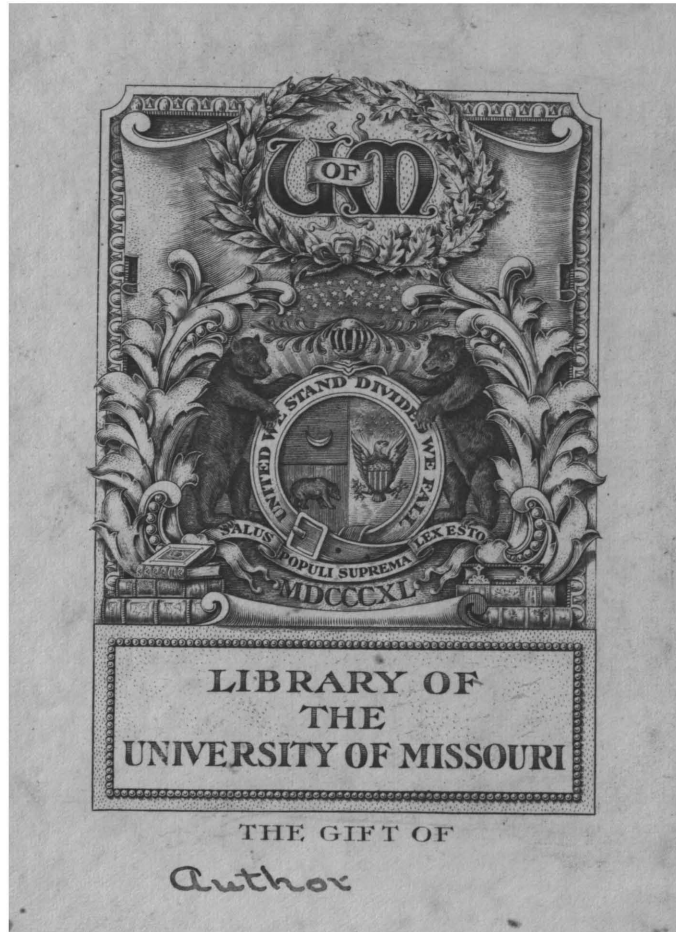


This thesis is subject to
copyright regulations

UM Libraries Depository



103324904004



This Thesis Has Been

MICROFILMED

1952

Negative No. T- 1226

Form 26

This block contains the text of a microfilm label. The text is arranged in a vertical sequence. At the top, it reads 'This Thesis Has Been'. Below that is 'MICROFILMED'. To the right of this line, the year '1952' is stamped. Below 'MICROFILMED', it says 'Negative No. T-'. To the right of this line, the number '1226' is stamped. At the bottom left, it reads 'Form 26'. The background of the label is light and shows some faint, circular patterns.

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

A Thesis Submitted By,

Susie Mc. Dowell Weldon Rabourn.
.....

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

'UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, 1905.'

*Approved
G. C. Jones.*

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 = dactyls. s = 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.

3.

- X. s.d.s.d.
- XI. s.d.s.s.
- XII. s.â.d.s.
- XIII. d.s.s.d.
- XIV. d.s.d.s.
- XV. d.d.s.d.
- XVI. d.s.d.d.

1/ The number of lines belonging to the different groups.

I. s.â.s.s.

Aeneid: I 47. II 47. III 48. IV 49. V 66. VI 60.

Total:- 317.

Eclogues: 39.

Culex: 18.

Ciris: 30.

II. s.s.s.d.

Aeneid: I 25. II 28. III 34. IV 15. V 33. VI 22.

Total:- 157.

Eclogues: 22.

Culex: 7.

Ciris: 20.

III. s.s.d.d.

Aeneid: I 17. II 17. III 15. IV 9. V 20. VI 23.

Total:- 101.

Eclogues: 24.

Culex: 8.

Ciris: 7.

IV. s.d.d.d.

Aeneid:- I 13. II 20. III 15. IV 12. V 17. VI 23.

Total:- 100.

Eclogues: 19.

Culex: 10.

Ciris: 7.

V. d.d.d.d.

Aeneid:- I 8. II 22. III 16. IV 20. V 17. VI 12.

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.

Aeneid: I 105. II 115. III 107. IV 96. V 106. VI 129.

Total:-658.

