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SOME WORD-GROUPINGS IN LUCAN'S PHARSALIA

by

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INTRODUCTION.

The first century after Christ, known as the Silver Age of Roman Literature, was marked by a brutal despotism, which stifled all independent intellectual life. Affectation and hypocrisy were the result of the embargo laid by tyranny upon sincerity and truth. The establishment and development of the far-reaching system of spies cultivated in the people the qualities of secretiveness, artificiality and insincerity. This condition resulted in producing an unnatural people, - men and women who dared not express their true feelings, but who acted their part as players on a stage.

There was an additional reason for this artificiality affecting the literature of the period. Juvenal in his Satires gives us a striking picture of the narrow limit to which the poet in his day was shut up; of the dreary round ~~of work~~, of worn out themes from which he must choose; of the danger of his dealing with current questions, or writing of people then directing the history of the Roman State. Thus it came about that the manner in which thought was expressed, the vehicle conveying it, became more important than the thought itself. True poetic feeling was replaced by brilliant rhetoric, simplicity by artificiality and straining for effects. The attention of the reader which could not be arrested by the depth of feeling displayed by

the poet, must be caught by some new, or neatly turned phrase. The interest which could not be won by the worth of the theme, must be won by the worth of phrase, or the skillful arrangement of words.

Horace and Vergil did not rely so much upon brilliant rhetorical figures, juggling of words, and metrical smoothness to win attention. The charm of their poetry is due to their deep sincerity and poetic feeling, to their thought and to the simplicity of language with which that thought is clothed. But in the period of Roman Literature to which Lucan belongs, the tenderness of feeling, the clear and striking pictures, which are the charm of Vergil and Horace, have disappeared, and in their stead, we have the artificial arrangement of words, the endless alliterations and the monotonous rhythmical structures of Lucan and his successors.

Since Lucan displays very prominently the typical characteristics of the writers of this period, the "Pharsalia" has been selected as a type to illustrate some of the stylistic peculiarities, which we have mentioned above as characteristic of the poetry of this period.

It is the purpose of this paper to call attention to some of the more striking word groupings of Lucan. The examples submitted have been collected after a careful reading of Books I and VI of the Pharsalia. These groups may be classes as follows: A. An adjective before the penthemimeral caesura modifying a noun at the end of the verse. This grouping is striking but becomes monotonous on account of the frequency with which Lucan employs it. It may be graphically shown in this way, where the vertical line indicates the caesura.

-----adjective/-----noun.

These examples are divided into three classes. First will be given those in which the adjective forms a rhyme with the noun. Second, those in which the rhyme is not found. Third, a variety of the first and second classes in which the adjective and noun are separated by an intervening adjective and noun, or noun and adjective.

1.

Cases in which the adjective forms a rhyme
with the noun.

Pharsalia, Book I.

18. Adstringit Scythicum/ glaciali frigore pontum
24. At nunc semirutis/ pendent quod moenia tectis.
36. Non nisi saevorum/ potuit post bella Gigantum
40. Ultima funesta/ concurrant proelia Munda
54. Nec polus aversi/ calidus qua mergitur Austri

62. Ferrea belligeri/ compescat limina Iani
80. Machina divolsi/ turbabit foedera mundi
86. In turbam missi/ feralia foedera regni
95. Fraterno primi/maduerunt sanguine muri
97. Tunc erat exiguum/ dominos commisit asylum
136. Qualis frugifero/ quercus sublimis in agro
141. Et quamvis primo/ nutet casura sub euro
154. Terruit obliqua/ praestringens lumina flamma
170. Longa sub ignotis/ extendere rura colonis
194. Languor in extrema/ tenuit vestigia ripa
198. Et residens celsa/ Latiaris Iuppiter Alba
208. Mox ubi se saevae/ stimulavit verbere caudae
216. Limes ab Ausoniis/ disternat arva colonis
223. Caesar ut adversam/ superato gurgite ripam
230. Ocior et missa/ Parthi post terga sagitta.
232. Solis lucifero/ fugiebant astra relicto
248. O male vicinis/ haec moenia condita Gallis
272. Utque ^cdu^cem varias/ volventem pectore curas
283. Bellantem geminis/ tenuit te Gallia lustris
286. Nunc neque te longi/ remeantem pompa triumphi
296. Convocat armatos/ extemplo ad signa maniplos
297. Utque satis trepidum/ turba coeunte tumultum
301. Hoc cruor arctois/ meruit diffusus in arvis
321. Iudicium insolita/ trepidum cinxere corona
329. Altus caesorum/ pavit cruor armentorum

330. Sic et Sullanum/ solito tibi ~~tibi~~ lambere ferrum
337. Proelia barbarico/ vix consummata veneno
341. His saltem longi/ non me duce praemia belli
368. Littora per calidas/ Libyae sitientis harenas
370. Oceani tumidas/ remo compescuit undas
378. Coniungis invita/ peragam tamen omnia dextra
389. Quantus piniferae/ Boreas cum Thracius Ossae
392. Caesar ut acceptum/ tam prono milite bellum
396. Deseruere cavo/ tentoria fixa Lemanno
398. Pugnaes pictis/ cohibebant Lingones armis
401. Lapsus ad aequoreas/ nomen non pertulit undas
402. Solvuntur flavi/ longa statione Ruteni
403. Mitis Atax Latias/ gaudet non ferre carinas
424. Optimus excusso/ Leucus Remusque lacerto
425. Optima gens flexis/ in gyrum Sequana frenis
430. Et qui te laxis/ imitantur Sarmata bracis
439. Andus iam placida/ Ligeris recreatur ab unda
440. Inclita Caesareis/ Genabos dissolvitur alis
446. Et Taranis Scythicae/ non mitior ara Dianae
448. Laudibus in longum/ vates demittitis aevum
449. Plurima securi/ fudistis carmina Bardi
455. Non tacitas Erebi/ sedes Ditisque profundi
457. Orbe alio longae/ canitis si cognita vitae
473. Est qui tauriferis/ ubi se Mevania campis
500. Fractaque veliferi/ sonuerunt pondera mali
515. Clauditur externis/ miles Romanus in oris

