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THESIS

THE CIRIS AND OVID:
A STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE POEM

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

BY

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THE CIRIS AND OVID: A STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE POEM.

I. Introduction. [Note, see below.]

Some twenty-five poems, known as the Vergilian Appendix, and attributed by the ancients to the youthful Vergil, have come down to us in inferior manuscripts, but not in the great Vergilian codices. Among the best known of these poems are three short epics, the Culex, the Aetna and the Ciris. For centuries scholars have been agreed that all the poems of the Appendix are spurious, with the possible exception of one or two very short pieces which are contained in the Catalepton and which purport to give certain personal details.

[Note. The present study has been prepared in cooperation with Professor R. S. Radford, of the University of Tennessee, who has generously placed at my disposal his own large acquaintance with Ovid and the Vergilian and Tibullan Appendices, and has made many valuable suggestions both with respect to the literature of the subject and to the most effective methods of treatment. The conclusions to which the present study of the Ciris has led me are in full accord with the views which he has maintained respecting the Ovidian authorship of the whole Vergilian Appendix.]

It is usually held, however, that all or nearly all the poems in question belong to the very best period of Roman poetry, the Age of Augustus.

In the present study I wish to examine the language of the Ciris, or story of Scylla and Nisus, an epyllion written in the manner of Catullus and of the Greek poets of Alexandria.

More articles have probably been written upon the Ciris than upon most books of the Aeneid, and it seems quite unnecessary to enumerate all these separate discussions here. Three studies, however, of remarkable excellence cannot be lightly passed over. The first is the discussion by Sillig in his Epimetrum, Note. [Note. In the Heyne-Wagner edition of Vergil, Vol. IV, pp.137-157, Leipzig, 1832. Ganzenmüller, Fleckeis. Jahrb. Suppl.XX,p.555, well says: "Ueberhaupt hat seit Silligs Ausführungen wohl niemand mehr im Ernst an Vergil gedacht."] in which this critic investigates the authorship of the Ciris at great length and shows by many conclusive proofs that the poem cannot possibly be the work of Vergil. More than sixty years after Sillig, the distinguished Ovidian scholar, Ganzenmüller, published his masterly study of the Ciris, Note. [Note. "Beiträge zur Ciris", Fleckeis. Jahrb. Supplementbd. XX 553-657.] —an elaborate and comprehensive work, in which he treats almost every

phase of the subject with a completeness which often approaches finality. Thus he discusses the biographical details of the poem with great acumen, and in order to exhibit fully the innumerable borrowings which the poem contains from Catullus, Vergil and Lucretius, he assembles all ——or nearly all—— the phrases and word-combinations which are drawn from these poets. He does not stop here, however, but he finds that a fourth great poet is everywhere imitated, namely Ovid, and he collects very many of the almost innumerable 'imitations' of Ovid which are contained in the Ciris. The full argument of the eminent Ovidian scholar may be stated in a somewhat abbreviated form as follows: "Since Teuffel the view has been almost universally accepted that the Messalla to whom the poem is addressed (v.36) is Messalinus, the son of the famous orator, and that the poem itself was composed 18-16 B.C. The supposition is therefore natural that our poet has not known and has not used Ovid. I hope, however, to be able to show that this was by no means the case.... Since certain phrases and verse-closes have become the common property of the Roman poets, the power of proof belongs exclusively to those expressions which are found only in the Ciris and in Ovid and then perhaps in later writers also (pp. 557 f.)..... Numerous half-verses, verse-begin-

nings and verse-closes as well as other expressions and word combinations give the Ciris an unmistakable Ovidian coloring. The frequency of these coincidences and the fact that they occur in all the works of Ovid alike——the earliest as well as the latest—— show clearly that Ovid is not himself the imitator..... Rather is it obvious that the author of the Ciris, this superlative plagiarist, has known the whole of Ovid, and while he has allowed himself an open, unconcealed borrowing from Vergil, he has resorted to a more hidden and shamefaced imitation of Ovid, as though the expressions and phrases which he had read in the latter, had clung to his memory and had reproduced themselves involuntarily and in spite of himself, since he was unable to resist the magic of the Ovidian poetry and its potent influence (pp. 622 f.)". Note. [Note. "Nur hat er den Ovid im Vergleich zu Vergil mehr versteckt, verschämt nachgeahmt, oft wohl auch unbewusst." —— It should be added that, in his view of the close relation between Ovid and the Ciris, Ganzenmüller had been preceded in large part by another thoroughly competent Ovidian critic, A. Zingerle (Kl. philol. Abh. III, Innsbruck 1882, pp. 24-30), who gave many striking examples of the dependence of one poet upon the other. If therefore Drachmann (Hermes LXIII 425) expressly declares that "all attempts

to show the knowledge of the poem in other poets than Vergil are failures", this is but another proof of his wholly inadequate preparation for this field of research (v. below, p. ...). For where Ovidian study is concerned, a Drachmann or even a Sudhaus (cf. Hermes XLII 476, n. 1) should not match himself too confidently against a Zingerle and a Ganzenmüller: sutor ne ultra crepidam! — On the remarkable similarity (first noted by Sillig) between the two nurse-scenes in the Ciris and in Ovid's story of Myrrha (Met. X 382 ff.), see Sudhaus, Hermes XLII (1907), p. 490.

Ganzenmüller has assembled —so far as one can judge— about eighty-five striking phrases and collocations (including a few exceptional or unusual single words), which are common only to Ovid and the Ciris. This latter poem, as is well known, imitates the whole of the Aeneid, and also exhibits the metrical characteristics of the early Augustan age (L. Müller, R. M.^{2} 22, 78). It has therefore long been the almost universal judgment of scholars that it was composed very shortly after the death of Vergil and in the years 18-16 B. C.; we may add that this is precisely the date at which Ovid, on reaching the age

of twenty-five, renounced the senatorial rank (Trist. 4,10,35) and betook himself to Athens for the purpose of literary and philosophical study (ib.1,2,77). Since, however, Ganzenmüller finds striking and frequent coincidences of expression between the Ciris and all the works of Ovid, including the very latest, he is led to reject the received date of its composition, and he conjectures instead that it was written shortly after Ovid's death, and about the year 19 A.D., by an admiring disciple (op.cit.623,656).

Whatever we may think of the particular conclusion reached respecting the date of the poem, there can be no doubt that Ganzenmüller's study is a veritable masterpiece of its kind, and as such it excited at first unbounded admiration among scholars interested in the study of the Vergilian Appendix. The mystery relative to the actual author had not, however, been solved, and when shortly afterwards the prolonged Skutsch-Leo controversy broke out in Germany over the Ciris, the attention of critics was directed to a different point. Skutsch, as is well known, maintained that Gallus, the founder of the subjective erotic elegy, was the author of the poem, and that, in compliment to his friend, Vergil had borrowed from Gallus the twenty or more lines which his works have in common with the Ciris. After a ten years' debate nothing

came of Skutsch's contention, yet we should freely recognize that his thesis constituted a great advance upon the long-discarded Vergilian theory, in that it attributed the epyllion to a genuine love poet of the Catullan and neoteric school, such as Gallus undoubtedly was, but such as we have no right to assume Vergil ever to have been in any shape or form. Ganzenmüller's solution meanwhile had been almost completely forgotten except by a few critics of superior acumen, such as Némethy, Klotz and the veteran Birt. Note. [Note. Thus Schanz (Röm. Lit. II 1^3, p.98, n.2) summarily dismisses the whole study and the proof of a "hidden, shamefaced" dependence upon Ovid, solely upon the ground that it would make the poem fall in the year 19 A. D. Némethy, however, both in his edition (e.g., p.18) and in Rh. Mus. LXII 484, everywhere follows Ganzenmüller only too literally. Klotz also follows him very closely in a recent article in Hermes (LVII [1922], 588-599), which shows careful study and reflection, but adds only a little to his predecessor's great collection of material. Birt, though greatly undervaluing P. Jahn's proof of the dependence of Met. VIII upon the Ciris, well says in his Kritik u. Hermeneutik, p.240 (Müller's Handbuch I3, München 1913): "For the Ciris we must still always go back to the work of Ganzenmüller, whose most searching and thoroughgoing studies cannot

be ignored.... I believe like him, that the Ciris stands under Ovidian influence".] Yet, in my judgment, Ganzenmüller in all his study has committed only a single error, and that one of a purely technical nature. The evidence which he so carefully assembled did not justify the positive conclusion that the Ciris was composed after Ovid's death by an imitator. Clearly he should first have concluded that the poem was either written by Ovid himself in his youth or by some imitator after his death, and then he should have proceeded carefully to weigh these alternatives and to decide between them. Ganzenmüller was wholly unable, however, to surmount two serious difficulties, which obscured for him the first alternative: (1) Ovid's youthful works,——with the exception of the Hal., the Medic., the Consolatio, the first Amores, and the six double Epistles (Her.XVI-XXI)——had all been published anonymously or pseudonymously, as Gruppe (1838) and Némethy (1909) were the first to perceive in part, (2) For centuries critics had lost fifteen entire years out of the Pelignian poet's productive life and artistic development, and the result had been to produce as great turmoil and confusion as if (for example) Shakespeare's greatest works, Hamlet and King Lear, had been wrested from his thirty-ninth and forty-third years respect-

ively, and violently transferred to his twenty-fourth and his twenty-eighth years. Note. [Note. This forcible transfer to the juvenile period of consummate masterpieces like the second Amores and Heroides, I-XV, which show wholly perfected art, is contrary to Ovid's own most express statements (Am. II 18, 19-26; cf. III 15, 7-20), and has been rejected in recent years by many of the best critics, as Jacoby, Rh. Mus. LX (1905), p. 71, and Schanz, Röm. Lit. II 1^3, § 293.] Furthermore, while Ganzenmüller rendered most valuable service in establishing the intimate relation existing between the Ciris and Ovid, yet in adopting the view that the poem was composed in 19 A.D., he assumed a most improbable date for a work which (as all agree) is almost entirely dependent upon Catullus and the neoteric school, and which clearly belongs in its metrical characteristics to the early Augustan age.

It is needless to remark that, in the course of the Skutsch-Leo controversy, valuable single observations were made upon the Ciris by Skutsch himself, by Leo, Sudhaus and others, yet the third really important contribution to the study of the poem is that of Paul Jahn (Rh. Mus. LXIII [1908], 79-106). In addition to other valuable results, Jahn shows very clearly that the briefer and the partly different story of Scylla and Nisus which is told by Ovid in

Met. VIII, is dependent upon our Ciris and often imitates it. Note.[Note. Sudhaus, Hermes, XLII (1907), p.476, n.1, expresses briefly the same view, as also do Knaack, Rh. Mus. LVII (1902), p.221, Teuffel-Kroll, Röm. Lit. II§230, 2,n.1, and Schanz II 1^3, §241.] His exact words are: "Ovid has therefore, I think, known our Ciris and read it very carefully for his purpose (p.86)..... Ovid knows and values the Ciris (p.87)." It may be noted in passing that the two or three particulars in which the version which is given in Met. VIII differs from the story as told in the epyllion, Note.[Note. Thus in the Ciris Scylla is bound to Minos' ship and dragged through the sea as a punishment for her crime, but in Met.VIII she leaps of her own accord into the water and swims after the departing ship. Again in the epyllion Minos had apparently promised to marry Scylla in return for the gift of the lock, but in Met. VIII, after the crime has been committed, he rejects with horror the proffered gift; cf. Kreunen, Proleg. in Cirin, Utrecht 1882, p.84.] by no means preclude Ovid from being the author of both versions; for, as is well known, he often tells the same story two or three times in his various works, "each time in a different way". Note.[Note. Cf. A. A.2,128 (of Ulysses' stories to Calypso): ille referre aliter saepe solebat idem. See also G.Krass-

owsky, Ovidius quomodo in isdem fabulis enarrandis a se ipso discrepuerit, Königsberg 1897; B. Pressler, De fabulis et in Met. et in Fastis diversum in modum narratis, Halle 1903. It will be sufficient, however, to refer the general reader to the widely varying accounts of the "Rape of Proserpina", which are given in the Met. (V 341 ff.) and the Fasti (IV 417 ff.) and which are discussed briefly by Schanz, Röm. Lit. II 1^{3}, § 304, p. 327.]

We may mention finally two articles dealing either wholly or partly with the Ciris, which champion the Vergilian authorship of the poem,— one by Drachmann (Hermes XLIII [1908], pp. 405-426), and the other by Vollmer, (Sitz. bayer. Akad., 1907, pp.335-374). Drachmann's study contains some valuable material and some acute observations, especially in relation to the treatment of pause in the Latin poets (pp. 413-417),— a subject upon which he has long been a recognized authority, but which, I may add, affects the authorship of the Ciris only very remotely. So far, however, as concerns the discussion of grammatical constructions and of unusual vocabulary, which his article also contains (pp.418-426), I find myself unable conscientiously to accord his treatment the high praise which several American scholars, such as Frank and Rand, have freely bestowed upon it. Note.