VIII. continued.

Eclogues : 92.

Culex: 54.

Ciris: 97.

IX. s.d.d.s.

Aeneid: I 48. II 45. III 31. IV 43. V 55. VI 51.

Total:-273.

Eclogues: 43.

Culex: 29.

Ciris: 23.

X. s.d.s.d.

Aeneid:- I 27. II 28. III 25. IV 26. V 28. VI 46.

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.

Aeneid: I 30. II 49. III 27. IV 30. V 39. VI 37.

Total: -212.

Eclogues: 59.

Culex: 27.

Ciris: 30.

XVI. d.s.d.d.

Aeneid: I 36. II 31. III 27. IV 23. V 32. VI 41.

Total: - 190.

Eclogues: 42.

Culex: 12.

Ciris: 8.

2. The percent of lines found in each group§

I.

Aen. .067

Ecl. .048

Cul. .044

Cir. .057

II.

Aen. .033

Ecl. .027

Cul. .017

Cir. .037

III. Aen. .021

Ecl. .029

Cul. .019

Cir. .013

IV.

Aen. .021

Ecl. .023

Cul. .024

Cir. .013

V.

Aen. .020

Ecl. .033

Cul. .024

Cir. .022

VI.

| | |
|------|------|
| Aen. | .071 |
| Ecl. | .070 |
| Cul. | .085 |
| Cir. | .085 |

VII.

| | |
|------|------|
| Aen. | .120 |
| Ecl. | .129 |
| Cul. | .158 |
| Cir. | .138 |

VIII.

| | |
|------|------|
| Aen. | .129 |
| Ecl. | .113 |
| Cul. | .131 |
| Cir. | .184 |

IX.

| | |
|------|-------|
| Aen. | .057 |
| Ecl. | .053 |
| Cul. | .070 |
| Cir. | .0438 |

X.

| | |
|------|------|
| Aen. | .038 |
| Ecl. | .047 |
| Cul. | .041 |
| Cir. | .024 |

XI.

| | |
|------|------|
| Aen. | .094 |
| Ecl. | .080 |
| Cul. | .080 |
| Cir. | .092 |

XII.

| | |
|------|-------|
| Aen. | .058 |
| Ecl. | .0407 |
| Cul. | .0317 |
| Cir. | .049 |

XIII.

| | |
|------|-------|
| Aen. | .0608 |
| Ecl. | .079 |
| Cul. | .092 |
| Cir. | .058 |

XIV.

| | |
|------|-------|
| Aen. | .110 |
| Ecl. | .0988 |
| Cul. | .085 |
| Cir. | .106 |

| | |
|----------|-------|
| XV. Aen. | .045 |
| Ecl. | .0728 |
| Cul. | .0658 |
| Cir. | .057 |

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| XVI. Aen. | .040 |
| Ecl. | .0518 |
| Cul. | .029 |
| Cir. | .015 |

II.

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

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 2867 | .608 |
| Ecl. | 526 | .650 |
| Cul. | 275 | .670 |
| Cir. | 352 | .667 |

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 2212 | .469 |
| Ecl. | 413 | .510 |
| Cul. | 225 | .548 |
| Cir. | 252 | .478 |

(3) The number of lines in which the third foot is a dactyl.

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 1889 | .400 |
| Ecl. | 325 | .401 |
| Cul. | 152 | .370 |
| Cir. | 184 | .349 |

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 1322 | .280 |
| Ecl. | 295 | .364 |
| Cul. | 129 | .314 |
| Cir. | 128 | .242 |

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 1847 | .391 |
| Ecl. | 283 | .349 |
| Cul. | 135 | .329 |
| Cir. | 175 | .332 |

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 2502 | .530 |
| Ecl. | 396 | .489 |
| Cul. | 185 | .451 |
| Cir. | 275 | .521 |

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 2825 | .599 |
| Ecl. | 484 | .597 |
| Cul. | 258 | .629 |
| Cir. | 343 | .349 |

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

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 3392 | .719 |
| Ecl. | 514 | .685 |
| Cul. | 281 | .685 |
| Cir. | 399 | .757 |

(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: 10566.

13.

Ecl.

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

Ecl.

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
Ecl. 113 .120

14.

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Cul. | 50 | .10 |
| Cir. | 100 | .165 |

(2) The decrease in the third foot.

