

I. LITERARY TEXTS

I.1. LITERATURE AND PARALITERARY TEXTS

V.1–2

VIRGIL, *ECLOGUE* AND SCHOLIA

Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire [inv. Lat. 2]

Fr. (parchment codex): 9.8×5.8 cm

V AD
Egypt

Source: antiquities market
Literature: Geymonat (1964); Scappaticcio (2013a: 163–4 no. 30). *CLA* VI 833; *MP*³ 2935; *LDAB* 4147; *TM* 62955

Together with a definitely older fragmentary roll from Narmouthis (**IB.3**), this is the only manuscript of Virgil’s *Eclogues* from the Eastern empire, although it may have been imported from the West. It belongs to the group of Virgilian papyri and ostraca of Eastern provenience, on which see Scappaticcio (2016b). A few hexameters from *ecl.* 5 survive, specifically Mopsus’ remarks about the death of Daphnis immediately after those of Menalcas. The codex to which the fragment belonged does not seem to have been intended for students, and was more plausibly meant for a (private?) library. An exegetical punctuation (by the scribe) makes it plausible that it descends from a codex *distinctus*. The presence of annotations might suggest that the exemplar was *adnotatus* as well, but the scantiness of the notes requires that we suspend judgement in this regard.

The fragment may come from the upper section of a page from a parchment codex. It was once thought to be from a parchment roll, but current scholarship has rightly abandoned that hypothesis (Ammirati 2015a: 77). The page is broken into several small, contiguous fragments and has perhaps been damaged by fire (Geymonat 1964: 345). Only the upper margin, of 2.3 cm, survives. Given the limited dimensions of the fragment, it is impossible to reconstruct the size of the page to which it belonged. The script is on the flesh side. The hair side is badly damaged, and no trace of ink survives there. Each hexameter occupies one script-line.
This edition is based on examination of the original parchment.

M. C. Scappaticcio

V.1

VIRGIL, *ECLOGUE* 5.17–34

Reference editions (Virgil, *Eclogues*): Geymonat (2008²); Ottaviano and Conte (2013, followed in apparatus)

The text aligns itself with the best manuscript tradition of the *Eclogues*. *Daphnin* (5.20) can be read in place of the *Daphnim* of *P*, for example, and the correct *herbam* at 5.26 is opposed to the implausible *herbum* (in *P*) and *herba* (in *R* and *a*); note also *ingemuisse* at 5.27 (against *gemuisse* in *R* and *a*) and *Armenias* at 5.29 (against *Armenia* in *R* and *a*). *Silvaeque* at 5.28 is very doubtful due to the damaged condition of the parchment, but this reading too might have aligned this fragment with the

other codices and the indirect tradition. As for variants involving orthographic choices, note *locuntur* at 5.28.
The script is a small library capital of good formal quality, characterised by an evident contrast between thick and thin strokes. A palaeographic parallel is offered by the Virgilian *P.Ant.* I 30 (**V.15**) and by the fifth-century so-called ‘Vatican Virgil’ (Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana Lat. 3225), suggesting production in a Western scriptorium. There are two

kinds of abbreviations. Medial dots are unsystematically present and seem to be ascribable to the original scribe. A bit of annotation can be recognised in the right margin between ll. 11 and 12 (see below). The names of the speakers are not present and are given here, in a conventional fashion, between angle brackets.