[Note. Thus Frank (Class. Philol. XV [1920], p.103) refers to Drachmann's discussion as "a masterly one", and Rand (H. S. C. P. XXX [1919], p.146) expressly says: "Drachmann's studies strike me as the best yet written upon the subject". Since Drachmann's article contains in fact many gross inaccuracies, it is evident that both these scholars have read it very hastily and without an opportunity for critical examination.] This part of the article is, in fact, a scholar's first rough draft of a grammatical study, which produces the impression that it should scarcely have been published in its present incomplete and uncorrected form. The author is himself fully aware of the hasty character of his own production, and writes apologetically as follows (p. 419, n.1): "I have brought together the following remarks with the aid of the usual helps (lexicons, indices, etc.), as far as was possible (so gut es anging); I had not planned any collections of my own in this field, which in general lies far from my own studies (diesem Gebiete, das meinen Studien überhaupt fernliegt)". According to his own statement, then, Drachmann has undertaken no investigation of his own in a field which was almost wholly unfamiliar to him, and under the circumstances we cannot but wonder that he should have attempted at all to treat the difficult Vergilian Appendix.

After actually examining his data, however, we find ourselves wondering also what the particular lexicons and indices were from which he has drawn his material. They were certainly not of a very accurate or trustworthy kind. Thus he cites (p.422) ostrum (Cir. 387) as a rare word and as occuring twice in Vergil. In reality it occurs twice in the Ciris, fourteen times in Vergil, and five times in Ovid, whom he does not mention at all. Again commenting (p.420) on fecit ut esset (Cir.528), he tells us that this construction "is archaic, but is found here and there in the Augustans". Nothing could be more misleading than this statement; for Ovid has facio ut nine times, Note. [Note. 'Di facerent, sine patre forem', without ut, also occurs in Ovid's own later version (Met.VIII 72).] Catullus and Propertius use it often, and Lucr., Hor. and Tib. each have it once. Similarly facio with ne and an object clause occurs once in Verg. and seven times in Ov.; for complete citations, see below, p.... On olim cum (cum olim), which occurs Cir.22, he cites Ter., Lucr., Verg., but omits Lygd. 5, 23 f.; [Tib.] II 3, 29; Ov. M.4,65; 11,508, etc. On aerumna (p.420) he cites Cic., Plaut., Ter., but omits Ov. T. 4,6,25 (see also below, p....); on adsigno he quotes only Cic., and omits Catal., Tib. Ap., Hor.; on appono he does not mention that Verg., Tib., Prop.

each have it once, and Ov. has it thirty times; on nudo, 'disclose, divulge', he omits Ov. Am.2,5,5; on sordes he quotes Ov. A. A. 1,519, but omits Am. 1,10, 15. Examples of similar incompleteness might be multiplied, but I trust that it is already clear to the reader that Drachmann's article cannot be justly placed beside the learned and scrupulous studies of the Appendix which have proceeded from such scholars as Sillig, Naeke, Ribbeck, Baehrens, Ganzenmüller, Ellis, Munro, Leo, P. Jahn, Sudhaus, Schanz, Plésent, Holtschmidt, Némethy, Radford, Fairclough, Rand Note. [Note. I do not of course regard Rand's conclusions with respect to authorship as correct, but his article does contain, in addition to the full literature of the subject, both a brilliant and sound account of the literary development and in part also of the personality of the author of the Appendix.] and several others.

Drachmann deserves commendation, however, at one point especially. He has illustrated the rare words of the Ciris very fully from the comic and tragic poets, including Ennius, Accius, Pacuvius, Afranius and others. This is a very happy circumstance; for not only does poetry almost always admit the free use of archaisms, but Ovid himself in the famous epilogue of the first book of the Amores (I

15, 19 f.), which commemorates the principal Greek and Roman authors, pays a generous and enthusiastic tribute both to Ennius and to Accius, whom he has sincerely loved and often imitated. Note. [Note. For another tribute to Ennius, cf. T. 2,423.] Drachmann's comparisons at this point are therefore extremely apposite.

It remains to mention the well-known article of Vollmer published in the Sitzb. bayer. Akad., 1907, in support of Vergilian authorship. Every student of the Appendix will be sincerely grateful to Vollmer for his fruitful labors as an editor and a diligent restorer of the text, but this fact should not prevent us from recognizing clearly the extremely hasty and ill-considered character of the article in question. For Vollmer too makes no independent investigation of his own of a positive character, but after refuting several hasty assertions of Jacobs, allows himself the following frank and unabashed confession (p.362): "I omit other remarks of Sillig upon single words such as currus and natura, because they prove absolutely nothing respecting the authorship. On my part, moreover, I collect nothing new, because such details give no real help." After this amazing statement with respect to the phraseology of the poem, we cannot be surprised when he tells us expressly that he

attaches no importance to such facts as the non-occurrence of neuter (Cir.68) in Vergil, or the use for the first time (Cir. 383) of capto with the infin., although, in point of fact, both Ganzenmüller (p.607) and Ellis (A. J. P. .....) had already noted that this remarkable construction occurs also in Ovid. It is not strange then that the American disciples of Drachmann and Vollmer are likewise greatly averse to any detailed study of the language and metre. Thus DeWitt, in the preface to his Virgil's Biographia Litteraria (New York, 1923) says with remarkable frankness: "I am more inclined than before to minimize the importance of stylistic and metrical studies as criteria of date or genuineness". Note. [Note. It is not unfair to say that , of the American advocates of Vergilian authorship, Rand alone in his very able article (H. S. C. P. XXX 103 ff.) shows genuine interest in the language of the Appendix and in the full literature of the subject.]

An entirely new view, however, of the authorship of the whole Appendix has lately been put forward. In a series of articles published in recent years Professor Radford, as is well known, has maintained that both the Tibullan and Vergilian Appendices contain the youthful works of Ovid up to his thirty-fifth year. Note. [Note. See Trans. Am. Phil. Ass. LI (1920),

146-171, "The Juvenile Works of Ovid", and LII (1921), 148-177, "The Priapea and the Vergilian Appendix", also A. J. P. XLIV 1-26, ..., etc., "Tibullus and Ovid".] In agreement with his views I have undertaken a detailed study of the vocabulary and individual words of the Ciris in relation both to Ovid and to Vergil, with a view to supplementing Ganzenmüller's proof of Ovidian influence, which is based upon a study of phrases and striking word-combinations. It is scarcely necessary to point out that it was quite impossible for Ganzenmüller in 1894 even to suspect that the Ciris was a youthful work of Ovid and to study its language minutely in this connection, Note. [Note. A few striking single words, it should be noted, are treated by Ganz., as quinquennium (p. 562), Pandionius (p.572), etc.] since at that time the mature masterpieces, such as the Amores and the perfected Heroides (I-XV), had long been erroneously transferred to the juvenile period. Again a minute comparison with Vergil could not seem to him in any way desirable or necessary, since the ascription of the poem to this latter had been universally rejected for fully half a century. In recent years, however, as we have already seen, the situation has materially changed, and several well-known scholars, such as Vollmer, Drachmann, Kaffenberger, Hardie, Rand, Frank and DeWitt, have revived the [illegible]

revived the long-forgotten Vergilian hypothesis, partly on purely sentimental and emotional grounds, such as a wish to utilize and exploit the great name of Vergil, and partly also from a natural desire to reach some definite and positive conclusion respecting the authorship of the mysterious Appendix.

The present study includes, first, all words used in the Ciris which either do not occur at all in Vergil or occur rarely (one hundred and thirty-six cases); second, words which occur in Vergil, but with a different meaning or construction (fifty-three cases); third, words which do not occur later in the received corpus of Ovid (forty-eight cases, in addition to eight Greek proper names). I have also examined all the words of the first group to see to what extent they are favorites with Ovid. As regards the words of the second group, I have endeavored to ascertain whether they have the same meaning and construction in Ovid as in the Ciris. In treating the third group of words it has been my purpose to show why Ovid later discontinues their use. Some additions are also made to Ganzenmüller's collection of Ovidian phrases, and the striking words which are common only to Ovid and the Ciris, or only to Ovid and the Culex, among the poets of the Golden Age are clearly shown. I have modelled my study in some respects upon the admirable

work of W. Holtschmidt, Note. [Note. De Culicis carminis sermone, Marburg 1913.] a pupil of Birt's, who has shown that the language of the Culex is Ovidian throughout. It is believed that the results obtained, if taken in conjunction with the biographical details of the poem, will go far towards settling finally the mooted question of authorship.

It would be a serious mistake, however, to imagine that the present study is concerned only with minute details. It seeks to exhibit also the general character of the language of the Ciris in a broad and comprehensive way. Thus the use of Greek words and forms (pp.),of color-terms (p.), and many newly coined words (pp.) is shown to be Ovidian. Especially conclusive is the evidence of the many diminutives (pp.) and erotic terms which are found in the poem. Thus Vergil scarcely ever admits the use even of those words which were originally diminutives, such as capillus ('little head', 'little hair') and puella, and prefers to use in their stead the more lofty coma, crinis and virgo (pp.); ocellus, 'little eye', which is an especial favorite with Catullus, Propertius and Ovid, he never employs (p.). Furthermore cupidus, 'eager', 'passionate', is purposely shunned by Vergil (only once), who is no love poet in the proper sense of the

word, but it is often used both by Catullus and by Ovid (p.). The case is similar with iucundus, 'joyous','jocund' (only once), which is too gay and bright a word for Vergil (p.). Note. [Note. See the excellent list of Catullus' "fashionable epithets of style and conduct" in Simpson's Select Poems of Catullus, p. 184.]

In a word, as is usually recognized, the Ciris is a second edition of the famous sixty-fourth poem of Catullus, and its brilliant,but immature author models himself everywhere principally upon the soft, languishing and informal language of Catullus (pp.). Note. [Note. In a less degree upon the language of Calvus and Cinna (see Sudhaus, Hermes XLII (1907), 479-504), and doubtless upon that of Valgius also (Paneg. 177).] In short he aptly characterizes his own style with the words gracilem molli pede claudere versum (v.20). Every observant reader will perceive how widely this elegant and dainty, but often colloquial manner departs from the lofty and majestic language of Vergil, which avoids everything that is familiar and commonplace.

The Ciris is the work of a poet already well versed in the treatment of lighter themes (vvs. 20 f., 92-100). It is not quite sufficient therefore to say with Klotz (Hermes LVII [1922], p. 595) that the dim-

inutives and the erotic expressions which he so freely uses belong to the epyllion in and of itself. Rather the preciosity, the elegance and the softness of the epyllion style are thoroughly suited to our poet's disposition and temperament, and have long been the salient characteristics of his Muse. Note. [Note. It is a truism to say that the Metamorphoses themselves are for the most part a series of epyllia skilfully joined together, cf. Schanz, pp. 319 f., 326, 384.] It is unnecessary to point out that these characteristics in themselves materially limit and restrict the possible authorship of the poem. Vergil, for example, composed neither the elegy nor the erotic epyllion which is so closely akin to the elegy. Nor yet did he possess either the remarkable fluency or the ready versatility which were the gifts of the gods both to Catullus and to Ovid, but which are by no means an unalloyed boon to those among the sons of men who would fain achieve the truest mastery in literature and in art. Vergil himself attained supreme greatness, not merely from the endowment of native genius or from the possession of a rich fancy, but because he "saw life clearly and saw it whole", and because also from the first he "pursued a lonely way", his mind fixed on high ideals and well-nigh on a single goal. If he had eagerly cultivated in youth

Catullan excesses in the use of diminutives, eroticisms and Grecisms, neoteric exuberance of anaphora and of exclamation, Alexandrian love of parallelism, parenthesis and pause at the close of the line, Note. [Note. All these characteristics are well treated by May, De stilo epylliorum Romanorum, Kiliae 1910, and the comparison of the epyllion with Ovid is a topic that naturally recurs continually in his discussion, as p. 57 (Grecisms), p. 59 (diminutives), p. 62 (anaphora), p. 80 (parallelism), p. 86 (rhetorical divisions), etc.] and if with this equipment he had written the Ciris at twenty-five in the lighter vein of Catullus, Calvus and Cinna, it is highly improbable that he would ever have composed the ~~stately~~ "divine" Aeneid at fifty in the grand and majestic style of Ennius and of Homer. The author of our romantic epyllion is much rather the great disciple and successor of Catullus, who, as competent critics have often observed, Note. [Note. E. g. Zingerle, Ovid u. seine Vorgänger, I 36.] was so similar to his youthful master both in his personal character and in his poetic genius.