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Aen. | 323 | .078 |
| Ecl. | 88 | .117 |
| Cul. | 73 | .193 |
| Cir. | 68 | .152 |

(3) The decrease in the fourth foot.

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Aen. | 567 | .176 |
| Ecl. | 30 | .048 |
| Cul. | 23 | .081 |
| Cir. | 47 | .179 |

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

(1) The increase in the second foot.

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Aen. | 655 | .150 |
| Ecl. | 113 | .166 |
| Cul. | 50 | .156 |
| Cir. | 100 | .222 |

(2) The increase in the third foot.

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Aen. | 323 | .060 |
| Ecl. | 88 | .10 |
| Cul. | 73 | .164 |
| Cir. | 68 | .110 |

(3) The increase in the fourth foot.

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Aen. | 567 | .091 |
| Ecl. | 30 | .030 |
| Cul. | 23 | .040 |
| Cir. | 56 | .087 |

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.

I. s.s.

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| Aen. | 848 | .177 |
| Ecl. | 118 | .1458 |
| Cul. | 46 | .112 |
| Cir. | 83 | .157 |

II. s.d.

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| Aen. | 999 | .2098 |
| Ecl. | 165 | .204 |
| Cul. | 89 | .217 |
| Cir. | 92 | .174 |

III. d.d.

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 1213 | .257 |
| Ecl. | 248 | .306 |
| Cul. | 136 | .331 |
| Cir. | 160 | .303 |

IV. d.s.

| | | |
|------|------|-------|
| Aen. | 1654 | .3508 |
| Ecl. | 278 | .343 |
| Cul. | 139 | .339 |
| Cir. | 192 | .364 |

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.

Aen. I 3. II 10. IVI 7. IV 5. V 6. VI 2.

Total 33.

Cul. 4.

Cir. 0.

Ecl. 0.

V. Spondaic Lines.

Aeneid .

- I. 617. Tūne ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Auchisae.
 II. 68. Constitet atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit.
 III.12. Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis
 IVI.74. Nereidum matri et Neptuno aegaeo
 IVI517. Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona
 III. 549. Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum
 V. 320. Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo
 V. 761. Ac lucus late sacer additur Auchiseo

Eclogues.

- IV. 49. Cara deum suboles magnum Iovis incrementum
 V. 38. pro molli viola pro purpureo Narcisso
 VII.53. stant et uniperi et castaneae hirsutae
 VIII 44. Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope aut extremi Garamantes

Culex. 0.

Ciris:

73. coniugium castae violaverat Amphitrites
 82. ipsa suos quotiens heu pertimuit latratus
 96. deponunt flores aut suave rubeus Narcissus
 113. Carpathium fugiens et flumina caerata

158. At levis ille deus cui semper ad ulciscendum
 239. Ut scelere infando quod nec ainit Adrastea
 326. perdere saeva precor per lumina te Ilithyiae
 398. Cara Iovis suboles magnum Iovis incrementum
 412. qua curvus terras amplactitur Hellespontes
 474. Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo
 486. Non statuit nimium est avidum pecus Amphitrites.
 495. Undique mutabant atque undique mutabantur.
 519. rapibus et scopulis et litoribus aesertis.

Number of Spondaic lines.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------|
| Aeneid 8 | ----- | .0016 |
| Eclogues 4 | ----- | .0048 |
| Culex | 0. | |
| Ciris | 13. | ----- |
| | | .024 |

The Different Combinations of Spondaic Lines.

I. s.s.s.d.

Aen. I 617. III 517.

Cir. 96 , 412.

II. s.s.d.d.

Aen. V 761.

III. d.s.s.d.

Aen. III 549. V 320.

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. d.s.d.d.

Cir: 73.

Aen. III 12.

VII. s.d.s.d.

Ecl. V 38. V 38. VII 53.

VIII. d.d.d.d.

Aen. II 68.

Cir. 486.

IX. d.d.s.s.

Ecl. VIII 44.

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

Ecl. 33

Cul. 32

Cir. 18

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

Aen. 699

Ecl. 147

Cul. 69

Cir. 67

Elisions.

(1) The number in the first foot.

Aen. 284.

Ecl. 61.

Cul. 11.

Cir. 58.

