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Notes on Ausonius

H. A. Strong

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version, involving the change of three letters, would be satisfactory and probable :—

κοπηὶ δὲ λευκὸν μελὸν ἐκράινει μέσου
κρατός, διασπαρέντος αἵματος θολοῦ.

κοπηὶ is an older suggestion of Hense's; θολοῦ was found by Mr. Hayley and myself together, in such a way that it is hard for

either of us to claim it. I cannot prevail on Mr. Hayley to print this conjecture over his own signature, although we both think that it should be made known.

The adjective θολός is known from Athenaeus and lexicographers, and is implied in the verb θολῶ.

F. D. ALLEN.

Harvard University, January 1897.

AUSONIUS (?) IDYL 13.

Quam longa una dies, aetas tam longa
rosarum :

Cum pubescenti iuncta senecta brevis.

or Quas pubescentis iuncta senecta premit.

Quam modo nascentem rutilus conspexit
Eous,

Hanc rediens sero vespere vidit anum.

Sed bene, quod paucis licet interitura diebus

Succedens (or -ndens) aevum prorogat ipsa
suum.

Collige, virgo, rosas, dum flos novus et nova
pubes,

Et memor esto aevum sic properare tuum.

In the last two lines the poet bids the maiden gather her rosebuds while she may; she is to gather her flowers betimes, while she is as yet a fairer flower than they. As in Herrick and as in Milton, so here too the notion of 'gathering roses' is bound up with the notion of 'being gathered': the poet is, in fact, playing with two ideas at once, as the remainder of his hexameter clearly shows. But what has the last couplet but one to do with these ideas? 'Rosa succedens aevum prorogat ipsa suum' means, I suppose, 'the rose-bush yields fresh roses to replace those that die.' 'Rosa' for 'rose-bush' is in itself sufficiently awkward in a poem in which the word is continually and consistently used in the sense of 'a rose.' But it is impossible after the line that precedes it, in which *interitura* has

nothing to do with a rose-bush, but only with a rose blossom.

The maiden is invited to make the most of her youth: for youth is short-lived like the rose. But, if she is to learn the lesson from the rose, the poet must have said that the rose makes the most of its youth. If she is to prolong her youth by 'gathering her flowers', that is by submitting herself to be gathered, she must be told that the rose too prolongs its life by letting itself be gathered. The thought that we require is supplied by the elegant lines of Florus on the rose:

totum lux quarta peregit
floris opus. Pereunt hodie nisi mane
leguntur;

to which an anonymous hexameter adds a sort of Scholium in these words:

ne pereant lege mane rosas: cito virgo
senescit.

Returning to our own passage, I think it will now be clear that for *Succedens* we require *Succidens*. The rose is said to prolong its own life by *cutting it short*; in other words, by allowing itself to be plucked.

E. C. MARCHANT.

NOTES ON AUSONIUS.

The following notes may be useful to future commentators. It has often been remarked with surprise how little Juvenal has been cited or copied by later authors.

The following passages in Ausonius seem reminiscences of the Satirist: and cadences in whole passages might be cited as echoes of those in his great original.

(1) Epigrammata xxxv. 9, 10.
Miremur periisse homines? Monumenta
fatiscunt,
Mors etiam saxis, nominibusque venit. Cf.
Juv. x. 146.

(2) Comm: Prof. i. Tiberius Orator 17.
Dicendi torrens tibi copia. Juv. x. 9.

(3) Comm: Prof. Victorio Subdoctori xxii. 3.
Exesas tineis opicasque evolvere chartas. Juv. iii. 207.

(4) Sap. Ludius 6.
Finem intueri longae vitae quo iubes. Juv. x. 274.

(5) *Epitaphia Heroum*. xv. Astyanacti. Flos Asiae.

(6) *Monosticha de ordine* xii. Imperatorum. (12) Frater, quem Calvum dixit sua Roma Neronem. Juv. iv. 38.

(7) Ausonii villula 25. Fons propter, puteusque brevis. Juv. iii. 226.

(8) *Idyllia* iv. 46. Conditor Iliados. Juv. xi. 180.

(9) *Id.* xiii. *ad fin.* The line is quoted and the author named.
Curios simulant, et Bacchanalia vivunt. Juv. ii. 3.

(10) *Id.* xv. Votisue optata malignis.
In Epigram xl. ἀκίνδυνος is pronounced by accent as in modern Greek.

The following approximations to Romance seem interesting.

Epigram lxxii. 2. Testa = tête.

Gregorio epistula. Mulieres...non hae de nostro saeculo quae sponte peccant. = 'de notre siècle.'

Gratiarum Actio. 'O de pectore candidissimo lactei sermonis alimoniam!

He uses the following Gaulish words:—
paradas, mannos, veredos.

H. A. STRONG.

A QUESTION IN ACCENTUATION.

THE personal name Deidas or Didas caused some doubt in my *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, Pt. II. no. 294; and among the *corrigenda* at p. 353 the variation of opinion is noted between Schubart, who has Διδας in Paus. v. 21, 15 (as I have written), and Dittenberger-Purgold, who read Δειδās in the *Inscriptions of Olympia* no. 228. I notice that the same difficulty has been felt by at least one of the editors of the *Berlin Urkunde* (*Griech.*), Dr. Viereck, who in no. 78 reads Διδᾶ, but in no. 88 Δειδᾶ, without giving any explanation of his change of view—perhaps it is merely due to a slip, but, then, which accentuation represents his mature opinion? Similarly Διδᾶ no. 138

(Wilcken), but Δειδᾶ no. 155 (Krebs); apparently treating Deidas and Didas as two distinct words; but they are mere varieties of spelling. Kretschmer, I think, has Διδας in his instructive *Einkl. in d. Gesch. d. gr. Spr.*; but I cannot quote the page. Pape has Διδας. The name is known in Egypt (*Berl. Urk. II. cc.* and Paus. v. 21, 15), Syrian Antioch (*Inscr. Olymp.* no. 228), Apameia of Phrygia (*Cit. and Bish.* no. 294–295), and Julia-Gordus of Lydia (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1884, p. 382). Pape mentions only the Egyptian use. Perhaps some evidence unquoted by the authorities above mentioned may be known to some reader of the *Classical Review*.

W. M. RAMSAY.

CORRECTION TO NOTE ON P. 206.

It has been pointed out by a correspondent that of the Ciceronian passages to which Prof. Mayor refers in the May number of the *Classical Review* (p. 206) the first is from Cicero's speech for Ligarius § 11, and the

second is given at the end of the text of the speech for Flaccus in the editions of C. F. W. Müller, Baier (Orelli, ed. 2) and in some others.