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Form 26

ALLITERATION IN THE HEXAMETER BOOKS
OF LUCILIUS

by

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SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS
in the

GRADUATE SCHOOL

of the

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

1913

approved Eva Johnston

Alliteration in the Hexameter Books of LuciliusA Derivation and origin of ^{the} word alliteration

Skeats' English Etymological Dictionary, under the word alliteration, says: "The stem alliterat is formed as if from the perfect participle of a Latin verb alliterare, which, however, did not exist. This verb is put together as if from the Latin ad literam, i.e. according to the letter. Thus the word is a modern invention." We find in Volume XV, p. 59, of the Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass. in an article by Tracy Peck, the following: "Though the word alliteration seems to have been invented by Pontanus in the fifteenth century, the Romans were certainly aware that the device was in use among themselves." The question now arises: If the Romans recognized the device, did they have a name for it? And if so, what was the name?

We have only to turn to the Latin grammarians themselves. Priscian (G L K vol. II, p. 591) quotes the line, "O Tite tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti" but makes no mention of the fact of its alliteration - he simply calls attention to the enclitic te used with the force of met. However Charisius, (vol. I, G L K, p. 282), Donatus (vol. IV G L K, p. 398), Pompeius (vol. V, G L K, p. 303) and Isidorus, (vol. II, p. 111) all give the same example as Priscian's, but they append this line as an illustration of the fact that "par(h)omoeon" is "the similar beginnings of many words." Diomedes (vol. I, G L K, p. 447) gives the same name and the same definition. His example, however, is probably a coined

one: "machina multa minax minatur maxima muris." Servius ad Aen III 183 says that this line ("casus Cassandra canebat") is an example of a "vitiosa" device (compositio); and tho' it was "pleasing to our ancestors, it has ceased to be so to us." He illustrates this figure by another example "sale saxa sonabant", both of which lines are used by Donatus in addition to the one from Ennius. Marius Plotius (G L K vol. VI, p. 458) uses the "casus Cassandra canebat", also the term parhomoeon^{and}, he defines it as the other men all define it. Martianus Capella, V, p.169 and 170, gives an account that is too interesting not to be given entire: "Iam Compositionis praecepta percurram, cuius vitium maximum est hiulcas et asperas, frenos etiam, iotacismos mytacismos labdacismus homoeoprophora^{and} dysprophora et polysigma non vitare vel cuiuslibet litterae assiduitatem in odium repetitam ut 'sale saxa sonabant' et 'casus Cassandra canebat'.

Mytacismus est cum verborum coniunctio M litterae assiduitate colliditur ut si dicas 'mammam ipsam amo quasi meam animam'. Labdacismus ubi L plurimum dissonat ut si dicas

'sol et luna luce lucent alba leni lactea.' Iotacismus ut si dicas 'Iunio Iuno Iovis iure irascitur? Polysigma ubi S littera crebrius geminatur 'Sosia in solarario soleas sarciebat suas.' Homoeoprophoron est cum dicitur

O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti
Dysprophoron ut si quis dicat 'persuasitrices praestigiatrices
atque inductrices strigae.' ". Asperae and Hiulcae are then defined; but they are not interesting to us here. The word
is a Greek word
paromoeon^{being} first used by Aristotle (Rh III 9).

B Definition

Nevertheless the term alliteration is a very hard indeed to define, for authorities nowadays differ so widely in the breadth they give it. I will quote definitions from several of the most authoritative works.

(1) Murray's Dictionary

"The commencing of two or more words in close connection with the same letter, or rather the same sound."

(2) Harper's Dict. of Classical Lit. and Antiquities

"The repetition of the same letter or sound, either intentionally or unconsciously introduced to please the ear or to give additional emphasis to the words by making the sound more forceful."

(3) Standard Dictionary

"The successive use or frequent recurrence of the same initial letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words. Specifically, the regular recurrence of an initial letter or sound in the accented parts of words in poetry: initial rhyme."

(4) Webster's Dictionary

"Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other or at short intervals. Recurrence of the same consonant sound or of vowel sounds initially in accented syllables of verse."

(5) Encyclopedia Americana

"The succession or frequent occurrence of words beginning with the same consonant."

(6) Encyclopedia Britannica

"The jingle of like beginnings - never effective unless it runs upon consonants. Close juxtaposition of two or more words beginning with the same sound."

(7) New International Encyclopedia

"The frequent occurrence of the same or similar letters or sounds."

Other dictionaries and encyclopedias follow equally diverging lines - i.e. some stressing the fact that alliteration must be initial; some that it must be consonantal; some that the alliterative words must be next each other. Of the Modern Latin grammarians who define the term, whether they be English, American, or German, it seems that all except two* define it as a repetition of the same initial letter in several words. And of these two exceptions, Bennett comes to practically the above conclusion by defining the term as "repetition of sound" - a statement immediately qualified by the words "mostly initial"; while Hale and Buck freely give, "The repetition of single sounds", adding however, "usually consonants."

* Unless Burton be counted as a third.

In this paper I shall consider nothing alliteration, which does not show either in the same line, or closely connected adjoining lines at least two words beginning with the same sound. These two words, however, may be bound together (1) by the occurrence of their initial sound in the middle of intervening words, or less effectively (2) by the frequent occurrence of some other sound in the intervening words.

Examples:

(1) ll. 501, 502

quae gallam bibere ac rugas conducere ventris
farre aceroso oleis decumano pane coegit

ll. 570, 571

tempestate sua atque eodem uno tempore et horae
dimidio et tribus confectis dumtaxat

(2) l. 552

'si non it capito' inquit' eum et si caluitur'

Such a line as the above, did it not contain the alliteration and ca in si, would be disregarded in this paper, even though the five-fold repetition of the it is far more striking. This internal repetition of sound, divorced from any initial repetition, we will term assonance. Naturally, there are very many lines (like the one above), which contain alliterative words bound or held together by assonance. And likewise there are some which I have had to discard, because in spite of very striking assonance, they contain no alliteration. And yet in examples such as the following there can be no doubt that the effect of the repeated sound is as great as if it were initial.

l. 154

prius accipiam ipse

ll. 457 and 8

naumachiam licet haec, inguam, alveolumque putare, et
calces. Delectes te, hilo non rectius vivas.

l. 153

'occidam illum equidem et vincam si id quaeritis', inquit

ll. 1162 and 3

suffocare lacuna conatur

l. 1275

quantum hinnitum atque equitatum

l. 541

non licitum esse uterum atque etiam inguina tangere

l. 228

servorum est festus dies

l. 1357

rapa vorare

l. 1272

quadrantis ratiti

l. 1011

utrisque, illisque tibi que simitu

There are many other excellent examples that do not rightfully come within the scope of this paper. Another sort that is very interesting is the similarity of sounds throughout two different words, yet with no real alliteration.

l. 1027 (e's and r's)

experiar rescribere

1. 386

crisis ut discribimus

1. 512 (general similarity)

Aristocraten mediastrinum

1. 53

serpere uti gangrena malo atque herpestica posset

Still a third interesting but extraneous kind is found in the repetition of sounds in single words.

1. 256 musimonem

1. 271 conciliatrix

1. 510 (tintinnabulum
(holerorum

1. 1321 cercopithecon

- C. Matters of sound (Eye allit. (a)
(Vowel allit. (b)
(Comp'd words (c)

(a) This matter is less important in Latin than in English; but even here it has a place. In English we may have words which look as ^{though} they alliterate, and still do not: as, "Chambers' Cyclopedia", "witty writing". On the other hand, we may have words which do not look as though they would alliterate, but, nevertheless, do: as "noble knight", "one word", "idle eyes", "right or wrong". And so on.

In Latin there are similar occurrences. The present unsettled condition as regards the question of amount of suppression in elision makes the matter difficult to discuss. Nevertheless, according to our old method, in poetry "cum istis

insanum" would not show alliteration of the i's; for to all intents and purposes the first word would begin with a c (c(um) istis insanum). Again: c and qu and x alliterate perfectly, as do x and s - "conciliatrix" "centum" "quaeret". The doubt concerning the degree to which h should be sounded, especially in double letters, is another subject of dispute. However, I shall consider in this work that ch and ph and th are pronounced like c and p and t plus a breathing. Hence "Polyphemus non pulcher" and "Chaere Cicero" and "Thessalia terra" are good alliteration.