516. Effugit exiguo/ nocturna pericula vallo
518. Praebet securus/ intra tentoria somnos
539. Terrarum subita/ percussa expalluit umbra
540. Ipse caput medio/ Titan cum ferret Olympo
544. Sole Thyesteae/ noctem induxere Mycenae
545. Ora ferox Siculae/ laxavit Mulciber Aetnae
560. Audaces media/ posuisse cubilia Roma
568. Compositis plena/ gemuerunt ossibus urnae
571. Quique colunt iunctos/ extremis moenibus agros
575. Impulit aut saevi/contorsit tela Lycurgi
580. Edidi et medio/ visi consurgere Campo
593. Ambiri et festo/ purgantis moenia lustro
603. Et Salius laeto/ portans ancilia collo
612. Cornua succincti/ premerent cum torva ministri
613. Deposito victum/ praebibat poplite collum
626. Quodque nefas nullis/ impune apparuit extis
648. Omnis an infusis/ miscebitur unda venenis
675. Edonis Ogygio/ decurrit plena Lyaeo
684. Qua mare Lagei/ mutatur gurgite Nili
685. Nunc ego fluminea/deformis truncus harena

In at least one instance in the first Book of the Pharsalia, this stylistic peculiarity of Lucan may be used as an aid in determining the true reading, where the manuscripts vary. In line 18, the manuscript Vossiamus primus,

and the correctors of codices m b u have the reading,

- - - - - Scythicum/ glaciali frigore pontum.

Manuscripts Monte pessulanus (M.) and Bruxellensis (G.) read,

- - - - - Scythico/ glacialem frigore pontum.

The numerous examples which have been cited support the reading of the Codex Vossianus primus, and the correctors of codices m b u, and indicate that in this line the correct reading is that adopted by Francken, (Leyden 1896.)

- - - - - Scythicum/ glaciali frigore pontum.

Against the one adopted by Hosius, (Leipzig 1892.), who reads,-

- - - - - Scythico/ glacialem frigore pontum.

This reading will receive further support later in this paper, when the different word groupings are discussed.

We find some examples of rhyming lines, where the enclitic-que is attached to the adjective, thus in a measure spoiling the rhyme.

Pharsalia, Book I.

357. Laelius emeritique/ gerens insignia doni

423. Et Biturix longisque/ leves Suessones in armis

610. Coeperat obliquoque/ molas inducere cultro

Pharsalia, Book VI.

48. Nunc vetus Iliacos/ adtollat fabula muros

58. Et ratibus longae/ flexus donare Maleae

63. Aestuat angusta/ rabies civilis arena

68. Unda Caledonios/ fallit turbata Britannos

70. Ipse quoque a tuta/ deducens agmina Petra
73. Ac tantum saepti/ vallo sibi vindicat agri
74. Parva Mycenaeae/ quantum sacrata Dianae
75. Distat ab excelsa/ nemoralis Aricia Roma
84. Belliger adtonsis/ sonipes defessus in arvis
87. Et tremulo medios/ abrumpit poplite gyros
116. Plurimaque humanis/ ante hoc incognita mensis
123. Quaerit et impulso/ turris confringere vallo
151. Impius et cunctis/ ignotus Caesaris armis
174. Nunc sude nunc duro/ contraria pectora contro
177. Ac male defensum/ fragili compage cerebrum
182. Saltus et in medias/ iecit super arma catervas
199. Obruat aut vasti/ muralia pondera saxi
208. Sic Libycus densis/ elephas obpressus ab armis
221. Cui iaculum parva / Libys amentavit habena
232. Non eget ingestis/ sed volsis pectore telis
249. Ne solum totae/ fugerent te Scaeva catervae
255. Telaque confixis/ certant evellere membris
259. Cantaber exiguus/ aut longis Teutonus armis
270. Spargit et effuso/ laxat tentoria campo
276. Transit et ignotos/ aperit sibi gurgite campos
280. Invenit impulsos/ presso iam pulvere muros
289. Densius ut parva/ disposeret arma corona
290. Transierat primi/ Caesar munimina valli
309. Nec Iuba Marmaricas/ nudus pressisset arenas
323. Si vellem patriis/ aciem committere templis

341. Nec metuens imi/ borean habitator Olympi
354. Lampados Herculeis/ fortis Meliboea pharetris
364. Paene gener crassis/ oblimat Echinadas undis
386. Illic semiferos/ Ixionidas Centauros
387. Feta Pelethroniis/ nubes effudit in antris
392. Improbe Lernaeas/ vector passure sagittas
399. Spumavitque novis/ Lapithae domitoris habenis
401. Terrenum ignotas/ hominem proiecit in undas
403. In formam calidae/ percussit pondera massae
411. Inseruit celsis/ prope se cum Pelion astris
421. Qui mox Scyllaeis/ exul grassatus in undis
436. Haemonidum ficti/ quas nulla licentia monstri
450. Omne vetustorum/ solvat penetrale Magorum
456. Frontis amaturae/ subducunt pignora fetae
460. Traxerunt torti/ magica vertigine fili
466. Imbribus et calido/ praeducunt nubila Phoebo
489. Inque pruinoso/ coluber distenditur arvo
501. Non aliter diris/ verborum obsessa venenis
504. Inserireretque suas/ flammis caelestibus umbras
506. Donec subpositas/ propior despumet in herbas
522. Et non letiferas/ spirando perdidit auras
525. Novit funereas/ aris imponere flammas
526. Gaudet et accenso/ rapuit quae tura sepulcro
546. Volsit et incoctas/ admisso sole medullas
557. Extaque funereae/ poscunt trepidantia mensae
568. Praemordens gelidis/ infudit murmura labris

