

Lond. 1927); ‘for *your* business is done’ (idem anglice demum redditus Lond. 1968); ‘vous voilà quittes’ (P. Richard, Paris. 1931); ‘votre tâche est désormais finie’ (H. Izaac, ibid. 1933); ‘il vostro compito è finito’ (A. Gabrielli, Taurini 1957); ‘è finita’ (G. Ceronetti, ibid. 1964). Eodem modo erraverant etiam ex prioribus multi: ‘vos malheurs sont passés’ (anon. Paphi anno incerto); ‘vous n’aurez plus rien à démêler avec lui’ (E. T. Simon, Paris. 1819); ‘car tu n’as plus rien à démêler avec lui’ (A. Trognon, ibid. 1834); ‘vouz n’avez plus rien à démêler avec lui’ (M. Nisard, ibid. 1851); ‘for you will have nothing more to do with him’ (Index expurgatorius, Lond. 1868). Propius ad verum accesserat qui primus quod sciam hoc epigramma non erubuit vertere G. Graglia (Lond. 1782): ‘attesochè le vostre facende sono rassettate’; proxime M. B*** (Paris. 1843) et A. Berg (Stuttgart. 1865): ‘car ceci vous regarde’, ‘denn diese Sache geht euch an’. Quid enim voluerit poeta vel unus ostendit Frontini locus De aquis 2 *succedentium res acta est*, hoc est *succedentibus consultum est*; cui loco si ceteros addidero apud T.L.L. s.v. *ago* 1379.38–43 allatos, cuiusmodi est Senecae quoque Apocol. 9.6 *mea res agitur*, et alios ubi non res alicuius sed negotium actum esse dicitur, ut eiusdem Cons. ad Marc. 6.1 *tuum illic, Marcia, negotium actum*, vereor ne rem actam videar agere.

Rufinus, *de bened. patriarch. ii 27*

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Sed et ipse tertio fuisse filius nominandus est: prima enim ei nativitas secundum carnem fuit; et secunda ex conversione sive per baptismum; tertia est et haec quae et ipsa regeneratio dicitur, quae est ex mortuis resurrectio: iam enim mihi videtur is . . . nesse positus quae futura sunt.

So Simonetti prints the passage from the unique MS of this part of the work¹). He reports that three earlier editors agree in reading *is filius esse*, and himself suggests *is <in eis i>nesse*.

At this point Rufinus is discussing the blessing of Joseph and attempting to explain why he is three times called *filius* at Genesis

¹) Tyrannii Rufini *Opera*, recog. Manlius Simonetti, Turnholti, Brepols, MCMLXI, p. 224, 28–33.

He reprints the same text without the *apparatus criticus* in his edition of the *De benedictionibus patriarcharum* in the series *Sources Chrétiennes* (no. 140, Paris, 1968). In none of his published works on this author does he give information on the exact extent of the lacuna.

xlix 22²⁾). He resorts to the usual early Christian typology to see future events foreshadowed in events of the Old Testament.

I would therefore read *is(tis i)nesse* and translate “for he seems to me already imagined³⁾ as involved⁴⁾ in those things which are to come”. The conjecture *is in eis* is not elegant, even if *is* were not being confused with *hic*⁵⁾ and both words were tending to disappear from Latin of this period. On the other hand, *iste* followed by the relative occurs several times in Rufinus⁶⁾.

A translation of this text must take into account both *inesse* and *positus*, although an adequate sense could be obtained with the omission of either word, as for instance in the French translation accompanying the *Sources Chrétiennes* text, which reads: “car il me paraît déjà situé dans <le monde> à venir”.

Die venetische Sprache

Bericht und Besinnung¹⁾

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1.1. Unter den Trümmersprachen der antiken Welt nimmt das Venetische aus verschiedenen Gründen eine besondere Stellung ein. Es ist durch eine verhältnismäßig große Zahl von Denkmälern in einem verhältnismäßig eng umgrenzten geographischen Gebiet bezeugt – mehr Denkmäler als im Lepoptischen, Altgallischen und

²⁾ In the Hebrew יָב occurs twice only, and so *filius* in the Vulgate. But the Septuagint has *viós* three times, and it would have been this or a pre-Vulgate Latin version that Rufinus would have used.

³⁾ *OLD* s. v. *pono* 18–20.

⁴⁾ *OLD* s. v. *insum* 4.

⁵⁾ For Rufinus' use of *hic* = *is*, cf. Simonetti's Index, p. 317. For the usage of a contemporary author also from North Italy, cf. Zenonis Veronensis *Tractatus*, ed. B. Löfstedt, Turnholti, MCMLXXI (= CC, ser. Latina, XXII), p. 92* s. v. *Demonstrativa*.

⁶⁾ 42.22 and 143.8, where *iste* = *hic*; 53.25, 135.47, 281.30–1, where *iste* is opposed to *ille*. These references are included in Simonetti's Index among the examples where in his words ‘*iste saepius pro hic adhibetur*’ (p. 322).

¹⁾ Erweiterte Fassung eines Vortrags ‘L'individualité de la langue Vénète’, der am 2. Mai 1980 an der Universität Genf gehalten wurde. Abkürzungsverzeichnis am Ende des Aufsatzes.