A critical Study of the Hexameter of Virgil's Eclogues and Aeneid I-VI., and A Comparison with that of the Culex and Ciris.

A Thesis Submitted By,

Susie Mc Dowell Weldon Babourn

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

'UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, 1905.'
A Critical Study of the Hexameter of Virgil's Eclogues and Aeneid I-VI., and a Comparison with that of the Culex and Ciris.

The object of this paper is two-fold: - to discuss the structure of Virgil's Hexameter, giving some of the peculiarities and metrical licenses; and to compare it with his doubtful poems, the Culex and Ciris, noticing whether the general form of each is sufficiently alike to justify us in attributing them to the same author.

In order to make the comparison more accurate, in addition to the Aeneid, the Bucolics have been scanned, which show the work of Virgil in a different style and at a different period of his literary activity.

CONTENTS.
I. Different types of lines.
II. Arrangement of dactyls and spondees in the first four feet.
III. Increase and decrease of dactyls and spondees in the various lines.
IV. The prevailing form of the first two feet.
V. Spondaic lines.
VI. Lines in which the last word is a trisyllable.
VII. Lines ending in a trisyllable followed by a dissyllable.
VIII. Lines ending in a monosyllable.
IX. Lines in which the last syllable of the fifth foot is a monosyllable.
X. Lines ending in a dissyllable followed by a trisyllable.
XI. Elisions.
XII. Conclusion.
XIII. Hypermetric Verse.
XIV. Hiatus.
XV. Unusual quantities.
XVI. Synizesis.
XVII. Quantity of a vowel followed by a mute and liquid.
XVIII. Variance of quantity in proper names.

I.
The verses of Dactylic Hexameter, excluding the Spondaic lines, fall into sixteen different groups. Taking the last two feet as constants, the first four may be arranged in the following combinations:

\[ d = \text{dactyls.} \quad s = \text{spondee.} \]

I. s.s.s.s.
II. s.s.s.d.
III. s.s.d.d.
IV. s.d.d.d.
V. d.d.d.d.
VI. d.d.d.s.
VII. d.d.s.s.
VIII. d.s.s.s.
IX. s.d.d.s.
The number of lines belonging to the different groups.

I. s.a.s.s.
Aeneid: I 47. II 47. III 48. IV 49. V 56. VI 60.
Total: 317.
Elogues: 39.
Culex: 18.
Ciris: 30.

II. s.s.s.d.
Total: 157.
Elogues: 22.
Culex: 7.
Ciris: 20.

III. s.s.d.d.
Total: 101.
Elogues: 24.
Culex: 8.
Ciris: 7.
IV. s.d.d.d.


Total: 100.

Eclogues: 19.

Culex: 10.

Ciris: 7.

V. d.d.d.d.


Total: 95.

Eclogues: 27.

Culex: 10.

Ciris: 12.

VI. d.d.d.s.

Aeneid: I 54. II 56. III 54. IV 65. V 60. VI 49.

Total: 338.

Eclogues: 57.

Culex: 35.

Ciris: 45.

VII. d.d.s.s.

Aeneid: I 96. II 73. III 88. IV 81. V 115. VI 115.

Total: 568.

Eclogues: 105.

Culex: 64.

Ciris: 73.

VIII. d.s.s.s.


Total: 558.
VIII. continued.

Eclogues: 92.
Culex: 54.
Ciris: 97.

IX. s.d.d.s.

Total: 273.

Eclogues: 43.
Culex: 29.
Ciris: 23.

X. s.d.s.d.

Total: 180.

Eclogues: 38.
Culex: 17.
Ciris: 13.

XI. s.d.s.s.

Aeneid: I 75. II 91. III 60. IV 71. V 73. VI 76.
Total: 446.

Eclogues: 65.
Culex: 33.
Ciris: 49.

XII. s.s.d.s.

Aeneid: I 50. II 45. III 32. IV 43. V 47. VI 56.
Total: 273.

Eclogues: 33.
Culex: 13.
Ciris: 26.
XIII. d.s.s.d.

Aeneid: I 42. II 39. III 44. IV. 42. V 67. VI 53.

Total: 287.

Eclogues: 64.

Culex: 38.

Ciris: 31.

XIV. d.s.d.s.

Aeneid: I 79. II 87. III 84. IV 75. V 88. VI 106.

Total: 519.

Eclogues: 80.

Culex: 35.

Ciris: 56.

XV. d.d.s.d.


Total: -212.

Eclogues: 59.

Culex: 27.

Ciris: 30.

XVI. d.s.d.d.


Total: -190.

Eclogues: 42.

Culex: 12.

Ciris: 8.
2. The percent of lines found in each group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>.067</td>
<td>.045</td>
<td>.044</td>
<td>.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>.027</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>.029</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>.023</td>
<td>.024</td>
<td>.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>.020</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>.024</td>
<td>.022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI.
Aen. .071
Eol. .070
Cul. .085
Cir. .085

VII.
Aen. .120
Eol. .129
Cul. .138
Cir. .138

VIII.
Aen. .120
Eol. .113
Cul. .131
Cir. .184

IX.
Aen. .057
Eol. .053
Cul. .070
Cir. .0438
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>0.094</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>0.0407</td>
<td>0.0317</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>0.0608</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV.</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.0988</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>0.106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.