573. Carpit iter fidi/ scelerum suetique ministri
576. Qua iuga devevus/ Pharsalica porrigit Haemus
584. Sanguine caesorum/ truncare cadavera regum
603. Vel tibi quo tanti/ praeponderet alea fati
604. Impia vulgatae/ laetatur nomine famae
610. Stella senem medios/ herbis abrumpimus annos
628. Eligit et gelidas/ leto scrutata medullas
632. Fata peremptorum/ pendent iam multa virorum
636. Extractus Stygio/ populus pugnasset Averno
638. Ducit et inserto/ laqueis feralibus unco
653. Adspiciat Stygias/ ad quod descenderat umbras
656. Et coma vipereis/ substringitur horrida sertis
680. Aut cinis Eoa/ positi phoenicis in ara
687. Dissona et humanae/ multum discordia linguae
696. Et chaos innumeros/ avidum confudere mundos
712. Non in Tartareo/ latitantem poscimus antro
723. Visceraque et ruptas/ letali volnere fibras
731. Non agitis saevis/ Erebi per inane flagellis
753. Et nova desuetis/ subrepens vita medullis
764. Immunem toto/ mundi praestabimus aevo
778. Adspexi tacitae/ revocatus ab aggere ripae
779. Quod tamen e cunctis/ mihi noscere contigit
umbris
788. Deplorat Libycis/ perituram Scipio terris

808. Quamvis e parvis/ animo descendite bustis

809. Et Romanorum/ manes calcate deorum

814. Ipse canet Siculis/ genitor Pompeius in oris

2.

Cases in which there is absence of rhyme.

In the following examples we have the same agreement between the adjective just before the caesural pause, and the noun at the end of the line, but there is no rhyme.

Pharsalia, Book I.

48. Seu te flammigeros/ Phoebi conscendere currus

78. Ibit et obliquom/ bigas agitare per orbem

106. Parthica Romanos/ solverunt damna furores

121. Tu nova ne veteres/ obscurant acta triumphos

187. Clara per obscuram/ voltu maestissima noctem

202. Caesar ubique tuus/ liceat modo nunc quoque
miles

218. Tertia iam gravido/ pluviialis Cynthia cornu

220. Primus in oblicum/ sonipes opponitur amnem

222. Turba vado facilis/ iam fracti fluminis undas

235. Impulerat maestam/ tenuerunt nubila lucem

247. Et tacito mutos/ volvent in pectore quaestus

269. Audax venali/ comitatur Curio lingua

276. Ius erat et dubios/ in te transferre Quirites

287. Excipit aut sacras/ poscunt Capitolia laurus

314. Scilicet hesterni/ Pompeium emptique clientes

317. Ille semel raptos/ numquam demittit honores

322. Atque auso medias/ perrumpere milite leges
323. Pompeiana reum/ clausurunt signa Milonem
343. Conferet exsanguis/ quo se post bella senectus
352. Duxerat et dubium/ non claro murmure volgus
361. Quod tam lenta tuas/ tenuit patientia vires
363. Dum movet haec calidus/ spirantia corpora
sanguis.
369. Haec manus ut victum/ post tergo reliquerat
orbem
394. Fortunam sparsas/ per Gallica rura cohortes
421. Mollitur admissum/ claudit Tarbellicus aequor
429. Nervius et caesi/ pollutus sanguine Cottae
466. Caesar ut immensae/ conlecto robore vir/ies
469. Vana quoque ad veros/ accessit fama timores
474. Explicat audaces/ruere in certamine turmas
513. Humani facilem/ venturo Caesare praedam
538. Iam Phoebe toto/ fratrem cum redderet orbe
541. Condidit ardentes/ atra caligine currus
561. Tunc pecudum faciles/ humana ad murmura linguae
573. Excutiens pronam/ flagranti vertice pinum
605. Dumque illi effusam/ longis anfractibus urbem
616. Palluit adtonitus/ sacris feralibus Arruns
629. Pars micat et celeri/ venas movet improba pulsu
652. Stella nocens nigros/ Saturni eccenderet ignis
672. Extrahe civili/ tantem iam libera bello
695. Haec ait et lasso/ iacuit defecta furore

Pharsalia, Book VI.

11. Ut videt ad nullos/ exciri posse tumultus
18. Defendens tutam/ vel solis rupibus urbem
83. Ungula frondentem/ discussit cornea campum
102. Corpora nam miseros/ ultra tentoria cives
115. Quaeque per abrasas/ utero demittere fauces
166. Quantum non primo/ succendunt classica cantu
195. Iam praeter stantis/ in summis ossibus hastas
197. Perditis haesuros/ numquam vitalibus ictus
198. Hunc aut tortilibus/ vibrata phalarica nervis
210. Frangit et haerentis/ mota cute discutit hastas
213. Tot iaculis unam/ non explent volnera mortem
231. Conlatura meae/ nil sunt iam volnera morte
236. Credidit infelix/ simulatis vocibus Aulus
253. Ac velut inclusum/ perfosso in pectore numen
297. Autem aciem caeci/ trepidus sub nube timoris
311. Scipio nec sancto/ caruisset vita Catone
331. Devia qua vastos/ aperit Candavia saltus
350. Emathis aequorei/ regnum Pharsalos Achillis
351. Eminent et prima/ Rhoeteia littora pinu
375. Solus in alterius/ nomen cum venerit undae
394. Inpetis Haemonio/ maiorem Scorpion arcu
395. Hac tellure feri/ micuerunt semina Martis
400. Prima fretum scindens/ Pagasaeo littore pinus
409. Unde et Thessalicae/ veniunt ad Pythia laurus
420. Sextus erat magno/ proles indigna parente

432. Noverat et tristis/ sacris feralibus aras
444. Caelicolum dirae/ convertunt carmina gentis
445. Una per aetherios/ exit vox illa recessus
446. Verbaque ad invitum/ perfert cogentia numen
463. Torpuit et praeceps/ audito carmine mundus
486. Et pavet Haemonias/ et mortibus instruit artes
505. Et patitur tantos/ cantu depressa labores
540. Corpora tunc omnis/ avide desaevit in artus
585. Sperat et Hesperiae/ cineres avertere gentis
592. Te precor ut certum/ liceat mihi noscere finem
620. Emathiis unum/ campis adtollere corpus
639. Per scopulos miserum/ trahitur per saxa cadaver
658. Conspicit examini/ defixum lumina voltu
670. Huc quidquid fetu/ genuit natura sinistro
720. Adspicit adstantem/ proiecti corporis umbram
776. Scire dedit maestum/ fletu manante cadaver
780. Effera Romanos/ agitat discordia manes
781. Impiogue infernam/ ruperunt arma quietem
829. Dum ferrent tutos/ intra tentoria gressus

3.

