si	etiamsi
23) 18	(petitori) aliquid	aut quid	aliquid
24) 19	habituos (referendae)	habituos	habituos
25) 20	(illorum) molestus	molestiis	molestus
26) 20	omnia te quae	omnia que te	omnia te quae
27) 21	beneficio (spe)	beneficii	beneficio
28) 21	putent esse	putantes se <u>in</u> putent esse <u>corr.</u>	putent esse
29) 22	esse (intelligent	<u>om.</u>	esse

TABLE VI

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF-Y</u>
30) 22	(quantum) a quoque	a quoque	ab quoque H, abste quoque F, ab uno quoque Y
31) 24	internoscas elaborato ne	internos casui deto ne	internoscas et uide to ne Y, inter nos calumniatores ne HF
32) 25	partis (ac fundatis)	pautis	partis
33) 25	potes (honeste)	potest	potes HF, possis Y
34) 25	(petitor esse) videare	videaris	uideare
35) 28	nullis (suffragantibus)	nulli	nullis
36) 28	(bona) existimatione	existimatio ne	existimatione
37) 29	omnes (centurias)	omnis	omnes
38) 30	habeto rationem	habeto rationem	habet orationem HF, habe oratores Y
39) 30	(in animo ac) memoria	memoriam (=memoriam <u>in</u> memoria <u>corr.</u> A)	memoria HF. ω, in memoria QU, in memoriam G
40) 30	satis (esse possit)	ratīs	satis
41) 31	(expeti) videbunt	uidebuntur	uidebunt
42) 31	praesidii ae	praesidisse	praesidii se Y, praesidis H, -des F
43) 32	sed sequitur (spes)	si non sequatur	sed sequitur HF, sed ut consequatur ω, sed consequatur B
44) 32	nomenclator (solum)	nomīe dator	commendator HF, nomenclator ω, non aminiculator D
45) 34	(quoniam) assectationis	assectionis	adsectationis H, assectationis F-β.δ.L, assentationis π.γ. TOD.WRC

TABLE VI

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF-Y</u>
46) 34	(facultatis) habiturus	hab iturus	habiturus
47) 35	venient, significato	venienti signi- ficato	venient his signi- ficato Y, venient significato HF
48) 35	(arbitretur) affirmes	ut firmes	adfirmes H, affirmes FY
49) 36	(esse) significato	signi ficato	significato
50) 37	(tertia) ex (hoc genere)	in	ex
51) 37	ab iis plane hoc	plane ab his hoc	ab his plane hoc (ipsis <u>pro</u> his γ KMI.D)
52) 38	a te (defensi)	ate	a te
53) 38	plane ab his postu- lato	postulato ab his plane	plane ab his postu- lato
54) 38	(fortunas) omnes	omnis	omnes
55) 38	(dictum est) dicendum est	<u>om.</u>	dicendum est
56) 40	(diceres) iis te	si iste	iis te Y, <u>om.</u> HF
57) 42	(tibi non) deest	de est	deest
58) 42	etiamsi (vitiosa)	etiam si	etiamsi
59) 43	quod (eius consequi)	quoad	quod HF.ω, (qui RC)
60) 44	(multitudini) grata	gratia (= π)	grata
61) 44	(voluntatem) additam	aditam	additam HF, abditam Y
62) 44	a candidato (petant)	a quandi dato	equandumdato HF, a candidato Y

TABLE VI

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF-Y</u>
63) 45	(id) significes	signi fices	significes
64) 45	(ut id) iucunde neges	aut iocunde neges	aut <u>om.</u>
65) 45	quomodo (si qui ro- get)	quo	quomodo HF. ω, quō T.N.P
66) 45	(rebus) exsarturum	exaucturum	exacturum, (-rus S, -ris EVN)
67) 46	audivi (hoc)	audii (=T)	audiui
68) 47	cur is (cui)	curis	cur is
69) 50	perficiatur (id)	perficiatur	proficiatur HF, proficiat in Y
70) 53	bona de te sit	bona sit de te (de te bona sit A.PI, <u>in</u> bona de te sit <u>mit.</u> T)	bona de te sit HF. ω
71) 53	(a suis) commodis	acommodis	commodis
72) 54	(civitas) ex (natio- num)	et	ex
73) 55	competitoribus (af- ferre)	competitoris	competitoribus
74) 55	(studium) pertime- scent	pertimescant	pertimescent
75) 57	aut (nihil valeat)	ut	aut

TABLE VII

INTERCHANGE OF READINGS BETWEEN MSS. FAMILIES.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>pF</u>	<u>H-Y</u>
1) 45	detrimento nostro	detrimento est nostro	detrimento nostro
			<u>H</u>
2) 18	(qui abs te) tribum	tribum (=A in tribunicium <u>mit.</u> , tribus T, tribu- unt ♂.B.O.)	tribunatum (=K) tribunatum N, tribunitium MI.RC.D, tribunicium P.EV.WL, <u>om.</u> S
		<u>pH</u>	<u>H-Y</u>
3) 6	adulescentes nobiles	-tis -lis (l' -tes -les <u>ss.</u> H)	-tes -les
4) 12	sicas destringere	distringere	destringere (astr- 0)
5) 42	homine (digna est)	homini	homine
6) 58	(non ad) omnes	omnis	omnes

TABLE VIII

GROUPS OF THE Y FAMILY

The following readings are peculiar to SEVNWRCCL, which I have designated as  $\alpha$ .

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u><math>\alpha</math></u>
1) 9	cum (semper natura)	tum (=T)
2) 10	(Pompilios et) Vitias	neios
3) 16	(carum et) iucundum	mundum (=O)
4) 18	(studia non) navant	nouerūt RC(=N) (nouerāt WL, nouerat EV)
5) 18	eos (prorsus magnopere)	eo
6) 18	haec tibi omnia	ea omnia (=D)
7) 19	commonendo (rogando)	commouendo (=B)
8) 20	iis (omnibus)	<u>om.</u> (=β, his <u>ss.</u> K) (his hominibus X-T) (his in rebus ω)
9) 23	cuique (inservias)	<u>om.</u>
10) 24	non (studuerunt)	<u>om.</u>
11) 26	autem (tibi hoc)	<u>om.</u>
12) 29	navique (versantur)	uariique
13) 42	sensum (et voluntatem)	sensus (=D)
14) 46	(sed tamen) tempori	ipsi (=D)
15) 47	agantur]....agantur	<u>om.</u> (=D)
16) 48	ut facere...cupiat	facere...ut cupiat (=P.D)
17) 51	(Manili causa) recipienda	reciplendi (=D)

TABLE VIII

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>Q</u>
18) 52	habeat (summam causam)	hanc, (habeat L)
19) 55	id est (ut intellegas)	<u>om.</u>

The following 25 readings taken from some 50 peculiar to SEVN point to their descent from an apograph of Q, which I have designated as Π.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>Π</u>
1) 2	simulatio (naturam) (simulatio ss. al. silentio A.L)	silentio
2) 2	paratus (ad dicendum)	paratus es
3) 3	conciliatos (plurimos adulescentulos)	consiliatores
4) 5	uideamur (id nos eo consilio)	uiderentur
5) 8	equo	quo
6) 8	(censorum) existimatione	extimatione
7) 9	ne leges (quidem)	negligens (negliges Y)
8) 9	(in caede) ciuium	<u>om.</u>
9) 9	(equitibus R. occidendus) fuit	<u>om.</u>
10) 10	mihi (non praetermittendum)	ueri
11) 11	(homini novo) C. Coelio	Q. (celio)
12) 16	domum (ventitet)	domo
13) 16	est habendus	habendus est
14) 18	compara (et confirma)	corroborata

TABLE VIII

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>II</u>
15) 18	poteris (rationibus)	<u>om.</u>
16) 19	eorum sodales	sodales eorum
17) 23	quid (a quoque)	quicquid (quidquid N)
18) 27	(in quo) modo	mihi
19) 27	(fugienda) sit	est
20) 27	non modo (assequi)	non modo te
21) 28	nihil (stultius videtur)	<u>om.</u>
22) 28	eum (studiosum tui)	cum (quom E)
23) 28	quem (non noris)	quod
24) 28	(quem non) noris	nominis
25) 29	confirmatas (habeas)	conformitas

The following readings peculiar to WRCL point to descent from a common exemplar, P.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>WRCL</u>
1) 13	(beneficio) vincti	uicti (=γ) uincti, <u>mg.</u> uicti L)
2) 19	(quid) tibi	<u>om.</u>
3) 19	(eo genere) amicitiarum	amicitiae
4) 24	(sunt autem) alii	<u>om.</u>
5) 30	in suis vicinitatibus	u <sub>3</sub> ciuitatibus CL, uidel <sub>3</sub> ciuitatibus W, uidelicet ciuitatibus R, (in ciuitatibus D, uicinita, <u>supra</u> u vi <sub>3</sub> , <u>supra</u> a b <sub>3</sub> <u>scriptis</u> A)

TABLE VIII

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>WRCL</u>
6) 40	iis (quoque eadem)	hos (his <u>vel</u> hiis MSS.)
7) 40	(ratione qua) superioribus	superiores (superioribus, <u>mg.</u> superiores L)
8) 50	quae (adhuc habuit)	quod (=D)
9) 53	(ac iudicio) popularis	populari (=P, <u>ex</u> popula- ris <u>mut.</u> A)

Again  $\rho$  has the following variants in common with GQU.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u><math>\rho</math>-GQU</u>
1) 1	homines (aut intellegentio)	homines <u>om.</u>
2) 10	stanti (coelum glaudio)	statim (=B)
3) 27	non modo (assequi)	non modo non
4) 28	nihil stultius	stultius nihil

Within this group ( $\rho$ ), I list the following readings taken from ##1-21, peculiar to RC.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>RC</u>
1) 1	tibi omnia suppetunt	omnia tibi suppetant
2) 3	tibi scio	scio tibi
3) 3	genera (appareant)	grā C, gratia R
4) 3	totum fere equestrem ordinem	equestrem ordinem totum fere
5) 3	assiduitatem (et frequentiam)	consuetudinem
6) 6	uel ut teneas	uel teneas

TABLE VIII

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>RC</u>
7) 7	amplissimis ex familiis	ex amplissimis familiis
8) 9	aditus (in equitibus R.)	editus
9) 10	(sanguinis) fluerent	<u>om.</u>
10) 10	nunc tibi (de Africa)	tibi nunc R, /nunc/ tibi C
11) 10	iudicium]....iudicium	<u>om.</u>
12) 10	posses (exposui)	potes
13) 16	(qui) colat	colet
14) 16	amicorum numero	numero amicorum
15) 17	ut is amet	ut amet
16) 18	habeant (aut ut habeant)	habuerunt
17) 19	sicut	sic
18) 19	umquam aliud tempus	aliquid tempus umquam (aliud tempus umquam L)
19) 21	atque (haec suffragandi)	aliquam
20) 21	animaduertendum est	auertendum est
21) 21	adhuc (nobis obligati)	<u>om.</u>

D, which often agrees with X-TO, has a marked affinity for  $\alpha$ ,  
with which it has in common:

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u><math>\alpha</math>-D</u>
1) 10	et ea tu	et tu ea
2) 19	haec tibi (omnia)	ea
3) 27	(incipere quidem) possint	possit (= $\gamma$ )

TABLE VIII

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>α-D</u>
4) 46	(sed tamen) tempori	ipsi
5) 47	agantur  .....agantur	om.
6) 48	ut (uti liceat)	om.
7) 48	(foro tibi) irasci	nasci (=TO)
8) 48	(iis qui) negent	negant (-at, RC)
9) 48	ut facere....cupiat	facere....ut cupiat