(b) Vowel alliteration in taboos by many authoritative definitions. It seems, nevertheless, that this again brings out a difference in the English and the Latin languages. Vowel alliteration may be purely eye alliteration in English, as in Churchill's famous line, where scarcely any two a's are pronounced alike - "apt alliteration's artful aid" (Prophecy of Famine, l. 233). In Latin, however, a is always open. Even in diphthong form it retains its own proper character almost perfectly. Take ll. 542 and 543 from Lucilius. "Amphitryonis acoetin Alcmenam atque alias." Lucilius 1193 shows "adservisse ait ad se"; l. 527, "austrum atque aquilonem." Etc.

(c) I have decided after much consideration not to treat examples of alliteration formed by the second part of compound words. However perfect they may be, I shall regard them as mere assonance; hence, they will appear in the classified list only if they be combined with some initial alliteration.

tion. It seems almost unjust not to include such examples as the following ones:

l. 311 omnicolore colustra

l. 1048 fenus refertur

l. 395 infelixque fuisse

l. 566 infantes faciunt

l. 468 fuit lucifugus

The coined compound "mercedimerae" in line 10 might also be included here.

D - Love of alliteration - where found.

Almost every discussion of alliteration - even the very brief ones - state that alliteration is a primitive desire of the primitive literature of a primitive people, and Anglo-Saxon is invariably an example. Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities and Crutwell's History of Roman Literature show that there is very little alliteration to be found in Greek literature, due to its high state of development before the composition of the earliest specimens left to us. Lachmann said that it was right to look for examples of alliteration in Homer, but not to find them. (Wölfflin: Zur Allitter., Archiv. Vol. IX, p. 567). Wölfflin then goes on to say that the lack of alliteration in Greek is largely due to its lack of effectiveness because of the shifting accents of the words. (Greek oxytones). That is, fugam and flamman are much better alliteration than $\phi\upsilon\chi\eta$ and $\phi\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\alpha$. In reality, however, there are many examples to be found in the Greek, one of the most famous being from Sophocles (Oed. Tyr. 371):

"Τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ὦτα τὸν τε νοῦν τὰ τ' ὄματα εἰ"

And there are so many examples to be found in the most advanced state of development of all literatures, that alliteration proves itself not a mere primitive device or fancy. Still in his History of Roman Literature, Crutwell, on page 238, says, "Alliteration and assonance are the natural ornaments of poetry in a rude age ----- After Virgil --- the discontinuance of it is rather a loss than a gain."

In order to prove that alliteration was a device of later as well as earlier Latin writers, and to show that it was common and popular, I shall give a few examples of its use from earliest to latest times. And then, to prove that it is not a mere "ornament of a rude age" I shall add a list of illustrations from our own English and American authors down to the present day, thus illustrating its continued and universal popularity. The Encyclopedia Americana says that "no other device of composition so easily lends itself to fanciful conceits or ingenious trifling." And I think that no one who realizes the extent of its use, can gainsay it.

I Latin examples

(1) Livius Andronicus b. 272 B.C.

Baehrens P F R , p. 40, frag. 21

dacrimas de ore noegeo datersit

p. 41, frag. 34

puella purpurea ampla

(2) Naevius - b. 270 B.C.

Baehrens P F R - 34

scopas atque verberas sagmina sumpserunt

64

Libera lingua loquemur ludis Liberalibus

(3) Plautus - b. 254 B.C. (Leo's text)

Men. 252

Non potuit paucis plura plane proloqui

Trin. 252

cantrices, cistellatrices, nuntii renuntii,

raptores panis et peni

Trin. 1020 and 21

Cerconicus, Crinnus, Cercobulus, Collabus

oculicrepidae, curicrepidae

Capt. 903

Quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido,

Quanta sumini absumedo, quanta callo calamitas,

quanta laniis lassitudo

(4) Ennius - b. 239 B.C. (Vahlen's text)

Scenica (Alexander) 56

Mater optumarum multo mulier melior mulierum

Missa Annales I (VIII) 9

Quae cava corpore caeruleo cortina receptat

109

O Tite tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti

(5) Accius - d. 170 B.C.

Atreus - Ribbeck's T F R 200

Maior mihi moles, maius miscendumst malum

(6) Cicero - b. 106 B.C.

Pro T. Annio Milone - 11, 30

Vi victa vis vel potius oppressa virtute

De Senect. XI

sensim sine sensu aetas senescit

(6) Caesar - b. 102 B.C.

After defeating Pontus in the East.

(First quoted by Suetonius, Divus

Julius 37)

veni, vidi, vici

(7) Lucretius - b. 98 B.C.

d. r. n. III, 974

quod quoniam nostro quoque constat corpore certum

I, 201 and 202

non potuit, pedibus qui pontum per vada possent

V, 993

viva viderus vivo sepeliri viscera busto

(8) Sallust - b. 86 B.C.

Cat. 51

cadaveribus curore atque luctu omnia compleri

(9) Catullus - b. 84 B.C.

Carm. LXIV, 101

cum saevum cupiens contra contendere monstrum

II, III, 3

digitum dare adpetenti

(10) Virgil - b. 70 B.C.

Aeneid III, 183

casus Cassandra canebat

VIII, 603

Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant

VI, 883

Nen patriae validas in viscera vertite vires

(11) Horace - b. 65 B.C.

Sat. I, 6, 103

calones atque caballi pascendi

(12) Seneca - b. 60 B.C.

Epist. 90, 18

difficilia faciliū fastidio fecimus. Tecta

tegumentaue

(13) Livy - b. 59 B.C.

28, 24, 8

quam ex more et modestia militari

I, 32

censuit, consensit, conscivit

(14) Tibullus - b. 54 B.C.

I, 10, 43

liŕeatque caput candescere canis

II, 1, 51

agricola adsiduo

(15) Propertius - b. 50 B.C.

I, XI, 26

quid quid ero, dicam 'Cynthia causa fuit!

III, III, 24

medio maxima turba mari est

(16) Ovid - b. 43 B.C.

Metam. II, 77

delubraque ditia donis

VI, 667

corpora Cecropidum pennis pendere putares

X, 492

medique manenti medulla

(17) Silius Italicus - b. 25 A.D.

Punica, 5, 324

portare in proelia pignus

(18) Lucan - b. 39 A.D.

Pharsalia 1, 353

pietas patriique penates

3, 370

poenas pro pace petita

(19) Martial - b. 43 A.D.

Epigr. V, 20, 4

et verae pariter vacare vitae

X, 47

tristis torus, et tamen pudicus

(20) Valerius Flaccus - fl. 70-90 A.D.

Argonauticon 3, 441

ter tacitus egere gradus, ter tristia tangens

(21) Tacitus - b. 61 A.D.

Hist. II, 91

comitia consulum cum candidatis civiliter celebrans.

(22) Statius - b. 61 A.D.

Theb. II, 584

propugnans pectora parma

IX, 280

Mille modis leti miseros mors una fatigat.

(23) Avienus - 4th century A.D.

Aratea 573

fluxit fabula fonte

(24) Atilius - 4th century A.D.

S. R. P. F. fragm. 4

cape caede, Lude, come conde

(25) Venantius Fortunatus - b. 535 A.D.

II, XI, 16

patriam qui pietate patris

XI, VI, 2 and 3

quam pietate fide pectore corde colo,

caelesti affectu, non crimine corporis ullo.

Hence we see that the "primitive device" of alliteration remains after the Romans ceased to be a primitive people, and that the use of this device did not cease after Virgil. Even the New Testament, turned into Latin, falls easily and naturally into alliteration. See John XIV, 6, "Ego sum yia et yeritas et yita. Nemo yenit as Patrem, nisi per me."

II. English and American Poets

Of course the earliest examples here are to be found in the earliest literature - Caedmon, who is supposed to have lived in the middle of the 8th century of our era, and whose epic, like all early Anglo Saxon, has its whole artificially poetic merit in its alliteration. Coming down, however, to the time of our own language, I have chosen the following examples, arranged, like the Latin ones, in chronological order.

