



A Storm Chasing Conjecture? An Afterthought on Germ. fr. 4.30 Gain

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Abstract

In the following note, the contributor will lead a short discussion on a difficult passage occurring in Germ. fr. 4 Gain: the author revises previous emendations and then uses a palaeographical method in order to propose fresh conjecture, which is indeed a plausible reading of what an ancient scribe miswrote.

Keywords



Over the last two years, what seemed to be an undisputed line of Germ. fr. 4 Gain has received increasing attention. In a 2019 article, I cast doubts on the exact meaning of the transmitted text of Germ. fr. 4.29–30 Gain (*spissatis caecus nebulis hebetabitur aer* | *nullaque praecipites agitabunt aequora uenti*) and proposed to alter the first word of the second line into *totaque*. More recently, in a 2020 issue of this journal, B. Kayachev rightly drew my attention to the possibility that postulating a polar error is not the best way to emend the line and suggested a new conjecture (*nigraque*), justifying it with the aid of both palaeographical and stylistic considerations. That *nigraque* may fit in well with the style of the lines is out of dispute (just as *totaque*, as Kayachev had to

¹ Magnavacca 2019, 662-666.

² Kayachev 2020.

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admit, if only it had been transmitted by the manuscripts), but admittedly the resemblance between the transmitted nullaque and the restored nigraque is rather questionable: the hypothetical passage from -gr- to -ll- is not supported by palaeographical evidence from any known handwriting. Having reconsidered the passage under discussion, I am now inclined to think that a much better solution is to print *uastaque* instead of the transmitted *nullaque*. This emendation will restore the image of a storm stirring 'the endless expanse of the water', a well-known poetic formula: see e.g. Verg. A. 2.780 uastum maris aequor and 7.228 uasta per aequora uecti (with a similar alliterative effect of Germ. fr. 4.30 Gain uastaque ... aequora uenti). The adjective uastus is even more common with reference to other maritime terms, just as in the case of Verg. A. 3.197 dispersi iactamur gurgite uasto (in the context of a tempest, like in the passage under consideration) and Germ. Arat. 397–398 uix caelum suspicit [sc. Turibulum] et iam | praecipiti tractu uastis demittitur undis (the constellation of the Altar plunging into the sea). Most importantly, the newly-proposed conjecture is perfectly explainable from a palaeographical point of view: in a minuscule pre-Carolingian handwriting (but also in an early Carolingian one), the first two letters ua- and nu- are quite similar, being formed by four short strokes (a letter -a- may appear in a characteristic 'open' shape similar to that of a -u- letter),³ and the -st- ligature is very similar to the two tall strokes forming the -ll- group. We have heard what was said by a philologist of old times, that "a manuscript is a blind leader"; the present case, however, invites us to reflect on how a keen palaeographical eye can be a firm guide to restore a plausible reading from a false one.

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³ A related error occurs in Germ. fr. 4.73 Gain, where *aurora* – the original but faulty reading of *O* – was miswritten in the lost sub-archetype of all our manuscripts as *curora*; for a discussion of this error, see Magnavacca 2018.

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