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H. Darnley Naylor

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HORACE
ODES AND EPODES
A STUDY IN POETIC WORD-ORDER

BY

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TO MY WIFE

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PREFACE

THE text used in this edition is that of Dr Gow, with few and unimportant modifications.

I am greatly indebted to my assistant lecturer, Mr D. H. Hollidge, M.A., who read through the whole of the book in manuscript and made many valuable suggestions. My thanks also are due to my daughter, who helped me in the tiresome work of proof-reading. But for her and the reader of the University Press the number of errors would have been great.

H. D. N.

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INTRODUCTORY

THIS book is not a new commentary on part of Horace. After the work done by Gow, Page, and Wickham (to mention English commentators only) the gleanings are scarcely worth publication except in fugitive articles.

What has been written hereafter is, as the title intimates, a study in poetic order with illustrations from the *Odes*, *C. S.*, and *Epodes* of Horace. Unless the order seemed to suggest that accepted versions might be reconsidered, I have, with very rare exceptions, forbore to comment at length. Thus this book is intended to be used side by side with any edition of our poet; it is neither a *réchauffé* of previous editions nor, I hope, a collection of notes spoilt in the borrowing.

Those who hold that almost any order may pass in poetry will read my notes with impatience or something worse. I ask them to suspend judgement and to await the cumulative effect of the evidence. The rules of the game are simple enough. I make no apologies for repeating some of them. They were first clearly stated by Professor J. P. Postgate. Attention to them, or rather to the breach of them, enhances in a surprising measure the effectiveness of Latin as a vehicle for the expression of ideas. Here are the five most important rules of *normal* order: (1) Adjectives, except those of number and quantity, immediately follow the noun, or, to use a brief terminology, are postpositive; (2) Genitives are postpositive; (3) Demonstrative pronouns are prepositive; (4) Adverbs immediately precede the verb i.e. are prepositive; (5) 'Subject...object...verb' is the normal order. As everyone knows, departure from these normal positions gives interest to the word abnormally placed.

It may be asked why the Romance languages do not show survivals of this system. They do show survivals, but not many. One must remember that the introduction of Christianity caused neglect of the classical models at a very early date. During the

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INTRODUCTORY

Dark Ages such niceties as word-order were forgotten. But, as I have said, there are a few survivals. In Spanish, for instance, an adjective may precede the noun for emphasis; thus ‘a *magnificent* day!’ is ‘*un magnifico dia!*’ Then there is what may be called the emphasis of emotion. This can be seen in Spanish, French, and Italian. Contrast the cold classification of *un escritor pobre* (i.e. poor, not rich) with *un pobre escritor* (i.e. wretched, unfortunate, miserable). Parallels in French and Italian will be found quoted at §§ 34 and 36 of my Prolegomena and elsewhere in the notes. Those who know the Romance languages better than I do will, I doubt not, supply many more examples.

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PROLEGOMENA

§ 1. My aim is to show that word-order is no more negligible in poetry than it is in prose, and that the rules laid down by Prof. J. P. Postgate and exemplified by the author in certain Livian studies are observed by the poet no less than by the writer of prose. This is to say that when Horace, for instance, departs from the normal order, he has a purpose in so doing: he wishes to draw our attention to the abnormality and so to emphasize for us the point that he desires to make.

§ 2. It is true that there occur in his poetry orders which would not be equally common in prose; and yet such non-prose orders are surprisingly few, and, by the way, most of them are to be found in Pindar. One common type, however, with rare parallels in prose, merits special attention. It has a psychological interest which may be illustrated thus. Suppose we enter a room and see upon a table a red flower in a silver bowl, what makes more impression on the mind? Is it the antithetical colours, red and silver, and the antithetical objects, flower and bowl? Or is it the antithesis of the combinations, red flower and silver bowl? English decides for the latter; Latin poetry, more often, for the former; and, with rare exceptions, the two colours, literal or metaphorical, are put first and the two objects last. Thus while prose might write *flos purpureus stat in lance argentea*, poetry will prefer the order *purpureus argentea stat flos in lance*, or chiasmic orders, such as *argentea purpureus stat flos in lance*.