¹ [⟨MENALCAS⟩: ‘... puniceis humilis] quantum saliunca ros[e]tis,
² [iudicio nostro] tantum [t]ibi cedit Amyntas.
³ [Sed tu desi]ne plura, puer: successimus antro.’
⁴ [⟨MOPUSUS⟩: ‘Exsti]nctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphni[n] [5.20]
⁵ [flebant (vos) coryli testes et flumina Nymphis),
⁶ [cum com]plexa sui corpus miserabile nati
⁷ [atque deos atque a]stra vocat crudelia mater.
⁸ [Non ulli pastos] illis egere diebus
⁹ [frigida, Daph]ni, boves ad flumina; nulla ne ,amnem [25]
¹⁰ [libavit qua]drupes nec graminis [a]ttigit herbam.
¹¹ [Daphni, tuu]m P[o]enos etiam inge[mui]sse leones
¹² [interitu]m mo[n]tesque feri silvaeque locuntur.
¹³ [Daphnis et Arm]enias curru subiungere tigris
¹⁴ [instituit, Daphnis] thiasos inducere Bacchi [30]
¹⁵ [et foliis lentas in]texere molli[bus hastas.]
¹⁶ [Vitis ut arbor]i[bus] dec[ori] est, ut vitibus uvae,
¹⁷ [ut gregibus taur]i, seg[etes] ut pinguibus arvis,
¹⁸ [te decus omne tu]i[s]. P[ostquam] te fata tulerunt,
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V.2

SCHOLIA (GREEK) ON VIRGIL, ECLOGUE 5.17–34

Now-illegible annotations in Greek were added by a later reader. It is impossible to know whether they should be considered a proper commentary – in which case they may have been copied from an exemplar, as is plausible for *P.Ant.* I 29 (IV.5–6) – or are personal notes or even translations of the Virgilian Latin via use of a bilingual Greek–Latin dictionary.

V.1: 1 no space for the character name survives 2 amyntas· 3 puer-successimus antro· 7 mater· 9 flumina· 10 herba(m)· 12 mo[n]tesq(ue) | silvaeq(ue)

V.1: 1 Menalcae nomen e.g. apposui |] tum Geymonat (1964) 2] tum Geymonat (1964) 3] ne r Geymonat (1964) 4 Mopsi nomen e.g. apposui |] phae Geymonat (1964) | Daphnin R Geymonat Ottaviano: Daphnim P: daph . . . Geymonat (1964) 5] i Geymonat (1964) 6] us Geymonat (1964) 7] crudelia Geymonat (1964) 8] e Geymonat (1964) 9] ni . . . ves . . flumina Geymonat (1964) | nec vel neq(ue): necque P: neque P²RΦε Geymonat: nec ∧ Ottaviano: ne em Geymonat (1964) 10] es Geymonat (1964) 11 ingemuisse P Geymonat Ottaviano: gemuisse Ra 12–13 versus om. n 12] . Geymonat (1964) | feri silvaeque P*ρωγ schol. Bern. Serv. Geymonat: ferunt silvaesque P: feros silvasque Ottaviano | locuntur R Geymonat: locuuntur P: loquuntur Ottaviano: . . cuntur Geymonat (1964) 13 Armenias P Geymonat Ottaviano: Armenia Ra | subiu . . ere Geymonat (1964) 14] . hiasos Geymonat (1964) | inducere codd. Geymonat: et ducere Ottaviano: induce . . bac . . . Geymonat (1964) 15] . . . ere m [Geymonat

*m*²: in dextro margine (ll. 11–12), fortasse ad vv. 27–8 explicandum vel vertendum

¹ [- - -] κ [- - -] ² - - -] γ [- - -]

V.3

VIRGIL, *GEORGICS* 1.229–37, WITH TRANSLATION
(LATIN–GREEK)

Salem (OR), Prewitt-Allen Archaeological Museum [inv. 282]

Fr. (parchment codex): 18×19.4 cm

early V AD
Egypt

Source: antiquities market (purchased by R. S. Allen in 1953)
Literature: Husselman (1957); Scappaticcio (2013a: 169–70 no. 33). *CPL* 7; *CLA* XI 1651; *MP*³ 2936; *LDAB* 4159; *TM* 62967
Reference editions (Virgil, *Georgics*): Geymonat (2008²); Ottaviano and Conte (2013, followed in apparatus)