(1) Langland - b. 1332

Piers Plowman (edited by Skeat
in E. E. T. S.) l. 462

By the courtesie of his craft the curates to
helpen

l. 512

Pure parfit priestes in pennaunce to lybben

(2) Chaucer - b. 1340

Knight's Tale l. 1754

He thurgh the thickest of the throng gan threste

(3) Spencer - b. 1552

Faerie Queene, Bk. I, Canto I, l. 3

Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine

I

I, l. 20

That greatest Gloriana to him gave

(4) Shakespeare - b. 1664

Tempest, I, II, l. 396

Full fathom five thy father lies

King Richard II, II I, 52

Feared by their breed, and famous by their birth
(satirizing) Midsummer N. D. V

I, 148 and 149

With blade, with bloody blameful blade,
He bravely broached his boiling, bloody breast.
(5) Milton - b. 1608

Paradise Lost VII, 470 and 471

Bore up his branching head; scarce from his
mould

Behemoth, biggest born of earth

Lycidas 1. 1

WEEP no more, woeful shepherds, wEEP no more
(6) Pope - b. 1688

Rape of the Lock

Puffs, powders, patches, bibles, billet-doux
(7) Gray - b. 1716

The Bard

Weave the warp and weave the woof-
That winding-sheet of Edward's race

Elegy 1. 3

The plowman homeward plods his wearly way.
(8) Crabbe - b. 1754

Parish Register, Pt. II, l. 338

Talk with such toss, and saunter with such swing
Pt. II, l. 239

The faithless flatterer his vows forgot

(9) Coleridge - b. 1772

Ancient Mariner

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free.

(10) Byron - b. 1788

Prisoner of Chillon

Bann'd and barr'd - forbidden fare

(11) Shelley - b. 1792

Alastor

a rare and regal prey
He hath prepared, prowling around the world

(12) Bryant - b. 1794

The Hurricane

The shadowy tempest that sweeps thro' space

(13) Keats - b. 1795

Endymion

Such garland

Wealth came not by common growth

(14) Emerson - b. 1803

Goodbye

When man in the bush with God may meet

(15) Longfellow - b. 1807

Paul Revere's Ride

a spark

Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fast

(16) Holmes - b. 1809

Contentment

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn

(17) Poe - b. 1809

The Bells III 3

What a tale of terror now their turbulency tells

(18) Tennyson - b. 1809

He has so many ways of using alliteration that it seems necessary to give a goodly number of illustrations.

The Princess - Prologue

With prudes for procters, dowagers for deans
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair

May Queen - Conclusion

Tho' my lamp was lighted late there's One will
let me in

The Princess - (Song - Come Down,
O Maid)

To sit a star upon the sparkling spire

Maud (Come into the Garden,
Maud)

Low on the sand, and loud on the stone

Becket - Act IV, Scene I (near
close)

Striving still to break or bind

In Memoriam - VII, 12

On the bald street breaks the blank day

(19) Browning - b. 1812

The Glove

With no King and no Court to applaud,
By no shame, should he shrink, overawed,
Yet to capture the creature made shift

Old Pictures in Florence IX

And the puppy pack of poodles yelp

(20) Lowell - b. 1819

Vision of Sir Launfal - Prelude

to pt. II

Sparkling aisles of steel-stemmed trees

(21) Whitman - b. 1819

O Captain! My Captain!

For you the flag is flung

(22) Rossetti - b. 1828

House of Life - Sonnet 41

Like labor-laden moon-clouds faint to flee
From winds that sweep the winter-bitten wold

The Stream's Secret

Wan water, wandering water, weltering

(23) T. B. Aldrich - b. 1836

Identity

Somewhere in desolate wind-swept space

(24) Swinburne - b. 1837

Atalanta in Calydon

I saw the black brand burst on fire
As a bbranch bursts in flower, and saw the flame
Fade flower-wise.

1st Chorus in Atalanta in
Calydon

The full streams feed on flower of rushes,
Ripe grasses trammel a travelling foot,
The faint fresh flame of the young year flushes
From leaf to flower and flower to fruit.

(25) Lanier - b. 1842

Song of the Chattahoochee

"The willful water-weeds held me in thrall;
The laving laurel turned my tide;
The ferns and the fondling grass said "Stay";
The dewberry dipped for to work delay."

(26) Van Dyke - b. 1852

Music V, Hunting Song 11 and 12

Drink of the magical potion music has mixed
with her wine,

Full of the madness of motion

(27) Kipling - b. 1865

L'Envoi

When earth's last picture is painted, and the
tubes are twisted and dried

I wonder what our verdict will now be about such a statement as the following, by Tracy Pack: "It might fairly be asked if the decline of alliteration and its displacement in verse by rhyme - like the displacement of quantity by accent - have not been a loss to literature. Less obtrusive and less inevitable than rhyme, less amenable to the laws of position and recurrence, very often much less mechanical, it

seems to me to contribute an aesthetic enjoyment of a higher and more delicate order." But has it been displaced? Many poets even today use it, as a device to make the beauty of their verse more ^{charming}. Tennyson alone would prove my contention.

E. Before bringing this list of examples to a close, I want to give some of the expressions that we use every day, such as "many men, many minds"; "flesh, fish or fowl"; "busy as bees". These examples I shall divide into two classes - (1) those repeating the same idea, and (2) those which are antonyms.

(1) part and parcel; born and bred; kith and kin; cark and care; spick and span; time and tide; fuss and fume, forgive and forget; house and home, hearth and home, heart and hand; life and limb; might and main; wind and weather, wit and wisdom.

(2) thick or thin; fair or foul, friends or foes; make or mar; weal or woe.*

In Latin, too, there are examples like those cited above - common, every-day, almost proverbial expressions such as "cave canem". These repeat or intensify the same idea.

* It might here be observed that it is probably not due to accident that the popular designations of the three points of the compass which have such, are all alliterative - "the sunny South", "the wild and woolly West", "the effete East."

(1) pater patratus, pudor pudicitia; gloria et gratia; tecta templa; dulce decus; sacro sanctus, sudor et sanguis; fors fortuna, ferus ferreus, fama fortuna, ferro et flamma; mundus magnus, multi et magni; ius et i^undiciu^m; vagi venti; arae et altaria; oleum et operam.

Then there are very exaggerated examples, such as the one already twice quoted from Ennius - "O Tite, tute, Tati tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti" -, and "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers", and "Right 'round the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran", and the oft-quoted but undefinable passage from the seventeenth century sermon in which the congregation is addressed as "chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and sweet swallows of salvation."

F. Everything I have written thus far, I am sure, proves what John Earle says in his Philology of the English Tongue, p. 594. ^{It} all shows "how dear to humanity is the very jingle of his speech, and how he loves, even in his riper age, to keep up a sort of phantom of that harmony which in his infancy blended sound and sense in one undistinguishable chime". This is no less true in Latin than it is in English. By its very nature, the Latin language was adapted to alliterative effects. It was by no means euphonious; and, in speaking of this fact, Riemer, one of the principal German Latin Grammarians, says, "Die Allitteration hat etwas Hartes und Kräftiges" (Lateinische Schulgrammatik^{p.}), and thus it makes up for what it loses on the side of natural euphony.

Especially true is this in the early poets. Livius Andronicus shows very little use of alliteration, as is pointed out by Gerathewohl (Grundzüge für lat. allit. forschung); but Livius was a Greek. And Gerathewohl's contention is that alliteration was a device of Saturnian verse, and hence appears first in poets who were influenced by this measure. Ennius' first work was done in the Saturnian meter, and later he freely transfers the device of alliteration to his hexameter verse, as we have seen. We all know Ennius' position throughout the history of Latin poetry; so it is small wonder that even poets who are generally classed as being un-alliterative, do, through the influence of Ennius, show the most remarkable examples of alliteration. However, alliteration is, as it always was, a matter of personal taste. Livius probably did not use it because he did not care to. But Plautus, a decade and a half before Ennius, used alliteration as profusely as anyone we know. Hence alliteration is not by any means entirely due to the influence of Saturnian verse in Ennius.