1. The arrangement of Dactylys and Spondees in the first four feet and the percent.

(1). The number of lines in which the first foot is a dactyl.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>2867</td>
<td>.608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eol.</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>.670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>.667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2). The number of lines in which the second foot is a dactyl.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>2212</td>
<td>.469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eol.</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>.510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>.478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) The number of lines in which the third foot is a dactyl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.400</td>
<td>.401</td>
<td>.370</td>
<td>.349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) The number of lines in which the fourth foot is a dactyl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1322</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.280</td>
<td>.364</td>
<td>.314</td>
<td>.242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) The number of lines in which the first foot is a spondee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.391</td>
<td>.349</td>
<td>.329</td>
<td>.332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) The number of lines in which the second foot is a spondee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2502</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.530</td>
<td>.489</td>
<td>.451</td>
<td>.521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(7) The number of lines in which the third foot is a spondee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.599</td>
<td>.597</td>
<td>.629</td>
<td>.349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.

(8) The number of lines in which the fourth foot is a spondee.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>3392</td>
<td>.719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl.</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>.685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>.757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Aeneid.

The dactyl prevails in the first foot.

The spondee prevails in the second foot, third, and fourth.

(b) Eclogues.

The dactyl prevails in the first foot and the second foot.

The spondee prevails in the third and the fourth foot.

(c) Culex.

The dactyl prevails in the first foot and the second foot.

The spondee prevails in the third foot and the fourth.

(d) Ciris.

The dactyl prevails in the first foot.

The spondee prevails in the second foot, third, and fourth.

2. The total number of dactyls and spondees found in the first four feet.

Aen-

- dactyls: 8390.
- spondees: 10556.
13.

Eol.

dactyls: 1559.
spondees: 1677.

Culex.
dactyls: 781.
spondees: 859.

Ciris.
dactyls: 916.
spondees: 1192.

(1) The number and percent that the spondees exceed the dactyls.

Aen.

2176 .114

Eol.

118 .036

Cul.

68 .047

Cir.

276 .131

III.
The increase and decrease of dactyls and spondees.

Counting from the first foot to the fourth inclusive, the dactyls decrease and the spondees increase.

1. The number of lines and percent in which the dactyls decrease in the first four feet.

(1) The decrease in the second foot.

Aen. 655 .128
Eol. 113 .120
1.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cul.</th>
<th>Cir.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The decrease in the third foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) The decrease in the fourth foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>567</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The number of lines and the percent in which the spondees increase.

(1) The increase in the second foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The increase in the third foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) The increase in the fourth foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>567</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. The prevailing form in the first two feet.

The first two feet may be arranged into four combinations:—s.s; s.d; d.d; and d.s.

1. The number of lines belonging to the different groups and the percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. s.s.</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.1458</td>
<td>.112</td>
<td>.157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. s.d.</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.2098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.204</td>
<td>.217</td>
<td>.174</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. d.d.</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>.257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.306</td>
<td>.331</td>
<td>.303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. d.s.</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>.3508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.343</td>
<td>.339</td>
<td>.364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth group d.s. is the prevailing form of the first two feet. The group d.d. is second; s.d. third; and s.s. fourth.
The number of incomplete lines.


Total 33.

Cul. 4.
Gir. 0.
Ecl. 0.

V. Spondaic Lines.

Aeneid.

I. 617. Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Aukhisae.

II. 68. Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit.

III. 12. Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis

IV. 74. Nereidum matri et Neptuno aegaeo

V. 517. Armatumque auró circumspicit Oriona

III. 549. Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum

V. 320. Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo

V. 761. Ac lucus late sacer additur Aukhiseo

Eclogues.

IV. 49. Cara deum suboles magnum Iovis incrementum

V. 38. pro mollvi viola pro purpureo Narcisso

VII. 53. stant et unipere et castaneae hirsutae

VIII 44. Aut Traros, aut Rhodope aut extremi Garamantes

Culex. 0.

Ciris.

73. coniugium castae violaverat Amphitrites

82. ipsas suas quotiens heu pertinuit latratus

96. deponunt flores aut suave rubes Narcissus

113. Carpathium fugiens et flumina Caeratfa
158. At levis ille deus cui semper ad ulciscendum
239. Ut scelere infando quod nec minit Adrastea
326. perdere saevam precor per lumina te Ilithyiae
398. Cara Iovis suboles magnum Iovis incrementum
412. qua carvus terras amplactivitur Hellespontes
474. Nereidum matre et Neptuno Aegaeo
486. Non statuit nimum est avidum pecus Amphitrites.
495. Undique mutabant atque undique mutabantur.
519. rapiibus et scopulis et litoribus desertis.

Number of Spondaic lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeneid 8</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclogues 4</td>
<td>0.0048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culex 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciris 13</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Different Combinations of Spondaic Lines.

I. s.s.s.d.
   Cir. 96 , 412.

II. s.s.d.d.
   Aen. V 761.

III. d.s.s.d.
   Cir. 239, 495.

IV. d.s.s.s.
   Cir. 474.

V. d.d.s.d.
   Ecl. IV 49.
   Cir. 82,113,158,326,398,519.
VI. The number of lines in the various poems ending in a trisyllable.