II. Additions to Ganzenmüller's Collection of Phrases.

Large as is the collection of phrases common to Ovid and the Ciris, and occuring in no other author, which Ganzenmüller has made, it is far from being complete and probably includes only about two-thirds of the entire number. I wish, so far at least as non-occurrence in Vergil is concerned, to make the following additions to his list, which do not apply, however, to the whole poem, but only to those lines which I have found also to contain distinctive Ovidian words. I enclose in parenthesis phrases which are extremely frequent in Ovid and which occur only rarely in Vergil:

(V.1: iactatum laudis amore: laudis amor occurs three times in Ovid (T. 5,12,38; M. 11,527; P. 4,7, 40), but also twice in Vergil (A. 7,496; 5,394); cf. also P. Jahn, Rhein. Mus. LXIII (1908), p. 102). V.11: blandum deponere amorem: Ov.T. 1,3,49 blando patriae amore. V.21: sed magno intexens, si fas est dicere, peplo: Ov. P. 4,8,55 si fas est dicere; 4,16,45 dicere si fas est; Ad Liv. 129 si talia dicere fas est. Ovid has si fas est also with the following infinitives: contingere (T.3,5,27), loqui (T.5,

2,46), ire (T. 3,5,27), scribere(T. 2,515), monuisse (Am. 2,13,27), queri(H.3,6), componere(M.5,417). He has si fas est alone three times (F.1,25; T.3,1,81; P.2,8,37). V.27: felix illa dies: Ganz.,p.562, omits the following examples of illa dies in the first foot: Ov. H.5,33; 7,93; T. 4,2,73; 5,3,1. V.32: aurata cuspide: Ov. M.7,673 aurea cuspis. V.38: lunae sidera: cf.Ov.M. 14,172 sidera solis. V.53: poenam solvens: Ov.M. 1,209 poenas solvit. (V.55: nam verum fateamur: Catal.5,12 nam fatebimus verum. In addition to Ganzenmüller's five examples, Ovid has the following five cases of vera fateri: H.8,97; 14,47; R.409; M.7,728; T.1,9,16; also vera confiteri (R.318,320). Vergil has vera fateri only once: A.2,77). (Vs.71,190,334,437,513: quid enim commiserat illa? Ovid uses quid (quis) enim 26 times, while Vergil has it only once (A.12,798; cf. 5,850). Ganz.,p.601, omits four examples: M.4,704; 10,61; H.5,69; 16,7). V.77: forma cum vinceret omnis: Ov.H.16,70 vincere quae forma digna sit una duas; F.6,44 forma victa mea est. (V.83: numen fraudare deorum: Aet.85 numina divom; Ovid has numen deorum, deum or dei four times (F.3,705; M.11,134; H.16,30; P.4,13,24), and numen divum only once (M.6,542), while Vergil has numen divom five times (A.2,777; 5,56; 6,368; 2,123; 4,204), and numen deum once (2,623).

Cf. Ganz., ad loc; Alzinger, Studia in Aetnam collata, p.50).

(V.93: magna praemia: Ovid has magna praemia six times (H.16,19; Am. 2,9,40; A.A. 3,406; M. 13,16; Ad Liv. 216), Vergil has the phrase only once: A.12,437). V.103: ridentia litora conchis: add to Ganz.,p.573, Ov. A.A.2,519 litore quot conchae; 3,124 litore concha; T.5,2,23 litora quot conchas. V.125: firmarant numine: Ov. M.10,430 numine firmat. V.160: aurea tela: Ov.M.1,468 duo tela.....quod facit (amorem), auratum; cf. Némethy, ad loc. V.161: nimium terret: Ov.F.3,289 nimium terrere; cf.T.1,5,37 nimium trepidate. V.169: teneris pedibus: Ovid has tener pes six times (Am.1,4,44; A.A.1,162; 2,212; 2,534; H.16,66; F.1,410). V.218: sidera mundi: Ov. F.5,545 sidera mundo cedere. V.238: Myrrha cepit ocellos: Ov. Am. 1,10,10 oculos capit ista meos. V.245: numina iuro: add Radford, A.J.P. XLIV....., on T.A.4,13,15 (numina iuro) to Ganz.,p.591. V. 256: marmoreum pedem: Ov. Am. 2,11,15 marmoreis pedibus. V.263: falso imago: add Aet.88(falsa imagine) to Ganz.,p.593. V.275: ut me, si servare potes, nec perdere malis: Ov. H.21,58 me, precor, ut serves, perdere velle velis. Still more striking is the similarity to the verse of the Medea which is quoted by Quintilian (8,5,6): servare potui; perdere an

possim, rogas? Cf. Heyne, ad loc. V.319: an nescis, qua lege patris de vertice summo edita candentis praetexat purpura canos: Similarly Ovid's accounts elsewhere (Am.3,12,21; M.8,9) emphasize the 'white (cani) locks', though he speaks once (A.A.1,331) of 'purple locks'. V.327: tantum facinus: Ov. M.13, 310 facinus tantum. V.340: sollicitos animi aestus: Ov. Am.3,2,39 hic meus est animi, non aeris aestus? V.354: (nutrix) sedula causas: Ov.H.21, 95 sedula nutrix. V.355: summissis vocibus: Lydia 6 summissa voce. V.360: orbum parentem: Ov.M.13, 647 parentem.....orbum.

V.364: nunc alia ex aliis: Catal.9,53 nunc aliam ex alia; Ov.M.15,253 ex aliis alias figuras; cf. Panegyr. 17 alios aliosque. Cf. Ganz.,p.604. V.388: divom responsa: Ov.M.13,336 responsa deum. V.392: pater Oceanus: Ov. Ad Liv. 438 Oceanusque pater. Vergil (G.4,328) adds rerum (Oceanumque patrem rerum). V.404: supprimite....flamina venti: Ov.A.A.3,99 flaminibus venti. V.435: metus deorum: Ov.F.3,278 deumque metu. V.440: sternetur lectulus: Ov.F.2, 337 strati lecti; cf. M.6,431 stravere torum; Ad Liv. 316 sternitur torus. (V.444: famularum munere fungi....non licuit? Ovid has munere fungi three times with the genitive after munere, as here (A.A.2,158; R.795; P.4,9,12), and once without (M.10, 273); Vergil

has the phrase only once, and without the genitive: A.6,885). V.449: inflexa cervice recumbit: cf. Ov.A.A. 3,779 cervice reflexa. Cf. Ganz.,p.613; Zingerle,Abh. II,p.27. V.450: bracchia nodis: Aet. 365 bracchia nodo. Cf. Sudhaus, ad loc. V.460: sinuantur lintea: cf. Ov.H.8,23 sinuosaque vela. Cf. Ganz.,p.614. V.461: in cursu: Ovid has in cursu at least three times (H.5,121; Am.1,8,109; R.430). V.463: angustis faucibus: Aet.168 angustis in faucibus. V.491: tenera effigies: cf.Ov.M. 3,354 tenera forma; 4,345 tenero corpore. V.512: thalamus accepit: Ovid has thalamo receptus (recepit) four times (H.12,62; M.14,297; 9,279; A.A.2,407). V.534: duplici sidere: cf.Ov.M.3,420 geminum sidus.

III. Occurrences of Words.

Ovid and Vergil Contrasted.

(1) We may consider first those words common to the Ciris and Ovid, which either do not occur at all in Vergil or occur rarely. An asterisk(*) opposite a word indicates that it does not occur in Vergil. There are 136 words in this list: Note. [Note. Corrections have been made in many cases where Burman's Index omits one or more passages. Valuable citations from Catullus and Ovid may be found through the references given to Ganzenmüller, Némethy and others. For the two Appendices I everywhere use the abbreviations V.A. and T.A. Where T.A. and Aet. are not expressly mentioned, it is meant that the word in question does not occur in these poems.]

Actaeus,102, 10 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. adsiduus, 346,417, 31 Ov.,5 V.A.,1 T.A.,8 Verg. *Aegina, 476, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. aequoreus,451, 45 Ov.,2 V.A., 1 Verg. *aerumna,58, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. *alumna,224, 246,274,289,311,324,331,338,347,381,441, 7 Ov.,11 V.A. *Amathusia,242, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. *animans,491, 3 Ov., 1 V.A., 1 Aet. *antistita,166, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 581; Sudhaus, Hermes XLII (1907),p.481. appono,532, 30 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 Verg. *Athenae, 22,469, 7 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Aet. *Atticus (adj.),115,

5 Ov.,2 V.A. *Bistonis,165, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *cani (subst.),320, 10 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 T.A. capillus, 52,126,168,236,321,382, 169 Ov.,6 V.A.,1 Aet.,5 T.A., 2 Verg. Cecropius(adj.),3,128, 5 Ov.,4 V.A.,1 Aet., 2 Verg. *charta,39,62, 14 Ov.,5 V.A.,6 T.A. *chorda,178, 5 Ov.,2 V.A.,2 T.A. *ciris,90,202, 205,488,489,537, 1 Ov.,6 V.A. *comploro,285, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. Note. [Note. This whole line is peculiarly Ovidian; for Ovid is the first poet to use comploro (see below,p. ...), and he alone has the phrase questus aniles (M.9,276).] consors,15, 16 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet., 1 T.A.,2 Verg. consuesco,259, 17 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Verg. *Crataeis,66(bis), 1 Ov.,2 V.A. cupidus,78,93,132, 393, 28 Ov.,5 V.A.,5 T.A.,1 Verg.; cf. Kreunen, Proleg. in Cirin, p.32, and Ganz.569. *curalium,434, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *Cythnos,475, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *Daulias,200, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 565. deliciae, 433, 18 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Verg. *denubo,330, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. Note. [Note. Ganz.,p.601,points out that denubo is first found in Ov.; cf. also Drach. 422.]

*detondeo,186, 3 Ov.,1 V.A. *Dictyna,245, 305, 3 Ov.,2 V.A. *Echidna,67, 6 Ov.,1 V.A. *Emathius(adj.),34, 3 Ov.,1 V.A. *Erectheus,22, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *expallesco,81, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Nemethy, ad loc. *facinus, 327, 28 Ov.,1 V.A. figura,56, 51 Ov.,3 V.A.,2 Aet.,3 T.A.,3 Verg.

fraudo,83, 11 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Verg. fungor, 444, 22 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. furialis(conject.), 374, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,1/Aet./,1/T.A./,2 Verg. gemino, 374, 13 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 T.A.,1 Verg. *Giganteus,30, 5 Ov.,2 V.A.; cf. Holtschmidt, p.85, and Ganz. 563. gracilis,20,151,498, 17 Ov.,4 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Verg. *haliaëtos,204,528,536, 1 Ov.,3 V.A.; cf.Ganz. 586. *Hellespontus,413, 3 Ov.,2 V.A. *Homerus,65, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A. *Ilithyia,326, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. imperfectus,492,7 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. incingo,475, 12 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 T.A.,2 Verg. *infamis,87, 9 Ov.,1 V.A. *infesto(conject.),57, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 567,and Zingerle, Kl. Philol. Abh. III,30. infestus,111,117,466,532, 23 Ov.,9 V.A.,3 Aet.,8 Verg. *internodium,491, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *Iolciacus,377, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. *Isthmos,463, 8 Ov., 1 V.A.,1 T.A. iucundus,385, 12 Ov.,5 V.A.,1 Aet., 3 T.A.,1 Verg. iuro,155,235,245, 80 Ov.,3 V.A., 5 T.A.,7 Verg. *ius iurandum,155, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. labellum,496, 7 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. languidus,461, 17 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Verg. *languor,223, 11 Ov., 2 V.A. *lascivio,142, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. *lectulus, 440, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *Leucothea,396, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Nem., ad loc. *leviter,11, 10 Ov.,2 V.A. *libido,13,16, 13 Ov.,3 V.A. *Libys,440, 3 Ov., 1 V.A.; cf. Ganz.612. ligo,371, 14 Ov.,3 V.A.,

1 Verg.

linteum,460, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 Verg. lustrum('period of time'),24, 14 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. *macero,244, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. *marita(noun),443, 8 Ov., 1 V.A. marmoreus,222,450,476,503, 18 Ov.,6 V.A., 3 T.A.,4 Verg. *mendacium,362, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Aet. *meretrix,86, 6 Ov.,1 V.A. mulier,83, 4 Ov.,1 V.A., 1 T.A.,1 Verg. *Myrrha,238, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf.Nem., ad loc. neco,447, 18 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Verg. *neuter,68, 3 Ov.,1 V.A. *Niseius,390, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 607. *novenus,371, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 605. *nubo,354, 12 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A. *ocellus,132,238,348, 20 Ov.,4 V.A.,1 T.A.; cf. Ganz. 576. *Ogygius,220, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.; cf. Ganz. 588. oportet,262, 8 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Verg. orbus,360, 37 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Verg. *Ossaeus,33, 1 Ov.,1 V.A. pagina,41, 5 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Verg.; cf. Kreunen, p.60. Palladius,29, 7 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Verg. *Pandionius,101,408, 1 Ov.,3 V.A. Note. [Note. Holtschmidt,pp.96,124, states incorrectly that Ov. was the first to use the adj. Pandionius. It occurs, however, in Prop.1,20,31; cf. also Ganz. 572.] persequor,254, 14 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Verg. *pertimesco, 82, 17 Ov.,1 V.A. *pila('ball'),149, 8 Ov.,1 V.A. *Piraeeus,468, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *polleo,411,483, 7 Ov.,3 V.A. Note. [Note. Holtschmidt, pp. 99,124, points out that Ov. was the first poet to use this

word after Lucr. and Plaut.] *Polyhymnia,55, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *populator,111, 3 Ov.,1 V.A. probo,388, 65 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 T.A.,3 Verg. pronuba, 439, 4 Ov.,1 V.A., 2 Verg. puella,64,91,140,189, 199,223,251,351,484,522, 163 Ov.,23 V.A.,24 T.A.,8 Verg.