D agrees with π in the following:

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>π-D</u>
1) 5	(ii rogandi) omnes sunt	sunt omnes
2) 20	deuinctos (tenes)	deuinctos
3) 32	(neque id) tamen	tantum
4) 37	assidua (assectatorum)	om.
5) 46	(aut ante) susceptis	susceperis (=L, al' susceptis)
6) 57	sequestribus (metum)	sic equestribus (=L, al' si equestribus)

D agrees with ρ in:

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>ρ-D</u>
1) 10	(liberos) constuprarit	constuprarit (constru- prarit C)
2) 10	quod (primum)	qui
3) 25	hoc (tamen petitio) (=WL)	haec
4) 51	quae (adhuc habuit)	quod (quo π)

TABLE VIII

The following readings peculiar to A and B, and their frequent agreement in passages which have suffered corruption is, I think, sufficient basis for tracing their descent to a common exemplar,  $\gamma$ , in spite of the fact that A, a conflated text, often differs from B.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	$\gamma$
1) 8	domi palam (=X)	domi palam (palam domi Y)
2) 9	optimum Q. caecilium	unum atque optimum p n $\gamma$ , unum optimumque Caucilium X- $\omega$ , (unum optimum Q Caucilium $\beta$ )
3) 10	cum (gladiatoribus)	<u>om.</u> (=H.S)
4) 12	duas in rempublicam	duas publicas in re pu. (una <u>ante</u> re A)
5) 31	ne (norunt)	<u>om.</u>
6) 33	in muntiando	<u>om.</u>
7) 45	(amicum) aliquem	quendam
8) 46	(placati) aequique	equi que
9) 50	venisse (appareat)	venire
10) 54	commentationibus (matutinis)	contionibus (=RC) (See Tab. I, No. 48)
11) 54	multorum arrogantia	<u>om.</u>
12) 56	haec (ita)	<u>om.</u> (=W)
13) 57	nostri (sum)	nostris

TABLE VIII

GQU have the following peculiar readings besides agreeing in numerous variants shared by other MSS. I have designated as  $\delta$  the common exemplar of GQU.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u><math>\delta</math></u>
1) 1	(tamen) amore	ab amore
2) 2	nominis (novitatem)	<u>om.</u>
3) 7	pares non esse	pares non posse
4) 9	tum (Titinorum)	tantum
5) 19	abs te tribum....aut aliquod	tribuunt....aut aliquod abs te
6) 25	nullus (petitor)	nullus
7) 29	(ante oculos) est	situm est
8) 29	(summo) beneficio	studio et beneficio
9) 44	solum foribus	foribus solum
10) 48	sin (autem)	si
11) 51	qui idem	ut simul idem
12) 51	efficiendum (etiam)	efficiendumque

TABLE VIII

Q and U are identical with the exception of the following:

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>U</u>
1) 9	num (maiore) (=Q)	nunc
2) 29	navos (homines) (=Q)	uanos
3) 46	Platonico (=G)	planito Q, planito <u>iter.</u> U
4) 47	Cotta (in ambitione) (=Q)	cocta
5) 47	Quod. (saepe accideret) (=Q)	quo
		<u>Q</u>
6) 7	illis (nobilitatem) (=U)	illi
7) 31	sibi (constituere) (=U)	ibi

The following readings peculiar to PKMI, as well as their general agreement in various corrupted passages, point to their descent from a common exemplar, [ $\beta$ ].

<u>Par</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u><math>\beta</math></u>
1) 1	(noui) addisceres	adiicerem
2) 8	(autem consulatus) caupones (omnes)	caupones
3) 9	(hominem) optimum Q	optimum Q.
4) 10	ex eo iudicio tam egens	tam egens ex iuidico
5) 21	(iis vicissim) nos obligari posse videamur	nos obligari uideamur posse
6) 29	urbani (industrii)	urbani et

TABLE VIII

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>β</u>
7)	32 (partem) tribulium	tribulium
8)	35 minimum officium	officium minimum
9)	44 diurni nocturnique	nocturni atque diurni (=R)
10)	46 orationem fuisse	fuisse orationem eius
11)	46 Platonico	plane perito
12)	47 polliceri omnibus solere	solere omnibus polliceri
13)	50 serviendum	inseruiendum
14)	54 quod tibi cottidie ad forum	quo tibi ad forum quotidie
15)	56 magnopere (necessarios)	sibi maxime

TABLE IX

READINGS IN WHICH Y IS DIVIDED BETWEEN P AND HF.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjogren</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>HF</u>
1) 5	Cn (Pompeium)	Cn. (=KMI.QU) (C T)	Gn. (=π.B.P.G.O. WRC) (G A.D.L)
2) 6	(dignitatis) afferent	afferent (=B.EN. β.CD.L.QU, <u>ex</u> af- ferent <u>corr.</u> A)	afferent (-SV.TG; -ret RC, auferret W)
3) 14	(ad) Cn. (Pompei)	Cn. (=T.KM.GU, Gn. <u>vel</u> Cn. Q)	Gn. (=B.EVN.PI. O.WRC; G A.D.L, Gnei S)
4) 19	(parata esse) debebant	debebant (=ω)	debeant (=E.B.G.O)
5) 19	(Fundani Q.) Galli	Gallii (=O)	Galii (=γ.T) Galli ω.
6) 26	nisi (aliqua)	nisi si (=ω)	nisi (=γ.ρ.δ)
7) 26	(facile si) contende- ris	contenderit (=π.O, -eret B, contemp- nerit D)	contenderis (=ω)
8) 31	(a suis) vicinita- tibus	ciuitatibus (B.E.G)	vicinitatibus (=ω) viz uicinitatibus A) (in ciuitatibus V.D, viz ciuitatibus CL, uidelz ciuitatibus W, uidelicet ciui- tatibus R.
9) 33	(in suffragando, in) obeundo	obeundo (=ω)	obaediendo H, obediendo F, (obediendo SN.O, obiendo EV)
10) 33	assectando (mirifice)	assentando (=π.TD. RC), <u>mg.</u> adsectando	adsectando H, assectando F (=ω)
11) 34	quantum (sis in)	quanto (=π.ρ.δ)	quantum (=ω)
12) 35	scire (dissimules)	dissimules (=ω)	dissimiles (=SV.B.P)

TABLE IX

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF</u>
13) 36	quod (eius fiere potest)	quoad (=β.ρ.δ) (quod C, quod, ss. al' quoad L)	quod (=ω)
14) 38	(impensa) per te	parte (-γ.SE)	per te (=ω)
15) 39	(simulator) diiudicari	diiudicari (=ω)	diuidicari (=A.E)
16) 40	(amico) diceres	diceres (=ω)	dicere (=B)
17) 41	(ea desiderat) nomenclationem	nomenclationem MI.O.W, nomenclationem p.S.B. G.K. (cl <u>vel</u> d? p) nomen alationem N, nomendationem T.P, nomentulationem A.	nomen elationem (=EV.RL.QU.D)
18) 42	(cum) amiciozem (non tam)	amiciozem (=ω)	amiciciozem (in amiciozem <u>corr.</u> H) = B.
19) 44	(multitudini grata	gratia (=π)	grata (=ω)
20) 47	impertire (iis)	impertire (=T. PMI.δ.CL.D.π. [impa ( <u>lac. rel.</u> ) E])	impertire (=K.OD.WR)
21) 48	(quam qui) utuntur	utuntur	utuntur (=A)
22) 48	(irascantur) iis	hii (=B.TO)	his <u>vel</u> hiis (=ω) is RC
23) 49	(ut) amiciozes (abs te discedant)	amiciozes (=ω)	amiciciozes (in amiciozes <u>corr.</u> H) (=RC.D)
24) 50	ab his omnibus	ab his hominibus (=γ.π.TO) (his ab hominibus K, his ab omnibus, h <u>super</u> o <u>scr.</u> I)	ab his omnibus (=δ.ρ.D) his ab omnibus PM.
25) 51	Manili (causa)	Manilii (=γ.TOD. MI.WRC; in Manilii PK, mamilii SEV)	Manlii (=L, in Manlii QU, in Malii G.

TABLE IX

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>HF</u>
26) 53	(Atque etiam) in hac petitione	in hanc petitionem	in hac petitione, (ptāte <u>pro</u> petitione, <u>mg.</u> al' petitione A)
27) 56	haec ita nolo te illis	haec ita te uolo illis (=p.δ.RCL. TOD, haec <u>om.</u> γ.W, huius <u>pro</u> haec, uel <u>pro</u> illis π)	haec ita uolo te illis (=PMI) (ita uolo haec te illis K)

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IN THE FOLLOWING, Y IS DIVIDED BETWEEN pF, WHICH HAVE THE CORRECT READING, AND H.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>pF</u>	<u>H</u>
1) 18	(qui abs te) tribum	tribum (=A in tribunicium <u>mut.</u> , tribus T, tributunt δ.B.O)	tribunatum (=K) tribunatium M, tribunitium MI.RC.D, tribunicium P.EV.WL, <u>om.</u> S

### CHAPTER III

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS: THEIR RELATIONSHIP AND DEPENDABILITY.

The findings of the collations listed in the foregoing tables show that all the MSS. derive from a common archetype which I style Z. The establishment of the text, then, depends upon the reconstruction of Z from the testimony of its descendants, with such corrections as the laws of textual criticism dictate.

The readings listed in Table I<sup>1</sup> show us a MS. which had already suffered corruption due to:

- a) the admission of a gloss: 9;
- b) haplography: 5;
- c) dittography: 18, 30 (from the frequent recurrence of forms of homo in the text), 37;
- d) script:<sup>2</sup> 7, 10, 14, 24, 25, 26, 32 (combined with omission of the preceding syllable), 42, 51;
- e) misunderstanding of abbreviations: 11, 20;
- f) transposition of:
  - a') a sentence: 2,
  - b') a letter: 36;
- g) omission of:
  - a') a clause: 40,

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1) Throughout Chapter III Roman numerals refer to Tables, arabics to the number of the item.

2) Some of these, at least, might be explained otherwise.

- b') a letter: 15, 16, 29, 31, 39, 43, 49,
- c') letters with "emendation": 48 (commentationibus > com-  
metionibus > commotionibus);
- h) the interpolation of a letter: 27;
- i) phonetic confusion: 12,<sup>1</sup> 45,<sup>2</sup> 46;<sup>3</sup>
- j) assimilation to a more familiar word: 50;
- k) incorrect word separation: 11 (with misunderstanding of an ab-  
breviation), 13, 21,<sup>4</sup> 22, 28, 34 (with omission of a letter), 38.

In addition to the readings in which all the MSS. agree, we may safely accept for the restoration of Z:

- a) the numerous instances of incorrect word separation persisting in:
  - a') the X family: II, 11, 46, 72, 87, 88, 95, 96, 97, 113,  
138;<sup>5</sup> III, 13;
  - b') HF:<sup>6</sup> II, 78; III, 41; VI, 31;
  - c') p: VI, 9, 13, 21, 22, 28, 31, 36, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49,  
52, 56, 57, 58, 63, 68;

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1) Lindsay, The Lat. Lang. p. 616.

2) Schuchardt, II, p. 1 ff.

3) Lindsay, op. cit. p. 9.

4) See discussion, Chap. IV, p. 103.

5) Though Y has but one error under this head, peculiar to itself (I, 12) it should be noted, that besides the seven it has in common with X, as listed in I, there are five readings cited in II (48, 72, 78, 95, 138) in which Y has obviously emended, puzzled by the improper word separation in his exemplar.