§ 3. This grouping, as I have said, is, in prose, very rare. I know one case in Cicero viz. *De Off.* 2. 7. 23 *reliquorum similes exitus tyrannorum*, and two cases in Livy viz. 6. 34. 7 *parvis mobili rebus animo*, and 22. 2. 3 *omne veterani robur exercitus* (where, however, the MSS show variations); and, doubtless, other parallel instances may be found. But in poetry the device is a commonplace. The neatest type is seen in the formula adj. A, adj. B, verb, noun A, noun B. (Page on *Epod.* 16. 55 has drawn attention to this particular grouping.) Compare Lucretius 5. 1068 *suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus*; Vergil *Aen.* 7. 10 *proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae*; Ovid *Her.* 4. 80 *exiguo flexos miror in orbe pedes; seu lentum valido torques hastile lacerto*; *Met.* 1. 4 *in mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen*, and *passim*. Less common is the formula adj. A, adj. B, verb, noun B, noun A, as in Horace *Odes* 3. 27. 25 *niveum doloso credidit tauro latus*. These two types, with the verb in the centre, we will call types α^1 and α^2 respectively. The formula adj. A, adj. B, noun A, noun B, and the verb anywhere, we will call β^1 ; the formula adj. A, adj. B, noun B, noun A, or adj. B, adj. A, noun A, noun B, both with the verb anywhere, we will call β^2 . All four types, α^1 , α^2 , β^1 , β^2 , occur in Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes*, and make a total of more than 200 instances.

§ 4. Of type α^1 the first case in the *Odes* is 1. 2. 11 *et superiecto pavidae natarunt | aequore dammae*; of type α^2 1. 3. 10 *fragilem truci | commisit pelago ratem*; of type β^1 1. 3. 23 *impiae | non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*; of type β^2 1. 1. 14 *Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare*, and 1. 1. 28 *rupit teretis Marsus aper plagas*.

A notorious line in Lucan (8. 343) should, I think, be regarded as a case of type β^2 , viz. *quem captos ducere reges | vidit ab Hyrcanis (A) Indoque (B) a litore (B) silvis (A)*. Had Lucan written *aque Indo*, in place of the slight chiasmic variety *Indoque a*, there would have been no need to quote the line as a 'rare hyperbaton' (see Postgate *ad loc.*). Much the same defence might be raised for Manilius 1. 429 *discordes-voltu (A) permixtaque (B) corpora (B) partus (A)*.

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PROLEGOMENA

[§§ 5-7]

§ 5. But to return to Horace—the importance of bearing in mind these types is seen clearly when we face such a derangement of epitaphs as is provided by the commentators on *Epod.* 5. 19

*iubet (Canidia) cupressos funebres
19 et uncta turpis ova ranae sanguine
plumamque nocturnae strigis...
flammis aduri Colchicis.*

Here the editors offer a bewildering variety of interpretations. The most favoured dogma appears to be that *ova* and *plumam* belong to *strigis*, and that we should translate by ‘an owl’s eggs and feathers smeared with blood of hideous toad.’ Some commentators have their doubts, and well they may; for if the conventional interpretation be correct, Latin order *is* a Chinese puzzle, and schoolboys should not be permitted to spend valuable time on this exhilarating game. But if we follow the principles of Latin poetic order as demonstrated in §§ 3, 4 above, we shall arrive at conclusions less uncomplimentary to both Horace and Latin poetry.

The grouping *uncta turpis ova ranae* is simply that of type β^1 , and *ranae* goes with both *ova* and *sanguine*, between which it lies. I submit therefore that l. 19 *must* be read by a Roman as ‘and eggs anointed of foul toad by its blood.’ We may, if we like, in the Horatian manner, supply *unctam sanguine (strigis)* with *plumam*. Dr A. S. Way in his translation (Macmillan, 1898) says rightly

‘And the spawn a loathly toad had voided, smeared with blood,
And the feather of a screech-owl, bird of gloom.’