*quaestus,78, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *quinquennium, 24, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 562. quivis,241, 4 Ov., 1 V.A.,1 Verg. *relevo,340, 19 Ov.,1 V.A. Note. [Note. For the phrase relevare aestus, see Ganz. 602. He adds: "Except in Ov. I have nowhere found this term."] *remoror,217,236, 7 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 T.A.; cf. Holt. 103,124; Drach. 421; Ehr. III 68. *repentinus,460, 2 Ov.,2 V.A. respergo,525, 4 Ov., 1 V.A.,1 Verg. *resideo(pres.stem),126, 9 Ov.,5 V.A. retineo,152,170,436,511, 57 Ov.,4 V.A.,3 Verg. *Rhamnusia,228, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 589. ritus,36,127,389, 25 Ov.,3 V.A.,3 Verg. rudis,243, 44 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Aet.,2 Verg. *salutifer,477, 4 Ov., 1 V.A. *sapientia,14, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *Sciron, 465, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A. Scorpios,535, 7 Ov.,1 V.A., 1 Verg. *sedulus,354, 16 Ov.,2 V.A. *Seriphos, 477, 4 Ov.,1 V.A. sinuo,460, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet., 2 Verg. *sordes,249, 2 Ov.,1 V.A. *squalidus, 506, 11 Ov.,2 V.A. *studeo,240, 3 Ov.,1 V.A. submissus(adj.),355, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,2 Verg.; cf.

Nem., ad loc. *supprimo,404, 16 Ov.,1 V.A. tabes,254, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Verg. *tabesco(pres. stem),249,450, 1 Ov.,3 V.A. Tethys,392, 9 Ov., 1 V.A.,1 Verg. *tribuo,93,270, 19 Ov.,4 V.A.,2 T.A.; cf. Holt. 60. trux,76, 21 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 Aet., 2 Verg. *tumulo,442, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.; cf. Ganz. 612. *Tyndarides,399, 3 Ov.,1 V.A. *Typhon,32, 1 Ov., 1 V.A. *unicus,334, 11 Ov.,2 V.A. *vagus,197, 20 Ov.,8 V.A.,6 T.A.; cf. Holt. 112,124. vexo, 60,481, 10 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 T.A.,2 Verg. vigilo,46, 28 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. *vorax(conject.),57, 3 Ov., 1 V.A.; cf. Zingerle, op. cit.,p.30.

It will be noted that 87 words contained in the above list do not occur at all in Vergil.

(2) Of the non-Vergilian words in the Ciris the following occur very frequently in Ovid:

facinus,327, 28 times; ocellus,132,etc., and vagus,197, 20 times; relevo,340, and tribuo,93, etc., 19 times; pertimesco,82, 17 times; sedulus,354, and supprimo,404, 16 times; charta,39, etc., 14 times; libido,13,etc., 13 times; nubo,354, 12 times; languor,223, squalidus,506, and unicus,334, 11 times; cani(subst.),320, and leviter,11, 10 times; Homerus, 65, infamis,87, mendacium,362, and resideo(pres.stem),

126, 9 times; Isthmos,463, marita(subst.),443, pila ('ball'),149, and tumulo,442, 8 times; alumna,441, Athenae,22,469, polleo,411,etc., and remoror,217,etc., 7 times; Echidna,67, and meretrix,86, 6 times; Atticus(adj.),115, and Giganteus,30, 5 times.

(3) The following words are very rare in Vergil, but are great favorites with Ovid and form an important part of his vocabulary. The figures in parenthesis indicate the frequency of usage in the two poets in proportion to the length of their works:

Actaeus,102, 10 Ov.,1 Verg.,(3:1). aequoreus,451, 45 Ov.,1 Verg., (16:1). appono,532, 30 Ov.,1 Verg.,(11:1). capillus,52,etc., 169 Ov.,2 Verg., (34:1). consors,15, 16 Ov.,2 Verg., (3:1). consuesco,259, 17 Ov.,3 Verg., (3:1). cupidus,78,etc., 28 Ov.,1 Verg., (9:1). deliciae,433, 18 Ov.,2 Verg., (4:1). figura,56, 51 Ov.,3 Verg., (7:1). fraudo,83, 11 Ov.,1 Verg., (4:1). fungor,444, 22 Ov., 1 Verg., (7:1). gracilis,20, 17 Ov.,1 Verg., (6:1). iucundus,385, 12 Ov.,1 Verg., (4:1). languidus, 461, 17 Ov.,1 Verg., (6:1). ligo,371, 14 Ov.,1 Verg., (5:1). lustrum ('period of time'),24, 14 Ov.,1 Verg., (5:1). neco,447, 18 Ov.,1 Verg., (6:1). orbus,360, 37 Ov.,1 Verg., (13:1). probo,388, 65 Ov.,3 Verg., (9:1). puella,64,etc., 163 Ov.,

8 Verg., (8:1). rudis,243, 44 Ov.,2 Verg., (9:1). trux,76, 21 Ov.,2 Verg., (4:1). vigilo,46, 28 Ov., 1 Verg., (10:1).

(4) The following words show the preferred Vergilian equivalents for the words common to the Ciris and Ovid:

*animans,491, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.; Verg. has animal 5 times. capillus,52,etc., 169 Ov.,6 V.A., 1 Aet.,5 T.A.,2 Verg.; Verg. has coma 28 times, crinis 30 times, caesaries 5 times. consuesco,259, 17 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Verg.; Verg. has suesco 3 times. cupidus,78,etc., 28 Ov.,5 V.A.,5 T.A.,1 Verg.; Verg. has dulcis 50 times, avidus 11times. *detondeo, 186, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.; Verg. has tondeo 20 times. *expallesco,81, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.;Verg. has palleo 13 times. iucundus,385, 12 Ov.,5 V.A.,1 Aet.,3 T.A.,1 Verg.; Verg. has dulcis 50 times, gratus 20 times, suavis 5 times. labellum,496, 7 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg.; Verg. has labrum 3 times. *lascivio,142, 1 Ov., 1 V.A.; Verg. has lascivus(adj.) 3 times. *lectulus,440, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.; Verg. has lectus once, cubile 14 times, torus 18 times. *Libys,440, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.; Verg. has Libycus 14 times. ligo,371, 14 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 Verg.; Verg. has religo twice. linteum,

460, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 Verg.; Verg. has *velum* 36 times, *carbasus* twice. **marita* (subst.),443, 8 Ov., 1 V.A.; Verg. has *matrona* once, *mulier* once, *femina* 11 times, *coniunx* (masc.and fem.) 68 times. *neco*, 447, 18 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Verg.; Verg. has *caedo* 31 times, *occido* 3 times, *interficio* once. **ocellus*,132,etc., 20 Ov.,4 V.A.,1 T.A.; Verg. has *oculus* 98 times. *persequor*,254, 14 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Verg.; Verg. has *sequor* 151 times, *insequor* 16 times and *consequor* 6 times. **pertimesco*,82, 17 Ov.,1 V.A.; Verg. has *timeo* 18 times. *puella*,64,etc., 163 Ov.,23 V.A.,24 T.A.,8 Verg.; Verg. has *virgo* 53 times. **remoror*,217,etc., 7 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 T.A.; Verg. has *moror* 36 times. **resideo* (pres.stem),126, 9 Ov., 5 V.A.; Verg. has *sedeo* 42 times. *retineo*,152, etc., 57 Ov.,4 V.A.,3 Verg.; Verg. has *teneo* 153 times. **supprimo*,404, 16 Ov.,1 V.A.; Verg has *premo* 73 times, *reprimo* 4 times and *deprimo* twice. **tumulo*,442, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.; Verg. has *sepelio* 6 times and *humo* 3 times. **vagus*,197, 20 Ov.,8 V.A.,6 T.A.; Verg. has the verb *vagor* 6 times.

IV. Indebtedness to Lucretius and Catullus.

The following are distinctively Ovidian words, drawn primarily by Ovid from his great exemplars, Lucretius and Catullus, Note. [Note. The relation of the Ciris to Catullus has best been described by Schwabe (In Cirin carmen observationes, Dorpat 1871, p.3): "Si opus poeticum cum textrino comparare licet, quae Catullo Ciris poeta debet, ea quasi stamen efficiunt, cui subtemen maxime Vergilianum insertum est"; cf. Teuffel-Kroll, Röm.Lit. II § 230,(2), 2. The words and phrases of the poem are drawn largely from Catullus, Lucretius and Vergil; see Baehrens, P.L.M. II 186 ff.; Kreunen, Proleg. in Cirin, p. 36 ff.; Ganzenmüller, op.cit., 557,562 ff.; Némethy, edition, 17 ff.; Schanz, Röm.Lit. II^3, § 241, p.99; Rand, H.S.C.P. XXX (1919), 151-153.—It is possible also that a few words may be taken from Propertius.] but as a rule rarely used elsewhere:

*aerumna,58, Ov., 1 V.A.,3 Lucr.,(1Hor.). *Amathusia,242, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat. *animans,491, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,41 Lucr.,(1Hor.). *Bistonis, 165, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,Calvus fr.,(1Hor.). Cecropius (adj.),3,etc., 5 Ov.,4 V.A.,1 Aet.,3 Cat.,(2 Verg., 2 Prop.). *charta,39,etc.,14 Ov.,5 V.A.,6 T.A., 4 Lucr.,6 Cat.,(13 Hor.). consors,15, 16 Ov.,

1 V.A., 1 Aet., 1 T.A., 2 Lucr., (2 Verg., 1 Hor., 1 Prop.). *curalium,434, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Lucr. *Daulias,200, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat. *Erectheus, 22, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Cat.,(1 Prop.). *expallesco, 81, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat., (1 Hor.). figura,56, 51 Ov.,3 V.A.,2 Aet.,3 T.A.,57 Lucr.,4 Cat., (3 Verg., 1 Hor.,11 Prop.). fraudo,83, 11 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A., 1 Cat., (1 Verg.). fungor,444, 22 Ov.,1 V.A.,8 Lucr., (1 Verg.,4 Hor.,1 Prop.). *Hellespontus, 413, 3 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Cat. imperfectus,492, 7 Ov., 1 V.A.,1 Lucr., (1 Verg.). incingo,475, 12 Ov., 1 V.A.,1 Aet.,1 T.A.,2 Cat., (2 Verg.). labellum, 496, 7 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Lucr.,7 Cat., (1 Verg.,1 Prop.). *languor,223, 11 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Lucr.,2 Cat., (2 Hor.). *leviter,11, 10 Ov.,2 V.A.,4 Cat., (1 Hor.,5Prop.). *libido,13,etc., 13 Ov.,3 V.A.,2 Lucr.,4 Cat., (6 Hor., 4 Prop.). ligo,371, 14 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 Cat., (1 Verg., 1 Tib.,3 Prop.).

*macero,244, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Lucr., (2 Hor.). *mendacium,362, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Aet.,1 Cat., (10 Hor., 1 Prop.). *nubo,354, 12 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,2 Lucr., 12 Cat., (1 Hor.,6 Prop.). *ocellus,132,etc., 20 Ov.,4 V.A.,1 T.A.,7 Cat., (18 Prop.). orbus, 360, 37 Ov.,2 V.A.,2 Lucr.,2 Cat., (1 Verg.). *pila('ball'),149, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Lucr., (3 Hor.,4 Prop.). *Piraeeus,468, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat., (1

Prop.). *polleo,411,etc., 7 Ov.,3 V.A.,7 Lucr., (1 Hor.,1 Prop.). quivis,241, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.,36 Lucr.,5 Cat., (1 Verg.,9 Hor.,9 Prop.). *remoror, 217,etc.,7 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 T.A.,6 Lucr.,2 Cat., (2 Prop.). respergo,525, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Cat., (1 Verg.). *resideo(pres.stem),126, 9 Ov.,5 V.A.,2 Lucr.,2 Cat., (1 Prop.). *Rhamnusia,228, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Cat., *squalidus,506, 11 Ov.,2 V.A.,3 Lucr.,1 Cat. *studeo,240, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Lucr.,1 Cat., (5 Hor.). tabes,254, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,4 Lucr., (3 Verg.). *tabesco(pres.stem),249,etc., 1 Ov.,3 V.A.,7 Lucr.,1 Cat., (1 Hor.,2 Prop.). Tethys,392, 9 Ov.,1 V.A.,3 Cat., (1 Verg.). *tribuo,93,etc., 19 Ov.,4 V.A.,2 T.A., 12 Lucr.,1 Cat., (2 Hor.,3 Prop.). *tumulo,442, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat. *Tyndarides,399, 3 Ov.,1 V.A., 2 Lucr., (2 Hor.,1 Prop.). *unicus,334, 11 Ov., 2 V.A.,5 Lucr.,7 Cat.,(3 Hor.,2 Prop.). *vorax (conject.),57, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.,4 Cat.

V Close Relation to the Tibullan Appendix.

The following are striking words common to the Ciris and Ovid, which also occur in the T.A.: Note.

[Note. On the numerous phrases which are common to the Ciris and Culex, on the one hand, and to the T.A. (the Lygdamus and the Panegyric), on the other, see Némethy, Rh.Mus.LXII [1907], 484f.]