A few verses on agriculture from *Georgics* book 1 are preserved here. Whether the original codex contained all the *Georgics*, only some books of it, or an anthology, or even the entire Virgilian corpus, is impossible to say. The book was of good formal quality. Unlike the two other Eastern manuscript witnesses to the *Georgics* – the older scribal exercise of *P.Tebt.* II 686 (II.6) and the annotated codex of the slightly earlier *P.Ant.* I 29 (IV.5–6) – this specimen belongs to the group of Virgilian bilingual glossaries, with the Latin text of the *Georgics* matched by a Greek translation. While the Latin does not deserve any particular attention, since it coincides with the rest of the manuscript tradition, the Greek translation is noteworthy, in that it is not merely a word-by-word translation – as is usual for Virgilian bilingual glossaries – but is polished and often offers a kind of paraphrase of the original; note *georg.* 1.234, *et torrida* (scil. *terra*) *semper ab igni* ~ καὶ ξηρὰ διηνεκὲς πεφρυγμένη ἀπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς τοῦ ἡλιακοῦ. Although this is suggestive, it is impossible to say whether the Greek text of the fragment (and of its exemplar) was excerpted from an ancient translation of the *Georgics* like that by a certain Arrian (Ἀρριανός), an epic poet who also wrote twenty-four epic songs on Alexander the Great (Suid. α 3867 Adler). The text was clearly intended for and cir-

culating in a Greek-speaking educational environment, with Virgil's Latin being the model for foreign-language alloglot speakers to learn.
The text of the *Georgics* is the lower script (*scriptio inferior*) of a palimpsest codex. The upper script offers a version of the *Wisdom of Solomon* (11.4–15) in Sahidic Coptic of the sixth to seventh century, which means that the original Virgilian codex was recycled in a Coptic environment. The specimen is made up of two fragments from the same page. External and internal margins of 2.5 and 2 cm, respectively, survive. The upper margin is c. 3.5 cm and is preserved in its entirety, while the bottom of the page is broken. The written space of the codex cannot be reconstructed with any certainty, since it was cut when it was re-employed, but it could have measured [24] cm high and [19.3] cm wide (Scappaticcio 2013a: 169). The page has a columnar structure, with Latin and Greek facing each other and an intercolumnar space of 2.5 cm. It thus deserves to be compared with the coeval Virgilian glossaries of *P.Oxy.* VIII 1099 (V.13), *P.Oxy.* L 3553 (V.5), and *P.Vindob.* inv. L 24 (V.14), all of which are library copies. Nonetheless, this fragment is unique in that the Greek translation of a single Latin line often occupies up to three lines. The *recto* and *verso* correspond to the hair and the flesh sides.

V.2: *m*²: in dextro margine: recognovit, sed non legit Geymonat (1964)

The Latin script is an uncial comparable to that of the coeval *P.Lond.Copt.* 48 + 55, *P.Vindob.* inv. L 95 (V.61), and *P.Oxy.* XV 1813 (VI.13), all of which preserve legal material; see Ammirati (2015a: 69). The Greek is written in a round majuscule script. The beginning of each new hexameter is emphasised by means of a paragraphos consisting in a horizontal stroke on the initial Latin word, as in the other bilingual Virgilian glossaries of *P.Ryl.* III 478 + *P.Cair.* inv. JdE 85644 + *P.Mil.* I 1 (IV.8), *P.Vindob.* inv. L 62 (VI.1), and Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana L 120 *sup. foll.* 113–20; see Ammirati and Fressura (2017: 17–18). *Georg.* 1.233 is introduced by a forked paragraphos. This edition is based on a photograph.