Cases in which an intervening adjective and noun are found
between the adjective before the caesura and the noun at
the end of the verse.

There are about forty verses in the first Book, and about thirty in Book VI of the Pharsalia which are a variety of the first and second classes discussed above. They differ from these, however, in having the adjective before the caesura and the noun at the end of the verse separated by an intervening adjective and noun, or noun and adjective. Both groupings may be graphically represented thus:

1. - - - adjective/- - - adjective--noun - - noun
2. - - - adjective/- - - noun--adjective - - noun

Pharsalia, Book I.

18. Adstringit Scythicum/ glaciali frigore pontum
86. In turbam missi/ feralia foedera regni
198. Et residens celsa/ Latiaris Iuppiter Alba
218. Tertia iam gravido/ pluvialis Cynthia cornu
222. Turba vado facilis/ iam fracti fluminis undas
223. Caesar ut adversam/ superato gurgite ripam
248. O male vicinis/ haec moenia condita Gallis
330. Sic et Sullanum/ solito tibi lambere ferrum
352. Dixerat at dubium/ non claro murmure volgus
363. Dum movet haec calidus/ spirantia corpora sanguis
368. Littora, per calidas/ Libyae sitientis harenas
392. Caesar ut acceptum/ tam prono milite bellum
394. Fortunam sparsas/ per Gallica rura cohortes
396. Deseruere cavo/ tentoria fixa Lemanno
402. Solvuntur flavi/ longa statione Ruteni
423. Et Biturix longisque/ leves Suessiones in armis
446. Et Taranis Scythicae/ non mitior ara Dianae
483. Pone sequi iussamque/ feris a gentibus urbem

516. Effugit exiguo/ nocturna pericula vallo
541. Condidit ardentis/ atra caligine currus
561. Tunc pecudum faciles/ humana ad murmura linguae
571. Quique colunt iunctos/ extremis manibus agros
573. Executiens pronam/ flagranti vertice pinum
592. Mox iubet et totam/ pavidis a civibus urbem
605. Dumque illi effusam/ longis anfractibus urbem
685. Hunc ego fluminea/ deformis truncus arena

Let us now take up again Book I, 18, where we have two different readings:

Scythicum/ glaciali frigore pontum

Scythico/ glacialem frigore pontum

It is rather interesting to observe that the reading which was adopted (page 7) because of its conformity to the type so often used by Lucan is supported by the additional evidence of its conformity also to the type which we are now discussing. The form

Scythico/ glacialem frigore pontum

is found, but is not common.

A few verses are found in which the order of the intervening words is noun-adjective instead of adjective-noun, graphically represented thus:

Adjective/- - - noun---adjective - - - noun.

Pharsalia, Book I.

136. Qualis frugifero / quercus sublimis in agro
297. Utque satis trepidum/ turba coeunte tumultum
389. Quantus piniferae/ Boreas cum Thracius Ossae
515. Clauditur externis/ miles Romanus in oris
616. Palluit attonitus/ sacris feralibus Arruns

Pharsalia, Book VI.

18. Defendens tutam/ vel solis rupibus urbem
75. Distat ab excelsa/ nemoralis Aricia Roma
81. Pompeium exhaustae/ praebenda ad pabula terrae
105. Littoraeque et plena/ peregrina messe carinae
146. Promotus Latiam/ longo gerit ordine vitem
174. Nunc sude nunc duro/ contrario pectora conto
177. Ac male defensum/ fragili compage cerebrum
195. Iam praeter stantis/ in summis ossibus hastas
198. Hanc ad tortilibus/ vibrata phalarica nervis
199. Obruat aut vasti/ muralia pondera saxi
210. Frangit et haerentis/ mota cute discutit hastas
253. Ac velut inclusum/ perfosso in pectore numen
280. Invenit impulsos/ presso iam pulvere muros
315. Caesar et Emathias/ lacero petit agmine terras
351. Eminent et prima/ Rhoeteia littora pinu
354. Lampados Herculeis/ fortis Meliboea pharetris
394. Impetis Haemonio/ maiolem Scorpion arcu

399. Spumavitque novis/ Lapithae domitoris habenis
400. Prima fretum scindens/ Pagasaeco littore pinus
422. Polluit aequoreos/ Siculus pirata triumphos
432. Noverat et tristis/ sacris feralibus aras
436. Haemonidum ficti/ quas nulla licentia monstri
460. Traxerunt torti/ magica vertigine fili
463. Torpuit et praeceps/ audito carmine mundus
546. Volsit et incoctas/ admisso sole medullas
654. Discolor et vario/ furialis cultus amictu
680. Aut cinis Eoa/ positi phoenicis in ara
720. Adspicit adstantem/ proiecti corporis umbram
723. Visceraque et ruptas/ letali volnere fibras
727. Verberat inmotum/ vivo serpente cadaver
753. Et nova desuetis/ subrepens vita medullis

A comparison of the first and sixth books of the Pharsalia with the same books of Vergil's Aeneid will serve to emphasize the fact that this arrangement of words, which has been set forth above, is not common in the best hexameter, but is a stylistic peculiarity of Lucan. The first and sixth books of the Aeneid show few examples, especially of the rhyme effect. The following occur.

1.

Cases in which the adjective forms a rhyme with the noun.