Raebel (De Usu Adnominationis apud Rom. Poett. Com.) says that similarity of sound appears in Latin poetry from the first, and that the effect of it was always pleasing. In Crutwell's Hist. of Rom. Lit. (p. 238), we find this: It is impossible to read the earlier Latin poets, or even Virgil, without seeing that they abound in repetition of the same letter or sound, either intentionally introduced or unconsciously presenting themselves owing to constant habit." H. A. J. Munro in his Introduction to Lucretius, vol. II, p. 15, says:

"One of the most marked peculiarities of the old Latin writers is their extreme fondness for alliteration, assonance, repetition of the same or similar words, syllables, and sounds, often brought together and combined in the most complex fashion.

In Latin, as in some other languages, this usage was clearly transmitted from most ancient times, and is not the invention of any one writer." Then Tracy Peck in his article on "Alliteration in Latin", says: "The Latin language shares with other languages a disposition to emphasize an idea by some form of repetition ----; but in manifold uses of alliteration, the Latin probably goes far beyond any cultivated speech."

G And now let us turn to the immediate work which we have in hand - alliteration in Lucilius. In general, we shall find that his reputation is that of an un-alliterative poet. See the same article of Tracy Peck: "In Lucilius, who protested against the devices and mannerisms of the rhetoricians and grammarians, it is comparatively though not altogether ignored." Gerathewohl says that Lucilius, even if he knew there was such a device as alliteration, had no occasion to use it because of the type of writing he did - i.e., satiric.

It by no means requires a thorough investigation to confound all such opinions such as those just expressed. In rapidly glancing over almost any page of Lucilius, it seems to me one cannot but be struck by the enormous amount of alliteration there. Of course, the work is sadly fragmentary - two words, or a line, or two lines. Three lines form a good

long fragment. There is one piece left complete, thirteen lines long, beginning with line 1326 through 1338. The longer fragments are so interwoven and intertwined with alliteration that they form well-nigh inextricable tangles. It is seldom that there is a line without at least two alliterative words. Even when there are only two words left in a fragment, those two words usually alliterate.

In the following tables, I have grouped the lines in the following manner:

First: According to sound (A Consonant - 1 Mutes (p b c qu g t d) - 2 Spirants (s f h) - 3 Liquids (l m n r) B Semi-Vowels (i v) C Vowels (a e i o u)

Secondly: each line is classified, not according to the letter of most frequent occurrence, but according to the number of words used in succession and beginning with the same sound; or if they be not immediately adjoining one another, according to the degree of proximity in which they occur. Hence:

1. 1234, in spite of the eight-fold repetition of s, falls under the letter o:

insidias facere, ut si hostes sint omnibus omnes.

1. 549 goes with the lines under the letter m, though the two words beginning with this letter contain the only ms in the line, and though there are two other words beginning with a - a letter which is repeated six or seven times in the line:

si messes facis et musas si vendis

1. 428 falls under h, since the two words beginning with

that letter are next each other - nearer together than either the words beginning with a or the words beginning with c and qu:

huic homini quaestore aliquo esse opus atque corago'

And so on almost interminably. I have designated five successive words beginning with the same sound by V, four by IV, three by III, two by II; if one word intervenes between the alliterative words, the line is labelled 1; if two words intervene, 2; if three, 3; etc.

Thirdly: under each of these heads the lines are arranged according to the amount of initial repetition of the sound under which it stands - that is, supposing a word to stand under II, there may be a third word beginning similarly, but separated from those two words by intervening words. Under each heading as designated above, then, the lines stand in this order - first according to the amount of initial repetition, and then according to the amount of internal repetition of a sound. This may be illustrated quoting under the letter c and qu 1 1. 1330, which contains a third word beginning with qu and hence precedes 1. 51, which contains but the two initial alliterative words, and yet has five occurrences of the same sound internally.

1330

quae bona, quae mala item, quid inutile

51

quacumque it, cuicumque, ut diximus

Assonance within a line is noted by a dotted underline, while alliteration has the heavy underline. If there

are two different types of alliteration - or even three- in one line, as frequently occurs, both are indicated in the underlining; but the line is classified according to the manner indicated above; and the secondary alliterative words are appended under their own initial letter, but under the same numeral as the line in which they occur (i.e., V, IV, III, II, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6). The fact that they are a repetition is indicated by dotting. For example, under the letter d, heading III is found line 997:

se uni, cui sit data deque dicata

Consequently under the letter s heading III, will be found:

997

----- se --- sit

This gives a definite basis of estimating the value of individual letters in alliteration, and at the same time, we can make our judgment of the amount.

Before giving the classified list, I shall give a few of the longer passages in which the alliteration is so complicated that there is no way of showing the inter-relations except by writing out the passages separately and entire. Single lines from them, if individually containing alliteration, will appear in the classified list.

11. 485-489

[(s) omnia - fict - sign - aen - credunt - ver]

hic omnia ponit.

ut pueri infantes credunt signa omnia aena
vivere et esse homines, sic isti somnia ficta
vera putant, credunt signis cor inesse in aenis
pergula fictorum veri, nihil, omnia ficta

1215-1217

[intro (intus) - te - es - longe - a(d)t (ut - us - ud)]

nam veluti intro aliud, longe esse atque intus vides
sic <item> 'apud te' aliud, longe est, neque idem valet 'ad te':
'intro' nos vocat, at sese tenet intus'.

1284-1286

[qu and c - curr - equita - videmus - oculis]

quis hunc currere eum nos atque equitare videmus
hic equitat curritque. Oculis equitare videmus :
ergo oculis equitat.

1326-1333

[qu-virtus-scire - homini - re - est - ver]

virtus, Albine, est, pretium persolvere verum
quis in versamur, quis vivimus rebus, potesse
virtus, est, homini scire id quod quaeque habeat res

virtus, scire, homini, rectum, utile quid sit, honestum,
quae bona, quae mala item, quid inutile, turpe, inhonestum,
virtus quaerendae finem, re scire modumque,
virtus divitiis pretium persolvere posse,
virtus id dare quod re ipsa debetur honori.

341-347

[qu - poe - culpat - est - dic - opus]

quaevs non magna poema est.

Illa poesis opus totum, (totaque Ilias una)
est, una ut Odys annales Enni atque opus unum
est, maius multo est quam quod dixi ante poema.
qua propter dico: nemo qui culpat Homerum,
perpetuo culpat neque quod dixi ante poesin ;
versum unum culpat
450 and 451

[a - qu - omnino - fort]

ant forte omnino ac fortuna vincere bello
si forte ac temere omnino quid, quorsum? ad honorem?
244 - 246

[bulga - c and qu]

bulgam et quidquid habet nummorum, secum habet ipse:
cum bulga cenat, dormit, lavit. Omnia in una
sunt homini bulga: bulga haec devincta lacerto est.
110 - 111

[qu(e)(am) omnia - sus qu(e) - deque fuer]

- - - susque omnia deque ferunt

susque et deque fuere, inquam omnia ludus iocusque
369 - 370

h(o)c - i(11) - f(ac) - (es)

'hoc illi factum est uni', tenue hoc facies i:
'haec illei fecere,' addes e, ut pinguius fiat.

CLASSIFIED LIST

A Consonants

IV p l Mutes
1337, 1338

commoda praeterea patriai prima putare
deinde parentum tertia iam postremumque nostra

III

119

non peperit, verum postica parte profudit
233

hortare illorum si possim pacis potiri
193

praeterea pedibus praetensus
200

plebes pane potitur
234

porro procedere porcent
1332

pretium persolvere posse

II

198 - 199

sicuti cum primos ficos propola recentis
protulit et pretio ingenti dat primitus paucos.
364 - 366

iam 'puerei venere' e postremum facito atque i,
ut pueri plures fiant. I si facis solum,
'pupilli pueri, Lucili', hoc unius fiet.

481 - 482

- √ putant, quorum in primis Polyphemus ducentos
Cyclops longus pedes; et porro -----

339 - 340

cognoscis. Primum hoc quod dicimus esse poema.

Pars est parva poema.