6) In three of the instances cited against p, HF solved the difficulties of word separation by omitting. (VI, 9, 42, 47)

b):

a') the reading listed in II, 14, where it is fairly obvious that X represents the reading of Z, which Y has attempted to correct: qua....haberet X, quod....habebat Y.

There can scarcely be any doubt that Z had quā, a corruption of quom.

b') Galli HF-γ.T (IX, 5), for Galli, due to confusion of L and I.

c') utantur p-Y (IX, 21), for utuntur, due to confusion of A and V.

I think the following MS. readings could stand: -erem of No. 1; Nos. 6, 8, 17, 19, and 47.<sup>1</sup> However, the number of undoubted errors is more than sufficient to establish the common archetype Z.

The reading cited in No. 33 (etiam for et) might be due to mistaking an accidental stroke over et for a mark of abbreviation. It is possible, too, that Quintus in irony wrote etiam recentibus beneficiis, but since he speaks straightforwardly elsewhere in the Commentariolum of the reliance that may confidently be based on the claims of gratitude, such an interpretation is not probable.

The reading of π.T in No. 39 (iacturus) points to the presence of an ambiguous character in Z, an imperfect f which Y mistook for I-longa. Undoubtedly the reading of A.D.C. here is conjectural.

The transposition of scripta (I, 52), and of volo (IX, 27) indicate

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1) These are discussed in Chap. IV, pp. 91, 92, 96, 100, 102, 116 f.

that these words were interlinear or marginal in Z. The sense is better without scripta.<sup>1</sup>

As evidence of doubles in Z, I call attention to assentando (=T.Π.D.RC), mg. adsectando p, cited in IX, 10, and to the variant readings discussed under #17 in Chap. IV, and those cited in VII, 2.

Some of the readings of Z are, without doubt, inherited from ancestors more or less remote; others are significant of the nature of its immediate archetype.

Since many letters are equally liable to confusion in majuscule and in Caroline minuscule, it would be unsafe to draw conclusions from graphical errors alone as to the script of Z's exemplar. However, the paucity of errors due to misunderstanding of abbreviations (I, 11, 20), as well as their nature -- q. and cōs ( or conss.)<sup>2</sup> -- points to an ancient majuscule. This is confirmed by the numerous traces of scriptura continua persisting in X and particularly in p, as cited above.

Z In attempting to decide the script of Z itself, the following graphical errors are to be noted:

(Numbers refer to items in Table II)

In X: no for pe (64), s for i (87), d for cl (90), g for e (100),  
on for ar (127), s for r (144).

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1) See discussion, Chap. IV, p. 118.

2) Egbert, p. 424.

In Y: ser for na (51) (Due to a ligature of n and subscript a (7) or to n > r > s ?);<sup>1</sup> nec- for nd- (117); s for i (41).

Although one might argue from these to a majuscule exemplar, still the mistranscriptions of s for i, n for p, d for cl, point to an early Caroline minuscule,<sup>2</sup> while n, r, s are letters most frequently confused in Insular script.<sup>3</sup>

There are comparatively few errors due to abbreviations traceable to its apographs X and Y. Table II reveals only seven: in X, 5, omnibus for omnes; 11, que for quod; 46, -que for Q(uintus); 56, et for etiam; 69, quid for qui; in Y, 22, quidem for quidam; 103, quis for qui; 104, quod for quo.

The errors due to scriptura continua common to X and Y mentioned on p. 68, n. 5, shows that Z had word division though faulty. Especially convincing in this respect is inserui oratione for inseruito ratione (I, 34). This transitional stage from scriptura continua, the type of script, and the relative infrequency of abbreviations conspire in assigning Z to a date not later than the IX century.

#### X-Y

Table II proves the MSS. are descended from Z, through two lost apographs, namely X and Y; that the X family represents the less interpolated line of tradition, but that Y, though it has suffered numerous interpolations through conscious emendation (28, 33, 42, 48, 52, 54,

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1) It will be noted that T omits the word, probably on account of its illegibility.

2) See Lindsay, T. E. p. 82 ff.

3) Op. Cit. p. 88.

72, 74, 78, 80, 95, 114, 115, 117, 132, 135, 137, 139, 146, 149) and the admission of glosses (26, 67, 68, 71), yet preserves the correct reading in many instances where X is corrupt: (5, 9, 11, 30, 46, 47, 56, 64, 66, 69, 73, 87, 88, 90, 96, 97, 100, 112, 113, 126, 127, 128, 131, 144).<sup>1</sup>

In relatively few instances there appears an interchange of readings between the X and the Y family, as shown in Table VII.<sup>2</sup> The cause of this phenomenon is, however, in all cases but one, fairly obvious: 1, the est of p<sup>F</sup> is due to a marginal or interlinear est which also appears in H in the superscript al' honestum est (V, 23). In 3, 4, 5, 6, the discrepancy in pH consists in replacing e with i, an error which might be either graphical or phonetic. No. 2 is more complicated. It is possible that the variants go back to doublets in Z.

X            Though X, as has been said, represents the purer tradition, it is not altogether free from conscious emendation, though of that milder type which confines itself to forming Latin words, or, at most, phrases out of the letters before it, without disturbing itself regarding the

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1) These readings Sjögren has adopted. Besides there are some ten or twelve others in this Table in which the reading of Y has much to recommend them. These will be discussed in Chapter IV.

2) The readings listed in Table IX have no great importance. In so numerous a group as the Y family, and presenting such diversity of readings, it would be expected that in many instances similar difficulty in script (7, 8, 11 (u > a > o), 15, 17), phonetic confusion (1, 3), haplography (4), dittography (6, 18, 23), misunderstanding of abbreviations (9, 14, 20), and conjectural restoration (reading of A, 21) should occasion accidental agreement with members of the X family. The two readings in this Table that are significant of tradition (10, 27) have been noted above, p. 69.f.

sense of larger units. This is illustrated in the readings cited in II, 72, 87, 88, 95, 97.

The other errors of X are due to:

a) omission of:

a') a word: II, 30, 47, 131,

b') a letter: II, 73;

b) incorrect word separation: II, 11, 46, 72, 87, 88, 95(?), 96, 97, 113, 138; III, 13;

c) misunderstanding of abbreviations: II, 5, 11 (with dittog.), 46, 56;

d) graphical reasons: II, 9(?), 14, 64, 87, 90, 126, 127, 144.

As a clue to the script of X, I call attention to the following errors which may be graphical:

In HF: i seen as s (II, 87); r seen as y (II, 154); e seen as i (III, 6); id seen as uf (indicating an open d) (III, 21); tim seen as ini (III, 35).

In p: tt seen as ct (III, 6); r seen as u (VI, 32); s seen as r (VI, 40); ad seen as ut (indicating an open d) (VI, 48); s seen as t (IX, 7); s seen as i (or om.) (IX, 22).

To these might be added numerous instances of confusion among m, in, iu, and ui.

Some of these errors point to a Caroline minuscule, others to Insular influence,<sup>1</sup> each of which is in agreement with Gurlitt's theory

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1) Lindsay, T. E. p. 82 ff.

that X was a Lorsch MS.,<sup>1</sup> and with Lindsay's discovery of Insular influence at Lorsch.<sup>2</sup> Traces of open d would point to the IX century.<sup>3</sup>

Regarding the three descendants of X -- H, F, and p -- it is abundantly clear from the readings listed in III and VI that H and F are more closely related to each other than to p, while the fact that in only the six cases listed in VII does p agree with H against p-Y or with F against H-Y, together with its more imperfect word separation proves that it is closer to X than are H and F.<sup>4</sup>

Tables IV and V leave no doubt that the two latter MSS. were copied, not one from the other, because each has omissions which the other has not -- IV, 9, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 33, 39, 47; V, 5, 33, 34 --, but from an apograph of X which I designate 5.

The errors peculiar to this lost MS. [5] as revealed in Table III, were due to:

- a) conscious emendation: 5 (in omitting the apparent m of X), 10 (in changing the tense), 24 (in omitting what p copied as si iste), 39 (in omitting quae or que). Under this head may be classified also the obviously deliberate omissions cited in VI, 9, 42, 47, as well as fluxerunt in VI, 8.

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1) Op. cit. p. 512 ff.

2) Lindsay, W. M. "The (Early) Lorsch Scriptorium." Palaeographia Latina Part III.

3) Lindsay, W. M. "The Letters in Early Latin Minuscule." Pal. Lat. Part I. p. 8.

4) Gurlitt, as has been noted (Chap. I, p. 2), thinks that, for the Ad Fam. IX-XVI, it is a direct copy of Lorsch II -- our X.

- b) script: 1,<sup>1</sup> 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 21 (ul for id [open d]), 32, 35;
- c) dittography: 7, 8 (petitionem follows two accusative singulars), 28;
- d) haplography: 9, 29;
- e) omission of:
  - a') words: 12, 14 (cum, omitted from the text was added, interlinear or mg., and annexed to si by H, and to quibus by F), 15, 19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 36, 43,
  - b') letters: 22, 44, 46;
- f) misunderstanding of abbreviations: 20, 33, 42;
- g) transposition of:
  - a') a syllable: 26,
  - b') a word: 40;
- h) suggestion by similarity (increased by lack of word separation): 41;
- i) interpolation of:
  - a') a letter: 37,
  - b') a word: 34.

Of the two apographs of  $\mathcal{S}$ , H, with thirty-five individual errors, is superior to F with forty-eight as shown in IV and V. A noticeable feature of H is its numerous double readings.<sup>2</sup> Of these honestum est (V, 23) may be conjectural, but the added evidence of the other MSS.

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1) The first letter of diligentia,  $\mathcal{D}$ , might possibly have been mistaken for the in-abbreviation.

2) See II, 18, 119, 126, 148; V, 23; VI, 8.

in the remaining instances points to double readings in  $\xi$ . For the reader's convenience I cite the MSS. readings here.

II, 18, #9:

sorum F, sorore (-rum ss. H)pH, sororis Y.

I think  $\xi$  had sorore<sup>rum</sup>, which H copied exactly, F taking the superscript as a correction (which it probably was) on X's sorore.<sup>1</sup>

II, 119, #42:

adsectando (sectatio scr. super -tando H)pH, assectatio  
sectando F, assectando SVN.TO. $\gamma$ , assentando  $\beta$ .J.E.WL.D,  
adsentatio RC.

Evidently  $\xi$  had adsectando<sup>atio</sup>, the superscript reading being meant for an alternative, as the nominative here makes excellent sense.

II, 126, #44:

aditam p, additam (l' ab ss. H) HF, abditam Y.

It may be that  $\xi$  had additam<sup>b</sup> on account of a doubtful letter in X, which p omitted as he does also in "aspectatorum" (II, 105), where H has adsp- and F assp-. It is possible, too, that X had aditam, which p copied, and that  $\xi$  inserted an interlinear ambiguous b or d.

VI, 8, #8:

caupadoes omnes F, caupadoes omnis (ss. caupones omnes) H,

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<sup>1</sup>) See discussion, Chap. IV, p. 98.

cauponis omnis p. caupones omnes Y.

This seems to point to cauponis omnis X, caupadoes omnes caupones omnis S.