Aeneid, Book I.

11. Impulerat tautaene/ animis caelestibus irae
127. Prospiciens summa/ placidum caput extulit unda
147. Atque rotis summas/ levibus perlabitur undas
172. Egressi optata/ potiuntur Troes harena
271. Transferet et Longam/ multa vi muniēt Albam
288. Iulius a magno/ demissum nomen Iulo
291. Aspera tum positis/ mitescent saecula bellis
313. Bina manu lato/ crispans hastilia ferro
314. Cui mater media/ sese tulit obvia silva
393. Aspice bis senos/ laetantes agmine cynos
445. Egregiam et facilem/ victu per saecula gentem
497. Incessit magna/ iuvenem stipante caterua

In Book I of the Aeneid one example is found of a rhyming line with the inclitic que attached to the adjective.

Aeneid, Book I.

366. Moenia surgentemque/ novae Carthaginis arcem

Aeneid, Book VI.

Cases in which the adjective rhymes with the noun.

2. Et tandem Euboicis/ Cumarum adlabitur oris
83. O tandem magis/ pelagi defuncte periclis
148. Vincere nec duro/ poteris convellere ferro

171. Sed tum forte cava/ dum personat aequora concha
340. Hunc ubi vix multa/ maestum cognovit in umbra
404. Ad genitorem imas/ Erebi descendit ad umbras
418. Personat adverso/ recubans immanis in antro
420. Melle soporatam et/ medicatis frugibus offam
642. Pars in gramineis/ exercent membra palaestris
665. Omnibus his nivea/ cinguntur tempora vitta
800. Et septem gemini/ turbant trepida ostia Nili
840. Ultus avos Troiae/ templa et temerata Minervae
894. Cornea qua veris/ facilis datur exitus umbris

The following example having rhyme with the in-clitic que attached to the adjective, occurs in Book VI.

Aeneid, Book VI.

10. Praesidet horrendaeque/ procul secreta Sibyllae

Cases in which there is absence of rhyme.

Aeneid, Book I.

20. Audierat Tyrias/ olim quae verteret arces
36. Cum Iuno aeternum/ servans sub pectore volnus
42. Ipsa Iovis rapidum/ iaculata e nubibus ignem
81. Haec ubi dicta cavum/ conversa cuspidem montem
86. Africus et vastos/ volvunt ad litora fluctus
134. Miscere et tantas/ audetis tollere moles
135. Quos ego sed motos/ praestat componere fluctus
169. Ulla tenent unco/ non alligat ancora morsu

269. Triginta magnos/ volvendis mensibus orbes
274. Morte gravis geminum/ partu dabit Ilia prolem
312. Occulit ipse uno/ graditur comitatus Achate
344. Phoenicum et veras/ audire et reddere voces
420. Imminet adversas/ qui aspectat desuper arces
453. Namque sub ingenti/ lustrat dum singula templo
597.0 sola infandos/ Troiae miserata labores

Aeneid, Book VI.

63. Vos quoque Pergameae/ iam fas est parcere genti
130. Iuppitur aut ardens/ evexit ad aethera virtus
135. Tartara et insano/ iuvat indulgere labori
144. Aureus et simili/ frondescit virga metallico
156. Aeneas maesto/ defixus lumina vultu
209. Illice sic leni/ crepitabat brattea vento
274. Luctus et ultrices/ posuere cubilia curae
355. Tres Notus hibernas/ immensa per aequora noctes
449. Rursus et in veterem/ fato revoluta figuram
497. Auribus et truncas/ inhonesto volnere nares
501. Quis tam crudeles/ optavit sumere poenas
513. Namque ut supremam/ falsa inter gaudia noctem
537. Et fors omne datum/ traherent per talia tempus
569. Distulit in seram/ commissa piacula mortem
585. Vidi et crudeles/ dantem Salmonea poenas
645. Nec non Threicius/ longa cum veste sacerdos

671. Venimus et magnos/ Erebi tranavimus amnes
689. Nate tua et notas/ audire et reddere voces
771. Qui invenes quantas/ ostentant aspice vires
833. Neu patriae validas/ in viscera vertite vires
848. Credo equidem vivos/ ducent de marmore vultus
895. Altera candenti/ perfecta nitens elephanto

3.

Cases in which an intervening adjective and noun are found between the adjective before the caesura and the noun at the end of the verse.

In the first book of the Aeneid the following examples occur:

Aeneid, Book I.

269. Triginta magnos/ volvendis mensibus orbes
271. Transferet et Longam/ multa vi muniēt Albam
288. Iulius a magno/ demissum nomen Iulo
366. Moenia surgentemque/ novae Carthaginiis arcem

In the sixth book of the Aeneid the following examples are found:

Aeneid, Book VI.

355. Tres Notus hibernas/ immensa per aequora noctes
420. Melle soporatam et/ medicatis frugibus offam
497. Auribus et truncas/ inhonesto vulnere nares

513. Namque ut supremam/ falsa inter gaudia noctem
569. Distulet in seram/ commissa piacula mortem
585. Vidi et crudeles/ dantem Salmonea poenas
597. Porrigitur rostro/ que immanis vultur obunco
800. Et septemgemini/ turbant trepida ostia Nili
894. Cornea qua veris/ facilis datur exitus umbris

This grouping of attribute and noun could hardly be accidental. There are one hundred and seventeen examples in the first book of the Pharsalia, which is more than one-sixth of the total number of lines. In the sixth book of the Pharsalia there are one hundred and twenty-seven examples, which is nearly one-sixth of the total number of lines. In the first book of the Aeneid there are thirty-one lines, and in the sixth book, forty-nine.

Of the one hundred and seventeen lines in Book I of the Pharsalia, thirty-nine have the arrangement without rhyme, while in Book VI there are forty-four without rhyme.