§ 6. We even find three adjectives together followed by three nouns in more or less parallel order. I know but two instances, however, in the *Odes* (the *Epodes* afford no example) viz. *Odes* 1. 9. 21 and 2. 9. 13. The former runs thus:

latentis proditor intimo

*[*gratus*] *puellae risus ab angulo*.

Here *proditor* is a quasi-adjective, and a Roman would read the lines thus: ‘the hider’s betrayer within, the [sweet] girl laugh from the corner.’ The latter passage (*Odes* 2. 9. 13) reads as follows: *at non ter aevo functus amabilem | ploravit omnis Antiochum senex | annos....* Compare too Vergil *Georgics* 4. 371 *et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu | Eridanus*, and Horace *Sat.* 1. 5. 73 *nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam | Volcano....*

Such methods are impossible for English, but Shakespeare does with nouns and verbs something analogous in *Ant. and Cleop.* 3. 2. 17.

‘Ho! hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony.’

The Variorum Edition of Shakespeare quotes a performance, even more surprising, by Sir Philip Sidney—

‘Vertue, beautie, and speeche, did strike, wound, charme
My heart, eyes, ears, with wonder, love, delight;
First, second, last did binde, enforse, and arme
His works, shoves, sutes, with wit, grace, and vowes’ might....’

§ 7. It is convenient at this point to insert a complete list of types α^1 , α^2 , β^1 , and β^2 in Horace’s *Odes*, *Epodes* and *C. S.*

α^1 . *Odes* 1. 2. 11 *superiecto pavidae natarunt | aequore dammae*. Add 1. 8. 6, 7, 1. 14. 19, 20, 1. 15. 3, 4, 2. 5. 19, 20, 3. 2. 11, 12, 3. 16. 35, 36, 3. 18. 5, 3. 24. 40, 41, 4. 1. 35, 36, 4. 2. 25, 4. 8. 31, 32, 4. 9. 5, 6, 4. 10. 2, 4. 14. 47, 48 (*qui*

* For this second epithet to *risus* see on § 11 below.

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§§ 7–14]

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intrusive), *Epod.* 10. 19, 20 (*cum* intrusive), 12. 5, 12. 13, 13. 11, 16. 7, 16. 33, 16. 55, 16. 63.

§ 8. α^2 . *Odes* 1. 3. 10 *fragilem truci | commisit pelago ralem*. Add 1. 7. 15, 16, 1. 12. 59, 60, 1. 29. 10–12, 2. 6. 22, 23, 2. 18. 1, 2, 3. 1. 16, 3. 7. 1, 2, 3. 11. 17, 18, 3. 27. 25, 26, 3. 27. 71, 72, 4. 4. 31, 32, *Epod.* 2. 43, 10. 3, 4, 13. 13, 14, 17. 15–17.