M. C. Scappaticcio

recto (*Verg. georg.* 1.229–34)

¹ signa	σημεῖα	[1.229]
² Bootes:	ὁ Βοώτης·	
³ incipe	ἄρξε	[230]
⁴ et ad medias	καὶ εἰς μέσας	
⁵ sementem	τὸν σπόρον	
⁶ extende	ἐκτεινον	
⁷ pruinas.	τὰς πάχυνα[ς.]	
⁸ [Idcir]co	[Διὰ τ]οὔτο	[231]
⁹ [certis]	[- -]	
¹⁰ [dimensu]m	[- -]	
¹¹ [partibus]	[- -]	
¹² [orbem]	[- -] ¹³ - -]	
¹⁴ [per du]oden[a]	διὰ [- -]	[232]
¹⁵ [re]git	σθένε[ι]	
¹⁶ mundi	τοῦ ξε[ροῦ]	
¹⁷ [s]ol aureus	ἥλ[ιος - -]	
¹⁸ astra.	ἄστρα.	
¹⁹ Quinque tenent	Πέντε[ε - -]	[233]
²⁰ ca[el]um z[o]nae:	τ[- -]	
²¹ qu[a]rum u[na]	[- -]	
²² [corusco]	[- -]	
²³ [semper]	[- -]	[234]
²⁴ [sole]	[- -]	
²⁵ [rubens]	[- -]	
- - -		

verso (*Verg. georg.* 1.234–7)

¹ et t[orr]ida semper	καὶ ξηρὰ διηνεκέ[ς] ² πεφρυγμένη	
³ ab igni;	ἀπὸ τοῦ πυρός τοῦ ⁴ ἡλιακοῦ·	
⁵ quam circum	περὶ ἣν θερμὴν ζώ- ⁶ -νην	[1.235]
⁷ [extrem]ae	[ἔσ]χατοι κεχωρισ- ⁸ [-μέ]ναι	
⁹ [dextra]	[ἐκ] δεξιῶν	
¹⁰ [laeva]que	[καὶ ἄρ]ι[στερῶν]	

verso (*Verg. georg.* 1.234–7): 2, 4, 6, 8, 12–13, 20–1 Greek in eisthesis

¹¹ [trahuntur]	[- - - ¹² - - -]ζω[- - - ¹³ - - -]	
¹⁴ [caeruleae,]	[. . .]αισκοτ[- - -]	[236]
¹⁵ [glacie]	[τ]ῶ κρυστάλλῳ	
¹⁶ [concretae]	συνπεφυρμένη	
¹⁷ [atque imbris]	καὶ ὄμβροις	
¹⁸ [atris;]	μέ[λ]ασιν ζοφώδεσι[ν·]	
¹⁹ [has inter]	μεταξὺ τούτων	[237]
²⁰ [mediamque duae]	τῶν ζονῶν τῶν	
²¹ [mortalibus]	ψυχ[ρ]ῶν κα[ὶ] .]ατε-	
- - -		

V.4

VIRGIL, *AENEID* 1.457–67, 495–507

P.Oxy. I 31: Cambridge, University Library [inv. ass. MS 4031]

Fr. (papyrus codex): 7.4×6.3 cm

V AD
Oxyrhynchus

Source: Egypt Exploration Society excavations
Literature: B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt in *P.Oxy.* I 31 (1898); Scappaticcio (2013a: 79–80 no. 7). *CLA* II 134; *CPL* 10; Seider (1978a: 119–20 no. 49); MP³ 2941; LDAB 4152; TM 62960
Reference editions (Virgil, *Aeneid*): Geymonat (2008²); Conte (2019², followed in apparatus)

Like *P.Oxy.* LXXXI 5269 (IV.12) and *PSI* I 21 (V.12), this fragment preserves a ‘working copy’ of the *Aeneid* that perhaps circulated in the educational milieu of Oxyrhynchus. A few hexameters from book 1 survive, and it is impossible to know whether the original codex preserved only book 1, a Virgilian anthology, the first hexad, or even the entire *Aeneid*. Nevertheless, together with the other two papyri just mentioned, it sheds light on the typology of monolingual working copies of the *Aeneid* (as opposed to the bilingual versions and the more elegant library copies) in circulation at this period. The preserved verses describe Aeneas and Achates looking at the representation of the Trojan war on the temple in Carthage and the arrival of Dido among the Trojans who have just come to her city. Nothing necessarily suggests a Greek-speaking readership, but the Eastern origin of the