296 - 297

- √ √ quod gracila est, pernix, quod pectore puro,
quod puero similis

1205

magna penus parvo spatio consumpta peribit

1229

- √ √ - pariterque die populusque patresque

1248

permixi lectum, inposui pede pellibus labes

1191 - 1192

- catapiratem puer eodem deferat unctum,
plumbi pauillum

535 - 536

putares

pellicula extrema exaptum pendere -

1368 D*

panis perma lucens cibus, qui purissimus -

140 - 141

- √ √ - poenas ob facta nefantia, poenas
pendit.

D* Doubtful line.

214

possisne elabi, an porro prodenda dies sit.

499

praeter quam in pretio: primus semisse secundus

1266

pro obtus ore pugil piscinensis

1249

petis pipas

1259

prima Papiria

982

- et corruptum scabie, et porriginis plenum

257

- occupat hoc, petulantia prodigitasque

1050

quid dare, quid sumpti facere ac praebere potisset

1323

magnam pugnavimus pugnam

161 - 162

in posteriore

parte atque articulis

1089

quanti vos faciant, socii, quom parcere possint

1246

pascali pectore ac montano, hirto atque soloce

305

tum latu componit lateri, et cum pectore pectus

1232

- dare ut caute possint, pugnare dolose

220

postquam praesidium castris educere crevit

1046

- proferre potesse et mansum ex ore daturum

127

Palinurum pervenio

73

penetrare pilosam

77

pestem peritiamque

393

pone paludatus

210

praetoris pedesque

1326

pretium persolvere

1371 D

prymnesius palus

467

Publius Pavus

354

----- pacem placide

995

----- perit pallor

1342-1343

-----pedibusque ---- porcus

1031

----- perscribere posse

971

----- populi ---- pectora

1030

----- posse putare

169

----- pulmonibus - adip(e)unguem

1310

----- pumone - pulas

1

359-361

'pilam' in qua lusimus, 'pilum'

quo piso ténues. Si plura haec feceris pila
quae iacimus, addes e 'peila'ut plenius fiat.

5

quo populum atque urbem pacto servare potisset.

462-463

non paucis malle ac sapientibus esse probatum

η̄ π̄ασιρ

166

hi prae se portant ingentes munere pisces

312

pistrinum adpositum posticum

1049

quandoque pudor ex pectore cessit

1370D

pontur tenues porri

420

primo adulescens posterior

295

pro fine positum

413

----- pater - Paceni

505

----- pallas promit

1267

----- prodicis ---- palaestra

1315

----- portantur ---- porro

1160

----- praetorum ---- praeire

132

----- purpura ---- peloris

2

20 - 22

aut pater optimus divumaut Neptunus pater, Liber Saturnus pater, MarsIanus Quirinus pater

550-551

ponitnon magna: proprium

431

firmiter hoc pariterque tuo sit pectore fixum

90

praecclarorum hominum ac primorum signiferum que

474

pane et viscere privo?

124

ad portam mille a porta est

248

protelo validis cervicibus possent

3

258-259

'peccare impune rati sunt

posse et nobilitati facul propellere iniquos.'

1270

Purpureamque unam facit albam pampinum

178

pessulum et hunc vectem possis: cuneis opus

435-436

protelo ducere centumnon possunt.

1253

plure foras vendunt quod pro

974-975

----- pecudem ---- praestiterit

5*

346

perpetuo culpat, neque quod dixi ante poesin

4

1078

publicu lege < bene > ut mereas praesto

229

plane hexametro versu non dicere possis

5*

429

publicitus qui mi atque e fisco praebeat

511

trulleus pro stomide huic ingens de naribus pendetb

II

972

calvus Palantino quidam vir non bonus bello

1124

Bruttace bilingui

I

1233

----- blanditia ---- bonum

c - qu - k (x)

III

1278

qui campos collesque gradu

1277

querquera consequitur capitisque

1255-1256

nequam, malus ut quartarius, cipposcollegere

540

censes calliplocamon callisphyron

1085

claris conducere cartis

219

custodem classis catapultas

1193

----- cantando quae

II

33-35

quod quaerere dico,quare divinas quicquam? antu quaerere debesipse? et si scis q(uod) b(ellum) e(st) scire

1235-1237

iactare, nec es satis cognitu qui sis!in quo Laelius clamores, sophos, ille, solebatedere, compellans gumias ex ordine nostros

422-423

Cassius, Gaius hic operarius, quen Cephalonemdicimus sectorem furemque. Hunc Tullius Quintus

459-460

'quin potius vitam degat sedatus quietam.''quanto antiquius, quam facere hoc, fecisse videri!'

87

quid dicis? cur est factum quod coicis istuc?

1005-1006

quid quaerimus? acriinductum cantu, custoditum

1069

cua opera Troginus 'calix' per castra cluebat.

1028

cui sua committunt mortali claustra Camenae

1134-1135

Coelius, conlusor Galloni, scurra, trigonumcum -----

1082-1083

quantas quoque modo aerumnas quantosque labores
exanclaris

108

commoda te, Capua quinquaginta atque CC.

93-94

chaere inquam, Tite, lictores turma omnis chorusque
chaere, Tite.

262

concursans, veluti Ancarius, clareque quiritans.

325

quam commune lutum a paleis cenoque aceratum

180

conmanducatur totum complexa comest

449

acribus inter se cum armis conflagere cernit

241

Crasso Muciu, cum cenabat

345

qua propter dico: nemo qui culpat

2

irritata canes quam homo quam planius dicit

283

uxorem caedam potius quam castrem

362-363

filius Luci

fecerit, i solum ut 'Corneli Cornificique

513

conmanducatus conrupit ad incita adegit

1061

culcitulae accedunt privae centonibus

531

'hoc aliud longe est', inquit, qui cepe

992

aut operatum aliquo in celebri cum aequalibus fano

1207

mantica cantheri costas gravitate

1174

fingere praeterea, adferri quod quisque volebat

338

non haec quid valeat, quidve hoc intersiet illud

1351 D

camerique camini

316

cercurum currere

472

qui quoque

1328

quod quaeque

376

quod quaeras eque

445

non pauper uti, Samio curtoque catino

1125

Campana Capua

1176

captus catillo

1369 D

capulare cadaver

327

quaerere centum

1353 D

centenaria cena

550

cetera contemnit

451

quid quorsum

1203-1204

columencum

1296

corpore corpus

306

cruribus crura

115

curando corpore

268

----- calda --- collus

972

----- calvus --- quidam

971

----- quae quondam

515-516

----- quaeris cantherius --- quam

344

----- quam quod

560

----- quare ---- quid

1089

----- quanti ---- quom

220

----- castris --- crevit

428

----- quaestore ---- corago

72

----- crassam ---- capitata

1239

----- cenasti ---- cum

195

----- ceparius cepa

1368

----- cibus qui

1050

----- quid-quid

1020

----- quid - quo -- quid - quid

1281

----- quid --- coner

296-297

----- quod ---- quod ---- quod

339

---- cognoscis ---- quod

305

---- componit -- cum

164

---- concursant - catulos

1240

---- consumis ---- cum

1147

----- cui -- coniuret

514

---- cum ----- cerebrosum

1

519-520

legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penum que.quid 'mundum'? <atque penus> quid non? quis dividet istuc?

304

fictricis compono, hoc est cum psolo copumai

387

hoc est, quid sumam, quid non, in quoque locemus

978-979

circum volitant ficedula turdicurati os coeti

1024-1025

quam de quo diximus ante:quanto blandior haec, tanto vehementius mordet.

288

iacitari caput atque comas fluitare capronas

456

cum illud quid faciat, quod manducamur in ore

575-576

iam disrumpetur medius iam, ut Marsus colubrasdisrumpit cantu, venas cum extenderit omnis

249-250

circum inpluvium cinerarius - ocluebat

1372 D

quare da te homini: complectetur, mihi crede

1122-1123

cocto etcondito, sermone bono, et, si quaeris, libenter

1330

quae bona, quae mala item, quid inutile

51

quacumque it, cuicumque, ut diximus

1280

'quid Decius? Muculam an confixum visfacere?' inquit.