§ 9. β^1 . *Odes* 1. 3. 23, 24 *impiae | non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*. Add 1. 3. 34, 1. 5. 6, 7, 1. 5. 14–16, 1. 7. 13, 14, 1. 9. 7, 8, 1. 10. 17, 18, 1. 12. 7, 1. 12. 23, 24, 1. 15. 14, 15, 1. 15. 29, 30, 1. 16. 2, 3, 1. 17. 6, 7, 1. 18. 15, 1. 19. 11, 12, 1. 20. 1, 2, 1. 22. 3, 4, 1. 22. 17, 18, 1. 27. 21, 22 (?), 1. 28. 3 (if we read *latum*), 1. 28. 19, 20, 1. 28. 30, 31 (if *postmodo te natis = posteris*), 1. 29. 13, 14, 1. 31. 5, 6, 1. 31. 10, 11, 1. 34. 10, 11, 1. 35. 23, 24, 1. 36. 5, 6, 2. 1. 13, 2. 5. 5, 6, 2. 6. 11, 12, 2. 7. 18, 2. 7. 21, 22, 2. 9. 18, 19 (if *Augusti* may be regarded as an adjective), 2. 11. 11, 12, 2. 12. 1, 2. 14. 14, 2. 15. 14–16, 2. 16. 21, 22, 2. 17. 19, 20 (if *tyrannus* be regarded as adjectival), 2. 18. 7, 8, 3. 1. 45, 46, 3. 2. 25, 3. 3. 17, 18, 3. 3. 29, 30, 3. 4. 17, 3. 4. 29, 30 (?), 3. 4. 49, 50, 3. 4. 79, 80 (if *amatorem* be regarded as adjectival), 3. 5. 31, 32, 3. 6. 4, 3. 6. 37, 38, 3. 12. 7, 3. 12. 11, 12, 3. 16. 39, 40, 3. 19. 4, 3. 19. 5, 3. 20. 3, 4, 3. 20. 14, 3. 21. 5, 3. 21. 15, 16, 3. 26. 9, 3. 27. 33, 34, 3. 29. 4, 3. 29. 17, 18, 4. 1. 34, 4. 2. 7, 8, 4. 2. 10, 4. 2. 19, 20, 4. 3. 6, 7, 4. 4. 39, 40, 4. 4. 46, 47, 4. 4. 58, 4. 4. 66, 67, 4. 5. 1, 2, 4. 6. 23, 24, 4. 6. 25 (if *doctor* be regarded as adjectival), 4. 7. 17, 18, 4. 7. 27, 28, 4. 11. 1, 2, 4. 14. 27, 28, *C. S.* 59, 60, 61, 62, *Epod.* 2. 15, 2. 47, 2. 51, 52, 2. 55, 56, 3. 6, 7, 4. 13, 5. 19, 5. 29, 5. 39, 40, 5. 61, 62, 5. 67, 68, 9. 23, 24, 12. 19, 14. 1, 2, 16. 4, 16. 48, 17. 66.

§ 10. β^2 . *Odes* 1. 1. 14 *Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare*. Add 1. 1. 15, 1. 1. 28, 1. 2. 39, 1. 3. 32, 1. 4. 9, 1. 5. 1, 1. 7. 15, 16, 1. 12. 22, 23, 1. 12. 43, 44, 1. 13. 4, 1. 14. 14, 1. 17. 1, 2, 1. 18. 13, 14, 1. 28. 21, 1. 32. 7, 8, 1. 32. 13, 14, 1. 35. 7, 8, 1. 35. 21, 1. 36. 10, 1. 37. 31, 32, 2. 1. 6, 2. 2. 15, 16, 2. 4. 2, 3 (if *serva* is regarded as adjectival), 2. 4. 11, 12, 2. 6. 10, 11, 2. 8. 10, 11, 2. 12. 6, 2. 12. 15, 16, 2. 16. 29, 2. 17. 3, 4, 2. 20. 2, 3, 3. 2. 2, 3. 3. 6, 3. 4. 34, 3. 4. 70, 71 (where *templator* may be regarded as an adjective), 3. 4. 76, 3. 8. 21, 3. 12. 10, 11, 3. 13. 9, 3. 13. 14, 15, 3. 14. 5, 3. 14. 7, 8, 9, 3. 18. 11, 12, 3. 19. 22, 23, 3. 21. 4, 3. 21. 5, 3. 23. 8, 3. 24. 5, 6, 7, 3. 26. 5, 3. 27. 75, 76, 3. 29. 2, 4. 2. 42, 43, 4. 4. 54 (if *iactata* goes with *sacra*), 4. 5. 21, 4. 7. 7, 8 (if *quae rapit* is regarded as an adjective), 4. 14. 39, 40, 4. 15. 3, 4, 4. 15. 30, *C. S.* 27, 28 (if we supply *fatis* with *peractis*), *Epod.* 1. 19, 2. 17, 4. 7, 7. 5, 6, 8. 1, 8. 5, 6, 9. 29, 10. 1, 15. 11, 16. 9, 16. 34, 16. 46, 16. 53, 54, 17. 31, 32.

§ 11. In the following instances one of the nouns has a second epithet: β^1 . 2. 14. 19, 20 *damnatusque longi | Sisyphus [Aeolides] laboris*; 3. 4. 49, 50 *magnum illa terrorem intulerat Iovi | [fidens] iuventus*; *Epod.* 3. 6, 7 *num viperinus his cruor | [incoctus] herbis me fefellit?* β^2 . 1. 35. 21, 22 *albo rara Fides colit | [velata] panno*; *Epod.* 17. 32, 33 *Sicanā fervidā | [virens] in Aetnā flammā*.