codex is an important element in trying to reconstruct the tastes of such an audience and the success Virgil met with in peripheral areas of the empire and their formative environments.
The limited portion preserved of the original text differs from whatever branch of the manuscript tradition of the *Aeneid* modern editors follow only at two points: *Achata* for *Achate* at 1.459, and *adque* for *atque* at 1.500. In neither case is one dealing with a proper variant.
The fragment comes from the side section of a page from a papyrus codex. An internal margin of at least 2.5 cm is preserved on the *verso*, and an external one of at least 4 cm on the *recto*. This led Seider (1978a: 119) to reconstruct a codex whose original page was [30] cm high and [19–20] cm wide. Almost 40 hexameters were

V.3: verso (*Verg. georg.* 1.234–7): 14 caeruleae plerique codd. Conte: caerulea κε Hyg. *grom.* 149.14 (185.18) ps.-*Prob. Serv.* Geymonat | [κυαν]αῖ σκοτ[εῖναι] in *commentario Husselman* 16 fortasse συνπεφυρμένοι *legendum* 18 ζοφώδεσι (*dubitanter an ζοφώδεσι[ν] in commentario*) *Husselman*

copied on each page, which means that the layout was very dense. Each hexameter occupies one line.
The script is a primitive minuscule typical of the library production of Eastern scriptoria. It can be compared to the scripts of the coeval legal literary fragment P.Berol. inv. 16987 (IV.57) – see Ammirati (2015a: 62) – and especially the Virgilian P.Oxy. LXXXI 5269 (IV.12). Enclitic *-que* is abbreviated.

Achata (*recto* l. 3) in place of *Achate* (1.459) might be either a mechanical scribal error or confusion of *e* and *a*. The common confusion between *t* and *d* is apparent in *adque* in place of *atque* (1.500).
This edition is based on examination of the original papyrus.

M. C. Scappaticcio

recto (→: Verg. Aen. 1.457–67)

— — —
|¹ [bellaque iam fama totum vulgata per orbe]m,
|² [Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Ac]hillem.
|³ [Constitit et lacrimans ‘Quis iam locus,’ in]quit, ‘Achata,
|⁴ [quae regio in terris nostri non plena labori]s? [1.460]
|⁵ [En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia la]udi,
|⁶ [sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem morta]lia tangunt.
|⁷ [Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama sal]utem.’
|⁸ [Sic ait atque animum pictura pascit inani]
|⁹ [multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine vultum.] [465]
|¹⁰ [Namque videbat uti bellantes Pergama circum]
|¹¹ [hac fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuventu]s,
— — —

verso (↓: Verg. Aen. 1.495–507)

— — —
|¹ [dum stu]p[et obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,] [1.495]
|² [regi]na ad te[implum, forma pulcherrima Dido,]
|³ [ince]ssit ma[gna iuvenum stipante caterva.]
|⁴ [Q]ualis in Eur[otae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi]
|⁵ exercet Dian[a choros, quam mille secutae]
|⁶ hinc adque hinc g[lomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram] [500]
|⁷ fert umero g[radiensque deas supereminet omnis]
|⁸ (Latonae t[acitum pertemptant gaudio pectus]:)
|⁹ talis era[t Dido, talem se laeta ferebat]
|¹⁰ per med[ios instans operi regnisque futuris.]
|¹¹ Tum fori[bus divae, media testudine templi,] [505]
|¹² saept[a armis solioque alte subnixa resedit.]
|¹³ I[ura dabat legesque viris operumque laborem]
— — —

verso (↓: Verg. Aen. 1.495–507): 6 *adq(ue)*

recto (→: Verg. Aen. 1.457–67): 1 *vulgata Conte: volgata Geymonat* 2 *Atridas codd. Geymonat Conte: Atriden Sen. epist. 104.31 | saevum Conte: saevom Geymonat* 3 *Achate legendum* 8 *pascit codd. Geymonat Conte: pascet P.Ness. II 1 (V.6)*
verso (↓: Verg. Aen. 1.495–507): 3 *stipante FMP Geymonat Conte: comitante R* 6 *atque legendum* 7 *deas Fωγ Gell. 9.9.13 Macr. Sat. 5.4.9, 5.13.8 Prisc. gramm. 18.300 (GL III 371.20) Geymonat Conte: dea MPR Claud. Don.*