In the first book of the Aeneid there are thirteen examples with rhyme, and fifteen without rhyme. In Book VI there are fourteen examples with rhyme, and twenty-two without rhyme. As may be seen from the above figures, the examples in Vergil are far less numerous than in Lucan. While they constitute more than one-sixth of Book I, and nearly one-sixth of Book VI of the Pharsalia, they constitute only about one twenty-fifth of Book I of the Aeneid and about one nineteenth of Book VI.

This difference is even more striking in the number of lines with rhyme effect. In Book I of the Pharsalia there are nearly seven times as many such lines as in Book I of the Aeneid, and about four times as many such lines in the Pharsalia, Book VI as in Book VI of the Aeneid.

In the examples found in the Aeneid one feels that the arrangement is not a mere mechanical device for producing a certain effect, a mere rhetorician's trick. ^{The author} ~~He~~ uses it so skillfully as not to attract one's attention.

In Lucan it becomes a striking stylistic peculiarity which thrusts itself constantly upon the reader's attention, and becomes monotonous from its frequency.

One variety of the grouping discussed above is that in which the noun and adjective are separated by an intervening adjective and noun which are also in agreement. In the following examples, however, the noun stands first, with its adjective ending the verse. Graphically represented it is thus:

---- noun ---- adjective ---- noun ---- adjective

49. Telluremque nihil/ mutato sole timentem

311. Temptamur veniat/ dux longa pace solutus

477. Ipsum omnis aquilas/ conlataque signa ferentem

Where the manuscripts vary in respect to the word-order as in line 311 above, the word-grouping may aid us in determining the correct reading. Codex Vo~~l~~ssianus primus,

codex Vossianus secundus, and
codex Montepessulanus read -

---- / longa dux pace solutus

Codex Ashburnhamensis and codex Bruxellensis read -

---- / dux longa pace solutus

The examples which have been cited support the reading of the codex Ashburnhamensis and codex Bruxellensis and indicate that the most probable reading is the one adopted by Francken (Leyden 1896).

---- / dux longa pace solutus

as against Hosius (Leipzig 1892) who adopts the reading

---- / longa dux pace solutus

Only one unquestioned example of this last order is found in the Pharsalia, Book I.

The following examples of this order occur in the sixth Book of the Pharsalia.

Pharsalia, Book VI.

296. Caesaris ut miles/ glomerato pulvere victus

529. Viventis animas/ et adhuc sua membra regentis

In Book I of the Aeneid one example of this word-grouping is found.

Aeneid, Book I.

471. Tyrides multa/ vastabat caede cruentus

In Book VI the following examples occur.

Aeneid, Book VI

349. Namque gubernaculum/ multa vi forte revulsum

505. Tunc egomet tumulum/ Rhoeteo litore inanem

597. Porrigitur rostroque/ immanis vultur obunco

820. Accipiet natosque/ pater nova bella moventes

Vergil, with two exceptions, puts the caesural pause just before the first adjective. In Book I, 471, he puts the pause just after the first adjective, and in Book VI, 820, he thrusts a word in between the pause and the adjective. Lucan, following Vergil, also puts the pause before the first adjective, with these two exceptions Book I, 311 and Book VI, 529.

B.

Cases in which the adjective comes just after the caesural pause

Another grouping occurring almost as frequently as the one just described is very similar to it in arrangement. The adjective, however, comes after the caesural pause, instead of just before it, with the noun ending the verse. Some examples are found in which the order of adjective and noun is reversed. In most of the examples there is a rhyme between the adjective and noun. These forms may be graphically represented thus, where the vertical line represents the caesural pause:

----- / adjective ----- noun
----- / noun ----- adjective

1.

Cases in which there is a rhyme between the adjective and noun.

Pharsalia, Book I.

12. Bella geri placuit/ nullos habitura triumphos
21. Tunc si tantus amor/ belli tibi Roma nefandi
60. Tunc genus humanum/ positis sibi consulat armis
73. Saecula tot mundi/ suprema coegerit hora

117. Armatosque manus/ excusso iungere ferro
147. Ferre manum numquam/ temerando parcere ferro
172. Quem sua libertas/ immotis pasceret armis
197. Gentis Iuleae et/ rapti secreta Quirini
224. Adtiguit Hesperiae/ vetitis et constitit arvis
261. Tanta quies noctis/ gelidas lux solverat umbras
267. Victo iure minax/ iactatis curia Gracchis
300. Mecum ait experti/ decimo iam vincitis anno
356. Ductorisque metu/ summi tunc munera pili
395. Evocat et Romam/ motis petit undique signis
405. Quoque sub Herculeo/ sacratus nomine portus
426. Et docilis rector/ constrati Belga coovinni
451. Sacrorum, Druidae/ positis repetistis ab armis
462. Mortis et ignavom/ rediturae parcere vitae
497. Spes foret adflictis/ patrios excedere muros
539. Terrarum subita/ percussa expalluit umbra
550. Ignis et ostendens/ confectas flamma Latinas
582. Tollentemque caput/ gelidas Anienis ad undas
586. Arruns incoluit/ desertae moenia Lucae
591. Ex utero fetus/ infaustis urere flammis
608. Datque locis numen/ sacris tunc admovet aris
630. Haec ubi concepit/ magnorum fata malorum
651. Convenere dies/ summo si frigida caelo

2.

Cases in which there is absence of rhyme.

Pharsalia, Book I.