§ 12. Sometimes a genitive takes the place of one of the adjectives e.g. β^1 . 1. 2. 9 where *piscium = piscarium*; 1. 12. 3 where *cuius = quod*; β^2 . 1. 23. 5 where *veris = vernus*; 3. 17. 7, 8 where *Maricae* = an adjective.

§ 13. The next type that occurs with any frequency is seen in the formula noun A, adj. B, adj. A, noun B. There are three instances with the verb in the centre. These we may call α^1 : viz. *Odes* 1. 10. 18 *virgaque levem coerces | aurea turbam*; 4. 7. 13 *damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae*; *Epod.* 17. 55 *Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo*. We may, perhaps, add *Odes* 2. 1. 25–27 *quisquis...inulta cesserat impotens tellure*.

§ 14. Those classed as β^1 have the verb anywhere. The type is seen in *Odes* 1. 1. 4, 5

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[§§ 14–18]

metaque fervidis evitata rotis; but most of the examples might be classed under § 24 or § 48. Add 1. 5. 13, 14, 1. 14. 5, 1. 20. 9, 10, 1. 21. 3, 4, 1. 28. 3 (if *litus* is read), 1. 28. 11, 12, 1. 31. 12, 2. 1. 4, 5, 2. 6. 5, 2. 7. 5, 2. 12. 2, 3, 2. 14. 25, 26 (?), 2. 16. 18, 19, 2. 16. 38, 2. 18. 4, 5, 2. 19. 11, 12 (with intrusive verb), 2. 19. 18, 3. 1. 21, 22, 3. 3. 5, 3. 10. 2, 3, 3. 14. 18, 3. 15. 13, 14, 3. 17. 1, 3. 19. 16, 17, 3. 19. 24, 3. 22. 7, 3. 29. 24, 3. 29. 49, 4. 6. 42, 4. 11. 6, 7, *Epod.* 2. 59, 4. 15, 4. 17, 18 (with intrusive genitive), 5. 27, 6. 13, 8. 9, 10, 9. 15, 16 (?), 11. 10, 11. 28, 14. 3 (with intrusive conjunction), 16, 37, 17. 33, 34, 17. 54. Similar is *Odes* 1. 6. 7 where *per mare* = *marinos*.

§ 15. The next type is seen in the formula adj. A, noun B, adj. B, noun A. I have noticed an instance in Cicero *De Off.* 3. 2. 5 *talibus aures tuas vocibus... circumsonare*. Compare *Odes* 2. 13. 34, 35 *demittit atras belua centiceps | aures*. Add 1. 7. 29, 2. 11. 10, 2. 14. 17, 18, 3. 11. 9, 3. 11. 35, 36, 3. 14. 22 (if we read *cohibente*), 3. 15. 10, 3. 16. 25, 3. 17. 4, 3. 18. 9, 3. 19. 25, 3. 19. 26, 3. 22. 6, 3. 24. 36, 37, 3. 27. 59, 60 (*pendulum zona bene te secuta | laedere collum*), 4. 1. 4, 5, 4. 2. 58, 4. 4. 7 (?), 4. 4. 57, 4. 11. 11, 12 (*sordidum flammae trepidant rotantes | vertice fumum*), *Epod.* 1. 29, 2. 29, 2. 57, 58, 2. 63, 6. 7, 16. 50. Compare Vergil *Aen.* 6. 438 *tristique palus inamabilis unda*. Similar are *Odes* 1. 1. 29 *doctarum hederæ præmia frontium*, and 3. 9. 14 *Thurini Calais filius Ornyti*, where the nouns *præmia* and *filius* take the place of the adjectives.

§ 16. The formula of the next type is noun A, noun B, adj. A, adj. B. I have noted a parallel in Tacitus *Ann.* 1. 1 *cuncta discordiis fessa civilibus*. Cicero *De Off.* 1. 13. 41 has *fraus odio digna maiore*, but the position of *maiore* is due to emphasis, like *solis* in his *Catiline Oration* 3. 2. 6 *ad fin. Res praetoribus erat nota solis*.