Aen. 1785
Ecl. 303
Cul. 133
Cir. 204

VII. The number of lines ending in a trisyllable followed by a dissyllable.

Aen. 1436
Ecl. 304
Cul. 162
Cir. 195

VIII. The number of lines ending in a monosyllable.

Aen. 60
Ecl. 13
Cul. 7
Cir 6.
IX. The number of lines in which the last syllable of the fifth foot is a monosyllable.

Aen. 312
Eol. 33
Cul. 32
Cir. 18

X. The number of lines ending in a dissyllable followed by a trisyllable.

Aen. 699
Eol. 147
Cul. 69
Cir. 67

Eliminations.

(1) The number in the first foot.

Aen. 284,
Eol. 61.
Cul. 11.
Cir. 58.

(2) The number in the second foot.

Aen. 709.
Eol. 20.
Cul. 5.
Cir. 12.

(3) The number in the third foot.

Aen. 587.
Eol. 5.
20.

Cul. 7.

Cir. 11.

(5) The number in the fourth foot.

| Aen. | 220. |
| Ecl. | 22.  |
| Cul. | 8.   |
| Cir. | 28.  |

(6) The number in the fifth foot.

| Aen. | 46.  |
| Ecl. | 8.   |
| Cul. | 1.   |
| Cir. | 3.   |
21.

CONCLUSION.

Considering the data found above, a comparison has been made of Aen. with Cul.; Ecl. with Cul.; Aen. with Cir.; and Ecl. with Cir.

I. In the arrangement of the first four feet in the different groups, the following results have been obtained.

The difference of per cent found in the different groups.

I. Aen. and Cul. .023
   Ecl. and Cul. .004
   Aen. and Cir. .010
   Ecl. and Cir. .009

II. Aen. and Cul. .016
     Ecl. and Cul. .010
     Aen. and Cir. .004
     Ecl. and Cir. .010

III. Aen. and Cul. .002
     Ecl. and Cul. .010
     Aen. and Cir. .008
     Ecl. and Cir. .016

IV. Aen. and Ecl. .003
     Ecl. and Cul. .001
     Aen. and Cir. .008
     Ecl. and Cir. .010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>.014</td>
<td>.015</td>
<td>.014</td>
<td>.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>.036</td>
<td>.027</td>
<td>.018</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>.018</td>
<td>.045</td>
<td>.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>.014</td>
<td>.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.014</td>
<td>.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>.014</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above comparison we may learn that in five groups (I, IV, XI, XII and XV.) there is the least variance between Eol. and Cul., and in the four groups (III, VIII, X and XVI.) the least variance is between Aen. and Cul., making, altogether nine groups in which the Culex in met-
rival form shows least variance from the genuine work of Virgil. There is least variance between the Aeneid and the Ciris in four groups (II, V, XII, and XIV.) and between the Elegues and Ciris in no group. This evidence seems to indicate that the Culex was written by the same hand that wrote the Elegues and the Aeneid, as far as resemblance in metrical form, may be taken as evidence of similar authorship.

2. The difference in percent in the number of dactyls and spondees found in the feet.

The difference of percent in the dactyls in the first foot:

Aen. and Cul. .062
Ecl. and Cul. .020
Aen. and Cir. .059
Ecl. and Cir. .017

The difference of percent in the dactyls in the second foot:

Aen. and Cul. .079
Ecl. and Cul. .038
Aen. and Cir. .009
Ecl. and Cir. .032

The difference of percent in the dactyls in the third foot:

Aen. and Cul. .03
Ecl. and Cul. .031
Aen. and Cir. .051
Ecl. and Cir. .052
The difference of percent in the dactyls in the fourth foot:—

Aen. and Cul. .034
Ecl. and Cul. .050
Aen. and Cir. .038
Ecl. and Cir. .122

In the first foot, the least variance occurs in the Ecl. and Cir. with a difference of .017; and the next least variance in the Ecl. and Cul. with a difference of .02.

In the second foot, the least variance occurs in the Aen. and Cir. with a difference of .009; and the next least variance in the Ecl. and Cir. with a difference of .032; and the next in the Ecl. and Cul., with a difference of .038.

In the third foot, the least variance occurs in the Aen. and Cul., with a difference of .038; and the next in the Ecl. and Cir. with a difference of .031.

In the fourth foot, the least variance occurs in the Aen. and Cul. with a difference of .034; the next in the Aen. and Cir., with a difference of .038; and the next in the Ecl. and Cul. with a difference of .05.

While in the first foot the least variance occurs in the use of dactyls, between the Eclogues and Ciris, the difference between the Eclogues and Culex is only a shade in excess. In the second foot, exactly the same thing occurs. In the third foot, however, the least variance is found between the Aeneid and the Culex and the next least variance between the Eclogues and Culex, while the variance between
Ciris and Aeneid; and Ciris and Eclogues is quite striking.

In the fourth foot, the least variance occurs between the Aeneid and Culex and the greatest between the Eclogues and Ciris. While the evidence is by no means conclusive, it indicates the same thing as was indicated by the use of the various groups in the Aeneid, Eclogues, Culex, and Ciris; that the Culex approaches in metrical form more nearly to the genuine works of Virgil than the Ciris does.