*cani(subst.),320, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,10 Ov. capillus,52,etc., 6 V.A.,5 T.A.,169 Ov. *charta, 39,etc., 5 V.A.,6 T.A.,14 Ov. *chorda,178, 2 V.A., 2 T.A.,5 Ov. consors,15, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,16 Ov. fraudo,83, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,11 Ov. gemino,374, 1 V.A., 1 T.A., 13 Ov. gracilis,20, 4 V.A.,1 T.A.,17 Ov. incingo,475, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,12 Ov. *Isthmos,463, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,8 Ov. iucundus,385, 5 V.A.,3 T.A., 12 Ov. marmoreus,222,etc., 6 V.A.,3 T.A.,18 Ov. neco,447, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,18 Ov. *ocellus,132,etc., 4 V.A.,1 T.A.,20 Ov. puella,64,etc., 23 V.A.,24 T.A.,163 Ov. *remoror,217,etc., 3 V.A.,1 T.A., 7 Ov. *Sciron,465, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Ov. submissus(adj.),355, 1 V.A.,1 T.A.,8 Ov. *tribuo, 93,etc., 4 V.A.,2 T.A.,19 Ov. *vagus,197, 8 V.A., 6 T.A.,20 Ov.

VI. Extraordinary Use of Color-Terms and Color-Contrasts.

As has often been noted, Ovid is the great color poet of antiquity. Note. [Note. See Radford, A.J.P. XLIV (1923) on [Tib.] IV 2,12; McCrea, Ovid's Use of Color-Terms ("Studies in honor of H. Drisler"), pp. 180-194; S. G. Owen in Gordon's "English Lit. and the Classics", p.173; Zingerle, Kl. Philol. Abh. II 30 f. For the same exceptional use of color-terms and color-contrasts in the 'Lygdamus' poems, see Teuffel, Stud. (1871), p.378; Kleemann, De libri III carminibus, p.39.]. Hence S. G. Owen begins his brilliant analysis ("Ovid and Romance", p.173) of Ovid's aesthetic powers with the words: "Of all Roman poets Ovid has the richest and most sensuous eye for colours, the red gold of the golden fleece or lion's mane, the orange red of cedar or Apollo's hair, etc". He writes also elsewhere (Ency. Brit[11]. XX 388): "Ovid has a keener eye...for the life and color and forms of nature, than any Roman or perhaps than any Greek poet". This well-known pre-eminence which Ovid possesses in the delicate and loving perception of color affords us an excellent criterion for differentiating his works rather sharply from those of Vergil. It is true that Vergil also "used a rich variety of color-terms with a delicate

precision of meaning", Note. [Note. Cf., for example, Price, "The Color-System of Vergil", A.J.P. IV (1883), 1 ff.] and that in the use of a few specific color-terms, such as viridis or the spondaic candens, he equals or even slightly exceeds Ovid, Note. [Note. Thus viridis, which occurs 35 times in Verg. and 66 times in Ov. (cf. McCrea, p.196), is proportionally slightly more frequent in Verg. (1:.8); the same is true of the spondaic candens, which occurs 8 times in each author.——The occurrences of the color-adjs. are incomplete in Burman, but may be obtained from McCrea.] yet in the broad treatment both of external nature in general and of color in particular the earlier poet cannot easily hope to sustain the comparison with his brilliant and romantic successor.

The striking and varied use of color-terms in the Ciris has by no means escaped the notice of Ganzenmüller, and it seems worth while to quote at least a part of his thoroughgoing analysis: "Our poet has in general a very color-loving disposition..... The poet calls the bigae of the moon-goddess caeruleae (v.38); he so designates also the wings of the Scylla — Ciris (51), the clouds (203), immediately afterwards (205) the shadows, then 390 and 483 the sea. "Purple" is employed not only of the hair of Nisus (52, 281, 382), but also of the sun (37), the fillets of the head (511) and the shells of the Attic coast (103).

Viridis is the term applied, 196, to the forests; 476, to Donysa; 461, to the salt waves, but also, v.4, to the "umbra florentis sophiae", and, v.225, to the pallor of Scylla".....

Finally we may give some concrete examples illustrating how far the V.A. as a whole exceeds Vergil in the free employment of color-terms. The figures in parenthesis indicate the frequency of usage in the two sets of works in proportion to their length:—— Note. [Note. These figures allow 12,902 vs. for Vergil and 1,584 vs. for the V.A. without the Aetna. The inclusion of the latter work would sometimes slightly diminish the preponderances, ——for viridis, for example, from 5 to 3, for purpureus from 5 to 4 —— but the Maecenas and the great Priapea, if added, would raise them again.] luteus and luteolus, 2 V.A., 2 Verg., (8:1). candidus, 11 V.A., 18 Verg., (5:1). purpureus, 12 V.A., 21 Verg., (5:1). rosens, 5 V.A., 7 Verg., (5:1). viridis, 19 V.A., 35 Verg., (5:1). ruber and rubens, 7 V.A., 15 Verg., (4:1). caeruleus and caerulus, 9 V.A., 23 Verg., (3:1). purpura, 1 V.A., 4 Verg., (2:1). flavus, 2 V.A., 12 Verg., (1$\frac{1}{2}$:1). candens, 1 V.A., 8 Verg., (1:1).

VII. Greek Words and Forms.

The Ciris has been composed at Athens (v.3), and its author has evidently been an ardent lover both of Athenian and of Alexandrian literature. He not only exhibits the most intimate acquaintance with the customs and traditions of Attica, but he employs in his poem a surprisingly large number of Greek words. Some of these words, such as nymphae (v.435), even retain their special Greek meaning, while others, like thallus, styrax, Adrastea and psalterium, are scarcely found elsewhere in the Roman poets; see below, pp. . The usage of the poem at this point has been treated most accurately and fully by Ganzenmüller, op.cit. 639 f., Note. [Note. See also Sillig, Epimetrum, p.143; Kreunen, op.cit. 48 f.; Skutsch, Gallus u. Vergil, p.95; May, De stilo epylliorum Rom., Kiliae 1910, pp.54 ff.—— May in his dissertation gives complete lists of Greek words and forms for both Catullus, c.64, the Culex and the Ciris.] who shows that, in its use of Grecisms, the Ciris surpasses even the sixty-fourth poem of Catullus. Thus among some 1360 different words which the poem contains about 146 are Greek, i.e. 11% of the whole number. Again it is very striking that in Cat.64 the proportion of the Greek proper names to the other

Greek words is 75%, while in the Ciris it is only 69%, and the other Greek words constitute 31%.

Furthermore Greek declensional forms are much more freely employed than in most Roman poets, and in fact are in well-nigh exclusive use; as Typhon, 32, Crataein,66, Amphitrites,73, Cirin,90, Minos(nom.), 111, Polyidos,112, Cybeles,166, haliaeetos,204, Carme, 220,278,285, Minos(voc.),286, Minoa,387, Tethys,392, Palaemon,396, cf. Leucothea,396, Procne,410, Libys,440, Isthmos,463, Peiraeea,468, Cycladas,471, Delos,473, Paron,476, Seriphon,477, Oriona,535 (=24). Note. [Note. See Ganz.640; May, p.54; Kreunen, p.49. Vollmer ——perhaps rightly—— even corrects the reading of the codd. to Cythnon, 475.]

All this agrees in a remarkable manner not only with the usage of the Panegyric Note. [Note. See Ehr. I 42 ff., II 1 ff.] and the Culex, but also substantially with the practice of the mature Ovid, who, as is well known, has surpassed all other Roman poets in the free admission of Greek forms and other Grecisms; cf. Sniehotta, De vocum Graec. apud poetas Lat. dactyl. (Bresl. Phil. Abhandl. IX 2 [1903]),pp. 60 ff.; Koczyński, De flexura Graec. nominum propr. apud Ov., Radautz 1896; May, op.cit. 57; Linse, De Ovidio vocabulorum inventore, pp.8 ff.; Bednara, Archiv. f.Lat. Lexikogr. XV (1908), 226 f., 231.

VIII. 'Conclusio'. Words Common Only to the Ciris and Ovid Among the Poets of the Golden Age.

If we group together the great Republican poets, Lucretius and Catullus, with the chief Augustans (Verg., Hor.,Tib.,Prop.,Ov.), Ovid is the only one of this central group of Roman poets — in other words, the only poet of the Golden Age of Roman Literature — who, in common with the Ciris, uses the following 26 words:

Aegina,476, twice. alumna,224,etc., 7 times (also Plaut.). antistita,166, once (Plaut.,Acc.). ciris,90,etc., once. comploro,285, once (first in Ov.). Crataeis,66 (bis), once (only Ov.). Cythnos,475, twice. denubo,330, once (first in Ov.). Echidna,67, 6 times (only Ov. and Hygin. Fab.). Emathius (adj.),34, 3 times (first in Ov.). haliaeetos,204,etc., once (only Ov. and Plin.). infesto (conject.),57, twice (prosaic). internodium,491, twice (only in Varro R.R.(2,9), Plin. and Calp. Ecl.). Leucothea,396, 3 times (in a line filled with Ovidian phrases, cf. Ganz.,p.608). Note. [Note. Ci. 396 Leucothea parvosque dea cum matre Palaemon; Ov. M.4,542 Leucotheeque deum cum matre Palaemona dixit;F. 6,501 nondum Leucothea, nondum

puer ille Palaemon. Propertius (2,26,10 and 28,20) has, acc. to all the best codd., the other form Leucothoe, though Haupt-Vahlen corrects to Leucothee. Libys,440, 3 times (first in Ov.). Nisëius,390, once (only Ov.). novenus,371, twice (prosaic, and first in Ov.). Ogygius,220, once (first in Ov.). Ossaeus,33, once (first in Ov.). pertimesco,82, 17 times (Plaut.,Afran.,Varr., and prosaic). populator,111, 3 times (first in Ov.). quinquennium,24, twice (only Cic. and Ov.). repentinus,460, twice (Acc.,Ter., and prosaic; adv., Plaut.,Afran.). salutifer,477, 4 times (first in Ov.). Seriphos,477, 4 times. Typho(n),32, once (first in Ov. as secondary form for Typhoeus).

The list of 26 words which we have just cited as common to Ovid and the Ciris alone, corresponds to a similar list of 13 verbs and adjectives, Note. [Note. The published part of Holtschmidt's disertation does not include as a rule the nouns and adverbs. which Holtschmidt finds common to Ovid and the Culex alone, and which he assembles in his 'conclusio' relating to the Ovidian language of the Culex (op.cit. 124). I have myself supplied the nouns and adjectives omitted by Holtschmidt, and find that there are in the Culex at least 13 very striking words which are common to Ovid and the Culex alone, as follows:

amarantus,406 (also T.A., first in Ov.). aversor,256 (first in Ov. after Plaut.). Cimmerius,232 (also T.A., adj. first in Ov.). Cupidineus,409 (only in Ov.,Mart.,Claud.). echo,152 (first in Ov.). epops,253 (only in Ov.). impietas, 249 (prosaic). leto,325 (only in Ov.). nectareus,241 (only in Ov.,Mart.,Claud.). quantuscumque,388 (prosaic, and first in Ov.). refoveo, 122,213 (first in Ov.). respectus,228,269 (prosaic, and first in Ov.). Zanclaea (Charybdis),332 (only in Ov.). Note. [Note. Ovid had lived in Sicily; he has the phrase Zanclaea Charybdis twice elsewhere (F.4,499; T.5,2,73).] —— It should be noted also that such peculiarly Ovidian words are not found in the Ciris and Culex alone, but in all the remaining parts also of the Appendix, such as the Aetna, Dirae, Copa, Catalepton, etc. The full proof of Ovidian authorship can be obtained then only when complete lists have been published for the whole Appendix.

It is noteworthy also that the following 26 words occur in only one other author of the Golden Age, in addition to Ov. and V.A.(T.A.):

Actaeus,102, 10 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Verg. Amathusia, 242, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat. Atticus (adj.),115, 5 Ov.,2 V.A.,2 Hor. curalium,434, 2 Ov.,1 V.A., 1 Lucr. Daulias,200, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat. de-

tondeo,186, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Prop. Dictyna,245,etc., 3 Ov.,2 V.A.,1 Tib. Hellespontus,413, 3 Ov.,2 V.A., 1 Cat. Ilithyia,326, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Hor. Iolciacus,377, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Prop. Isthmos,463, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,1 Prop. ius iurandum,155, 1 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Hor. lasciviē,142, 1 Ov.,1 V.A., 1 Prop. Myrrha,238, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Prop. neuter,68, 3 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Hor. Pandionius,101,etc., 1 Ov.,3 V.A.,1 Prop. Polyhymnia,55, 2 Ov.,1 V.A., 1 Hor. pronuba,439, 4 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Verg. quaestus,78, 2 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Hor. relevo,340, 19 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Prop. Rhamnusia,228, 2 Ov.,1 V.A., 3 Cat. sinuo,460, 10 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Aet.,2 Verg. submissus (adj.),355, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 T.A.,2 Verg. supprimo,404, 16 Ov.,1 V.A.,2 Prop. tumulo,442, 8 Ov.,1 V.A.,1 Cat. vorax (conject.),57, 3 Ov., 1 V.A.,4 Cat.