These instances and the uniform practice of H indicate that X and S had the old spelling of compounds, with the preposition unassimilated. F, however, always has the assimilated preposition. So does p, except in the two instances quoted and in that cited in VI, 45, where he gives both forms - assectionis. H has iucund-, p-F iocund- pH adul-, F adol- regularly, but the three MSS. are altogether inconsistent in the use of ae and e, ti and ci, which are used interchangeably in each.

p

The MS., p, is of unique importance for the text of the Commentariolum. In the first place, it is closer to X than any extant MS. yet discovered. Indeed, my own study of this MS. for the Commentariolum raises no doubt that it was a direct copy of X for this, as Gurlitt believes it was for the Ad Familiares IX-XVI. As a witness for X, therefore, its testimony is of equal value to that of HF combined, and takes precedence of that of H and of F individually since these are removed from X by an intermediary copy. Where H and F disagree, the agreement of p with one of them determines the reading of S. In doing this it restores another direct witness to X, and thus makes reasonably certain the reading of X itself. Moreover, since p was copied from an exemplar different from that of HF on the one hand and from that of Y on the other it is the deciding factor for the reading of Z where these two groups are at variance. We see this corrective function of p exercised in the readings set forth in Tables III, IV, and V. Its peculiar readings, listed in VI, show that,

in view of its lateness (about 1500),<sup>1</sup> it is remarkably free from learned corrections. Only four of its variants are open to the suspicion of being due to conscious emendation (2, 4, 27, 69) and these admit of other explanations. In three of the readings in VI (5, 19, 38) p alone of all the MSS. has preserved the correct tradition. In the aut of No. 64 we have a confirmation of the lacuna suspected in this sentence, and in the readings cited in 42, 43, 44, 47 we have testimony, which added to that of Y, leaves no doubt as to the reading of Z. Of the other readings peculiar to p, incorrect word separation accounts for seventeen, and an older form of spelling for two (34, 67). Of the remaining forty-eight those not already commented upon in the discussion of X have no particular significance and are obviously such errors as any scribe is liable to make.

This MS. was used by Gruter in his edition of 1618. Palermus often refers to it in his excellent Commentarius, and Orelli-Baiter cite it occasionally in their Apparatus Criticus but do not seem to attach great weight to its evidence. The strange neglect of p by late editors and commentators seems to date from Bücheler, who for his edition of 1869, relied mainly, almost solely, upon F, a collation of which had been made by Wunder in 1827 and used by Orelli-Baiter<sup>2</sup> for their edition of

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1) See p. 2.

2) I take it that Orelli-Baiter have relied on Wunder's collation for they do not report in their Apparatus Criticus F's sororum (in the text, sororis) Catilina (in the text Catilinam) and ascribe to the MS. atris instead of atriis (atis) which it has. These three instances occur on f. 137 r. of the MS. and in ##9-10 of the text.

1845. Bücheler greatly exaggerated the merits of this MS.<sup>1</sup> and defended its readings wherever possible, but showed a strong predilection for his own conjectures in preference to the readings of Y. However, when Bährens<sup>2</sup> published his collation of H in 1879, it was discovered that in almost fifty cases (IV and IX, 1) H departs from F only to agree with Y. Since then HF has been the basis of the editions of Müller, Sjögren, and Tyrrell-Purser. But a cursory examination of the Tables, and especially of III, will show in how many instances a use of p would have saved Sjögren's text from error. This is no less true of the other editors who repeatedly dispose with "Add. dett." of readings, proved authentic by the independent testimony of p and Y. Not to mention any of Bährens' rather wild surmises, one of Hendrickson's cleverest conjectures, Hos ut internoscas OMNIS CVRATO ne spe....,<sup>3</sup> is thrown out of court by the evidence of p, confirming the VIDETO of Y (III, 13).

Sjögren has adopted (silently for the most part) fifty readings of Y against the testimony of HF. But now we find that twenty-five of

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1) Op. cit. p. 11. "Berolinensi hoc meliores codices nullus commentarioli editor ad manum habuit." He, with the help of Gustave Meyncke and Adolph Kiessling, made a second collation of F, "neque prorsum frustra.....quamquam a Wundero accurate relata vidi." I have noted two errors in Bücheler's collation: #38, ut for ubi (in the MS. 1, f. 188 v.), and #52, postis for poscis (MS. f. 189 v.), which latter error Sjögren repeats.

2) I call attention to an error in his collation, where he ascribes to H, umis instead of what is certainly omis (MS. f. 56 r). It is apparent that the scribe first wrote u- but corrected by joining the apices of the letter. Hendrickson (loc. cit. p. 92) follows him in this opinion.

3) Dec. Publ. p. 24.

these are confirmed by the evidence of p.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, twenty-two additional readings of Y -- better in themselves as judged by the sense of the context, conformity to the facts of History, etc. --, rejected by Sjögren because not found in HF, are also confirmed by p.<sup>2</sup>

Y In view of this successive vindication of Y, made possible by the discovery of H, and what I may be permitted to call the re-discovery of p, it does not seem contrary to the dictates of palaeographical principles or of ordinary logic to accept its testimony in other cases where its readings are per se better than those of X and not reasonably open to suspicion of emendation on any other grounds than that of being in Y and being correct! Certainly in many instances (II, 10, 20, 21, 32, 35, 37, 60, 99, 159), the reading of X may be explained by simple omission, or by unconscious error (II, 59, 140), whereas interpolation offers a doubtful explanation of the corresponding readings of Y since they improve the Latinity and are thus hardly consonant with the barbarisms to be mentioned below among its admitted "emendations".

Beyond its descent from Z, the origin of Y is, as yet, hypothetical. The idea has occurred to me that Poggio may have copied it

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1) Tab. III, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43 (not adopted in the text but defended in "Tulliana III"), 44; VI, 7, 69.

2) See III, 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40; VI, 5, 43.

raptissime and with his usual freedom of emendation during one of his forays into Germany, but the evidence its descendants bear of medieval barbarisms (e.g., #13; qui te non dignum (II, 33); #20: memini quod (II, 52); #40: significando tua.....studia (II, 115); #18: ad confi-  
ciendum centurias O.α.γ.β.δ) is against this theory. Indicative of the same origin as the instances just mentioned, are the particularly clumsy attempts at emendation listed in II, 17, 78, 137, 148-149. But the reading of Y cited in II, 115 arrests our attention by two striking reminders of Quintus's letter to Tiro, Ad Fam. XVI, 27, 2, in which occur the word delenire (of which delinire is a corruption frequent in vulgar Latin)<sup>1</sup> in this very sense, "to win over," and a similar unusual use of the present participle nominative: "Incredibile est, quae ego illos scio, oppositis Gallorum castris, in aestivis fecisse, quos ille latro, nisi aliquid firmitus fuerit, societate vitiorum deleniet.....  
.....Ego vos a. d. III. Kalend. videbo, tuosque oculos, etiamsi te veniens in medio foro videro, dissuaviabor." The other interpolations (?) are #11: cum deesset (II, 26), and #25: ut te utantur (II, 67).

Groups of Y also show interesting "variants" of which I cite a few:

#3: diua in α.γ.

which can be intelligibly discussed only in connection with its context

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1) Schuchardt, I, 394-400

treated of in Chap. IV, p. 92.<sup>1</sup>

#16: qui sunt amici ex causa iustiore.....

iustiore X, questiore π, honestiore T.W,

questiore honestiore γ.D, (II, 38).

This is a curious corruption, undoubtedly unintentional in its first stage, which antedates all of our Y MSS: iustiore > questiore > honestiore > questiore honestiore. The only explanation I can give at present is that q from the preceding line was wrongly inserted before iustiore, the

1) An interesting gloss, and probably an early one, not accepted into the text of all the Y MSS., appears in #10:

ab atriis Sapalas et..... X-TOD. β.δ,

ex sinistra palas et..... π,

ab atriis ex sistrapalas et..... γ, (-lis B)

ab atriis existrapalas et..... WL,

ab atriis existraphas et..... RC

There are two possibilities as to the gloss itself. It might conceivably have been:

a) ex sinistra:

a') a contraction of ex sinistra (sententia), calling attention to the contempt in which praecones were held. (Compare Cic. Rull. I, 7; Pro Quinct. 12; and Juv. VII, 7)

b') ex sinistra, in the sense given in Thesaurus Graecae Linguae:

"Σειστροα dicta Romae Lupanaria, in quae coniciebantur adulterae, ut passivam venerem cogerentur exercere, ad majorem interim infamiam, quibusdam καὶ δὲ ὠρασσεu sinistra concutientibus, dum res obscoena perageretur, ut omnibus adulterarum poena nota fieret: unde πορνεία s. Lupanaria ita a Romanis Σειστροα appellabantur, quae quidem sustulit Theodosius M., uti narrat Socr. 5, 18, ubi v. Valesius. Ducang."

b) ex sistrapalas (or -lis) a corruption of ex sistrapaltis, a non-literary Latin adaptation from the Greek, σειστροα πάλω, meaning wielders of the sistrum, i.e., the priests of Isis, whose unsavory reputation would have made them meet companions for Catiline. This gloss might be explained by a scribe's taking atriis not in the sense of "auction-room" but of "temple."

Judging from the omission of the first syllable of sapalas, the preference is to be given to the second conjecture -- ex sistrapalas (or -lis). Evidently π took it as a correction of ab atriis sapalas; γ.ρ as a supplied omission.

iu being then seen as ue. Honestiore, following later as a gloss on questiore, was received into the text by some as a correction, by others as a supplied omission.

#17: Quique (or quisque) fidelissimum, found in all the MSS. of the Y family, except T, is discussed in Chap. IV, p. 102.

#17: valde elaborandum est.

est X, censeo T, puto ad.

It is conceivable that Z had an omission after elaborandum, which was variously supplied by X and Y. It must, however, be said that elaborandum est is Quintus' usual mode of expression, without any preliminary word of thinking. As an explanation for the two variants within Y itself, I call attention to the fact that this is a passage (##17-20) which, it will be presently noted (p. 87), has suffered extraordinary mutilation in the Y tradition.

#18: ad ius obtinendum

ad ius optinendum X, ad iustitiam obtinendam Y.

In the classical period, iustitia signified the abstract virtue of justice, as in Cic. De Fin. V, 23; De Partit. Or. 22. As such it would be more familiar to a medieval scribe than ius, which he might have mistaken for an abbreviated form of iustitiam. The change from -dum to -dam would follow.

#19: C. Orchivi.<sup>1</sup> horum in causis  
corchivii p, chorchiuii F, chociuii H,  
L. Corthui et T, L. Coruini et ω,  
(See II, 48 for minor variations.)

T's reading corthui is easily accounted for as a mistranscription of c as t. It would appear that L. Coruini was a doublet in Y. Corvinus was the cognomen of the illustrious gens Valeria, prominent in the Imperial as well as in the Republican Period.<sup>2</sup> The praenomen Lucius, however, does not appear among its historical representatives. But there was a less conspicuous L. Aquillius Corvinus, consular tribune in 388 B. C., whom Livy mentions.<sup>3</sup> It will be noted that T omits the L.

The et of Y may be authentic. Quintus was not sparing in his use of this word.

#19: sicuti parata esse confido  
confido X-T, concerno ω

The explanation suggested above for the variants, censeo and puto, applies here also. For the word concerno, in the sense of "perceive" as used here, the Thesaurus Latinae Linguae gives: ".....gloss, concerno, i.e. con + cerno. Hier. Epist. 106. 1;" and Forcellini: "..... 2)..... decerno. Q. Cic. de Pet. 3) conspicio, gloss concerno."

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1) The correct form of this name is discussed in Chap. IV. Here we are concerned only with the variants in Y.

2) Groag, "Corvinus" in Pauly-Wissowa;  
Klebs, E. Prosopographia Romani Imperii. Berolini: Apud Reimerum, 1897.

3) Tab. VI, 4.

#28: homo.....nullis amicis hominem.....munitum praecurrat.....  
amicis septus O.α.γ.β.δ, amicis iunctus, mg. septus T.