(2) The number in the second foot.

Aen. 709.

Ecl. 20.

Cul. 5.

Cir. 12.

(3) The number in the third foot.

Aen. 587.

Ecl. 5.

20.

Cul. 7.

Cir. 11.

(4) The number in the fourth foot.

Aen. 727.

Ecl. 22.

Cul. 8.

Cir. 28.

(5) The number in the fifth foot.

Aen. 220.

Ecl. 8.

Cul. 4.

Cir. 8.

(6) The number in the sixth foot.

Aen. 46.

Ecl. 8.

Cul. 1.

Cir. 3.

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.

1. 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 Eul. | .003 |
| Ecl. and Cul. | .001 |
| Aen. and Cir. | .008 |
| Ecl. and Cir. | .010 |

| | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|
| V. | Aen. and Cul. | .004 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .009 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .002 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .011 |
| VI. | Aen. and Cul. | .014 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .015 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .014 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .015 |
| VII. | Aen. and Cul. | .036 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .027 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .018 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .009 |
| VIII. | Aen. and Cul. | .008 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .018 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .045 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .071 |
| IX. | Aen. and Cul. | .013 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .017 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .014 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .010 |
| X. | Aen. and Cul. | .003 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .005 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .014 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .022 |
| XI. | Aen. and Cul. | .014 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .0001 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .002 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .012 |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------|
| XII. | Aen. and Cul. | .026 |
| | Ecl. ^C and Cul. | .009 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .009 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .009 |
| XIII. | Aen. and Cul. | .031 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .013 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .003 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .021 |
| XIV. | Aen. and Cul. | .025 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .025 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .004 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .008 |
| XV. | Aen. and Cul. | .021 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .007 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .013 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .015 |
| XVI. | Aen. and Cul. | .011 |
| | Ecl. and Cul. | .022 |
| | Aen. and Cir. | .023 |
| | Ecl. and Cir. | .036 |

From the above comparison we may learn that in five groups (I,IV,XI,XII and XV.) there is the least variance between Ecl. 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-

rical form shows least variance from the genuine works of Virgil. There is least variance between the Aeneid and the Ciris in four groups (II,V,XII, and XIV.) and between the Eclogues and Ciris in no group. This evidence seems to indicate that the Culex was written by the same hand that wrote the Eclogues 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 ^{various} 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 .034, 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; ~~and~~ 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

Ecl. and Cul. .05

Aen. and Cir. .038

Ecl. 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

Ecl. and Cul. .0115

Aen. and Cir. .0169

Ecl. 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.

Aen. and Cul. .0016

Ecl. and Cul. .0048

Aen. and Cir. .0224

Ecl. and Cir. .0192

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

Ecl. and Cul. .033

Aen. and Cir. .020

Ecl. and Cir. .0116

Lines beginning with spondee and dactyl:-

Aen. and Cul. .008

Ecl. and Cul. .013

Aen. and Cir. .035

Ecl. and Cir. .030

Lines beginning with two dactyls:-

Aen. and Cul. .074

Ecl. and Cul. .025

Aen. and Cir. .046

Ecl. and Cir. .003

Lines beginning with dactyl and spondee:-

Aen. and Cul. .011

Ecl. and Cul. .004

Aen. and Cir. .014

Ecl. 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:

| | | |
|------|------|-------|
| Aen. | 1785 | .35.6 |
| Ecl. | 303 | .36.5 |
| Cul. | 133 | .32.4 |
| Cir. | 204 | .37.9 |

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:-

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Aen. | 1436 | 30.3 |
| Ecl. | 304 | 36.6 |
| Cul. | 162 | 39.5 |
| Cir. | 195 | 36.1 |

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:-

| | | |
|--------|-----|-----|
| Aeneid | 60 | 1.2 |
| Ecl. | 13. | 1.5 |
| Cul. | 7. | 1.7 |
| Cir. | 6. | 1.1 |

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:

| | | |
|------|-----|-----|
| Aen. | 312 | 6.8 |
| Ecl. | 33 | 3.9 |
| Cul. | 32 | 7.7 |
| Cir. | 18 | 3.3 |

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 dissyllable followed by a trisyllable.