5. Certatum totis/ concussi viribus orbis
20. Et gens si qua iacet/ nascenti conscio Nilo
32. Conligit alta sedent/ civilis volnera dextrae
33. Quodsi non aliam/ venturo fata Neroni
81. In se magna ruunt/ laetis hunc numina rebus
101. Qui secatur et geminum/ gracilis mare separat
Isthmos
112. Sanguinis et diro/ ferales omine taedas
177. Et cum consulibus/ turbantes iura tribuni
206. Aestiferae Libyes/ viso leo comminus hoste
209. Erexitque iubam et / vasto grave murmur hiatu
219. Et madidis euri/ resolutae flatibus Alpes
229. Impiger it torto/ Balearis verbere fundae
245. Et celsus medio/ conspectus in agmine Caesar
266. Expulit ancipiti/ discordes urbe tribunos
280. Dum trepidant nullo/ firmatae robore partes
311. Temptamur veniat/ dux longa pace solutus
318. Quid iam rura querar/ totum suppressa per orbem
320. Nescit mixta foro/ gladii cum triste micantes
351. Detrahimus dominos/ urbi servire paratae

358. Servati civis/ referentem praemia quercum
360. Nominis et ius est/ veras expromere voces
364. Et dum pila valent/ fortes torquere lacerti
366. Usque adeo miserum est/ civili vincere bello
371. Fregit et arctoo/ spumantem vertice Rhenum
397. Castraque quae Vosegi/ curvum super ordua rupem
414. Tethyos unda vagae/ lunaribus aestuet horis
471. Intulit et velox/ properantis nuntia belli
475. Adserat et qua Nar/ Tiberino inlabitur amni
481. Hunc inter Rhenum/ populos Alpemque iacentis
499. Reppulit a Libycis/ immensum Syrtibus aequor
506. Fletibus aut patrii/ dubiae dum vota salutis
529. Sideris et terris/ mutantem regna cometen
570. Auditae nemorum et/ venientes comminus umbrae
574. Stridentisque comas/ Thebanam qualis Agaven
673. Terruerant satis haec/ pavidam praesagia plebem
677. Vocibus his prodens/ urgentem pectora Phoebum
683. Quo diversa feror/ primos me ducis in ortus
686. Qui iacet agnosco/ dubiam super aequora Syrtim

Cases in which the enclitic que is attached to the adjective

Pharsalia, Book I.

28. Horrida quod dumis/ multosque narrata per annos
139. Pondera fixa suo/ nudosque per aera ramos
157. Dat stragem late/ sparsosque recolligit ignis
166. Paupertas fugitur/ totoque accersitur orbe
181. Hinc usura vorax/ avidumque in tempora feenus
189. Caesarie lacera/ nudisque adstare lacertis
262. Ecce faces bello/ dubiasque in proelia mentis
302. Volneraque et mortes/ hiemesque sub Alpibus actae
310. Mecum rebus agat/ superique ad summa vocantes
312. Milite cum subito/ partesque in bella togatae
478. Agmine non uno/ densisque incedere castris
569. Tunc fragor armorum/ magnaeque per avia voces
619. Viscera tincta notis/ gelidoque infecta cruore
633. Iuppitur hoc sacrum/ caesique in viscera tauri
668. Nomen erit virtus/ multosque exhibit in annos

In the first book of the Aeneid the following examples of this same grouping occur.

Aeneid, Book I.

60. Sed pater omnipotens/ speluncis abdidit atris
242. Antenor potuit/ mediis elapsus Achivis
272. Hic iam ter centum/ totos regnabitur annos
373. Et vacet annalis/ nostrorum audire laborum
425. Pars optare locum/ tecto et concludere sulco

429. Rupibus excidunt/ scaenis decora alta futuris
469. Nec procul hinc Rhesi/ niveis tentoria velis
470. Adgnoscit lacrimans/ primo quae prodita somno
474. Parte alia fugiens/ amissis Troilus armis
490. Ducit Amazonidum/ lunatis agmina peltis
492. Aurea subnectens/ exsertae cingula mammae
542. Si genus humanum et/ mortalia temnitis arma
649. Et circumtextum/ croceo velamen acantho
739. Spumantem pateram et/ pleno se proluit auro

2.

Cases in which there is no rhyme.

Aeneid, Book I.

4. Vi superum saevae/ memorem Iunonis ob iram
67. Gens inimica mihi/ Tyrrhenum navigat aequor
102. Talia iactanti/ stridens aquilone procella
114. Ipsius ante oculos/ ingens a vertice pontus
117. Torquet agens circum et/ rapidus vocat aequore vortex
171. Ex numero subit ac/ magno telluris amore
194. Hinc portum petit et/ socios partitur in omnes
286. Nascitur pulchra/ Troianus origine Caesar
347. Pygmalion scelere ante/ alios immanior omnis
369. Sed vos qui tandem/ quibus aut venistis ab oris
393. Aspice bis senos/ laetantes agmine cycnos

460. Quae regio in terris/ nostri non plena laboris
464. Sic ait atque animum/ pictura pascit inani
509. Cum subito Aeneas/ concursu accedere magno
547. Aethera neque adhuc/ crudelibus occubat umbris
646. Omnis in Ascanio/ cari stat cura parentis
676. Qua facere id possis/ nostram nunc accipe mentem
683. Tu faciem illius/ noctem non amplius unam
691. At Venus Ascanio/ placidam per membra quietem
735. Et vos o coetum/ Tyrri celebrate faventes
737. Primaque libato/ summo tenus attigit ore

3.

Cases in which the enclitic que is attached to the
adjective.

Aeneid, Book I.

27. Indicium Paridis/ spretaeque iniuria formae
45. Turbine corripuit/ scopuloque infixit acuto
167. Intus aquae dulces/ vivoque sedilia saxo
749. Infelix Dido/ longumque bibebat amorem

Of this grouping there are eighty examples in Book I of the Pharsalia, which is about one eighth of the total number of lines. In the Aeneid, Book I, there are forty examples, or about one seventeenth of the total number.

In the Pharsalia, Book VI the number of lines having this arrangement is ninety-two, constituting one ninth of the

entire book, while in the Aeneid, Book VI, thirty-nine examples are found, or one-twenty-third of the total number of lines.

C.

Cases in which two adjectives occur in the first half of the verse modifying two nouns in the last half of the verse.

In this grouping, there is an arrangement, in which the first adjective is to be taken with the first noun, the second adjective with the second noun, so that the order of adjective and noun is interlocked. In most cases the caesura occurs after the second adjective. Sometimes the order of words is shifted, so that it falls after the first adjective, and in a few examples it comes after a word thrust in between the two adjectives.