Unless T had two exemplars, there must have been doublets in Y. If iunctus (or septus) is a gloss, the balance it produces harmonizes very well with that found elsewhere, e.g. #10: qui ex curia etc., #12: tam genere insignes quam vitiis nobiles; #13: nemo est quin te dignum arbitretur, sed multi inuideant.

Although the descendants of Y present a considerable diversity of reading (See VIII), the diversity is, for the most part, due to errors later in origin than Y itself and we are seldom, if ever, at a loss in determining the reading of the parent MS.

First among the witnesses to the reading of Y is T. The others I should rank in order thus: O.π.γ.D. WL.σ.β.δ, so that, in general, the agreement of T alone, or of O.α.γ. with X should, I believe, be accepted as the reading of Y itself. Only in the few cases where the more emended groups of the Y family -- β and δ -- agree with X, does the agreement appear to be due to conjectural restoration.<sup>1</sup>

T

T is the best of the Y family and the only one which bears a date - 1449. A very striking feature of this MS. is the fact that in twelve instances within the compass of ##17-20 it alone of the Y family has preserved the correct reading:

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1) Some individual readings of A and D also belong to this category.

<u>Par.</u>	<u>Sjögren</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>ω</u>
17	(est) intimus	intimus (=X)	optimus
17	(quod) amplissimum	amplissimum (=X)	fidelissimum
17	(ad) conficiendas (centurias)	conficiendas (=X)	conficiendum
18	aut ut habeant	aut ut habeant (=p)	(See III, 9)
19	haec tibi (omnia)	haec tibi (=X)	illa γ.β.δ.θ, eα
19	(esse) confido	confido (=X)	concerno
19	(sodalitates) hominum	hominum (=X)	ciuium
19	C. (fundani)	C. (=X)	M. G, f O, om. ω
19	quid tibi	quid tibi (=X)	quid nam γ.β.θ.Γ, quidem π, quid ρ, quinam D
19	referendae	referendae (=X)	restituendae
20	quod ex	quod ex (=X)	quod A.β, quo ω
20	his hominibus	his hominibus (=X)	his in rebus γ.δ.θ.Δ, in rebus π.ρ.β. (his ss. K)

It also comes nearer than any other, excepting p, to the correct reading of #19: C. Orchivi, with Corthui, (II, 40)

From this one might conclude that T corrected from X, but against such a supposition is the fact that within the same passage he has:

censeo (est X),

cuiuscunque (cuiusque X),

iustitiam obtinendam (ius optinendum X),

rocinibus poteris (poteris rationibus X),

laborato (elaborato X),

nomine (tempore X),

and omits:

navandam X, (seruandum ω)

Besides, there remains to be explained why he limited his use of X to so small a part of his work.

My own explanation of the phenomenon is that after T was copied, that sheet of the exemplar which contained ##17-20 was mutilated -- a deduction which would imply that T is closer to the archetype Y than is any other extant MS. of this family.

T has forty-five peculiar readings, none of any significance except #17: (elaborandum) censeo (est X, puto ω), and #28: (nullis amicis) iunctus, mg. septus (om. X, septus ω). These may be conjectural, yet in #19 where X has nauandum and ω seruandum T omits, as has been noted, probably unable to decipher the first syllable of the word. He does not, though, indicate the omission in any way. His good faith, however, is testified by a marginal note "ad spem credo" following "ad spetiem" in the text (f. 375 v.).

Ioannes Iustus was no mechanical scribe but keenly responsive to the thought he copied as proved by the margin of his MS., copiously decorated with pointing hands and scrolls indicating passages of special interest, and inscribed with headings of logical divisions.

O is often found in agreement with T and D, and like T does not show the influence of any other MS. examined. It and T alone of the Y family have the correct reading, #10: uitibus. With T also it has the error, #21: animi aduertendum for animaduertendum. As animi occurs two words back this may be due to independent dittography. It has fewer individual

readings and fewer omissions than any MS. -- thirteen and two respectively, none of them indicating conscious emendation.

D D has more readings in common with  $\Pi$  than with any other group, yet it sometimes agrees with X-TC, possibly by conjecture. This is undoubtedly the case where it has, #48: quem uideant with H, #51: in petitione with HF, and #10: quidam with X.

$\alpha$  Though the  $\alpha$  group has many individual readings, they are not due to conscious emendation.

$\Pi$  The same is true of its apograph,  $\Pi$ , whose evidence ranks, I think, next to that of T, and O.

$\rho$   $\rho$  was undoubtedly copied from the same exemplar as  $\Pi$ , but was influenced by other MSS., among them  $\sigma$ . The scribe of L was evidently conscientious for in several places he takes care to observe in the margin, "in exemplo,....." He gives numerous second readings, some labeled  $\alpha$ , more marked with the sign, /., presumably corrections. In all cases but one both his text and marginal readings are found in MSS. examined in this study. To the errors common to WL, RC have many others in common, derived apparently from their exemplar,  $\sigma$ , a careless apograph of  $\rho$ . To these R adds numerous individual errors.

$\gamma$   $\gamma$ , the exemplar of B and A, was not far removed from those of T, O, and D, with which MSS. it is often in agreement. It had instances

of ancient spelling, e.g. #29: gnauique as found in B and A.

The scribe of B was, I think, guiltless of any cogitation on the matter he was copying. Though the percentage of his personal errors is high, the cause is always obviously illegibility or ambiguity in his exemplar. His very simplicity recommends his readings, at least in some instances where more sophisticated scribes were at pains to emend.

The writing of A is difficult to read, and there are numerous omissions varying in length from a single word to clauses covering letter spaces in multiples or near multiples of 13. These omissions are supplied by the original scribe, who has also made corrections and given alternative readings. He seems to have had before him manuscripts belonging to several groups and to have chosen now from one, now from another, for his text, giving alternatives, sometimes interlinear, sometimes marginal. As a rule the text is on the side of the more conservative MSS.,  $\pi$ .  $\tau$ OD, the corrections and alternatives showing an affinity with  $\beta$ , and RC.

$\mathcal{S}$  and  $\beta$

Though  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\beta$  have not so high a percentage of peculiar errors as some of the foregoing groups I discount their reliability as witnesses to Y because of their manifest proness to emend. To this may be ascribed such readings as:

#29: summa  $\mathcal{S}$  (II, 75), #38: frequentia PK. (II, 96),

#46: plane perito  $\beta$  (II, 130), #3: de (Demosthenis) KMI.QU (I, 5).

CHAPTER IV.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CORRECTION OF Z

Regarding the method to be followed in establishing the text, it is evident that since all our MSS. derive from Z, our efforts must be directed to the restoration and correction of that MS. as our ultimate goal. But a necessary step in that direction is the reconstruction of its lost apographs X and Y, from the testimony of their extant descendants. The study of this testimony, as set forth in the preceding Chapter, justifies, I think, our acceptance of the following combinations as reliable witnesses for the reading of the lost MS.:

For the restoration of:

Z: HF, p-H, p-F;

X: pHF, p-Y, HF-Y, pH-Y, pF-Y;

Y: T.O.α.γ, X-T, X-O.α.γ, p-TO, p-O.α.γ, HF-T, HF-O.α.γ;

Z: X-Y, p-Y, HF-Y, pH-Y, pF-Y, and with sufficient reasons, X alone, or Y alone.

On this conviction I base the following discussion of disputed readings:

(The text quoted is Sjögren's)

#1: suppetunt EA quae.....

ea X, om. Y

Since Quintus is lavish in his use of demonstratives, ea is in all probability authentic.

#1: aut INTELLIGENTIA.....

diligentia p-Y, intelligentia HF.

The agreement of p-Y leaves no doubt as to the reading of Z -- diligentia. I might have mistaken  $\delta$  of diligentia for the in-abbreviation and the rest of the word (intelligentia) would have followed by similarity.

#1: novi ADDISCERES.....

addiscerem X, (mg. adducerem p) = O. $\pi$ , (adi- SVN, ss. al' disce-  
res V) addicerem T.I, addicerem  $\gamma$ .WRL, adiicerem KM.C.D,  
aducerem P.G, adicerem QU.

It is to be noted:

- 1) that all the MSS. read -erem excepting the ss. reading of V;
- 2) that the marginal reading of p has u; that all Y (except O. $\pi$ .) have ii, u or i for is;
- 3) that SVN.D.PKM.C have single d.

There can be no doubt that Z had -cerem. For the first part of the word, the weight of the MSS. evidence is on the side of add-. In regard to the medial letters (or letter), the evidence is divided: the marginal reading of p would indicate either that X had a double reading, addiscerem: adducerem, or that its letter s was ambiguous. In one instance all three MSS. of the X family have s for i: praesidis (-es F) for praesidii (II, 87). Here either X had s for i (in which case the ambiguity was in Z) or the letter in X was ambiguous. The testimony of

T indicates ii (or u?) in Y. This MSS. evidence -- unanimous for -cerem, the majority and the most reliable for add-, good but not overwhelming for u -- added to the fact that the sense of the passage admits adducerem, leads me to think that it was the reading of Z.

#3: habes enim ea, quae <NON MULTI HOMINES> novi habuerunt, omnes publicanos, totum fere equestrem ordinem, multa PROPRIA municipia, multos abs te defensos homines cuiusque ordinis, aliquot collegia, praeterea studio dicendi conciliatos plurimos adulescentulos, cottidianam amicorum assiduitatem et frequentiam.

non multi homines om. MSS.

propria X-TC, praeterea β.δ, propria diua π.B; praeterea diua D.ρ, (propterea ss. L) propria, al' praeterea diua A

This place has given rise to much discussion. Schwarz and Baier added non multi homines from Ad Fam. V, 18, 1. Lambinus inserted non, and Eussner vix before habuerunt. Palermus accepted: habes enim ea quae novi habuerunt; omnes publicanos, totum fere equestrem ordinem, multa praeterea municipia.....

I propose the following as the reading of Z: habes enim ea quae novi habuerunt omnes publicanos totum fere equestrem ordinem multa propria diua municipia (The rest as given above).

If we take publicanos totum fere equestrem ordinem to be in apposition with ea, there is no need to suppose any omission before habuerunt. "You have what all the 'new men' have had -- the publicani,

and almost the entire equestrian order." Naturally, since the 'new men' sprang from these classes, they could rely upon their support.<sup>1</sup> Then, in addition to this advantage which Marcus enjoys in common with all preceding novi, Quintus goes on to enumerate others peculiar to his brother, introducing them by the words, multa propria:..... There can be no hesitation in choosing here between propria and praeterea. The first has the support of the most reliable MSS., X-TC.γ.π; and against the second is the objection that were it accepted here, its repetition before studio would be meaningless.<sup>2</sup>

And here some of the MSS., α.γ, have a nonsensical word, diua. Now it is much more likely that this is a corruption, antedating Z, of an authentic ditia or diuersa,<sup>3</sup> than that such a meaningless expression has crept into the MSS. And since there is evidence of conscious emendation on the part of X (II, 21, 72, 87-88, 95, 97), of Z (III, 5, 10, 23, 39),<sup>4</sup> of p (II, 60; VI, 2, 4, 27), and at least of silent omission by T (p. 87), it does not seem rash to conclude that these have rejected the nonsensical reading, diua.

Then we have a sentence, intelligible in itself, and historically correct: Habes enim ea quae novi habuerunt omnes: publicanos, to-

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- 1) For the meaning of the term, ordo equester, see the discussion, p. 109. The modification, totum fere, may be a glance at the sons of senators whose class allegiance might direct their vote to a member of the optimates
  - 2) Hardly multa propria municipia. Why designate the municipia as propria more than the other resources which follow?
  - 3) In the sense of "widely scattered". Cicero uses it thus. In Verr. III 192; Pro Man. 9 and 46.
  - 4) See discussion of this, p. 115.

tum fere equestrem ordinem; multa propria: ditia (vel diversa) municipia,  
multos abs te defensos etc.