377

hoc cacosyntheton atque canina

1064

cum domino calce omnis excutiamus

413

Lucius Cotta senex, crassi pater huius, Paceni

333

scaberat, ut porcs contritis arbore costis

135

incrustatus calix rutai caulis habetur

1091

conficit ipse comestque

1029

sicuti te qui ea quae speciem vitae esse putamus

290

quinque hastae aureolo cinctu rorarius veles

534

inquit iam quod genus! quantis

276-277

cortinipotentisdeliciis contendi?

43

quae facies, qui vultus

245

cum bulga cenat

1049

----- quandoque ---- cessit

1327

O----- quis --- quis

1002

---- quom ----- cognoscere

243

----- cui ----- comes

1165-1166

----- cum ----- cum

2

61

ceteri item in capulo hunc non esse aliumque cubare

266

ne auriculam obsidat caries ne vermiculi qui

398

adhuc quam spurcos ore quod omnis

1051

quid vero est, centum ac ducentum

1067

quis totum scis corpus iam perolesse bisulcis

1276

quem praeclarus helops, quem Aegypto sargus

1019

quid to istuc curas, ubi ego

34

divinas quicquam? an tu quaerere debes

988-989

quid sibi vult, quare fit ut intro vorsus et ad te
spectent atque ferant vestigia

1098

quodque adeo fuerint qui

151

cum Pacideiano componitur optimus multo

466

Carpathium mare transvectus cenabis

1128

carcer, eris vix carcere dignus

1282

quidni et scruta quidem ut vendat scrutarius laudat

308

----- quarum ---- quarum

1034

----- quem --- circum

475

----- quod ---- quidem

504

----- cum ---- quidvis

3

1145

cretatumque bovem duc ad Capitolia magna

120

conturbare animam potis est quicumque

1021

quod tu < nunc > laudes culpes, non proficis

483

quā malus navi e corbita maxima

471

quem metuas saepe, interdum quem utare libenter

329

cognovit fluvium limum ac cenum sapere ipsum.

330

crisabit ut si frumentum clunibus

1062

clauda una est pedibus cariosis

4

501-502

quae gallam bibere ac rugas conducere ventrisfarre aceroso oleis decumanopane coegit

5

478-479

----- Cato --- conscius

g

II

168

longior hic quam grus, grue

1238

Q Publi, o gurges Galloni es homo

1108

----- grandaevus gemebat

3

gallinaceus cum victor se gallust

II

1009

producunt me ad te, tibi me haec ostendere cogunt.

175

tamen tenero maneat, qui sucus lacerto

169

Tisiphone Titini pulmonibus atque adip(e)
unguem

163

succussatoris, taetri tardique

568

tersit tunc latas

1108

Tiresia tussi grandaevus gembat

342

totum(totaque

93-94

-----Tite - turma --- Tite

1

1315

tum spara, tum rumices portantur tragula porro

1120

tantum habeas, tantum ipse sies tantique habearis

495

scit poeticon esse, videt tunica et toga quid sit

38

non tamen aetatem tempestatem

226

tamen senis Tiresiai

985

----- tunc --- tu

2

1306

tantus conduxerat omnia torpor

1047

vestimentis maculosis: tum aspice sis te

3

525-526

Iuppiter istatransibit quadraginta cubita altus Tarento

1086-1087

et

hi te versibus interea contentus teneto

269

que te diligat, aetatis facieque tuae

467-468

tubitanus quaestor Hiberain terra fuit

537

'cur tam ignaviter hoc praesertim tempore quaeris?'

500

tertius iam pluris quam totus

491

terrast ac meret hic ter

97

tu partem laudis caperes, tu

173

tam formonsus homo ac te.

570-571

----- tempestate --- tempore --- tribus

4

251

tres a Deucalione grabati restibus tentia

III.

997

ee uni, cui sit data deque dicata

II.

1342

uno oculo, pedibus que duobus, dimidiatus
ut porcus.

18

dicta dedit

1004

praeseruit, labra delingit, delenit

991

euplo~~ca~~mo digitis discerniculumque capillo

562

delectare domi

1232

----- dare ----- dolose

1003

----- datur ---- ducunt

1037

----- devellas ----- deuras

1

337

dentesque advorsus discutio

578

despo~~li~~ate et detundete

392

quamvis desubito trinis deducere scalis

123

Dic[i] architum populos Delumque1153-1154 decusissive decusibus est

185

----- debueris --- debueris

1024

----- de ---- diximus

575-576

----- disrumpetur ---- disrumpit

2

1141-1142 dicasibat forte domum

231

discrepet ac ^{TOV} δε

1016

----- dicendo --- differs

34

----- divinas ---- debes

3

1333

id dare quod re ipsa debetur

544

dicere: tute vide atque disyllabon elige quodvis

570-571

tempestate sua atque eodem uno tempore et horaedimidio et tribus confectis dumtaxat

4

1015

gaudes, cum de me ista foris sermonibus differs2 - Aspirantss

III.

1297

si vero das quod rogat, et si suggeri suppus

976

spectandi studio sed numinis taetri

997

----- se ----- sit

469-470

----- si ---- siet ---- sit

II.

507-508

Campanus sonipes successor, nullus sequeturmaiore in spatio ac diversus

515-516

si quaeris, cantherius servus segestre
utilior mihi quam sapiens

558

stulto nil sit satis omnia cum sint

1375-1376 D Sisyphus versat

saxum sudans

1147

cui si coniuret, populus vix totus satis sit

987

sed tamen hoc dicas quid sit, si noenu molestum est.

35

si scis quod bellum est scire

280

testam sumit homo Samiam sibi, 'anu noceo'

inquit.

1033

quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque

563

sic singillatim nostrum unus quisque movetur

446

adde Syracusis sola, pasceolum ^u alutam

1301

stat sentibus fundus

213

stat sentibus pectus

150

Samnis spurcus

533

strenvior si evaserit

1283

strigilum, soleam inprobus

68

sunt sole occaso

32

stulte saltatum

176

sumine, sidat

1235-1236

----- satis -- sis-- sophos ---- solebat

499

----- semisse secundus

35

----- si scis ----- scire

1234

----- si -- sint

268

----- siem ---- si

1018

----- stercore ----- sucerdis

509

----- subicit ---- suffert

267

----- sunt ----- sunt

1

1344-45

ut me scire volo, dum mimi conscius sum <mum>

ne damnum faciam, scire hoc se nescit

1293

saxa et stridor ubi atque furentum sibilus, isti

292

solem, auram adversam segetem inmutasse statumque

1053

maximus si argenti sescentum ac mille

30

sapiens vir solus fuisti

1090

sensu nutritam sane caput opprimit ipse

505

sint homines, spiram pallas redimicula promit

1309

tertius hic mali superat carchesia summa

1022-1023

hic ut muscipulae tentae atque ut scorprios

cauda

sublata

254

e Sicula Luciliu Sardiniensem

144

scintillae in stricturis

1250

pistricem validam, si mummi suppeditabunt

1233

blanditia certare, 'bonum simulare' virum' se

230

salvere iubere salutem est mittere.