The number of lines and the percentage is as follows:

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| Aen. | 699 | 14.7 |
| Ecl. | 147 | 17.7 |
| Cul. | 69 | 16.8 |
| Cir. | 67. | 12.4 |

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:-

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-------|
| Aen. | 284 | .0601 |
| Ecl. | 61 | .073 |
| Cul. | 11 | .029 |
| Cir. | 58 | .107 |

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., .0341, and the next between the Eclogues and the Ciris, .034.

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

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| Aen. | 709 | .15 |
| Ecl. | 20 | .0241 |
| Cul. | 5 | .0121 |
| Cir. | 12 | .0221 |

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.

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| Aen. | 587 | .1248 |
| Ecl. | 5 | .006 |
| Cul. | 7 | .017 |
| Cir. | 11. | .0202 |

While the Cul. and Cir. approach ~~nearer here~~ ^{somewhat} 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.

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| Aen. | 727 | .1537 |
| Ecl. | 22 | .0265 |
| Cul. | 8 | .0195 |
| Cir. | 28 | .0517 |

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

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

| | | |
|------|-----|--------|
| Aen. | 220 | .0 462 |
| Ecl. | 8 | .0 096 |
| Cul. | 4 | .0 097 |
| Cir. | 8 | .0 147 |

(6) The number and percentage of elisions in the sixth foot.

| | | |
|------|----|-------|
| Aen. | 46 | .0097 |
| Ecl. | 8 | .0096 |
| Cul. | 1 | .0024 |
| Cir. | 3 | .0055 |

X 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. iacemur doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque.
 448. Aurea cui gradibus surgébant limina nexaeque.
- II. 745. Quem non incusaví ameus hominumque deorumque.
- III. 558. Omnia Mercurio similes vocemque coloremque.
 629. imprecor arma armis pugnent ipsique nepotesque.
- IV. 422. et magnos membrorum artus magna ossa lacertosque.
 752. robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque.
- 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 line, eight times in the ^{first six books of 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 a 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 Anchisae
- III. 74. Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo
211. insulae Ionio in magnò quas dira celaeno
606. Si pereò, hominum manibus perisse iuvabat
- IV. 235. quòd struit aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur.
667. Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
- V. 261. Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto.
735. Concilia Elysiumque colo. ~~¶~~ Huc casta Sibylla.
- VI. ⁵⁰⁷ Nomen et arma locum servant: te amice nequive.

Bucolics.

- II. 24. Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo Aracintho
53. addam cerea pruna: honos erit hinc quoque pomo
65. te corydon, O alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas.
- III. 6. et succus pecori et lac subducitur agnis
63. munera sunt lauri et suave subeus hyacinthus.
79. et longum formose vale vale inquit Iollas.
- VI. 44. Clamassent ut litus Hyla, Hyla. Omne sonaret.
- VII. 53. stant et uniperi et castaneae hirsutae
- VIII 41. Ut videt ut perii ut me malus abstulit error.
44. aut Tmaros aut Rhodophe aut extremi Garamantes.
208. Credimus, au, qui amant: ipsi sibi somnia fingunt
- X. 12. ulla moram fecere neque Anoniae Aganippe.
13. Ilum etiam lauri etiam flevere Myricae

Culex:-

245. o'tia quaerentem frustra sibi? ite puellae

Ciris:-

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

424. o ego crudelissimam flammam delubra petivi.

471. nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo

The number and percent of lines containing hiatus.

Aeneid 11. -----002

Bucolis 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.

(1) The hiatus occurs in the accented syllable of the fifth foot. Aen. I 617, III 74, IV 667. Ecl. II 24, X 12.

(2) The hiatus occurs in the accented syllable of the third foot. Aen. III 74, IV 235, and Ecl. III 6, 63, VII 53, VIII 41, 44, X 13.

(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 245, the hiatus occurs in the unaccented syllable of the fourth foot and may be explained by the pause.

Ciris 430 is a repetition of Bucolics 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 Conington 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 rythm."

The examples found may be classified under four different heads.

1. Archaic forms.

(1) nouns.

Ecl. X 69.

Omni¹ vincit amōr: et nos cedamus amori

Aen. II 369.

luctus ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Aen. VI 768.

et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet.

and

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.

Nusquam amittebat, oculosque subastra tenebat.

Aen. I 308.

qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesque feraene

Aen. I 651.

Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos.

The final a in aberat and amittebat was originally long and is still long in aberas and amittebas.

The e in videt was originally long and is still so in vides, also in peteret the final e was originally long as is shown by peteres. These long ~~syllable~~ vowels be-

come short everywhere before final t.

2. Vowel lengthened before the Caesural pause.

(1) nouns.

Ecl. IX 66.

Désine plúra puér̄ // et quod nunc instat agamus.

Aen. II 563.

et direpta domus, // et parvi casus Iuli

Aen. III 112.

Idaeum̄que nemús: // hinc fida silentia sacris.

Aen. III 504.

atque idem casus, // unam faciemus utramque.

Aen. IV 64.

pectōribus̄ inhiams̄ spirantia consulit exta.

Aen. V. 337.

Emicat Euryalus, // et munere victor amici

Aen. V 521.

ostentans artemque pater̄ // arcumque sonantem.

(2) verbs.

Ecl. III 97.

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

Ecl. VII 23.

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

Aen. I 668.

litora iactetur̄ ^{odii} Junonis iniquae

Aen. II 411.

nostrorum obruimur, // oriturque miserrima caedes.

Aen. IV 222.

Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur̄ // ac talia mandat

Aen. V. 284.

Ólli serva datur // operum haud ignara Minervae.

Aen. I. 478.

pér terram, et versa pulvis // inscribitur hasta.

Aen. III 464.

dóna dehinc auro gravia // 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 Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

4. The lengthening of que.

Ecl. IV 51.

terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundus

Aen. III 91.

lúminaque laurusque dei, totusque movere

Aen. IV 146.

Crétesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathýrsi.

(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.

51

(3) In Aen. IV₁ 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 Excursus to Aen. XII; and Christ Metrick p - 201) take it as an imitation of the lengthening of *re* in the second and fifth foot of Homer.

Examples found in the Ciris.

180. nullus in ore rubor: ubi enim rubor obstat amori

392. miratur pater Oceanus // et candida Tethys.

long and besides it occurs just before
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 menses

Aen. II 774.

Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit

Steteruntque is also found in Aen. III 48; and constituerunt in Aen. III 681.

XV.

Aenaid. Synizesis.

1. Greek words ending in eus.

Aen. I 120.

Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achat

Ilioneus occurs in Aen. I 521, 529.

Aen. I 41.

Unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei.

Aen. II 339.

addunt se socios Rhipheus ex maximis 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.

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.

Aen. V 116.

velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim.

Mnestheus found in 117, 189, 194, 210, 218, 493, 494, 507.

and Mnestheique in 184.

Aen. V 537.

Auchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus

VI. 20.

In foribus letum Androgei tum pendere poenas

119.

Si potuit manes circessere coniugis Orpheus

287.

et contumginus Briareus ac belua Lernaee

448.

it comes et iuvenis quondam nunc femina Caeneus

618.

infelix Theseus Phlegyasque miserimus omnis

2. deinde

Virgil always scans deinde as two syllables.

3. dehinc.

Aen. I 131.

Eurum ad sé Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur.

It also occurs in I 256 and VI 678.

4. Laviniaque Aen. I 2.

Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit

5. Aurea I 698. Aureis I 726. V 356.

Aurea componit sponda mediamque locavit.
atria; dependit lychni laquearibus aureis.

6. ferreiga. VI 280.

ferreiga Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens

7. alveo. VI 412.

deturbat, laxatque foras; simul accipit alveo

8. semiustum III 578.

Fama est Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Semusta occurs in V 697.

9. semianamque IV 686.

semianamque sinu germanum amplexa fovebat.

Bucolics:-

1. Greek nouns.

IV 57.

Orpheu Caliopea Lino formosus Apollo

55. and VIII 55,56.

non me carminibus vincit nec Thracius Orpheus.

VI 30.

VI. 30.

Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orpheū.

42.

Caucaseasque refert volucris furtumque Promethēi

2. reice III 96.

Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas.

3. deeraverat VII 7.

vir gregis ipse caper deeraverat; atque ego Daphnim

Culex.

1. Greek words.

279. blande voce sequax regionem insiderat Orpheū

292. sed tu crudelis crudelis tu magis Orpheū

297. Aeacides Peleus namque et Telamonia virtus

Ciris.