#4: ut teneas COMMENDANDO.....

commendando X-γ.δ.β.D, commendo TT.WL.TO, commonendo RC

In addition to the strong MSS. evidence for commendando, the context recommends it in preference to commonendo for reasons well set forth by Sjögren.<sup>1</sup>

#4: QUI DEBENT...QUI UOLUNT

qui debent MSS., qui uolunt X, et qui uolunt Y

I think Z read: qui debent...et qui uolunt. The Insular et- sign, /, might easily have been omitted by X as a mark of punctuation or of word-separation.

#4: loco ac NUMERO DIGNUM.....

dignum numero X, numero dignum Y,

"'illo loco ac dignum numero'.....mihi quidem subdurum videtur."<sup>2</sup>

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1) "Tulliana III", pp. 134-5

2) Sjögren, op. cit., p. 125

#6: et qui UOLUNT cupiant....

non nolunt p, nō  
nollunt A, non uolunt α.TO.PK.δ, uolunt B.I,  
nolunt HF-M.

I think non nolunt is the authentic reading. The uolunt of α.β.δ.TO represents one of the commonest of graphical errors and the omission of non in HF-M.B.I is easily accounted for by haplography.

The sense of non nolunt -- "those who are indifferent" -- is better than that of uolunt -- "those who are favorable:" -- "If you succeed in making zealous those who are now indifferent..."

#6: cupiant PLURIMUM proderunt....

plurimum proderunt X, plurimum quidem proderunt Y.

The MSS. throughout show confusion on q-symbols. It may account for X's omission here. If X had qd, its apographs might have understood it as quod and rejected it as nonsensical. HF omits also #51: quae (or que) (III, 39) which p-Y retain. F shows his hesitancy about the meaning of his exemplar's abbreviation by writing #46: alidd<sup>i</sup> officium (dd = quid, qd = quod in F)

The greater emphasis of Y's reading recommends it in this context.

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#8: immo homini NAVO (-Puteanus)....

nouo MSS.

The error was very likely already in Z and may be either phonetic<sup>1</sup> or graphical.<sup>2</sup> The sense of the context points to navo as authentic.

#8: ex senatu eiectum scimus optima [VERO] censorum existimatione, in praetura competitorum habuimus.....

uō p-SEV.T.R.L., ū HF-QU.I., uero ω.

[uero] Büch., Muell., Sjögren; verorum Bährens, Tyrr.-Purs.; optimorum, Eussner; [optima vero censorum existimatione] Wesen., Klotz; optima vero<sup>t</sup> censorum Orell.-Baiter. [censorum] Ernestius; scimus. Optima vero censorum existimatione, in praetura competitorum habuimus. Palermus; who adds, "...apparet, haec dicta esse per ironiam."

The suggestion of Palermus is attractive, but whether he takes censorum as subjective or as objective genitive, History does not support his reading. In the first case, there were no censors in 67 B.C. when Antony stood for the praetorship, so it could not have been by their judgment that he was granted that privilege. If Palermus is taking the second view, facts are equally against him. The censors who ejected

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1) Shuchardt, II, 171, 175, 176, 181.

2) Ribbeck, pp. 235-6.

Antony from the Senate<sup>1</sup> in 70 B.C. were L. Gellius Poplica and Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodiamus who had been colleagues in the consulship two years previously. The former upheld Marcus in regard to the Catilinarian Conspiracy and is later referred to by him as his familiaris (Leg. 1, 53; Brut. 105), so the probability is that at the time of Quintus' writing Gellius and the Ciceros were on friendly terms. Lentulus supported the Manilian Law and Marcus commends him repeatedly (Pro Man. 68, Pro Cluentio 118, In Verr. V. 15).<sup>2</sup>

In the absence of any testimony to the contrary we may presume both men had led honorable careers and enjoyed the good opinion of the people. In view of this, it is unlikely that Quintus would have referred to the low estimation placed upon the judgment of these censors by the populace in permitting Antony, degraded by them only three years previously, to be a candidate for a responsible office.

Bücheler thinks uero a gloss by a scribe, who wished to express the idea perfecto or et optima equidem. Sjögren<sup>3</sup> thinks it is the corruption of a marginal gloss, no. (i.e. notetur), and cites in support of his theory instances of such a note in the Mediceus, ep. ad Q. Fr. I: 1, 37 fol. 20, and I: 1, 29 fol. 19.<sup>4</sup>

Wesenberg remarks: "Sed certe Quintus vix o. uero scripsisset, sed et quidem o." However, we find uero used in the sense of truly after

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1) Klebs, "Antonius, nr. 19" in Pauly-Wissowa, Real Encyclopädie.

2) Münzer, "Gellius, nr. 17." and "Cornelius, nr. 216" in Pauly-Wissowa, Real Encyclopädie.

3) "Tulliana III" loc. cit. p. 122.

4) Our MS. T has No<sup>ta</sup>: f. 374 r.

an adjective in Phil. III, 10: Praeclara tamen senatus consulata illo die vespertina, provinciarum religiosa sortitio, divina vero opportunitas, ut, quae cuique apta esset, ea cuique abveniret. Ib. XIII, 25: "Id agere, ut iure deminutus sit Dolabella?" Turpem vero actionem, qua defenditur amplissimi auctoritas ordinis contra crudelissimi gladiatoris amentiam!

There is no reason, then, why vero should not stand here in the same sense: "We know he was expelled from the senate by the truly excellent judgment of the censors."

#9: educatus in SORORUM stupris.....

sororum F, sorore (ss. -rum H) p H, sororis Y.

That sororis is the correct reading is supported by:

a) sorore in p and H. The variant -e for the genitive ending -is is a common one.<sup>1</sup>

b) History, which refers to only one sister of Catilina.<sup>2</sup>

#9: Hominem OPTIMUM Q.....

optimumque X, unum optimumque ω, unum optimum Q. β, unum atque optimum A

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1) For copious examples, see:  
Schuchardt, II, pp. 44-45;  
Bonnet, p. 341;  
Neue-Wagener, I, pp. 293-7;  
Kuhner #38, 6;  
Ribbeck, pp. 243-4.

2) Drumann-Groebe, V. 418.

I think the unum is authentic. Compare Laelius I, 5: quem unum.....praestantissimum, where unum, as here, obviously serves the purpose of emphasis; also Comment. #22: ab uno quoque discussed on p. 105.

#10: dicam petere EUM.....

eum X, eum tecum TO.E.β.RC, cum tecum SVN, varie ω .

The contrast between the character of Catiline and that of Marcus, argues for the authenticity of tecum. For Catiline to run for the consulship was temerity enough, but to enter the contest with a rival of such integrity as Cicero was impudence.

#10: etiamsi ALIIS culpa non esset.

aliis HF, mali is p, in aliis Y.

The reading of Y, supported by p, must have been that of Z.<sup>1</sup>

#10: Pompilios et VITIAS

uitias F, uittias H, uctios p, ve ios T, ueios O.MI, neios EVN. , varie ω .

The nomen Vettius has many representatives in Roman History, but not so Vitias (nor Vetias of which Vitias might be a corruption).

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1) The reading aliis has been a stumbling block to editors who have been at great pains to emend it: alius (genitive) Orelli, ex aliis Kayser, ab aliis Bahrens, "expeditior vero oratio foret si aliis post nequitia legeretur" Buch., alia Tyrrell.

The MSS. evidence here -- p., T, -- also supports Vettios.

The Vettius singled out here for ignominy is undoubtedly the informer mentioned by Suetonius (Caes. 17), who was ready to sell his services to any one who would pay him well. For copious notes on this person see Orelli-Baiter, Onomasticon Tullianum Pars. II, 643-4.

#12: non erit difficile certamen CUM iis competitoribus.....

cum X, om. Y.

The reading of Y (circumstantial ablative) is better Latin than that of X. Since we are forced to accept the testimony of Y against that of X in many other instances, why not accept it here?

#14: iam in populo QUAM MULTI invidi sint, QUAM CONSUECUDINE horum an-  
norum ab HOMINIBUS novis alienati

a) quam multi....quam consuetudine X, quam multi.....quam multi  
consuetudine Y.

b) honoribus MSS.

In regard to the first discrepancy, the question is: Did X omit by haplography a second multi in Z, or did Y interpolate by dittography or by intention, thinking that the sense demanded multi here also? Since either MS. may be at fault, the answer with regard to the reading of Z (at best only probable) will depend upon our conception of what Quintus meant:

a) "how many are envious, how many.....have an aversion for new....?"

or

b) "how many are envious, what an aversion they (the people, supplied from in populo) have for new.....?"

Either thought is possible. I think the first is the more probable for psychological reasons. Quintus is thinking of votes, hence he is thinking in terms of numbers: quam multi.....quam multi. In the next sentence he continues: Esse etiam nonnullos tibi iratos..... Even so, we cannot be sure of the reading of Z, because of the extreme liability to haplography on the part of X, and of dittography or intentional emendation on the part of Y.

With regard to the second reading, honoribus, for which Lambinus substituted hominibus, the unanimous agreement of the MSS. leaves no room for doubt in regard to the reading of Z, nor is it out of the question that this reading is authentic. The transfer of the epithet novus from the man to the office is an instance of hypallage allowable in Latin prose.

#15: studia QUAE ADUERSENTUR.....

quae aduersentur X, quae tibi aduersentur Y.

If we admit Quintus' fondness for pronouns elsewhere, why not here?

#16: PETITIO MAGISTRATUS

petitionem magistratus HF, petitio magistratum p, petitio magistratum Y.

The MSS. support for magistratum is stronger than that for magistratus, and the plural is used in this sense by M. Cicero, e.g., De Amic. 17: Honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates amicitiae antepo- nere..... Pro Plancio 6: Quid, tunc dignitatis iudicem putas esse popu- lum? Fortasse nonnunquam est. ....Sed est perraro; et si quando est, in iis magistratibus est mandandis quibus salutem committi putat.

#17: deinde, ut quisque est intimus ac maxime domesticus, ut is ETIAM QUAM AMPLISSIMUM esse te cupiat.....

a) amet MSS.

b) quod amplissimum X-T, (quod ex quique corr. T) quisque (quique A.WL.D.QU.I) fidelissimum *w*.

The uniform reading of the MSS. testifies that Z had amet, nor is there any reason to reject it from the text.

The evidence of T and the rest of Y points unmistakably to a double reading in Y: *q<sup>93</sup>* amplissimum with a superscript d somewhere between q and l.

T copied first *q<sup>93</sup>*, then noticing the superscript letter, corrected to quod. The archetype of the rest of Y, on the other hand, associated the superscript d with the adjective, and mistaking p for f<sup>1</sup> wrote the word suggested by f d lissimum, disregarding the syllable am.

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1) See Lindsay, T. C. p. 85.

How did d get into Y? From Z, by the exception which proves the rule, for Y does not give evidence of copying glosses as glosses.

How into Z?

I suggest the following possibility: The ancient nota for que was q followed by a dot. That the omission of the dot was common is proved by the fact that scribes rather took its omission for granted as in the instances cited by Lindsay<sup>1</sup> -- queam for quam, and similarly disertibus aubantur for diserti baubantur etc. Hence an ancestor of Z may have had QVAQAMPLISSIMV̄. No wonder if the scribe of Z thought something had been omitted and wrote d (i.e. deest) superscript, to mark the defect. The superscript letter persisted in the Y tradition even after the proper abbreviation sign was restored to the second q. The scribe of X interpreted his exemplar as did the scribe of T later, i. e. - he rejected the second q as dittography and associated the superscript d with the first q, reading quod.