3. The difference in percent in the spondees in the

first foot:—

Aen. and Cul. .062
Ecl. and Cul. .020
Aen. and Cir. .059
Ecl. and Cir. .017

The difference of percent in the spondees in the

second foot:—

Aen. and Cul. .079
Ecl. and Cul. .038
Aen. and Cir. .009
Ecl. and Cir. .032

The difference of percent in the spondees in the

third foot:—

Aen. and Cul. .030
Ecl. and Cul. .032
Aen. and Cir. .25
Ecl. and Cir. .15
The difference of percent in the spondees in the fourth foot:

Aen. and Cul. .034  
Eol. and Cul. .05  
Aēn. and Cir. .038  
Eol. and Cir. .122

In the use of spondees in the first foot, the least variance occurs between the Eclogues and Ciris .017; but this is only a shade less than the variance between the Eclogues and Culex .020.

In the second foot the smallest percent of variance is between the Aeneid and the Ciris .009. In the third foot, however, the same thing occurs as was found above in the case of the dactyls, the least variance is found between the Aeneid and the Culex, and the next between the Eclogues and the Culex, while the variance between the Aeneid and Ciris, and Eclogues and Ciris is strikingly large.

In the fourth foot, the least variance is again found between the Aeneid and Culex. While this evidence is not conclusive when taken alone, when considered in connection with that already given, it indicates that the Aeneid, Eclogues, and Culex have the same authorship as far as similarity in metrical form may be taken as evidence.

4. Percent of excess of the spondees over the dactyls:

Aen. and Cul. .0665  
Eol. and Cul. .0115  
Aen. and Cir. .0169  
Eol. and Cir. .0949
The above figures show that the excess of the dactyls over the spondees is almost the same in the Eclogues and in the Culex. They show also, that the Aeneid and the Ciris have almost the same percent of excess in the use of the spondees. The value of the latter, as evidence for common authorship, however, is destroyed by the fact that the Ciris has a percentage of excess of the spondees over the dactyls, which is greater than that of the Aeneid and also much greater than that of the Eclogues. The Culex lies in regard to this matter between the Eclogues and Aeneid which makes the group Aeneid, Culex, Eclogues lie much nearer together than, Aeneid, Eclogues, Ciris.

5. Percent of excess of Spondaic lines.

In the Culex no spondaic lines occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen. and Cul.</td>
<td>.0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl. and Cul.</td>
<td>.0048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aen. and Cir.</td>
<td>.0224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl. and Cir.</td>
<td>.0192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the number of spondaic lines, the Ciris is in a class to itself. It has a larger number than the Aeneid, Eclogues, and Culex combined. The smallest difference is found between the Culex and the Aeneid and the next between the Eclogues and the Culex. In the use of spondaic lines, the Aeneid, Culex, and Eclogues lie much closer together than the Aeneid, Ciris, and Eclogues.
6. In the arrangement of the first two feet, we find the following differences in percentage of lines beginning with two spondees:

- Aen. and Cul. .065
- Eol. and Cul. .033
- Aen. and Cir. .020
- Eol. and Cir. .016

Lines beginning with spondee and dactyl:

- Aen. and Cul. .008
- Eol. and Cul. .013
- Aen. and Cir. .035
- Eol. and Cir. .030

Lines beginning with two dactyls:

- Aen. and Cul. .074
- Eol. and Cul. .025
- Aen. and Cir. .046
- Eol. and Cir. .003

Lines beginning with dactyl and spondee:

- Aen. and Cul. .011
- Eol. and Cul. .004
- Aen. and Cir. .014
- Eol. and Cir. .021

In the percentage of lines beginning with two spondees the Eclogues and Ciris approach nearer to each other than the Eclogues and Culex and the same thing is true of lines beginning with two dactyls.
In lines beginning with spondee and dactyl and also in those beginning with dactyl and spondee, the Eclogues and Culex, and Aeneid and Culex approach more nearly than the Eclogues and Ciris or the Aeneid and Ciris. Indeed, in the lines beginning with spondee and dactyl, the difference between Aeneid, Eclogues, and Ciris is quite striking. On this point the evidence is just about evenly balanced, perhaps slightly in favor of assigning the Culex to the same hand that produced the Eclogues and Aeneid.

In addition to the investigation into the metrical form of the Aeneid, Eclogues, Culex, Ciris, given above, some investigations have been made into particular points, such as the following:

1. Lines in the various poems ending in a trisyllable.

We have here no decisive evidence in regard to the authorship of the Culex and the Ciris. The number of lines and the percentage in the various poems are as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>.35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl.</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>.36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>.32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>.37.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be observed, that while the Aeneid and the Eclogues lie very close together, the Culex and the Ciris are not so close together; also that the Culex differs in respect to lines ending in a trisyllable, from the Aeneid and the Eclogues more than the Ciris does.
2. The lines in the various poems ending in a trisyllable followed by a disyllable.