I give also, on the basis of Holtschmidt's material and my own additions, the following list of 22 words, which occur in the Culex and which are found in only one other author of the Golden Age, in addition to Ovid:

baculum,98 (1 Prop.). Cilix,401 (1 Lucr.). compos,191 (1 Hor.). conscelero,375 (1 Cat.). excedo,189 (13 Verg.). excelsus,46,155 (1 Tib., and probably 1 Cat.). existo,231 (1 Aet.,15 Lucr.).

gemmo,70 (2 Lucr.). herois,261 (2 V.A.,1 Prop.). immorior,354 (1 Hor.). inviolatus,263 (1 Hor.). notitia,5 (5 Lucr., who has also notites three times). Pandionius,251 (1 Prop.). parilis,229,358 (4 Lucr.). pollens,74 (7 Lucr.). Note. [Note. The verb polleo occurs once in Hor. and once in Prop.] prosterno, 69,336 (2 Cat.). pundibundus,399 (1 Hor.). revolubilis,169 (1 Prop.). senilis,388 (2 Hor.). utilitas,66 (1 Hor.). vaecors,249 (1 Hor.). verno,410 (1 Prop.).

IX. Character of the Words Not Used Later by Ovid.

There are 56 words in the Ciris which do not occur in the received corpus of Ovid. Of these, eight are Greek proper names, of which six belong to the story, namely: Aphaea, Britomartis, Caeratea, Carme, Megara, Salaminius. Those words in the following list, however, which are indicated with an asterisk(*), occur either in the Vergilian Appendix or in the Tibullan Appendix:

Adrastea,239, Greek word; later authors, such as Plin.N.H. *adsigno,304, 1 Hor., prosaic, spondaic. aegrotus,226, 2 Hor., archaic (Plaut., Varr.), prosaic, spondaic, drawn perhaps from Cat. 97,12. The later Ovid does have, however, the verb aegroto: A.A.3,641; which is also in Lucr.4,1124. ancillaris, 443, (Cic., very rare), spondaic. Note. [Note. The noun ancilla occurs in Ovid ? times, but not in Vergil, who uses serva instead twice, famula five times, ministra once. Ovid later uses the dactylic famularis instead of ancill.; cf.M.15,597 famularia iura. Linse, De Ovidio vocabulorum inventore, Tremoniae,1891, p.36, gives twelve similar adjectives in -alis and -aris first used by Ovid.] Aphaea,303, Greek word.

Britomartis,295,296, Greek word. Caeratea,113, Greek word. Note. [Note. This word occurs in a literal translation of a Greek verse; see Heyne on v.113 and Kreunen, Proleg. in Cir. 48.] Carme,220, 278,285, Greek word. circumvehor, or perhaps better, as written by Ellis, circum vehor,271,(Plaut.), prosaic, and is in any case a dactylic imitation of Verg. G.3,285 circumvectamur. Linse, op. cit.52, cites two entirely new compounds with circum formed by Ovid, namely circumplaudere and circumvelare; the Aetna shows also(336) the new circumstupet(Ellis: circum stupet). coccum,31, 1 Hor., Mart. coccinus(conject.),69, Petr., Mart., Juv. Colophoniacus,64. Verg. has neither Colophon nor any adj. derived from it, but Ov. has the adj. Colophonius, M.6,8. In a single poem(Trist.1,10) he has, for metrical reasons, Corinthiacus(9), Hellespontiacus(24), Propontiacus(29), Mesembriacus(37); on his numerous new formations in -iacus (11 in all), see also Linse, p.25.

complures,54, 391, 1 Hor., archaic (Plaut.,Ter.), prosaic, spondaic. conata(subst.),337, 1 Lucr., archaic(Acc.Trag.), prosaic, spondaic. concrebresco (concrebui),25, only here; spondaic; simple verb three times in Vergil; see also Ehr. III.57, on the fondness of the Panegyrist and of Ovid for conscendo and conterreo(which are also in Verg.). Linse,p.52,

gives four examples of compound verbs with con- newly formed by Ovid, namely, concavare, concustodire, confremere, contemerare; the Aetna shows also(301) commurmurat. confingo,362, archaic (Plaut.,Ter.,Acc. Trag.), spondaic. conquiro,354, 2 Lucr.,1 Prop., spondaic. crocota(conject.),252, Greek word, archaic(Plaut.,Cic.).

Cypselides,464; Linse,p.18, cites 42 new patronymics in -ides and -iades which are employed by Ovid. despuo,372,373,(Plaut., Naev.); drawn from Cat.50,19 and Tib.1,2,54.96. (Many forms of this verb cannot stand in dactylic verse). *detexo,9, 1 Verg., archaic (Plaut.,Trag. inc., Titin.), spondaic. deturpo,284, later authors(Plin., Suet.), spondaic. Linse,p.53, gives 12 examples of compound verbs with de- newly formed by Ovid. *devincio,206, 3 Lucr., 1 Cat.,1 Verg.,(also Plaut.,Ter.), spondaic.

exordior,265, archaic (Plaut.,Ter.,Com. frgm.), spondaic; Verg. has exorsa twice as subst. exorno,148, 1 Hor.,2 Prop., archaic (Plaut.,Ter.,Com. frgm.), prosaic, spondaic. *frāgro,168,512, very rare (2 Cat.,2 Verg., Mart.), spondaic. frigidulus, 251,348, diminutive (1 Cat.). The mature Ovid uses diminutives much more sparingly, and Linse,p.35, cites as his only new formation in -ulus umidulus(A.A.3,629). fugito,351, frequentative, 8 Lucr.,1 Hor.,(Plaut.,Ter.,

Com. frgm.) Hermionea,472, Greek word. *hortulus,3, diminutive (1 Cat.). imprudentia,190, Ter., prosaic. *lamentum,400, very rare (2 Lucr., 1 Verg.), spondaic, yet Ov. has lamentabile (M.8,262), with dactylic ending. Instead of the noun he uses gemitus (? times). lūtum,317, very rare (1 Verg., 1 Tib.), yet Ovid has the adjective luteus five times.

Megara,105, 388. minium,505, very rare, 1 Verg., 1 Tib. mirificus,12,13, very rare and archaic (Acc.,Ter.,Pomp. com. fr.), but Cat. has adv. mirifice three times. notesco,90, very rare (1 Cat., 1 Prop.), spondaic. nutricula,257,277, diminutive (1 Hor.). obnixe,301,1Ter., spondaic. Ovid himself has obnixus (Hal.12) in imitation of Vergil's favorite obnixus. oestrus,184, Greek word, 1 Verg. (in literal sense); in fig. sense ('madness'), in later authors only (Stat., Juv.), but according to Sudhaus, Hermes XLII (1907), 482, probably first used in Calvus' Io. Palaepaphia,88, proper name (Ganz.: palam Paphiae). *parvolus,138,479, diminutive, 5 Lucr.,1 Cat.,1 Verg., (also Plaut.,Ter.,Trag. frgm., Varr.). peplum,21, Greek word, 1 Verg. perhibeo,56,77, 4 Lucr.,2 Cat.,7 Verg., archaic (Plaut., Ter.,Com. frgm.,Titin.,Trag. frgm.). As Ganz.,p.569, and Némethy, ad loc. point out, ut perhibent, v.77, is taken over bodily from Verg. G.1,247; A.4,179.

*pote,227,328, 2 Lucr.,8 Cat.,(who has also ut pote twice), 2 Prop., archaic. Verg. has only the masc. potis (3 times); cf. Neue, Formenlehre II^3 175. *primitus,490, archaic (2 Lucr.,Lucil.,Plaut.). psalterium,178, Greek word, Varr. and prosaic (Cic.). querimonia,462, 4 Hor., archaic for querela (Plaut., Cic.). recrepo,108, 1 Cat., very rare. Ov. has the simple crepo; M.9,784. Linse, p.55, gives 14 examples of compound words with re- newly formed by Ov. (Salaminius,470, belongs to story.) Scyllaeus,57, 1 Verg., spondaic. sophia,4,40, Greek word, archaic (Enn.,Com.frgm.,Mart.). styrax,168, Greek word, very rare (Plin.); drawn perhaps from the neoterics (Sudhaus, Hermes XLII 481). Sunias (conject. for B's sinius),472, Greek adj. Linse, p.22, gives 20 Greek proper nouns and adjs. in -ias which were first employed by Ov. tabidulus,182, diminutive, only here. thallus,376, Greek word, very rare.

Of the preceding words the following, however, occur in other parts of the V.A. or in the T.A. It will be noted that, with the exception of primitus and the diminutives, they are all spondaic words: adsigno,304, 1 Catal.,1 T.A.; detexo,9, 1 T.A.; devincio,206, 1 Cu.,2 T.A.; fragro,168,512, 1 Mor.; hortulus,3, 2 Catal.; lamentum,400, 1 Cu.(Vollmer: lamentandi); parvolus,138,497, 1 Cu.,1 Mor.,1 T.A.;

pote,227,328; cf.ut pote, 1 Aet.; primitus,490, 1 Catal.

We wish to trace also the origin of the vocabulary under discussion, and we note that, of the rare words not used later, our poet has drawn the following from Catullus: aegrotus,226 (Cat. 97,12); despuo, 372,etc. (Cat. 50,19; also Tib.); devincio,206 (Cat. 64,123; also Lucr., Verg.); fragro,168,etc. (Cat. 6,8; 68,144; also Verg.); frigidulus,251,etc. (Cat. 64,131); hortulus,3 (Cat.61,88); mirificus,12,etc. (Cat. has adv.mirifice 3 times); notesco,90 (Cat. 68,48); parvolus,138,etc. (Cat. 61,209; also Lucr., Verg.); pote,227 (8 times in Cat.; also Lucr.,Prop.); recrepo,108 (Cat.63,29). Sudhaus has ahown that oestrus, 184, and styrax, 168, are probably from Calvus.

The following are taken from Vergil: circumvehor,271, a dactylic form of Vergil's circumvector, G.3,285; lutum,317 (E.4,44); minium,505 (E.10,27); obnixe,301, from the rare obnixus which is a favorite with Verg. (10 times) and in the Hal.(v.12); perhibeo,56,etc. (7 Verg., also Lucr.,Cat.); Scyllaeus, 57 (A.1,200).

Finally the following are drawn from Lucretius: conquiro,354 (2 Lucr.); detexo,9 (from pertexo, Lucr. 1,418); fugito,351 (8 Lucr.); imprudentia,190 (Lucr. 5,1007); perhaps nicto(conject.),218 (Lucr.6,182).

Note. [Note. Ellis, however, retains here the reading of the codd.: nutantia.].

Summary.— We may exhibit the results of our analysis briefly as follows: There are 50 words occuring in the Ciris which are not found in the received corpus of Ovid. Note. [Note. We do not include in this number six proper names belonging to the Ciris story: Aphaea,303, Britomartis,295,etc., Caeratea,113, Carme,220,etc., Megara,105,etc., Salaminius,470.] We may divide these vocables into four classes:

(1) Much the largest number consists of archaic or of wholly prosaic or of extremely rare words, which are at the same time heavily spondaic, and therefore unsuited to Ovid's later style. [Note. [Note. If they had been spondaic only, they would have probably been still used, though more rarely. Thus a very familiar spondaic word, such as mutare, is often supplanted in Ovid by vertere, but is also often retained; the more difficult commuto and immuto, however,

;

cf. Ganz.,Nux, p.23.] Some of these archaic vocables are doubtless drawn directly from Plautus, Ennius and Accius, but much the larger number have been borrowed from Lucretius, Catullus or Vergil. A few rare vocables which are discussed below may well be due to Ovid's

own coinage, since (as Linse and others have well shown) he was himself a prolific inventor of new ~~of~~ ~~new~~ words. We include in this class the following: adsigno,304, aegrotus,226, ancillaris,443, complures, 54,391, cōnata(subst.),337, concrebresco,25, confingo,362, conquiro,354, detexo,9, deturpo,284, devincio,206, exordior,265, exorno,148, frāgro,168, 512, imprudentia,190, lamentum,400, lūtum,317, notesco,90, obnixe,301, psalterium,178, Scyllaeus,57.

(2) A second class consists of Greek words, the use of which is due to Alexandrine influence, to Ovid's sojourn at Athens and possibly to the Greek original of the Ciris. This fondness for Greek words, though afterwards somewhat moderated, always remained characteristic of Ovid and is in sharp contrast to the usage of Vergil, Horace and Tibullus. We include here the following: Adrastea,239, crocota(conject.), 252, Hermionea,472, oestrus,184, peplum,21, psalterium,178, styrax,168, thallus,376.——Upon this whole subject, see above p. , and consult also Ganzenmüller's wonderfully complete and accurate account (op. cit.639f.) of all the Grecisms of the Ciris, including the single words just cited.

(3) Several words of dactylic form, which Ovid afterwards avoided, are diminutives drawn from vulgar and colloquial language. Their free use in the Ciris

is due to the overpowering influence which Catullus and the neoterics exerted upon the youthful poet for a brief season. In the nature of things this extreme control could be only temporary, and the mature Ovid, though always retaining a limited number of these terms (such as ocellus, novellus, lectulus, etc.), carefully avoided at this point the worst excesses of the Catullan school. The diminutives, which occur in the Ciris and which were afterwards avoided, are: frigidulus, 251, etc., hortulus, 3, nutricula, 257, etc., parvolus, 138, etc., tabidulus, 182. Note. [Note. On the use of diminutives in the Ciris (and Culex), see Kreunen, op.cit. 41; May, De stilo epyllliorum Romanorum, p.58; cf. Drachmann, Hermes XLIII 421. On Ovid's later use, see May, p.59.] For similar reasons the rare frequentative fugito, 351, is fittingly displaced by the more suitable fugio, with the same scansion, just as the frequentative incripitare, Hal. 80, is afterwards entirely disused.