V.5

VIRGIL, *AENEID* 1.615–29, WITH TRANSLATION (LATIN–GREEK)

P.Oxy. L 3553: Oxford, Sackler Library, Papyrology Rooms
 [inv. *P.Oxy.* 3553; formerly: 3 IB 85/C(1-2)a]

Fr. (parchment codex): 16×3 cm

late V – early VI AD
 Oxyrhynchus

Source: Egypt Exploration Society excavations (1896–7)

Literature: W. E. H. Cockle in *P.Oxy.* L 3553 (1983); Fressura (2009a); Scappaticcio (2013a: 87–9 no. 9); Fressura (2017: 116–22 no. 6). *CLA Addenda*₁ 1832; MP³ 2943.1; LDAB 4160; TM 62968

Reference editions (Virgil, *Aeneid*): Geymonat (2008², followed in apparatus); Conte (2019²)

This is a fragment of a Latin–Greek edition of Virgil’s *Aeneid*, from the first book of the poem. The bilingual text is divided into two columns. The Latin column, on the left, contains lemmata obtained by deconstructing individual verses of the *Aeneid* and distributing them over several lines apiece. The Greek column, on the right, contains the glosses, which are arranged in the same order as the corresponding Latin words. The text is presented in a complete, unaltered form. *Patriae* (l. 25) is a unique reading; all the manuscripts have *patriis*. The bookhand and the layout suggest that the present codex is not a working copy produced by the translator himself. It may well have been written in Oxyrhynchus, where it was found.

P.Oxy. L 3553 belongs to a leaf of a parchment codex. Twenty-nine lines of text are preserved on each page (Latin on the *recto* = hair side, Greek on the *verso* = flesh side). The original page must have contained one pair of columns of [35] lines. The ruling was on the flesh side, with a space of ±5 mm between two horizontal rulings. The complete leaf was [±24] cm high, given (1) an upper margin a little larger than the extant 2.2 cm; (2) a written space of no more than 17.5 cm; and (3) a lower margin of [±4] cm calculated on the basis of the proportion between the upper and lower margins of *P.Oxy.* VIII 1099 (V.13). The width of the original leaf can be estimated at [±13] cm by adding together (1) two columns of ±3.5 cm; (2) an outer margin of [±4] cm; and (3) an inner margin of [±2] cm; see *P.Oxy.* VIII 1099 (V.13). Considering that each page normally contains 8 verses (the last one usually incomplete), *P.Oxy.* L 3553 could belong to fol. 44 of the original codex, so that the text

began at fol. 1^v, while fol. 1^r was either blank or filled with accessory text. Ruling on the flesh side is consistent with this reconstruction, if we assume that (1) the ruling was done on the innermost bifolium of an open quire (Leroy-Sautel system 4); and (2) the codex was regularly divided – at least up to the leaf to which *P.Oxy.* L 3553 belongs – into *quaternios* (the fragment would be the fourth leaf of the sixth quire) or *quinios* (the fragment would be the fourth leaf of the fifth quire), all of them beginning with the flesh side and assembled according to the *vis à vis* rule.

Both scripts (in brown ink) are by the same hand: the *B-R* uncial used for the Latin text is modelled on the biblical majuscule used for the Greek part. The letters *A/α*, *C/c*, *E/ε*, *I/ι*, *N/ν*, *O/ο*, *P/ρ*, *Y/υ* are identical in shape. In the Latin column, the first letter of the first word of each verse (always the first word in the corresponding line) is in ekthesis and enlarged. The reconstruction of the Greek text suggests that a similar phenomenon occurred there. The *B-R* uncial of *P.Oxy.* L 3553 looks rather different from that of *P.Oxy.* VIII 1099 (V.13), since the latter seems to be less influenced by the Greek style; the Greek scripts, on the other hand, are much more similar to each other. See also *PSI* X 1164 + *BKT* VIII 18 (fifth century AD), *P.Vindob.* inv. G 3077 (second half of the fifth century AD), G 26055, and G 29299 (fifth century AD), although all of these represent a particular kind of biblical majuscule widely attested in Egyptian papyri. It is therefore reasonable to put *P.Oxy.* L 3553 at the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century AD.