The number of lines and the percentage in the various poems are as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poem</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>1436</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl.</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir.</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here the evidence places the Ciris and Eclogues very near together and separates the Culex from Aeneid, Ecl., and Cir. It may be observed, however, that the Aeneid and Eclogues do not approach so close together as the Eclogues and Culex.

3. Lines ending in a monosyllable.

The number of lines and the percentage in the various poems are as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poem</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeneid</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here again the Cul. and Cir. are farther apart than any of the others, while the Ecl. and Cul. lie closer together than the Aeneid and Eclogues.
Although the monosyllabic ending is harsh, it is sometimes used for effect. Thirty-one cases out of the sixty in the Aeneid, eight out of the fourteen in the Eclogues, one out of the seven in the Culex, and four out of the six in the Ciris, are preceded by elision, which prevents the abrupt close. Of the remaining lines, thirteen in the Aeneid, five in the Eclogues, three in the Culex, and two in the Ciris are preceded by monosyllables.

4. Lines in which the last syllable of the fifth foot is a monosyllable.

The number of lines and the percentage is as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eol.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Culex and Ciris are farther apart than any of the others, while the Culex and Aeneid approach very near together.

5. Lines ending in a disyllable followed by a trisyllable.

The number of lines and the percentage is as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen.</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eol.</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It will be seen from the percentage given above, that the Ciris stands in a class to itself, having a smaller percentage than any of the others. The Eclogues and the Culex lie very near together.

6. Elisions in the various feet.

(1) The elisions in the first foot and the percentage of elisions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elts</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perc</td>
<td>.0601</td>
<td>.073</td>
<td>.029</td>
<td>.107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here the Culex and the Ciris form the two extremes, with the Aeneid and the Eclogues between them. The least difference is between the Aen. and the Cul., .031, and the next between the Eclogues and the Ciris, .034.

(2) The number and percentage of elisions in the second foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elts</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perc</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.0241</td>
<td>.0121</td>
<td>.0221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here the least difference is between the Ecl. and Cir., .002, the next least between the Cul. and Cir., .01, and the next between the Ecl. and Cul., .012. While the results are not very decisive, the variance between the Ecl. and Cul. is very little in excess of the variance be-
between the Cul. and Cir.

(3) The number and percentage of elisions in the third foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El.</td>
<td>.1248</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>.0202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the Cul. and Cir. approach somewhat more closely, the Ecl. and Cul. approach nearer than the Ecl. and the Cir. do.

(4) The number and percentage of elisions in the fourth foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El.</td>
<td>.1537</td>
<td>.0265</td>
<td>.0195</td>
<td>.0517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here the least difference is between the Ecl. and Cul.

(5) The number and percentage of elisions in the fifth foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El.</td>
<td>.0462</td>
<td>.0096</td>
<td>.0097</td>
<td>.0147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(6) The number and percentage of elisions in the sixth foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Elisions</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen. 46</td>
<td>.0097</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl. 8</td>
<td>.0096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cul. 1</td>
<td>.0024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cir. 3</td>
<td>.0055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here the least difference is between the Aeneid and Eclogues and the greatest difference between the Aen. and the Cul.

While the evidence in regard to the elisions in the different feet is not very strong, still there is a slight evidence in favor of assigning the Cul. to the same hand that wrote the Aeneid and the Eclogues.

In considering the results obtained from the investigation into the metrical form of the Aen., Cul., Cir., and the investigations into particular points, the evidence is in favor of assigning the Cul. to the author of the Aeneid and Eclogues; but opposed to the assigning the Ciris to the same authorship.
Hypermetric Verse.

Aeneid:

I. 332. iactemur doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque.

448. Aurea cui gradibus surgébant limina néxaeque.

II. 745. Quem non incusavē amēus hominumque deorumque.

II. 558. Omnia Mērcuriō similēs vocēmque colōremque.

629. imprecor arma armis pugnēt ipsique nepotesque.

V. 422. et magnōs membrōrum artūs magna óssa lacertosque.

752. robora navigiis, aptant remosque radentisque.

VI. 602. quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique.

Virgil has used a superfluous syllable at the close of a line eliding with the vowel at the beginning of the next first six feet of the line, eight times in the Aeneid. All of these examples end in que and are preceded by a long syllable, while five out of the eight have a que in the preceding foot.

There are no cases of the hypermetric verse in the Bucolics, Culex, and Ciris.
end in que and are preceded by a long syllable, while five out of the six have que in the preceding foot. There are no cases of the hypermetric verse in the Buc., Culex and Ciris.

Hiatus.

Aeneid:

I. 16. posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma

405. et, vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem

617 Tum ille Aeneas quem Dardanio Achisae

III. 74. Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo

211. insulae Ionio in magnó quas dira celaeno

606. Si pereo, homínem manibus perisse invabat

IV. 235. quod struit aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur.

667. Lamentis gemitique et feminine ululatu

V. 261. Victor apud rapidum Simenta sub Ilio alto.

735. Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla.

VI. Momen et arma locum servant: te amice nequive.

Bucolics.

II. 24. Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo Aracinho

53. addam cerea pruna: honos erit hinc quoque pomo

65. te corydon, O alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas.

III. 6. et sucus pecori et lac subdúcitur agnis

63. minera sunt lauri et suave subeas hyacinthus.