#18: OPERA ELABORANT ut POSSINT a tribulibus suis ea quae PETIERINT.....

a) opere MSS.

b) laborant ut possint.....peterent.... HF, laborarunt ut possent peterent p-Y.

a) Opere was evidently the reading of Z, the error being due to a combination of scriptura continua and the phonetic confusion of ae

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1) Op. cit. p. 90.

and e.<sup>1</sup> Thus: OPERAELAB... > OPERELAB.....

b) The agreement of p-Y on the tense of the verbs as well as the petere of HF leaves no doubt that .....laborarunt ut possent... ...petere was the reading of Z. The sense too demands the perfect tense in the main verb..... per hos annos homines ambitiosi..... ...opera elaborarunt.....

#19: C. ORCHIVI

corchivii p, chorchiuii F, Chociuii H.<sup>2</sup>

For Orcivius as the correct form of this name, Orelli (Onomati-con Tullianum, Pars. II, p. 432) gives numerous references. Corssen (I, p. 46) cites instances of the transfer of h to the first syllable as found in H and F: Chartago for Carthago, Chiteris for Citheris.

#20: fac ut plane iis OMNIBUS quos deuinctos tenes

hominibus X-T, his in rebus ω

Both the sense and MS. authority demand hominibus.

#22: ut spectatorum te OFFICIORUM.

officiorum HF, suorum officiorum p-Y

Again the reading of Z is given by p-Y.

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1) Schuchardt, I, p. 223 f.; Ribbeck, p. 414.

2) For discussion of the readings of Y, see Chap. III, p.

#22: quantum A QUOQUE proficiscatur

a quoque p, ab quoque H, abste quoque F, ab uno quoque Y.

The ab in H and F together with the reading of Y points to Z's having had ab uno quoque which is recommended, also, by its greater emphasis.

#24: HOS INTERNOSCAS ELABORATO, NE SPE.....

hos ut inter nos calumniatores spe (ut om. H) HF, hos ut inter nos casui deto ne spe p, hos internoscas et uideto ne spe Y.

I think Z read: hos ut internoscas uideto ne spe. The reading of p-Y determines uideto; the agreement of pF on ut and the presence of et in Y argues for ut in Z.

To account more readily for the curious reading calumniatores in HF, I place the reading of exemplar and of apograph in juxtaposition:

X: casui de tones...  
§: calumniatores...

The liability to confuse s ( / ) for l, some forms of n and r ( *n r* )<sup>1</sup> is evident. The monk-scribe then had quite enough -- calu.....tores, added to the general sense of the passage -- the weighing of different types of men -- to complete the word, calumniatores.

#32: neque id tamen satis est, tametsi magnum est, SED SEQUITUR spes

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1) Lindsay, T. C. p. 88.

utilitatis atque amicitiae, ne nomenclator solum sed amicus etiam  
bonus esse videare.

sed sequitur HF, si non sequatur p, sed ut consequatur y, (sed  
consequatur B)

The agreement of HF-Y on sed, and the non sequatur of p, with  
the consequatur of Y point to sed consequatur in Z, a reading which satis-  
fies perfectly the sense of the passage.

#33: iam equitum centuriae multo facilius mihi diligentia posse teneri  
videntur. primum COGNOSCE equites -- pauci enim sunt --, deinde  
APPETE -- multo enim facilius illa adolescentulorum ad amicitiam  
aetas adiungitur --, deinde habes tecum ex iuventute optimum quem-  
que et studiosissimum humanitatis; TUM AUTEM, QUOD EQUESTER ORDO  
TUUS EST, SEQUENTUR ALII AUCTORITATEM ORDINIS, si abs te adhibebitur  
ea diligentia, ut non ordinis solum voluntate sed etiam singulorum  
amicitiis eas centurias confirmata habeas. iam studia adolescentu-  
lorum in suffragando, in obeundo, in nuntiando, in assectando miri-  
fice et magna et honesta sunt.

In the arrangement of clauses as given above all the MSS. agree,  
but they differ in the following readings:

a) cognosci X, cognoscendi sunt Y;

appeti (ape- H) X, adipiscendi Y;

b) tum aut (autem HF) emi quod equester ordo tuus est sequentur

(sequūter H, secuntur autem F) illi auctoritatem ordinis X,  
tum (cum B, tamen T.A.RC) equester ordo sequetur illius  
auct. o. Y.

Orelli suggested "cognosce.....appete vel cognoscito.....  
appetito ut #29." The second alternative is recommended by the frequent  
use of the future imperative throughout the Commentariolum.

With regard to the second passage (b) where the MSS. disagree,  
I think that we may conclude from the reading of pHF that X read tum aut  
emi, with or without the abbreviation mark over aut. The illi of pHF may  
be the result of simple oversight of the us sign, or of conscious emenda-  
tion to supply a subject for sequentur, the actual subject having been  
lost in emi.

Disregarding the matter of word-separation, I think Z read:  
tum autem i<sup>1</sup> quod equester ordo tuus est sequetur illius a. o.

Y, unable to make sense out of the reading of Z, omitted autemi  
quod and tuus est, satisfied with the sense: "then the equestrian order  
will follow the leadership of that illustrious order" (the optimates,  
just alluded to in optimum quemque).

Hendrickson<sup>2</sup> points out the nonsense of the sequence: habes  
tecum.....optimum quemque: tum autem, quod equester ordo tuus est, sequen-  
tur illi auctoritatem ordinis....., and substitutes alii for illi. That  
his objection to the sequence of thought is well-founded no one can deny,

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1) Lindsay, The Latin Language, p. 438.

2) The Dec. Publ. Un. Chicago, p. 91.

nor is it far-fetched to suppose that the illi of X is a corruption of alii. However, I would suggest that the position of emi in the reading of X is the natural one for the subject, and that emi itself is the final stage of the successive corruptions alii (open a) >> aii (open a) >> <sup>1</sup> ciui >> <sup>2</sup> emi. <sup>3</sup> Then illius might stand.

Dr. Rodney P. Robinson suggests the transposition of tum.....ordinis, a change which makes for a logical sequence of thought while preserving the verbal tradition of the MSS.:

tum autem i. quod equester ordo tuus est, sequentur illius auctoritatem ordinis. Iam equitum centuriae multo facilius mihi diligentia posse retineri videntur, si abs te adhibebitur ea diligentia ut non ordinis solum voluntate sed etiam singulorum amicitias eas centurias confirmatas habeas. Primum cognoscito equites (pauci enim sunt), deinde appetito (multo enim facilius illa adolescentulorum ad amicitiam aetas adiungitur). Deinde habes tecum ex iuventute optimum quemque et studiosissimum humanitatis. Iam studia adolescentulorum in suffragando, in obeundo, in nuntiando, in adsectando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt.

It is to be noted that in the first colon, tum.....ordinis, there are 66 letter spaces; in the second, iam.....videntur, 67; in the third, si.....habeas, 112; in the fourth, primum.....adiungitur, 113; in the fifth, deinde.....humanitatis, 68. These numbers suggest the possibility that an ancestor of Z had lines of 16 letter spaces,

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1) For mistranscription of li as u, see Lind. T. C. p. 87.

2) For mistranscription of transitional form between open a and ordinary a as ci, see Lindsay, op. cit. p. 84.

3) For confusion of c and e, iu and m, see Lindsay, op. cit. pp. 85, 87.

with tum, iam, si, primum occurring at the beginning of a line, which would help to explain the confusion.

Whatever be the correct reading of this passage, it will decrease its difficulties if we understand that equitum centuriae..... equites, and illa adolescentulorum<sup>1</sup>.....aetas refer to the same group -- the 1800 men in active service equo publico and voting in the equitum centuriae.

The clause, quod equester ordo tuus est, offers a two-fold difficulty as to the meaning of:

- 1) equester ordo;
- 2) tuus est.

Equester ordo, in the strict sense, designated only the equites equo publico, but it was also used, more loosely,<sup>2</sup> to include:

- a) former equites equo publico, who had given up their horses;
- b) equites equo privato;
- c) all whose means were equal to the equestrian census;
- d) sons of senators.

Context alone would seem to justify one in taking equester ordo to be used here in its narrower sense, but ancient records do not yield

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1) The terms adulescens and adulescentulus are used to designate men even up to the age of forty-four. (See Cicero: Phil. II, ##113, 118; XI, 20; Balb. #16, and Sall. Cat. 49)

2) Mommsen, Th. Römische Staatsrecht III, 484 ff.  
Stein, Arthur. pp. 4 ff., and 189 ff.  
Greenidge, A. H. J. pp. 224-5  
Kubler, "Equites Romani" in Pauly-Wissowa, Real Encyclopädie.

conclusive evidence of Cicero's membership in that exclusive body.

That Cicero's family belong to "the equestrian order" in its broader acceptation, is apparent from the circumstances of his early life. His biographers,<sup>1</sup> however, though they refer to his period of military service in the Social War, under Cn. Pompey Strabo, father of the triumvir, and under Sulla, do not commit themselves to any statement as to whether or not he served equo publico.

Cichorius,<sup>2</sup> on the other hand, has an interesting discussion pertinent to this question in connection with a bronze tablet (discovered in 1908-10) which records a decree of Cn. Pompey (imperator in 89 B.C.) conferring Roman citizenship upon his Spanish cavalry. The tablet gives the names of the members of the General's council and Cicero's is not there.<sup>3</sup> Cichorius, nevertheless, thinks that Cicero belonged to the official staff, basing his opinion on the presence of Cicero in the company of the commander on two occasions referred to by him as follows:

Phil. XII 27: Cn. Pompeius, Sexti filius, consul (89) me praesente, cum essem tiro in eius exercitu, cum P. Vettio Scatone, duce Marsorum, inter bina castra collocutus est.

De Div. II, 65: Nam de angue illo, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, utrumque memini, et Sullam, quum in expeditionem educturus esst, immolavisse, et anguem ab ara extitisse, eoque die rem praeclare esse gestam, non haruspiciis consilio, sed imperatoris.

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1) See Bibliography.

2) Op. cit. p. 130 ff.

3) We do, however, recognize others mentioned in the Commentariolum: L. Vettius, L. f., L. Sergius L. f., Cn. Pompeius Cn. f., T. Annius, T. f.

Cichorius explains the absence of Cicero's name from the list of Pompey's officers by the surmise that he had <sup>been</sup> transferred earlier in 89 to the army of Sulla, who was prosecuting the war against the Marsians.<sup>1</sup>

Granted that the opinion of Cichorius is correct, does it follow that if Cicero were a subaltern, he must have been an equus equo publico? In Mommsen's opinion<sup>2</sup> after Sulla, the appointment to a minor command carried with it the right to an equus publicus. In view of the Dictator's hatred of the equester ordo, shown by excluding them from jury-service and depriving them of their cherished honor of proedria, it does not seem rash to conclude that this military prerogative conceded to them was merely the legalization of an established custom.

Of course, even had Cicero been originally a member of the equester ordo, in its most limited sense, he had ceased to be one on entering the ordo senatorius.

There remains to be explained the ambiguous expression tuus est: -- "because originally you belonged to the equestrian order," or "because the equestrian order supports you in this campaign." There is more point in the second interpretation. But why, it may be asked, if Quintus is sure of its support for his brother, does he immediately urge him to make sure of its allegiance not only by the good will of the order as a whole but by winning the friendship of its individual

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1) Plutarch, Cicero 3.

2) Staatsrecht III, 486-7 and n. 1.

members? We must recall that in #3, Quintus had said, "Habes..... publicanos, totum fere equestrum ordinem" -- though the majority of the order is loyal, there are some who are still to be won.