102. Actaeos inter colles et candida Thesei

~~Ilithyiae 326.~~

~~perdere saeva precor per lumina te Ilithyiae~~

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 I 108. 37.

ābrupit III 55. 191. 422. IV 388. 637.

celēbrate I 735. V 598. 603.

celēbramus III 280. V 58.

colūbris VI 419.

fābricata I 46. II 264. IV 400.

latēbras II 38. 55. III 232.

latēbroso V 214.

ludēbria VI 75.

ōbrue I 69. V 692. VI 336. II 411. 424.

sūbrīgat IV ~~185~~³.

sūbrīdeus I 254.

tenēbrosum V 839. VI 107.

tenēbris(II 92. VI ~~734~~

tenēbris)III 195, 424. V 11. VI 238, 545.

terēbrare II 38.

vībrantibus II 211.

2. vowel before cr.

ācris I 444. III 14. IV 156. V 116, 210.

ālacris V 380. VI 685.

exsēcramur III 273.

lācrimis I 228, ~~459~~, 462, 470. II⁸ 145, 362, 651, 784, 790.
III 10, 39, 305, 312, 344, 348, 492. IV 30, 314, 370, 413, 449, 548,
649. V 173, 771. VI 455, 468, 686, 476. -----31.

lācrimaeque 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, 485, 500, 638, 703. V. 59, 48, 110, 333, 360;
VI. 40, 109, 246, 573. -----29.

sācram II 167. VI 484.

sacraverat(II 503. IV 200. V 48. VI 18,73.
sacraverat)III 305.

sacrata II 157, 165, 245,742. I 681. III 371.

secreta II 299, 568. III 389. IV 494. V 613. VI 10,443,478.

turictemis IV 453.

volucremque 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.

sublimentque 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.

adlabitur 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 II 306.

agrestis III 34.V 40.

(flāgrantisque I 710.
)flāgrantem II 684.

mīgrantem IV 120. V 97. VI 243.

nīgri I 489. III 120. IV 404, 514. V 116, 736. VII 134,
 153, 238.

tīgres IV 367. VI 805.

perāgris I 384.

perāgrat IV 72.

9. vowel before pl.

dūp̄licis I 93, 655. IV 470. V 251, 421.

multipl̄ica IV 189 . V ~~264~~.

rēpl̄ebat II 679. IV 189.

trīpl̄ici VI 549.

10. vowel before pr.

āpri 324. IV 159.

āpr̄icis V 128.

cāpraē IV 152.

cāpr̄igenumque III 221.

cūpr̄essus II 714. VI 216.

pr̄op̄iamque I 73. III 85, 167. III 126. V 229.

rēpr̄essit II 378.

sūpr̄emum II 11. III 68. ~~V 1190~~. VI 213, 513, 735 ---5.

sūpr̄emum II 630. III 482, 590. V 190. VI 502. -----5.

11. vowel before tr.

pātr̄es Aen. I 7, 95. 620, 641, 643; II 95, 279, 539, 579,
 620, 658, 663, 674, 702, 715, 717, 724, 747; III 35,
 249, 297, 595; IV 58, 238, 351, 427, 598, 602, 608, 680,
 682; V 31, 63, 341, 601, 708, 827, 863. VI 116, 859 ---39.

pātr̄em II 663, 666. V 606.

phar̄ētra I 323. IV 138. V 311, 558 -----4.

phar̄ētra I ~~325~~, 500. V 501 -----3.

penetr^ualia II 484, 508, 665. IV 504. V 660, 744.

penetr^uare I 243. II 297.

retrahunt^uque V 715.

retrorsus III 690.

(retr^uo V 428.

)
(retr^uo II 378, 753. III 496, 687. IV 489 --5.

tonitru^uque V 694.

utrum^uque II 61. III 504, 685. IV 357. V 460 -----5.

utra^uque III 416. V 233, 469, 855. VI 685. -----5.

feretro VI 215.

genetr^uix I 590. II 788. IV 227.

patru^ui VI 402.

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

Bucolics.

1. br.

labra III 43, 47.

labrusca V 7.

2. vowel before bl.

suble^ugi X 21.

suble^ulime IX 29.

3. cr.

acris X 56.

alacr^uis V 58.

lacrim^uis X 29.