(4) Apart from the diminutives, it is surprising how few words of dactylic or pyrrhic scansion found in the Ciris were afterwards given up by Ovid. A few words of this kind, however, occur, which are either hopelessly archaic or extremely rare. To the first class we refer circumvehor, 271, mirificus, 12, etc., perhibeo, 56, etc., Note. [Note. There was absolutely

no need for Ovid later to use the archaic perhibeo, since he employs very freely elsewhere memoro, with the same scansion (3 V.A., 2 Aet., 2 T.A., ? Ov.). In general, Ovid can afford to give up very few desirable dactylic words, unless he can solve the metrical problem by the help of other expedients.] pote, 227,etc., primitus,490, querimonia (instead of querela), 462, sophia,4,40. To the second or very rare group we may refer recrepo,108 (quoted besides only from Cat. 63,29), minium,505, coccinus (conject.),69, and perhaps styrax,168. In the foregoing analysis we have omitted only the proper names Colophoniacus, Sunias (conject.), Cypselides.

X. The Meaning and Grammatical Construction of Words. Ovid and Vergil Again Contrasted.

There are fifty-three words which occur in the Ciris and in Ovid with a meaning or a grammatical construction different from that which is found in Vergil, namely: aestus, appono, assideo, cani(subst.), capto, cognitus, communis, consuetus, contendo, corrumpo, cf. Corycius, deliciae, describo, effigies, etsi, exigo, facio, si fas est dicere, furor, gaudeo, gracilis, haurio, imitatus, infestus, cf. intexo, iuvenis(adj.), lux, cf. mansuesco, morior, natura, nudo, nullus, nympha, oppugno, precor, probo, cf. proveho (voice), purpura, quoniam, retinens, rideo, rudis, senex(adj.), sepulchrum, cf. sinuo(voice), solvo, suus(freer use), torqueo, vallo(voice), vel, victor, vinco, volumen.

aestus,340: sollicitos animi relevaverat aestus. Aestus meaning 'tide of passion, commotion of the mind',is also used five times by Ovid, once with the actual phrase 'animi.....aestus': Am. 3, 2,29 hic meus est animi, non aeris aestus; 3,5,36; M.14,352; 14,700; F.4,325. Cf. Lucr.5,1434 belli magnos commovit aestus . Vergil has aestus only in the literal meaning 'tide, waves of the sea, surge',

or in the literal meaning when helped out by fluctuat: A. 4,532 magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

appono,532: huic miserae.....infesti apposuit odium crudele parentis. Appono is here used with the dat., a construction which Ov. uses seven times: P.3,3,30 apposui senis quinque pedes; T.3,14, 25; F.3,770; 1,44; 6,192; H.9,60; Am.1,5,2. Verg. has appono only once, and then with the acc. alone: G.4,280 pabulaque in foribus adpone. According to Hau, De Casuum Usu Ovid., pp.45,47, Ov. never uses appono with a prep. For the occurrences,v.p. .

assideo,268: ille, vides, nostris qui moenibus assidet hostis. Verg. uses assideo only once, A. 11,306, and then with the acc., in the sense 'encamp before, besiege'. In the Ciris, however, assideo has the meaning 'sit beside, sit near' and governs the dat.; so also in the foll. exx. in Ov.: H.20,137 ille, assidet aegrae; A.A.3,260; F.5,45; Holt.,p.9, discusses at length this Ovidian meaning of assideo, which occurs twice in the Culex (301, 335), though without the dat.

cani(subst.),320: qua lege patris....candentis praetexat purpura canos. Cani is used as a subst. here, and means 'white hairs'. It has the same meaning in the foll. exx. in Ov.: M.15,211 sparsus tempora canis; 6,26; 8,9; 10,391; 3,275; 14,655; 3,516; 8, 567; 12,465; P.1,4,1. Verg. uses canus eight times,

but always as an adj. Cf. also Neue-Wagner, Formenlehre^3, I 654. For cani, v.p. .

captato,383: longo captat succurrere amori. Capto followed by an inf. is not found in Verg. Ov., however, uses this construction in M.10,58 prendique et prendere captans. The Thesaurus, ad loc., quotes only Phaedr. 8,6,5; Auson. Mos. 275, and a few later authors.

cognitus,375: geminat frigidula sacra....nec cognita Grais. The perf. pass. part. cognitus without the copula does not occur in Verg., although he uses cognosco 24 times. (In A.1,623, he has cognitus with est understood.) Ov. uses cognitus without the cop. 36 times: P.4,22; 4,12,20; 4,10,51; 2,5,7; 2,10,4; 4,7,14; F.5,526; 3,482; T.3,13,7; 3,4,1; 3,6,8; 3,5,9; 1,10,9; 2,104; 4,4,9; 2,180; Ad Liv. 391; H.21,66; 6,43; 15,2; 20,203; 10,68; 3,108; Am. 2,8,3; 1,11,3; 1,8,105; A.A.2,574; M.3,511; 14,576; 15,307; 9,452; 9,727; 12,181; 15,365; 14,15; 12,69; cf. Cu.66.

communis,441: ne me illa quidem communis alumna omnibus tellus tumulabit. Communis without the copula occurs here with the dat., a construction which is also twice used by Ov.: M.13,397 littera communis pueroque viroque inscripta est; 4,66. Verg. never has this construction, but uses communis with the gen.: A.2,573 Troiae et patriae communis

Erinys.

consuetus,259: non ego consueto mortalibus uror amore. Consuetus occurs here with the dat., as also Ov. P.2,7,18 per sibe consuetas semper itura vias; M.11,637; A.A.2,345 (tibi consuescat). Verg. always uses consuetus absol., as A.10,867 (consueta membra). For the occurrences, v.p. .

contendo,418: non me alio possum contendere dignam supplicio. Contendo here signifies 'declare, maintain', and is followed by the acc. and infin. Verg. never has this meaning, but Ov. uses it four times: Am.2,8,10: illum ego contendi mente carere bona; H.20,49 ; P.2,3,80; M.2,855. The same use is also in Lucr. 5,1343; Cat. 44,4; Hor. Ep. 1,16,37; cf. Ganz. 610; Thesaurus, ad loc.

corrumpo,365: castos corrumpere vates. Corrumpo is always used in Verg. of things (four times); (as A.1,177 Cererem corruptam); here, however, it is used of persons , as also Ov. F. 3,857 hic quoque corruptus; Am.3,8,30; 2,4,35; A.A.1,355.

Corycius,317: ut tibi Corycio glomerarem flammea luto. Corycian or Cicilian saffron is a favorite reference of Ovid's. He calls it Corycian here and also Maec.133; in three other exx., including Culex 399, he calls it Cilician; Ib. 200 quot ferat terra Cilissa crocos; F.1,76. In still another pas-

sage he speaks of it as the saffron produced near the river Cydnus: A.A.3,204 prope te nato, lucide Cydne, croco. There is no reference to this perfume in Vergil, but it is mentioned by Lucr.(2,416) and Prop.(4,6,74).

deliciae,433: deliciis regia dives. Here deliciae means 'delights, pleasures'; so also in the foll. 13 exx. in Ov.: Am.3,14,18 omnibus illum deliciis inple; 3,15,4; H.15,194; A.A.3,649; R.154,374; M.13, 831; F.5,334; 5,367; P.1,10,16; 1,10,19; 1,10,18; T.1,2,80. Cf. Cat. 69,4 perluciduli deliciis lapidis. Verg.uses deliciae twice, each time in the fig. sense 'darling, sweetheart': E.2,2 Alexim, delicias domini; 9,22. For the cases, v.p. .

describo,69: est veneris descripta libido. Describo is here used in the fig. sense 'portray, describe', as also Ov. T.2,415: descripsit corrumpi semina matrum. Verg. uses the word describo only in the lit. sense 'mark off, draw': A.3,455 in foliis descripsit carmina.

effigies,491: in niveo tenera est primitus ovo effigies animantis. Ov. has this use of effigies, meaning 'appearance, form', three times: M.14,358: effigiem, nullo cum corpore, falsi apri; 1,83; 9,264. Verg. has effigies only in the sense of 'image, statue'. The meaning in Culex 208, 'shade, semblance',

is similar to that in the Ciris, and Holtschmidt, p. 118, notes that Verg. used in this sense umbra, imago or facies.

etsi,1: etsi me vario iactatum laudis amore. Etsi is very rarely used by the poets, and never occurs at the beginning of the verse in Verg.; v. Ehr. VII 13. Ov., however, has it twice in this position: M.2,322 etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri; A.A.3,753; so also Lygd. 6,47; Cat. 65,1; Prop. 2,2,16; 2,19,1. Verg. uses etsi only twice (A.2,583; 9,44). Cf. also F. Jacob on Propertius, p. 165, and Sillig, Epimetrum, p.143.

exigo,74: exigit longo post tempore poenas. According to Ganz., p.568, poenas exigere does not occur in Verg., who uses instead poenas poscere once (A.2,72), poenas reposcere twice (A.2,139; 6,530), and poenas sumere four times (A.2,103; 2,576; 6,501; 12,949). Ov. uses the expression in the following eight exx.: H.7,58 perfidiae poenas exigit; 7,97; M.4,190; 8,125; 8,532; 14,447; T.5,8,9; F.4,230.

facio,528: fecit in terris haliaeetos ales ut esset. Drachmann, op.cit.420, asserts that facio with ut and an object clause "is archaic, but is found here and there in the Augustans". He is mistaken, for this construction is frequent in Ov., who uses it at least nine times: H.18,94 ut valeamque

facis; 20,173; 10,133; 19,113; 13,69; P.3,2,4; 4,9, 94; R.137; T.4,6,9. He also has facio with ne and an object clause seven times: M.14,354 ne posset adire, cursus equi fecit. P.1,1,65; 1,1,66; A.A.1, 366; 2,678; H.13,96. Fac with the simple subj. (without ut) is very frequent (M.3,13; H.2,98,etc.). According to the Thesaurus, ad loc., facio with ut and an object clause is found also in the poets as follows: Hor. Sat.1,1,1 al.; Tib. 2,4,38; Prop.2,32, 51; 4,2,55; 3,16,25; Lucr. 6,536; Cat.63, 78; 63,79; 109,3; 64,231; 67,16. Verg. does not have facio with ut and an object clause, and facio ne occurs only once (G.3,135). See also above, p. .—— For complete statistics on efficio with ut and ne clauses and also with the simple subj. in Lucr., Cat., and the Augustan poets, see Radford, A.J.P.XLIV (1923), p. , on [Tib.] IV 4,5. Draeger, Hist. Syntax II^{2} 235 f., treats briefly facio, efficio and praeficio ut, but gives no indication that facio ut as a whole is archaic; cf. also Schmalz, Lat. Synt.^{3}, p.405.

fas,21: intexens (si fas est dicere) peplo. Si fas est with the inf. of a verb of saying does not occur in Verg., nor does he have the simple si fas est. He uses instead si credere dignum est (G. 3,391; A.6,173), and has only sit mihi fas audita loqui (A.6,266). Ov.,on the other hand, has si fas

est dicere three times: P.4,8,55; 4,16,45; Ad Liv. 129. He uses also si fas est loqui once (T.5,2,46). Si fas est followed by some other inf. occurs six times: T.3,5,27 sive id contingere fas est; 5,3,27; 2,515; Am.2,13,27; H.3,6; M.5,417; so also Aet.173 si fas est credere. He uses also si fas est alone three times: P.2,8,37; F.1,25; T.3,1,81; so also [Tib.] II 3,74.——The phrase si fas est occurs 13 times in all in Ov.——See also above, p. .

furor,258: quid tantum properas nostros novisse furores? Here the plu. furores means 'passion, mad love', so also Ov. M.9,538 pariter rediere furores; 9,602. As Ganz., p.593, points out, Verg. has only the sing. in this sense, and uses the plur. in the meaning 'frenzy, madness': A.5,801 saepe furores compressi caeli; 7,406; 4,501.

gaudeo,195 ff.: gaudete, o celeres; gaudete, vagae volucres; puellae Dauliades, gaudete. Verg. has gaudeo 27 times, but never in the imper. Ov., however, uses the plur. imper. three times: M.8,126 gaudete malis, modo prodita, nostris moenia; M.12,9; A.A.1,179; so also [Tib.] II 5,83. He also has the sing. imper. three times: M.14,721; 10,442; H.12,159.—— Cat. has this imper. twice (31,12. 13), and Prop. twice (3,8,35; 4,6,83); Hor also has the sing. twice (Ep.14,15; Epist.1,6,19).

gracilis,20: et gracilem molli liceat pede clau-

dere versum. Verg. uses gracilis only once, and then in the lit. sense 'slim, slender': E.10,71 gracili hibisco. The meaning here, however, is fig., namely, 'lowly, modest', as also in Ov. P.2,5,26 materiae gracili sufficit ingenium; cf. Holt.85. For cases, v. p. .

haurio,163: venis hausit sitientibus ignem.. Here haurio means 'drink in the fire of love', and is used metaph. Ov. uses haurio in the same sense: M.8,325 flammasque latentes hausit; 10,252. Haurio occurs in Vergil with ignem (A.4,661) only of a literal 'fire'; cf. Ganz.581.