79. et longum formosé valé vale inquit lollas.

VI. 44. Clamassent ut litus Hyla, Hyla. Omne sonaret.

VII. 53. staut et uniperi et castaneae hirsutae

VIII 41. Ut vidē ut periī ut me malus abstulit error.

44. aut Tamros aut Rhodopē aut extemē Garamantes.

X. 12. ulla moram fecere neque Anoniae Aganippe.

13. Iūn etiam lauri etiam flevere Myricae
Culex:-

245. otia quaerentem frustra sibi? ite puellae

Ciris:-

430. ut vidi ut perii ut me malus abstulit error.

424. o ego crudeli\& flam\& delubra petivi.

471. nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo

The number and percent of lines containing hiatus.

Aeneid 11. ----.002

Bucolica 13 ----.015

Culex  1 ----.002

Ciris   3 ----.005

Most poets allow hiatus only after the caesural pause in the hexameter or before Greek words. Virgil allows this use, and sometimes at other places in the verse. They may be classified under two different heads:-

1. The hiatus occurring in the unaccented syllable.

(1) Aen. I 405. The hiatus occurs in the unaccented part of the fourth foot and may be excused as due to the pause.

(2) Aen. III 211, V 261, VI 507 and Ecl. II 65, III 79, VI 44, VIII 108 can not be attributed to the pause and there seems to be no reason for the use.

2. The hiatus occurring in the accented syllables.


(3) The hiatus occurs in the accented syllable of the fourth foot and before the Caesural pause. Aen. I 16, V 735, and Ecl. VI 44.

(4) The hiatus occurs in the accented syllable of the second foot. Aen. III 606.

In Culex 285, the hiatus occurs in the unaccented syllable of the fourth foot and may be explained by the pause.

Ciris 430 is a repetition of Bucolicus VIII 41, and 471 is a repetition of Aeneid III 74. In 424 the hiatus occurs on the accented syllable of the first foot.

Unusual Quantities.
A. The lengthening of short syllables.

Virgil has lengthened the final syllable of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and the enclitic que in several instances. Whether he aimed to give an antique coloring by the restoration of Archaic forms or merely an imitation of Homer and Ennius is disputed. Plattner and Connington take the latter view; Müller accounts for the license on the ground of the position in the verse, and Kennedy in reference to the lengthening of que says:" It is not therefore a reminiscence of the time when such syllables were long: once on a time perhaps every final syllable in Latin was long. It is manifestly an imitation of
Greek rhythm."

The examples found may be classified under four different heads.

1. Archaic forms.
   (1) nouns.
   
   Ecl. X 69.

   Omnium vincit amōr: et nos cedamus amor
   Aen. II 369.
   luotus ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
   Aen. VI 768.
   et Carys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet.

   Originally the or was long, the quantity is still preserved in the genitive, as amor, amōris.

   (2) verbs.
   
   Ecl. I 39.
   Tityrus hinc aberat. Ipsae te Tityre, pinus.
   Aen. V. 853.
   Musquam ammittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
   Aen. I 308.
   qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesque feraene
   Aen. I 651.
   Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymeneos.

   The final a in aberat and ammittebat was originally long and is still long in aberaē and amittebas.

   The e in videt was originally long and is still so in vidēs, also in peteret the final e was originally long as is shown by peterēs. These long ē vowels be-
c̄me short everywhere before final t.

2. Vowel lengthened before the Caesural pause.

(1) nouns.

Ecl. IX 66.

Desine plura puér // et quod nunc instat agamus.

Aen. II 563.

et direpta domus, // et parvi casus Iuli

Aen. III 112.

Idœumque nemús: // hinc fida silentia sacris.

Aen. III 504.

atque idem casus, // unam faciemus utramque.

Aen. IV 64.

pectoribus inhiám spirantia consulit exta.

Aen. V. 337.

Emicat Euryalús, // et munere victor amici


ostentans artemque pater // arcumque sonantem.

(2) verbs.

Ecl. III 97.

úppse ubi tempus erit, // omnis in fronte lavabo.

Ecl. VII 23.

versibus ille facit: // aut, si non possimus omnes

Aen. I 668.

litora iactetur Munonis iniquae

Aen. II 411.

nosterorum obruimur, // orturque miserrima caedes.

Aen. IV 222.

Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur // ac talia mādat
42.

Aen. V. 284.
Olli serva datur operum haud ignara Minervae.

Aen. I. 478.
per terram, et versa pulvis insribitur hasta.

Aen. III 464.
dona dehinc auró graviæ sectoque elephanto.

(3) before Greek Word.

Ecl. VI 53.
ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho

3. In Aen. III 702, Gela has retained its Greek form and quantity.

inmaunisque Gelα fluvii cognomine dicta.

4. The lengthening of que.

Ecl. IV 51.
terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundus

Aen. III 91.
luminaque laurusque dei; totusque movere

Aen. IV 146.
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi.

(1) In these three instances the que is in the accented syllable of the second foot.

(2) It is followed by a second que in the third foot.

(3) In Aen. IV and Aen. IV 146, the lengthening occurs before a mute and liquid at the beginning of the next word.