Two ancient users of the codex left traces of their work on the text. One added long marks to some vowels

(only in the Latin part: ll. 10, 12, 13, while l. 3 is uncertain) and interpuncts to separate words (in the Latin part: ll. 6, 8, 17; in the Greek part: l. 52). The other user is responsible for the only correction, in l. 12. The abbreviation *atq* (for *atque*) appears in l. 18. Word-initial *ι* (ll. 7 and 9) is equipped with a *trema* added by the first hand (*ι*) in Greek style. *Iota mutum* is adscript (ll. 49 and 50).

Very few spelling features deserve notice: the usual confusion between *e* and *ae* (l. 12, *An`c`hisse*; l. 22, *venir{a}e*); *f* where we would write *ph* (l. 14, *Frygii*).

This edition is based on examination of the original parchment.

M. Fressura

recto (hair side) (Verg. Aen. 1.615–22)

¹ Quis t̃e, ñ[ate dea,	[1.615]
² per ta[nta	
³ peric̃[ula	
⁴ casus	
⁵ [i]nsequit[ur?	[616]
⁶ Quae vis	
⁷ immanib[us	
⁸ applicat o[ris?	
⁹ [T]uñe ille	[617]
¹⁰ Aeneas	
¹¹ quem Da[rđanio	
¹² An`c`hiss̃a>e [
¹³ alma Venu[s	[618]
¹⁴ Frygii [
¹⁵ genuit [
¹⁶ Simoen[tis	
¹⁷ ad unda[m?	[619]
¹⁸ Atque equi[dem	
¹⁹ Teucru[m	
²⁰ memin[i	
²¹ Sidona [
²² venir{a}e [
²³ finibus [[620]
²⁴ expulsu[m	
²⁵ patrĩae, [
²⁶ nov[a regna	
²⁷ pe[tentem	
²⁸ aux̃[ilio Beli;	[621]
²⁹ ge[nitor	
³⁰ [tum Belus	

recto (hair side) (Verg. Aen. 1.615–22): 6 quae vis 7 immanib[us 8 applicat o[ris 9 ille 10 aenēas 12 an`c`hissē 13 vēnu[s 17 ad`unda[m 18 atq(ue)

recto (hair side) (Verg. Aen. 1.615–22): 2 t̃a[nta edd. 3 peric̃[ula Cockle 5 insequi[tur Cockle: insequit[ur Fressura Scappaticcio 6 quāe Cockle 7 immanibus codd. edd.: inmanibus M Serv. Aen. 1.616 8 applicat R edd.: atplicat M: adplicat M²P (cf. Serv. Aen. 1.616) | oris Cockle Fressura¹: non restituit Scappaticcio 9 tuñ[e] ille Cockle: tuñ[e] i]lle Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 14 Phrygii legendum 17 undas recc.: unda[m Cockle Fressura: unda[Scappaticcio 22 veniře [Cockle: venir[.]̃e [Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 25 patris Pc (corr. P¹): patriis rell. codd. edd. 26 regna non restituit Scappaticcio 28 Beli non restituit Scappaticcio 29 b̃e[li Cockle 30–5 e.g. restitui

³¹ [opimam	
³² [vastabat	[622]
³³ [Cyprum	
³⁴ [et victor	
³⁵ [dicione	

verso (flesh side) (Verg. Aen. 1.622–9)