imitor, 107: unde citharae voces imitatus lapis recrepat; 500 patrios imitatus honores apex. The pres. and perf. participles imitans and imitatus, both in the orig. meaning 'imitating' and in the transferred sense 'resembling, similar to', are well known and striking Ov. idioms (cf. Zingerle, Ovid u. s. Vorgänger, I 12; Kleemann, p.61). He has them 18 times in the fifth foot of the hex., just as in the two passages of the Ciris: Am.2,4,15 rigidasque imitata Sabinas; A.A.1,439; 2,569; H.13,41; M.8,736; 9,481; 14,521; 10,106; 9,340; 9,783; 2,2; 13,252; 11,613; 13,817; F.5,157; Hal.122; P.1,2,45; 2,1,37; cf. Cu. 404; Lygd.3,15. Imitatus occurs only twice in Vergil (G.4,72; A.11,500) and the still more strik-

ing imitans never occurs.

infestus,111: hanc urbem fecerat infestam populator remige. Infestus is here used in the pass. sense 'unsafe', a use which is also found in Ov. M. 4,619 (infesta terra colubris). In Verg. infestus means ' hostile, destructive', as A.2,529 (infesto vulnere). For the cases, v. p. .

cf. intexo,39: te vellem magnis intexere chartis. Intexo is here used in the tropical sense 'interweave, inscribe'. Praetexo (100) also has the trop. meaning 'crown, adorn': novum aetermo praetexite honore volumen (cf. Lygd. 1,11), as has also intexo, Panegyr. 5 (tua chartis intexere facta), and subtexo,ib.211 (de subtexam carmina). Verg. has intexo only in the lit. meaning 'entwine' (G.2,221 intexet vitibus ulmos); also detexo, 'weave off, finish' (E.2,72). In the Ciris(9) detexo has the trop. sense 'fulfill, complete' (coeptum detexere munus), which is quoted by the Thesaurus also from Cic. Arat. 250, and Trag. inc. 181. Ovid in his later works still has praetexo in the trop. sense: F.5,567 Augusto praetexum nomine templum. This meaning is drawn from Lucr.1,418 (coeptum pertexere dictis); 6,42. Ovid avoids these compounds later on account of the spondaic scansion; cf. also Kreunen, p.46; Hankel, Act. societ. phil. Lips. V 45; Ehr. III 67; Broukhusius, on Panegyr. 211.

iuvenis,45: et iuvenes exegimus annos. Iuvenis is here an adj., 'youthful'. Ov. has the same phrase, iuvenes....annos, twice (M.7,295; 14,139; cf. Ganz. 565), and also three other exx. of the adj. use (Am. 3,4,24; M. 1,531; 11,99). Verg. has iuvenis 92 times, but always as a subst.

lux,397: alternas sortiti vivere luces; 417 tot adsiduas ex ordine luces? The plu. luces here means 'days'. This use occurs once in the Paneg.(160) and nine times in Ov.: F.4,901 sex ubi luces Aprilis habebit; 6,39; 6,725; 6,774; 3,398; 6,247, M.4,262; 14, 227; P.2,1,25. Vergil uses lux 58 times, but never in the plu. Ovid's use is drawn from Cat. 64,31 and Lucr. 5,679. 686; cf. also Hor. C.4,6,42.

mansuesco,136: et validas vires mansuescere tigris. According to Skutsch, Aus Vergils Frühzeit, p.68, this transitive use of mansuescere is found elsewhere only in Varro and Lucr. Just as in the case of so many other usually intrans. verbs, Note. [Note. V. Hau, De Casuum Usu Ov., p.19, who cites F.4,617 cessatis in arvis; R.39 gemmatas alas; F.1,339 lacrimatas cortice murras, etc.] Ov. has this use later only in the perf. part. mansuetus (P.4,5,28 mansuetas manus; Ib.26; T.3,6,23); Verg. ~~A1&Ø~~ does not have it at all.

morior,462: virginis moritur querimonia.

Morior is here used of an inanimate object, 'ceases, dies away'; so also in the foll. exx. in Ov.: P.3,2, 27 meriti morietur gratia; H.4,131; Am. 1,2,11. Verg. has morior in the trop. sense only of animate objects (E.7,57 moriens herba; 10,67).

natura,123: cuius (crinis) quam servata diu natura fuisset; 316: cum premeret natura, mori me velle negavi. Acc. to Heyne, ad loc., cuius natura is a periphrasis for qui crinis; so also Ov. Am.3,8,45 hominun natura; M.12,394 naturae....illi (sc. Centaurorum).—— Heyne notes that v. 310 is equivalent to 'cum senectus gravaret'; cf. Ov. M.15,218 artifices natura manus admovit; P.4,6,27. This free and familiar use of natura is scarcely Vergilian; cf. Sillig, op. cit. 143.

nudo,422: si nudasset foedera casus. Verg. uses nudo only in the lit. sense 'lay bare, uncover', as A.1,356 pectora nudavit. Here, however, it means 'disclose, divulge', as also Ov. Am.2,5,5 nudant tua facta tabellae; so also [Tib.] IV 7,2.

nullus,177: nulla colum novit. The colloquial use of nullus for non, as here, is not found in Verg., but occurs twice in Ov.: H.2,105 nullam Phyllida nosti; 10,10. This use is frequent in comedy and in Catullus (8,14; 17,20); cf. Kreunen, p.41, and Schmalz, Lat. Syntax^{3}, § 41.2.

nympha,435: florentes aequali corpore nymphae. Nympha here retains the Greek meaning 'bride, young woman', and is used for puella. Ov. twice has this use: H.1,27 grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis; 9,103. In the Aetna also (as Munro points out) he uses both charybdis (107) and simus(495) in a Greek sense. Cf. also Ganz. 640; Kreunen, p.48.

oppugno,272: ille mea oppugnat praecordia. Oppugno is here used in the fig. sense, as also in Ov. R.691 mens oppugnatur amantum. It occurs only once in Verg.,and then in the lit. sense (A.5,439 oppugnat urbem). For the cases, v.p. .

precor,326: parcere precor. Verg. uses with precor either an imper., or (with precor parenthetical) an opt. subj. without ut: A.6,117 alma, precor, miserere; 9,525; 10,461. 525; 12,48. 777. Ov. is the first to use precor with the acc. and inf. (three times); H.19,82 placidas esse precor aquas; 5,158; P.1,7,6; so also [Tib.] II 5,4 (see K. F. Smith's note,ad loc.).

probo,388: divom responsa probantur. Probo means here 'prove, show to be true'. Ov., with the advocate's training, is naturally fond of this legal meaning: M.2,92 patrio pater esse metu probor; 13,59; 15,37. 361. 499; Am.2,2,25; P.3,1,126. Verg. uses probo only in the sense 'approve' (three times): A. 5,418 probat Acestes; 12,814; 4,112. For the cases, v. p. .

cf. proveho,26:provexit currum. Verg. uses proveho only in the passive (four times):A.3,481 quid ultra provehor; 3,72; 3,506; 2,24. Proveho occurs in Ov. in the active (once: A.A.3,100).

purpura,320: qua lege candentis praetexat purpura canos. Purpura is here used of a 'purple lock', as also in Ov. M.8,80 illa purpura; R.68. Vergil, on the other hand, has purpura in two senses, both different from that of the present passage: (1)'purple color' (G.4,274); (2) 'purple garment' (G.2,495; A.7,251); cf. Ganz. 600.

quoniam,42: sed quoniam ad tantas nunc primum nascimur artes. Quoniam as the second word in the verse, preceded by a conj. or a pron., is very common in Ov. (27 times): T.3,8,41 at quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus; M.1,194; 10,630; 15,143.176; 4, 249; 5,101; 13,131.320; ~~9/101~~ H.20,171; A.A.2,27; 3,483; T.3,8,41; 3,11,69; 1,7,23; 1,10,17; 3,4,69; Ib.61; R.425; 525; P.4,9,5.98; 3,5,27; 2,2,123; 4,8, 79; 2,8,59; 4,15,23; 2,9,79. Verg. does not have quoniam in this position; he places it either after the penthemimeral caes. (five times, as E.2,44) or after the hepth. (ten times, as E.3,36); cf. Ehr.VI 63 ff.

retineo,170: retinens monilia collo; 511 retinentem vittas. The pres. part. retinens does not

occur in Verg., but Ov. uses it seven times: M.3,235 retinentibus illis; 5,127; 12,348; 6,35; 9,576; 6,644; 7,497. This difference of usage is by no means the result of accident, but just as in Cat. and Lucr., the pres. part. is much more freely used by Ov. —— and by V.A., Lygd. and Paneg.—— than by Verg.; cf. Drachmann, p.420; Rand,121f.; Ehr.III 15 ff.—— V.511 is drawn from Cat. 64,63(retinens vittam). For the cases , v.p. .

rideo,103: ridentia litora conchis. This use of rideo with the abl. does not occur in Verg., but is in Ov. M.15,204 (coloribus almus ridet ager); cf. T.1,5,27.

rudis,243: non est Amathusia nostri tam rudis. Rudis here, with the gen., means 'ignorant of'; so also three times in Ov.: M.7,213 rudem somni; F.4,336; 1, 83. Verg., on the other hand, uses rudis only twice, each time in the lit. sense 'rough, rude'. For the cases,v. p. .

senex,41: senibus saeclis. Senex is an adj. here, as often in Ov.: A.A.3,78 cervos senes; M.15, 470; Am. 1,9,4. Verg. has senex only as a subst. For iuvenis also as adj., v. p.

sepulchrum,131: Scylla,patris inventa sepulchrum. This fig. use of sepulchrum for 'perditor' is not found in Verg., but cf. Cat. 68,89 (Troia com-

mune sepulcrum,etc.); cf. also M.13, 423 in mediis Hecube natorum inventa sepulchris.

sinuo,460: sinuantur lintea coro. Vergil uses sinuo only twice, each time in the act.: A.2,208; G. 3,192. Ov., on the other hand, uses the pass. in seven cases out of nine (M.3,682; 8,381; 3,42; 14,501; 2,872; 14,51; 11,553). For the cases, v.p. .

solvo,23: debita solvontur vota. Verg. uses solvere vota three times (A.11,4; G.1,436; A.3,404), but the fuller phrase of the Ciris is found in Ov. F.5,596 voti debita solvit.

suus,133: malus ille puer,quem nec sua flectere mater potuit; 524 deum rex illi pro pietate sua reddibit vitam; 75 cum cura sui (conj.) veheretur coniugis. This freer and looser use of se for eum and of suus for eius is found also in Cu.388, Note. [Note. Quantumcunque sibi vires tribuere seniles, conformare locum capit; v. the remarks of Plésent, Culex, Étude, p.363] Aet. 46,581, Note. [Note. V. Herr, De Aetnae sermone, p.41.] and Lygd. 6,20. It is not quoted from Verg., Note. [Note. V. Schmalz, Lat. Grammatik[3], p.442, § 15. 4. Herr, p.42, wrongly refers to this use Verg. A.4,633 namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat.] but is a familiar earmark of Ovidian style, as M.15,819 tu facies natusque suus; 15,123; 14,42; 8,646; 7,827; 2,186 (v. Siebelis-Polle's In-

dex s.v.'suus'); A.A.3,636; Am.3,3,32,etc.

torqueo,257: quid me, nutricula, torques? Torqueo, 'torment, tortue', is used 12 times by Ov.: Am.2,5,53 torqueor infelix; 1,4,46; 2,19,34; A.A.2, 355; 2,124; 1,176; P.1,5,21; 1,1,60; R.562; H.9,36; 20,123; M.11,130; so also [Tib.] IV 14,4: quid miserum torques; cf. Tib. 2,6,17. Verg. has the word only in the lit. sense, 'twist, hurl' (56 times).

cf. vallo,79: canibus vallata est. Ov. uses vallo twice, each time in the pass. part.: H.4,159; P.1,2,23. It occurs in Verg. only in the act. (once: A.11,915).

vel,456: vel...vel...vel. The threefold use of vel is not found in Verg., but Ov. has it four times: P.3,6,35; 2,10,9; M.12,108; T.5,2,73. The excessive fondness of the youthful (and also of the later) Ov. for"dichotomizing and dividing all things by the use of conjunctions" is derived from the school of rhetoric; cf. Hartung, De Panegyr.36; Ehr. IV 57-75; Postgate on Paneg.62 (65) and Lygd.4,51 f.

victor,425: te victore. The abl.abs. with victor is used twice by Ov. (M.8,445 nato victore; F.5,577), but never by Verg.

vinco,77: forma cum vinceret omnis. Ov. has the same phrase in H.16,70 vincere quae forma digna

sit una duas; cf. F.6,44 forma quoque victa mea est. Ov. uses vincere, 'surpass', 26 times,——13 times with an abl. of specif. (M.13,63. 115; 11,223; 10,570; 9,30; 5,311;3,65; H.7,52; 16,70; 17,63; P.2,4,28; 4, 10,23; T.1,10,5)—; Verg. has this use perhaps once (E.7,54), without the abl.

volumen,100: aeterno praetexite honore volumen. Volumen here has the meaning 'book roll, volume', as also Ov. T.2,550; 3,14,19; in Verg. it means only 'coil, fold' (5 times).

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