(sacr^uos I 53.

)
(sacr^ua VII 13, 24. VIII 66.

volūcres VI 42.

4. dr.

quādrupes V 26.

5. gr.

(āgresti I 10.

(Āgrestem VI 8. X 24.

āgris I 12.

āgros V 35, 75⁷ VI 48.

intēgra IV 5.

nīgra II 18. VI 54. VII 50. X 39 (2).

tīgres V 29. nīgranti IX 4.

6. pr.

āpros III 75. X 56.

āpros II 59. VII 29.

cāprum IIII 17, 22.

cāpro IX 25.

cūpressi I 26.

cāpreole II 41.

prōprium VII 31.

7. tr.

pātriae I 3, 4, 68. IV 17. X 46.

8. pl.

dūplicat II 67.

trīplici VIII 73.

Culex.

1. br.

celebrate 19.

lābrusca 53.

tenebris 44.

vibrante 166.

2. bl.

sūblimis 171.

3. cr.

ācrior 175.

lācrimante 314.

rēcrepat 108.

volūres 146, 253.

4. dl.

ādlabere 25.

5. gr.

āgrestum 21, 88.

flāgrantia 216.

flāgrant 220.

nīgrae 140/

6. pr.

āpricas 98.

cūpressus 140.

prōpiae 340, 409.

7. pl.

dūplici 204.

8. tr.

ātrox 330.

dētraxit 192.

frātri 254.

penetrabat 192.

patria 343.

Patris 298.

utrumque 103.

Ciris.

1. br.

abruptas 465.

delubra 424.

tenebris 323.

2. bl.

sublimis 49,487.

3. cr.

lacrimose 434.

sacris 142,224,374,375.

sacraria 154.

sacrato 414.

volucres 197.

volucres 503.

4. gr. integra 311.

tigris 136.

5. pl.

duplici 534.

duplicarat 34.

triplici 371.

6. tr.

atrox 539.

fratri 157.

meretrix 80.

pātri^o 53,321,428,500.

pātria 124, 131, 355, 385, 419, 531.

(pātris 131, 172, 185, 216, 231, 319, 330.

) (pātris 181.

pharētra 160.

utrumque 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.

Dīana Aen. I 499.

Dīanae Aen. III 681. IV 511.

Eōusque Aen. I 489.

Eōis Aen. II 417. III 588.

Itālus Aen. I 109,252. III 185.

Itālos Aen. III 440.

Itālique Aen. 396;V 82,117;VI. 762.

Lāvinium Aen. I 2. IV 236. VI 764.

Lāvini Aen. I 258,270. VI 84.

Ōrion Aen. I 535. Buc. VIII 56.

Ōriona Aen. III 577.

^υPriamus Aen. I 458, 461, 487, 654, 750. II 22, 56, 147, 191, 291,
344, 437, 454, 484, 501, 506, 518, 527, 533, 541, 554, 4
581, 662, 760. III 1, 50. IV 343. V 297.

Priamidem III 295, 346. VI 494, 509.

^υSicānus Aen. V 24, 293. Buc. X 4.

^υSicāniae Aen. I 557. III 692.

^υSidonius Aen. I 446.

^υSidoniam Aen. I 678. IV 75, 137, 545, 683.

^υSychaeus I 343.

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

^υSiculus Aen. I 34, 549. III 410, 418. Buc. II 21. X 51.

^υSiclides Buc. IV 1.

^υAtridas Aen. I 458. II 415.

^υAtridae Aen. II 104, 500.

^υTrinacria Aen. I 196. III 384, 429, 440.

Trinacria Aen. III 554. V 300.

^υCyclopus I 201. III 569, 617, 644. VI 630.

^υCyclōpas III 647.

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

^υCulex.
Atridae 334.
^υCyclōpas 332.
^υCiris.
Dianae 297.
Oriona 535.

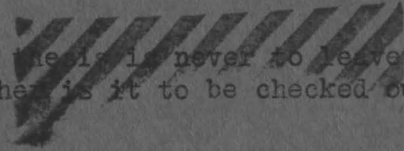
378.7M71
X R113

University of Missouri - Columbia



010-100934580

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1908
UNIV. OF MO.



This medicine is never to leave this room.
Neither is it to be checked out overnight.