Hendrickson regards optimum quemque et studiosissimum humanitatis as a class distinct from the equites. The studiosissimum humanitatis supports his contention that the entire expression optimum..... humanitatis is synonymous with studio dicendi conciliatos of #3. But its occurrence immediately after the mention of the equites.....illa adolescentulorum aetas, as well as the choice of an introductory word, deinde (which Hendrickson would change to denique) argues that they are not excluded from the thought.

#35: qui domum tuam VENIENT, SIGNIFICATO te animadvertere; EORUM amicis, qui illis renuntient, ostendito saepe ipsis DICITO.

uenient significato HF, uenienti signi ficato p, uenient his significato Y;

eorum X, et eorum Y;

digito X, dicito Y.

The evidence of p and Y, as well as rhetorical balance, support the authenticity of his significato.

The et eorum of Y is, per se, at least as good as the eorum of X.

#35: si eum, qui tibi promiserit, AUDIERIS fucum, ut dicitur, facere AUT SENSERIS, UT TE AUDISSE aut scire DISSIMULES.....

audieris om. Y;

aut ut senseris HF, ut senseris p, uel senseris Y;

uel audisse († H, u† F)HF, id audisse p-Y;

dissimiles HF, dissimules p-Y.

I suggest the following explanation of these corruptions:

Z and X read: audieris.....facere ā<sup>1</sup> (open a) senseris ut te id audis-  
se aut scire dissimules. It is possible that g copied aut senseris.

Recognizing the abbreviation, he wrote the word in full, but inadvertently retained the stroke over a. HF wrote in full the abbreviated form ā, and added ut, giving aut ut. The scribe of p mistook the open a in X for u as he does elsewhere (See VI, 48) and transcribed the abbreviation as ut.<sup>2</sup> The scribe of Y also mistook the open a in Z for u and wrote ut but retained the stroke over u as we find it in T, ū. (B has u†). This led to the corruption uel in the Y family.

The corruption of id (audisse) to u† in g may have come about through an open d in X.

#37: ..... hoc munus EXIGITUR.

exigitur X, exige Y.

Orelli's emendation, exigitor, is recommended by the fact that

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1) Irish abbreviation for aut. See Lindsay, Notae Latinae, p. 498.  
2) The Irish abbreviation for ut is ū. See Lindsay, op. cit. p. 500.

the substitution of u for o was common,<sup>1</sup> and by the manifest preference of Quintus for the future imperative.

#40: haec tria SUNT, QUOS laesisti, alterum.....tertium.....

sunt quos..... HF, sunt unum quos p, sunt unum ex his quos Y.

The evidence of P and Y points to the presence of unum in Z. Moreover, the use of alterum and tertium makes it almost certain that Quintus had unum.<sup>2</sup>

The ex his of Y recalls a somewhat similar context in M. Cicero, Cat. II, 18: unum genus est eorum qui.....

The agreement of p-Y in the eleven instances following determines the reading of Z: (Where the superiority of the reading is obvious no comment is made.)

#42: primum, QUOD facis.....

quod HF, id quod p-Y.

#42: cuius FRONS et vultus et sermo.

frons HF, et frons p-Y.

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1) Ribbeck, p. 437.

2) Cf. Cic., In Verr. II, 123: duo genera sint, unum veterum, alterum colonorum.....

#44: et abs te et AB AMICIS.....

ab amicis HF, amicis p-Y.

#46: sed tamen TEMPORI consulam.....

tempori HF, tempori tuo p-Y.

#48: EA EX CAUSA impeditum.....

ea ex causa HF, ea causa p-Y.

#50: ASSIDUE diligenter petere.....

assidue HF, assidue ac p-Y.

#50: non ut ad populum ab his OMNIBUS fama perveniat.....

omnibus HF, hominibus p-Y.

The sense here admits either omnibus, or hominibus, considered in itself, but the choice of preposition supports the stronger MS. evidence for hominibus. If Quintus were speaking of things he would, I think, (judging from the usage of Marcus) have used de or ex.

#51: .....multitudinem.....et eorum studia qui contiones TENENT, ADEPTUS es.....excitanda sunt.....

tenent adeptus HF, tenent quae (quae SE.KMI.WRL.QU) adeptus p-Y.

If -que is the correct reading, it indicates the omission of a verb -- e.g., advocant, or conducunt,-- i.e. "those who summon and control the assemblies." This, however, still leaves multitudinem..... excitanda to be accounted for.

If it is quae, -- and in all the MSS. it is written as an independent word, even when spelled que, not as an enclitic --, it must be taken as object of adventus es, and as representing multitudinem and studia, which still have no governing word. Wesenberg-Klotz, Sjögren, and Tyrrell-Purser take no cognizance of -que or quae; Orelli-Baiter, and Bücheler cite it without remark in their Apparatus Criticus, but Gruter and Palermus both have interesting notes: "Maur. non admittit pronomen, quae. in aliis consentit plane cum Palat. ac vulgatis, retenta specie solaecismi; circa quem misere se cruciat Corradus." Thus Gruter. And Palermus: "Excitanda nobis sunt] hic soloecismum agnoscit Corradus; multitudinem & studia excitanda sunt: quare multitudo urbana<sup>1</sup> legendum censet. Quid, si sermo sit figuratus? ut illud Virgilii: Urbem, quam statuo, vestra est: &..... & quod profertur ex ep. 3 lib. 6 ad Att.....: Scaptius, qui fuit in Cappadocia, puto esse satisfactum. sic & hoc loco."

I think Palermus is right and I should adopt the reading of p-Y, with quae (que) as a pronoun.

#51: excitanda nobis sunt, quae adhuc habuit nemo, QUIN IDEM splendido-

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1) This is the reading of A.

rum hominum voluntates haberet.

qui idem X-77.B.TOD.MI, ut simul quidem A.PK. p, ut simul idem

"Bucheler, Orelli-Baiter, Müller, Klotz, Tyrrell-Purser, and Sjögren, all have quin, the first two only with any notice in the Apparatus Criticus. The reason for such a choice against MS. evidence is difficult to see for the meaning of the context calls for qui idem -- "We must re-arouse the devotion of the masses which no one up till now has ever had who, at the same time, had the good will of the classes."

Though the optimates were jealous of their privileges the majority of them cast their votes for the novus homo at this election because they feared Catiline, or rather Caesar and Crassus who were known to stand behind him. (The ut simul is, of course, a gloss)

The reading of p-Y settles the reading of Z in the two following cases:

#54: haec VENIEBANT MIHI.....

ueniebant mihi HF, mihi ueniebant p-Y.

#55: tenentur ROMAE ET alliciuntur.....

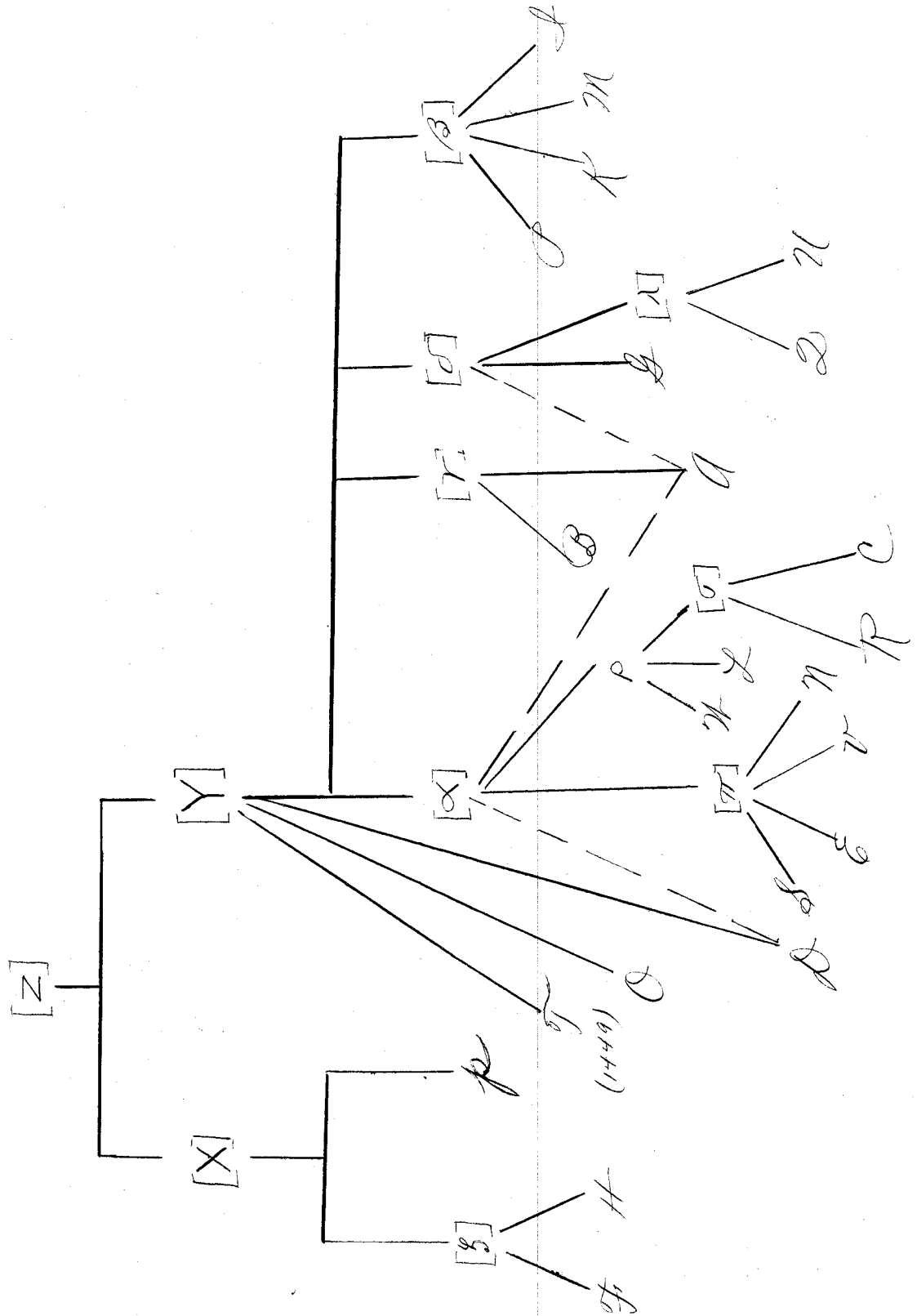
Romae et HF, Romae homines et p-Y.

#58: quae tametsi ita sunt SCRIPTA, non ut ad omnes.....sed ad te proprie  
.....valeant.

scripta

As has been noted (p. 69) the transposition of this word in the MSS. points to its having been interlinear or marginal in Z, possibly as an alternative for perscripta in the preceding sentence. I think the sense is better without it: "Although this advice is such that it applies not to all but to you individually.....", not "Although this advice is written in such a way that it etc."

STEMMA SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MANUSCRIPTS



## VITA

The author was born in Ireland and received her primary education there, privately and in the National Schools. On coming to this country she attended St. Patrick's Grammar School and Loretto Academy (High School), Pueblo, Colorado. She received the A.B. degree from St. Xavier College in 1919; and the A. M. degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1925. In 1930, she matriculated as a graduate student at the University of Cincinnati. In preparation for the Ph.D. degree she has done work in Palaeography and Latin Literature under Professor Rodney P. Robinson, Ph.D.; in Latin and in Greek Literature under Professor R. K. Hack, B. Litt. (Oxon.); in Ancient History and Epigraphy under Professor Allen B. West, Ph.D.; in Archaeology under Professor Carl W. Blegen, Ph.D.