This grouping may be graphically represented in this way:

adjective/ ---- adjective / ---- noun ---- noun

Pharsalia, Book I.

- 3. In sua victrici/ conversum viscera dextra
- 5. Certatum totis/ concussi viribus orbis
- 27. Rarus et antiquis/ habitor in urbibus errat
- 32. Contigit alta sedent/ civilis volnera dextrae
- 40. Ultima funesta/ concurrent proelia Munda
- 62. Ferrea belligeri/ conpescat lumina Jani
- 71. Stare diu nimioque graves/ sub pondere lapsus
- 81. In se magna ruunt/ laetis hunc numina rebus
- 95. Fraterno primi/ maduerunt sanguine muri

101. Qui secat et geminum/ glacilis mare separat Isthmos
106. Parthica Romanos/ solverunt damna furores
112. Sanguinis et diro/ ferales omine taedas
121. Tu nova ne veteres/ obscrent acta triumphos
170. Longa sub ignotis/ extendere rura colonis
180. Annua venali/ referens certamina Campo
188. Turrigero canos/ effundens vertice crinis
219. Et madidis euri/ resolutae flatibus Alpes
220. Primus in oblicum/ sonipes opponitur amnem
229. Inpiger it torto/ Balearis verberare fundae
247. Et tacito mutos/ volvunt in pectore questus
266. Expulit ancipiti/ discordes urbe tribunos
267. Victo iure minax/ iactatis curia Gracchis
280. Dum trepidant nullo/ firmatae robore partes
283. Bellantem geminis/ tenuit te Gallia lustris
322. Atque auso medias/ perrumpere milite leges
329. Altus caesurum/ pavit cruor armentorum
361. Quod tam lenta tuas/ tenuit patientia vires
371. Fregit et arctoo/ spumantem vertice Rhenum
398. Pugnaces pictis/ cohibebant Lingones armis
424. Optimus excusso/ Leucus Remusque lacerto
449. Plurima securi/ fudistis carmina Bardi
469. Vana quoque ad veros/ accessit fama timores
471. Intulit et velox/ properantis nuntia belli
499. Reppulit a Libycis/ immensum Syrtibus aequor
500. Fractaque veliferi/ sonuerunt pondera moli

564. Diraque per populum/ Cumanae carmina vatis
568. Compositis plena/ gemuerunt ossibus urnae
594. Longa per extremos/ pomoeria cingere fines
611. Impatiensque diu / non grati victima sacri
613. Deposito victum/ praebebat poplite collum
615. Diffusum est rutilo/ dirum pro sanguine virus
648. Omnis an infusis/ miscebitur unda venenis
676. Talis et attonitam/ rapitur matrona per urbem
691. Impiaque in medio/ peraguntur bella senatu

There are comparatively few examples of this intricate order in Vergil. The position of the adjective relative to the caesura is the same as in Lucan. The following examples are found:

Aeneid, Book I.

4. Vi superum saevae/ memorem Iunonis ob iram
172. Egressi optato/ potiuntur Troes harena
286. Nascetur pulchra/ Troianus origine Caesar
291. Aspera tum positis/ mitescent saecula bellis
313. Bina manu lato/ crisps hastilia ferro
381. Bis denis Phrygium/ conscendi navibus aequor
492. Aurea subnectens/ exsertae cingula mammae
649. Et circumtextum/ croceo velamen acantho

In the Pharsalia, Book I there are forty-three examples of this grouping, and in Book VI, thirty-four examples. There are only eight in Book I of the Aeneid, and

only nine in Book VI. In one thousand, five hundred and twenty-five lines Lucan uses this word-grouping seventy-eight times, while in one thousand six hundred and fifty-five lines Vergil uses it but seventeen times. It occurs in Lucan about five times as often as in Vergil.

D.

Cases in which two nouns are separated by their attributes.

This grouping is similar to the combination which has just been discussed, in that we have two adjectives and two nouns arranged in an interlocked order. The arrangement of the words is quite different. Graphically it may be represented thus:

---- noun ---- adjective ---- adjective ---- noun.

The caesural pause usually comes just after the first adjective. In a few cases it comes just before the first adjective.

Pharsalia, Book I.

20. Et gens si qua iacet/ nascenti conscia Nilo
272. Utque ducem varias/ volventem pectore curas
286. Nunc neque te longi/ remeantem pompa triumphi
318. Quid iam rura querar/ totum supressa per orbem
321. Iudicium insolita/ trepidum cinxere corona
337. Proelia barbarico/ vix consummata veneno
530. Fulgara fallaci/ micuerunt crebra sereno
534. Fulmen et arctois/ rapiens a partibus ignem
603. Et Salus laeto/ portans ancilia collo
612. Cornua succincti/ premerent cum torva ministri
626. Quodque nefas nullis/ impune apparuit extis
629. Pars micat et celeri/ venas movet improba pulsu

In Book VI ten examples occur. The caesural pause in most of these cases comes after the first adjective, sometimes just before.

The following examples of this interlocked order occur in Book I of the Aeneid.

Aeneid, Book I.

227. Atque illum tales/ iactantem pectore curas

457. Bellaque iam fama/ totum vulgata per orbem

647. Munera praeterea/ Iliacis erepta ruinis

In the Aeneid, Book VI, six examples are found. We find from the above examples that this interlocked order is much more common in the Pharsalia than in the Aeneid. In the Pharsalia, Books I and VI there are twenty-one examples, or about one-seventeenth of the total number of lines. In the Aeneid Books I and VI there are nine examples, or about one two-hundredth of the total number.

To the above, other word-groupings of less frequency might have been added, but enough have been given to illustrate Lucan's arrangement of words, and his monotonous rhythm as compared with that of Vergil. The rhyme effect which occurs so seldom in Vergil as to be considered accidental becomes, in Lucan, a conscious mark of his verse, occurring once in every five or six lines. In Vergil the monotonous word-groupings, the sameness of rhythm is broken by the shifting of the position of words, or concealed by the skillful use of the caesural pause.

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