284

si movet ac simat

1274

----- Samnis ---- satis

495

----- scit ---- sit

1312-1313

----- si ---- si

1029

----- sicuti ---- speciem

1188

----- sunt ---- sevit

2

379

s nostrum et semigraecei quod dicimus sigma

298

intus modo stet rectius, foris subteminis panus

1117

es ait quidam, senium atque, insulse, sophista

1141

sectatori adeo ipse suo, quo rectius dicas

494

Lucius, narce, salva i febris, senium, vomitum pus

1349

ut veles bonus, sub vitem qui subicit hastas

1231

se atque eidem studio omnes dedere et arti

78

subrectoque huic opus signo

1282

----- scruta ---- scrutarius

549

----- si ----- si

988-989

----- sibi ----- spectent

3

203-204

quod satis est homini, id satis esse
potisset

hoc sat erat

192

tristitia in summa, crepera <re> inventus salutis

1305

sustineas currum, ut bonus saepe agitator, equosque

1182

se et reges odisse superbos

190

scriptoris, quam vera manet sententia

155

stomacho furia ac pulmonibu
sisto

54

saperdae te et iura siluri

313

si omne iter evadit stadium

4

48

per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat

334

si nihil ad faciem et si

5

478-479

mum vetus ille Cato <illa> laccessisse ad
scelera, inquit,
conscius. non erat ipse sibi

6

552

'si non it, capito' inquit 'eum et si caluitur'

f
—

II

357

fervit aqua et fervet, fervit nunc, fervet ad annum

1165

fabrica fervens cum marculus ferrum

291

fulgit, uti caldum e furnacibus ferrum

1018

hic in stercore humi fabulisque, fimo atque
sucerdis

164

concursant agros, catulos fetumque ferai

201

fiscina fallaci cumulo

427

pueris nobis, me et fratre fuisset

1116

facie florem

145

ferventi ferro

1214

fiunt fierique

1026

formonsi fortes

149

fuit Flaccorum

160

fulcrum, fulmentas

364-366

----- facito -- fiant --- facis --- fiet

362-363

----- filius -- fecerit

317

----- frigidaria ferre

1

269-270

facieque tuae sefautorem ostendat, fore

419

formosus homo fuit et famosus

447

fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors

460

facere hoc fecisse

26

fieri si forte

2

288-289

fluitare capronas,altas, frontibus inmissas, ut mos fuit illis

431

----- firmiter --- fixum

988-989

----- fit --- ferant

3

390

fluctibus a ventisque adversis firmiter

4

1142

forte domum. sequimur multi atque frequentes

367

furique addes e, cum dare furei

5

423-424

sectoremque furemque. Hunc Tullius Quintus
iudex heredem facit.

h

III.

559

'aurum vis hominemne habeas' 'Hominem?

II.

Quid ad aurum?'

94

hinc hostis mi Albucius, hinc inimicus

428

huic homini quaestore aliquo esse opus
atque corago

509

subicit huic humilem et suffert citus posteriorem

485

has hic

1018

----- hic ----- humi

1334

----- hostem ----- hominem

1

1040

hoc pretium atque hunc reddebamus honorem

1188

hic sunt herbae quas sevit Iuppiter ipse

1225

haec omnia habebit

1120

----- habeas ----- habearis

2

1336

hos magni facere, his bene velle, his vivere

244

habet nummorum secum habet ipse

480

homines portenta in Homeri

4

1378 D

habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere

405

hic terra iam plures miles Hibera

1329

homini rectum, utile quid sit, honestum3 Liquids1

II

303

labra labellis

400

in latrina languet

84

lepide lexis

79

lurcaretur lardum

307

----- laeva lacrimas

305

----- latu -- lateri

1248

----- lectum --- labes

1135-1136

----- ludet ----- ludet - eludet

146

----- ludis --- lucernis

1

15-16

porro 'clinopodas', 'lychnos'que ut diximus semnos
anti 'pedes lecti' atque lucernas

109

labosum atque lutosum

1200

legem vitemus Licini

2

1088

leges, populus quibus legibus exlex

1034

quem sumptum facis in lustris, circum,oppida lustrans

980-981

leonenaegrotum ac lassum

356

longum. Vero hoc lectoribus

r

II

971

quae quondam populi risu res pectora rumpit

1012

perciperet retro relicta iacere

212

rostrique repandum

237

reque resistit

1

349-350

laboradiscere, ne te res ipsa ac ratio ipsa refellat.

464

ad regem legatus, Rhodum, Ecbatanam acBabylonem

261

rudet ex rostris

122

redit ac recipit

2

1121

baronum ac rupicum squarrosa,incondita rostra

1227

ad te redeo, ut, quae res me impendet, agatur

m

III

996

mare metitur magnum

469-470

----- mihi --- me --- male

II

358-359

meille hominum, duo 'meilia', item huc e
utroque opus, 'meiles''meilitiam.'

332

mancus miserque, exilis, ramice magno

191

mihi in magno maerore

1334

hostem esse atque inimicum hominummorumque malorum

294

muginamur, molimur, subducimur

344

maius multo est quam quod dixi poema

1031

musconis manum perscribere posse tagacem

577

nugator, cuidem ac nebulo sit maximus multo

1206

mantela merumque

56

montane malum

1073

mortalibus morbum

317

murenas, mercem in frigidaria ferre

1030

me male dicere posse putare

37

multos mensesque diesque

1210

muresque marinus

242

----- magnus --- macellus

1009

----- me ---- me

1

555-556

milia ducentum frumenti tollis medimnum,vini mille cadum

1165-1166

cum marculus ferrum< tinnitu > multo, cum magnis

1097

quoque mite malum blandum atque dolosum

1245

palmisque misellam depuivit me.

44

vultus item ut facis mors cetera, morbus venenum

990

sic laqueis, manicis pedicis, mens

448

modo de multis

1053

----- maximus ---- mille

1344

----- me ---- mimi

575

----- medius --- Marsus

519-520

----- mundum ---- mundum

2

1016

male dicendo in multis sermonibus differs

182

mansi quo in maxima

1059

missum facies, illo me

549

si messes facis <et> musas si vendis

1075

muco videas ferventi micare

3

1077

et ius maenarum. bene habet se, mictyris haec est

8

munus tamen fungi et muros

92

maluisti, te cum ad me

490-491

miles Hiberaterrast ac meret

483

----- malus --- maximusn

III

529

nimbo austellos nec nosse nec

II

242

si nosti, non magnus homo est, nasutus, macellus

538

nupturum te nupta negas

267

non sunt neque nasum? et qualia sunt!

1003

non datur. admittit nemo nec vivere ducunt

1295

nos Caeli Numeri numerum

218

natu. non omnia possumus omnes

473

cenam, inquin, nullam neque divo prospi-
ciem ullam?

72

si natibus natricem inpressit crassam et
capitatum

551

nil neminem

1376 D

nitendo neque

1054

non numquam

1013

et sola ex multis nunc nostra

209

noctis nigrore

1218

----- nantam --- nigrore

577

----- nugator -- nebulo

1

1195

inguen ne existat, papulae, tama, ne boa noxit.

132-133

ostrea nulla fuit, non purpura, nulla peloris
asparagi nulli

243

cui neque iumentum est nec servus nec comes ullus
 413-414

Paceni,

magnus fuit trico nummarius, solvere nulli
lentus

1002

quom me hoc tempore, nugator cognoscere non vis
 493

in numero quorum nunc

69

nunc <in> nomen

162

nam ut nobis

20

nemo sit nostrum

33

nescire hoc nescis

324

nihil amplius natum

184-185

----- nolueris -- nolueris

2

1219

nemo hic vindicias neque sacra veretur

266

----- ne ----- ne

3

1035

nunc, Gai, quoniam incilans nos

4

416

nec mihi amatore hoc opus nec tricone

B Semi vowels

i

II

1043

'tune iugo iungas me? anne et succedere aratro

1

575

----- iam --- iam

v

III

1340

vis est vita, vides, vis

82

----- vincat --- vagus

II

75

vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventris

282.

venio, vetulam atque virosam

41-42

venti prius Emathii vim,ventum

59

vix vivo homini ac monogrammo

1

985-986

tunc voce leo: 'cur tu ipsa venirenon vis huc?'

1327

quis in versamur, quis vivimus

184-185

ut peris~~se~~ velis, quem visere nolueris cum
debueris. hoc 'nolueris' et 'debueris' te

27

vell~~(em)~~ concilio vestrum

461

video studiose vulgus

532

virtus te, vilicus

44

2

----- vultus -- venenum

474-475

viscere priuo?'quod viscus dederas tu quidem, hoc est: viscera largi!

225

virtute simulque his viribus esto

347

versum unum culpat, verbum

411

versus dictum praeconis volebam

1349

----- veles ----- vitem

1336

----- velle ----- vivere

1219

----- vindicias ----- veretus

988-989

----- vorsus --- vestigia

3

1071-1072

----- ventrem ----- via

5

315

verum flumen uti, atque ipso de vortice

C Vowels

a

V

542-543

Amphitryonis acoetinAlcmenam atque alias

IV

993-994

aut cum iter est aliquo et causam conmenta viai,aut apud aurificem, ad matrem, cognatam,ad amicam

III

1193

cantando quae me adservisse ait ad ee

469-470

si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agitet me
non male sit

527

austrum atque aquilonem

1119

aurum atque ambitio

559

----- aurum ----- ad aurum

II

49-50

ad cenam adducam et primum hisce abdominatunni
adventibus priva dabo

113

aigilipes montes, Aetnae omnes, asperi Athones

1080-1081

fama tuam pugnam <prae> claram adlata dicasset.