In Aen. III 91, the que is followed by a liquid and the lengthening must be explained as due to the accent alone.
This license of lengthening the que may be partly accounted for by the force of the accented syllable and partly by the influence of the mute and liquid at the beginning of the following word. Most authorities (Plattner's Greek and Roman versification p-117; Connington's Excurso to Aen. XII; and Christ Metrick p - 201) take it as an imitation of the lengthening of τε in the second and fifth foot of Homer.

Examples found in the Ciris.
180. nullus in ore rubor: ubi enim rubor obstat amor
392. miratur pater Oceanus et candida Thys.

In the first example or was originally the Caesura. In the second case the us in Oceanus is lengthened before the Caesural pause.

3. The shortening of a long syllable.

Ecl. IV 61.
matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia meces

Aen. II 774.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit
Steteruntque is also found in Aen. III 48; and censit in Aen. III 681.

XV.

Aenaid. Synizesis.

1. Greek words ending in eus.

Aen. I 120.
Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatii
Ilioneus occurs in Aen. I 521, 529.

Aen. I 41.
Unius ob nonam et furias Aiacis Oilei.

Aen. II 339.
addunt se socios Rhipheus ex maximus armis
Rhipheus found again in 394 and 426 of the same book.

Aen. II 419.
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo

Aen. III 551.
Hinc sinus Herculei si vera est fama Tarenti.

Aen. IV 469.
Eumenium veluti demeus videt agmina Pentheus.

velocem Mnesthes agit acri remige Pristim.
Mnesthes found in 117, 189, 194, 210, 218, 493, 494, 507.
and Mnestivalique in 184.

Aen. V 537.
Auchisa genitori in magno munere Cisseus

VI. 20.
In foribus letum Audrogel tum pendere poenas

119.
Si potuit manes circussere coniugis Orpheus

287.
et contungemimus Briareus ac bella Lernae

448.
it comes et juvenis quondam nunc femina Caeneus

618.
inellim Theseus Phaegeasque misserimus omnis

2. deinnde
Virgil always scans deinde as two syllables.

3. dehinc.

Aen. I 131.

Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur.

It also occurs in I 256 and VI 678.


Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit


Aurea componuit sponda mediamque locavit.

6. ferreigua. VI 280.

ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demeus

7. alveo. VI 412.

deturbat, laxatque forvs; simul accipit alveo

8. semiustum III 578.

Fama est semeladii semiustum fulmine corpus

Semusta occurs in V 697.

9. semiamque IV 686.

semiamque sinu germanum amplexa fovebat.

Bucolics:-

1. Greek nouns.

IV 57.

Orpheï Caliopea Linô formosus Appîlo

55. and VIII 55,56.

non me carminibus vincit nec Thracius Orpéus.

VI 30.
VI. 30.
Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphēō.

42.
Caucaseaque refert volucris furtūnque Promēthēi

2. reīce III 96.
Tityre, pascentès a flūmine reīce capellas.

3. destraverat VII 7.
vīr gregis ipse caper destraverat; atque ego Daphnim

Culex.

1. Greek words.

279. blande voce sequax regionem insiderat Orpheī

292. sed tu crudelis arudelis tu magia Orpheū

297. Ascideis Peleus mamque et Telamonia virtus Ciris.

102. Actaeos inter colles et candida Thesei

Ilīthiae 386.

perdere saeva precor per lumina te Ilīthiae

XVI.

Vowel followed by a mute and liquid.

The length of a vowel before a mute and liquid has always been doubtful. In Homer it is lengthened much more frequently than in the Latin writers.

Aeneid:-

1. Vowel before br.

ābreptum II 108.

ābrupit III 55. 191. 422. IV 388. 631.
celebrate I 735. V 598. 603.
celebramus III 280. V 58.
colubris VI 419.
fabricata I 46. II 264. IV 400.
latebras II 38. 56. III 232.
latebroso V 214.
ludabria VI 75.
sūbrigat IV 188.
sūbridus I 254.
tenēbrosum V 839. VI 107.
tenēbris(II 92. VI 784
tenēbrare II 38.
vibrantibus II 211.

2. vowel before or.
ūlacris V 380. VI 685.
exsēoramur III 273.
lácrimis I 228,459, 462,470. II 145, 362, 651,784,790.
III 10, 39,305,312,344,348,492. IV 30,314,370,413,449, 548,
lácrimaeque V 343.
mūcrone II 333,449.
sācra II 132,230,239,293,525,717/ III 19,57,67,73,81,112,
408. IV 50,301, 454,486,500,638,703. V. 59,48,110,333,360;
VI. 40,109,246,573.-----------29.
sācrum II 167.VI 484.
48.

sacraverat (II 502. IV 200. V 48. VI 18,73.
sacraverat) III 305.

turicorem IV 453.

volucaremque I 317, II 794. III 216,361. V 242,488,503,
544,702 -------------------9.

volucres III 241,262. IV 425 -------3.

3. vowel before bl.

sublimenque I 259. VI 357,720.
ablataque III 258.
sublataque V 642.

4. vowel before cl.

recludit I 358.
reclusus III 92.

5. vowel before dl.

dlabitur VI 2.

6. vowel before dr.

quadrigis VI 535.