³⁶ [tenebat.	κατεῖχ]εν	[1.622]
³⁷ [Tempore iam	καιροῦ λοι]πόν	[623]
³⁸ [ex illo	ἐξ ἐκεῖ]νου	
³⁹ [casus mihi	ἡ συμφ]ορὰ ἐμ[οί]	
⁴⁰ [cognitus	γνω]σθῆσα	
⁴¹ [urbis	τῆς] πόλεως	
⁴² [Troianae	τῆς Τρο]ίας	[624]
⁴³ [nomenque	καὶ τ]ὸ ὄν[ο]μα	
⁴⁴ [tuum	τὸ σ]όν	
⁴⁵ [regesque	καὶ] βασιλε[ῖς]	
⁴⁶ [Pelasgi.	οἱ] Ἑλληνικ[οί]	
⁴⁷ [Ipse hostis	αὐτὸς] πολεμιφ[[625]
⁴⁸ [Teucros	Τρῶα]ς	
⁴⁹ [insigni	ἐπισ]ήμωι	
⁵⁰ [laude	ἐπαί]νωι	
⁵¹ [ferebat	ἔλε]γεν	
⁵² [seque ortum	καὶ ἑαυτὸ]ν γεννηθέν[τα]	[626]
⁵³ [antiqua	ἀρχαί]ας	
⁵⁴ [Teucrorum	τῶν] Τρώων	
⁵⁵ [a stirpe	ἀπὸ ῥ]ίζης	
⁵⁶ [volebat.	ἐβο]ύλετο.	
⁵⁷ [Quare agite] . πράττ[ετε]	[627]
⁵⁸ [o tectis,	ὦ στ]έγαις,	
⁵⁹ [iuvenes,	νεα]νῆαι,	
⁶⁰ [succedite	εἰσέ]λθατε	
⁶¹ [nostris.	ἡμετέρα]ις.	
⁶² [Me quoque		[628]

verso (flesh side) (Verg. Aen. 1.622–9): 52 εαυτο]ν γεννηθεν[τα] 62–4 at the ends of the lines, after the lacunae, uncertain traces

verso (flesh side) (Verg. Aen. 1.622–9): 36 partem Latinam non restituit Fressura¹ | κατεῖχ]εν Fressura Scappaticcio: εκρατε]ιτο Cockle 37 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | vel χρόνου: χρονου α]πο Cockle: partem Graecam ante λοι]πόν non restituit Scappaticcio 38 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | ηδη εκει]νου Cockle: partem Graecam ante ἐκεῖ]νου non restituit Scappaticcio 39 ἡ om. Cockle Scappaticcio 40 γνω]σθῆσα legendum: γν]ωθισα Cockle 42 partem Latinam om. Fressura¹ Scappaticcio | τῆς om. Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 43 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | κ]αι ο[νο]μα Cockle: τ]ο ον[ομα] Fressura¹: τ]ο ον[ομα] Scappaticcio 44 το]ον Cockle: σο]ν Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 45 βασι[λεις edd. 46 οἱ π]ελασγοι Cockle: οἱ π]ελα[σγοι] Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 47 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | αὐτὸς non restituit Scappaticcio | πολεμ]ιος Cockle: πολεμ]ιος Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 48 τοὺς τρ]ώας edd. 50 ἐπα]νωι edd. 52 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | αὐτος κ]αὶ γεννηθει]ς Cockle:]ν γεννηθεν[Scappaticcio 55 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | ἀπὸ non restituit Scappaticcio | ρ]ιζης Fressura Scappaticcio: ρι]ζης Cockle 57 partem Latinam non restituit Scappaticcio | vel] . πράττ[ετε]:] . . πράξ[ατε (dubitanter an πρατ]τετε in commentario) Cockle: δια τ]ι [-] πρατ]τετε Fressura¹:]ι [-] πρατ] Scappaticcio 60 ε]ιλεθατε Cockle: εἰ]σε[λ]θατε Fressura¹ Scappaticcio 62 partem Latinam non restituit Fressura¹ | ομοιως]εμε Cockle:] . . Fressura¹ Scappaticcio