307

at laeva lacrimas muttoni absterget amica

268

calda siem ac bene plena, si olorum atque
anseris collus

1020

quid servas quo eam, quid agam? quid id attinet ad te?

1041

an(ne)ego te vacuam atque animosam

319

ancilia ab hoc apices

442

ampliter atque - cum accumbimus

1118

atque aliquos ibi <si> abreptos

354

'pacem: placide; ianum aridum acetum

195

acri assiduo ceparius cepa

1114

praecisus cito atque anquina soluta

1218

nantam algu atque nigrore

1240

consumis squilla atque acupensere cumdecimano

130

annicula aspera

252

pluma atque amphitapoe

1281

quid tibi ego ambages ambiu scribere coner?

375

atque accurrere scribas

106

aeger agebat

121

alter abundans

281

amputat ambo

1304

atque amian

1076

aut aliquae

239

atque abstemiam

157

accommodet alter

1105

animo ac

355

³ Apae ³¹ Apes

1175

atque altilium

1246

----- ac ---- atque

449

----- acribus ---- armis

513

----- ad ---- adegit

357

----- ad annum

446

----- adde ---- alutam

428

----- aliquo ---- atque

1043

----- anne ---- aratro

169

----- atque adipe

162

----- atque articulis

992

----- aut -- aliquo ----- aequalibus

1

1228

a mani ad noctem, festo atque profesto

287

iratae ad catulos accedere inultum

17

'arutaenae'que, inquit, aequales

85

arte pavimento atque emblemate

1312, 1313

Tubulus si Lucius umquam,si Lupus aut Carbo aut Neptuni filius

1220

aurum est, auris quodvis vehementius

1107

ante fores autem

1115

at Hymnidis acri

25

atque Ixionies alochoeo

1274

----- ac ---- asper

464

----- ad --- ac

101

----- ad ----- atque

1053

----- argenti --- ac

2

1039-1040

ac facie, ludo ac sermonibus nostris
viginis hoc pretium atque

1092

arquatos: surgamus, eamus, agamus

1093

insperato abiit, quem una angina sustulit hora.

1100

adde soloecismon genera atque vocabula
centum

998

ac paulo vehementius aura

124

----- ad ---- a

1227

----- ad ----- agatur

988-989

----- ad ---- atque

1117

----- ait ---- atque

1231

----- atque ---- arti

3

1071-1072

ventrem pertundet' 'delica' 'aitque:
 'uti <perge> via atque

4

1032

etiam accipe quod dico: nam pertinent ad rem.

501-502

----- ac -- aceroso

III

e

82-83

'vincat licet, et vagus exulet, erretexlex

63

exigo et excanto

II

142-143

ergoe somno pueros cum mane expergitus clamo

1310

tierei leontado et et pumone ethermopulas

1037-1038

purses, devellas me atque deurasexultes et sollicites

999

inflarit, fluctus erexerit extuleritque

1135-1136

- ludet, solus xxxxludet et eludet

982

----- et ---- et

1013

----- et -- ex

1046

----- et -- ex

563

----- extrema exaptum

1

286

esuriente leoni ex ore exculpere

1167

et ventrem et gutturem eundem

1201-1202

ostrea et implet echinos, muribus fibraset iecur addit.

1160

ergo praetorium est ante et praeire

1267

prodicis, Hortensi, est ad eam rem nata palaestra

1264-1265

exitus dignusexodiumque

1170

exta acceptoris et

2

308

quarum et abundemus rerum etquarum indigeamus

136

exhalas tam acidos ex pectore ructus

504

cum tecum est quidvis satis est visuri

444

epulo cibus atque epulae

3

408

sternendam et iaciendum huc aggerem et

203

----- est ---- esse ---- erat

1077

----- et ---- est

i

III

1139

dicto tempus quae intorquet in ipsum

II

1320

ille facit clam, inproviso insidiisque

179

adsequitur nec opinantem in caputinsilit ipsum

1239

cenasti in vita numquam bene, cumomnia in ista

1066

illae gumiae vetulae inprobae ineptae

1007

inmiseris istam

514

cum istis insanum hominen et cerebrosum

488

cor inesse in aenis

36

in scirpo insane

977

inpulsu ingressus

338

----- intersiet illud

1

101

illud ad incita cum redit atque interneccionem

1330

item, quid inutile, turpe, inhonestum

57

inpuratum hunc in fauces invasse animanque

1273-1274

quamvis bonus ipse
Samnis, in ludo ac rudibus cuius satis
asper.

1308

abit in nimbos imbremque

224

in cerebro infixit

1148

illi fora irant

452

iners, ars in

1068

invitasse aut instigasse

260

invadere atque innubere

350

----- ipsa --- ipsa

287

----- iratae --- inultum

2

263

nobilis illa ubi amatorem improbius

1291

Carpathium in pelagus se inclinat

1017

insimulas? nonne ante in

3

425

inde venit Romam, tener ipse etiam

1213-1214

in quibus mendaeomnibus in rebus

1186

inbubinat, at contra te inbulbitat

1095-1096

inde canino ritu oculisqueinvolem

320

inde ut vulgus redamptruet inde

1079

in pugnas, Caeli, te invadere

1333

----- id ---- ipsa

192

----- in ---- inventus

4

1074

in vino esse, ubi qui invitavito

II

995

opus omne perit: pallor, tiniae omnia

146

Romanis ludis forus olim ornatus lucernis

1234

insidias facere, ut si hostes sint omnibus
omnes

560

quare, ut dicimus, non video hic
quid magno opere optem

1238

----- 0 ----o

1266

----- obtuso ore

288

----- omnia -- omnes

1

9

O curas hominum! O quantum est

2

1260

Oufentina venit fluvioque Oufente

u

II

342-343

una

est una ut Θεοιs annales Enni

atque opus unum

1342-1343

----- uno --- ut

1

242-243

una

est, una

1022

----- ut --- ut

3

974-975

uti pecudem te asinumque ut denique

nasci

praestiterit

CONCLUSIONS

It is very evident (1) that Lucilius used the device of alliteration, (2) that he used it very freely, and (3) that he must have used it purposely. The question of course will arise: In so doing, did he seek onomatopoetic effects? It is hard to answer, due to the fragmentary condition of the work. But in some cases it is easy to say yes. For instance, ll. 1375-1376 surely imitate the oozing sound that the sweat of Sisyphus may be supposed to make:

'Sisyphus versat

saxum sudans'.

ll. 501-502 imitate the whirl and roar of the tempest:

'tempestate sua atque eodem uno tempore et horae
dimidio et tribus confectis dumtaxat'

However, in other cases, it is just as easy to say no. The repetition in l. 552 can mean nothing so far as I can see:

'si non it capito' inquit 'eum et si calvitur'.

Nor can that in ll. 140-141

'poenas ob facta nefantia, poenas
pendit'

In general, I think his alliteration means nothing, though occasionally it does mean something. Lucilius must have used the device simply to tickle the people's ears, and because he had the habit.

The last question, too, the tables settle - that is:
What letters did he prefer? We find:

Mutes - 41 per cent (in order of frequency: c and qu,
p, d, t, g, b)

Aspirants - 17 per cent (s, f, h)

Liquids - 17 per cent (n, m, l, r)

Semi-Vowels - 3 per cent (v, i)

Vowels - 22 per cent (a, i, e, o, u)

Of the individual letters, c and qu are by far the commonest, forming nineteen per cent of the total number of lines - more than any other whole group except the vowels. Of the vowels, a forms almost half the number, while there are only five lines containing u's. Strangely enough, of the mutes, p forms thirteen per cent of the total work, while there are only three lines containing b. There are only four lines of g, and just two of i consonant.

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