7. vowel before fl.

reflexi II 741.

8. vowel before fr.

navifragum III 553.

9. vowel before gr.

(agrI I 343. III 141. IV 163. -------3.
)
(agros III 306.

agrestis III 34. V 40.
(flagrantisque I 710.
flagrantem II 684.

migrantem IV 120. V 97. VI 243.
nigri I 489. III 120. IV 404, 514. V 116, 736. VII 34, 153, 238.
tigres IV 367. VI 805.
peragris I 384.
peragrat IV 72.

9. vowel before pl.
duplicis I 93, 655. IV 470. V 251, 421.
multiplica IV 189. V 260.
replebat II 679. IV 189.
triplici VI 549.

10. vowel before pr.
apri 324. IV 159.
apricis V 128.
caprae IV 152.
caprigenumque III 221.
cupressus II 714. VI 216.
repressit II 378.
supremum II 11. III 68. VI 193, 513, 735 ---5.
supremum II 630. III 432, 590. V 196. VI 502. ------5.

11. vowel before tr.
pater II 663, 666. V 506.
penetralia II 484, 508, 665. IV 504. V 660, 744.

penetrare I 243. II 297.
rétrahuntque V 715.
rétrorsus III 690.
(rétro V 428.)
(rétro II 378, 753. III 496, 687. IV 489 --5.
tonitræque V 694.
útrumque II 61. III 504, 685. IV 357. V 460 ------5.
ferétro VI 215.
genértrix I 590. II 788. IV 227.
patrui VI 402.

Of all the examples in atris, the a is long; and in patria short.

Bucolics.

1. br.
lābra III 43, 47.
lābrusca V 7.

2. vowel before bl.
sūblegi X 21.
sūlime IX 29.

3. cr.
ācris X 56.
alācris V 58.
lācrimis X 29.
(sacros I 53.
) (sacra VII 13, 24. VIII 56.)
51.

volúcres VI 42.

4. dr.
quaðrupes V 26.

5. gr.

(agrísti I 10.
(Agréstem VI 3. X 24.
agrís I 12.
ágros V 35, 75† VI 48.
integra IV 5.
mígra II 18, VI 54, VII 50. X 39 (2).
tígres V 29. nígranti IX 4.

6. pr.

ápros III 75. X 56.
ápros II 59. VII 29.
cáprum III 17, 22.
cápro IX 25.
cúpressi I 26.
cápreole II 41.
próprium VII 31.

7. tr.
pártriae I 3, 4, 8. IV 17. X 46.

8. pl.

dúpliçaet II 67.
triplici VIII 73.

Culex.

1. br.
celebrate 19.
labrusca 53.
tenebris 44.
vibrante 166.

2. bl.
sublimis 171.

3. or.
acrior 175.
lacrimente 314.
recipet 108.
volures 146, 253.

4. dl.

dlabere 25.

5. gr.
agrestum 21, 88.
flagrantia 216.
flagrant 220.
nigrae 140/

6. pr.

apricas 98.
cupressus 140.
propiae 340, 40.$

7. pl.

duplici 204.

8. tr.

atrox 330.
detraxit 192.
fratri 254.
penetrabat 192.
patria 343.
Patria 343.
Sym. Patris 298.
Sym. utrumque 103.

Ciris.

1. br.
   abruptas 465.
delubra 424.
tenebris 323.

2. bl.
   sublimis 49, 487.

3. or.
   lacrimose 434.
sacris 142, 224, 374, 375.
sacaria 154.
sacrate 414.
vvoluces 197.
vvoluces 503.

4. gr. integra 311.
tigris 136.

5. pl.
duplici 534.
duplicarat 34.
triplici 371.

6. tr.
   atroc 539.
fratri 157.
meretrix 80.
patria 53,321,428,500.
patria 124, 131, 355, 385, 419, 531.
(patria 131, 172, 185, 216, 231, 319, 330.
(patri 181. pharētra 180.
utrumeque 240.

From the above examples, it is seen that Virgil used indifferently the long and short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid.

A number of examples have not been mentioned where the vowel is naturally long.

Variance in Proper Names.

Diana Aen. I 499.

Dīānae Aen. III 681. IV 511.

Eōusque Aen. I 489.

Eōis Aen. II 417. III 588.


Ītālos Aen. III 440.

Italique Aen. 396; V 82, 117; VI 762.

Lavinium Aen. I 2. IV 236. VI 764.

Lavini Aen. I 258, 270. VI 84.


Orion Aen. III 577.

Priamidem III 295, 346, VI 494, 509.


Sidonius Aen. I 446.

Sidoniam Aen. I 678. IV 75, 137, 545, 683.

Sychaeus I 343.

Sychaeus IV 20, 502, 552, 632, 474; I 348, 720.


Sīolides Buc. IV 1.


Atridae Aen. II 104, 500.


Trinacia Aen. III 554. V 300.

Cyclopum I 201. III 569, 617, 644. VI 630.

Cyclopas III 647.

The last three examples might come under vowel followed by mute and liquid.

Culex.

Atridae 334.

Cyclopas 332.

Ciris.

Dianae 297.

Oriōna 535.
This the is not to leave this room.
Neither is it to be checked out overnight.