The type in parallel order (a) occurs first in *Odes* 1. 6. 13 *Martem tunica tectum adamantina*. Compare 2. 3. 15, 16, 2. 9. 21, 2. 14. 25, 26 (?), 3. 29. 20, 4. 1. 30, 4. 14. 11, 12, 4. 14. 37, *Epod.* 1. 5 *te vita si superstitute | iucunda*, 17. 22. Not unlike is *Odes* 1. 2. 17, 18. But most of these cases may be classed under § 48, and many under § 24.

The chiasmic type (β) is seen at *Odes* 3. 7. 13 *Proetum mulier perfida credulum*. Add 3. 24. 3, 4, and *Epod.* 8. 11, 12.

Under this section may come *Odes* 4. 8. 23, 24 where *Romuli* is equivalent to *Romulis* (adj.), and *Epod.* 13. 6 where *consule* is the equivalent of an adjective. So at *Odes* 3. 18. 1 and *Epod.* 17. 74 where the nouns are quasi-adjectival. Finally *Odes* 1. 5. 9 is of the same type as (α), the pronouns *qui* and *te* taking the place of nouns.

§ 17. Another type is adj. A, noun B, noun A, adj. B. This appears first in the *Odes* 1. 7. 20 *densa tenebit Tiburis umbra tui*. Compare 1. 31. 3 (if we read *optimas* and *feracis*), 2. 8. 11, 12, 2. 11. 9, 10, 2. 12. 11, 12 *ductaque per vias | regum colla minacium*; 2. 17. 22, 23, 3. 5. 22 (see also § 48), 3. 14. 25, 26 *lenit albescens animos capillus | litium et rixae cupidos*; 3. 19. 28 *me lentus Glycerae torret amor meae*; 4. 1. 19, 20 *Albanos prope te lacus ponet marmoreum* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 3. 10, 4. 4. 13, 14, 4. 4. 42 *dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas*; 4. 8. 9, 10 *talium res est aut animus deliciarum egens*; 4. 8. 13, 4. 14. 18 (see also § 48); *Epod.* 5. 5. 6 (?), 10. 15, 16. 25, 26. Most of these cases can be classed under § 48.

§ 18. Least common is the type noun A, adj. B, noun B, adj. A. The following instances occur: *Odes* 1. 1. 22 *ad aquae lene caput sacrae*; 2. 5. 18 *Chloris albo sic umero nitens*; 3. 4. 69, 70 *testis mearum...sententiarum notus* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 16. 30 *et segetis certa fides meae*; 3. 26. 7, 8 *arcus oppositis foribus minacis*; 3. 27. 2, 3 *ab agro rava [decurrens] lupa Lanuvino*; 3. 27. 10 *imbrium divina avis inminentum*;

4. 1. 26 *numen cum teneris virginibus tuum*; 4. 4. 61 *hydra secto corpore firmior*; *Epod.* 5. 55, 56 *ferae dulci sapore languidae*; 10. 9 *nec sidus atra nocte amicum*.

Even of these few instances six are, perhaps, normal, the first epithet having preposited stress, viz. *Odes* 2. 5. 18, 3. 26. 7, 8, 4. 1. 26, 4. 4. 61, *Epod.* 5. 55, 56, 10. 9.

§ 19. If in the example quoted above from *Odes* 1. 1. 22 *aquae lene caput sacrae* we omit *lene*, we have an order extremely common in both prose and poetry i.e. when the genitive is accompanied by an epithet, the noun upon which the genitive depends lies between that genitive and the epithet of the genitive. Thus if x =genitive noun, and y =genitive epithet, the formula is x noun y , or y noun x . The order probably arises from a desire to avoid the cacophony of similar terminations in the genitive and its epithet. A few examples may be cited from prose: Cicero *De Off.* 1. 17. 56 *morum similitudo bonorum*; *ib.* 1. 22. 75 *clarissimae testis victoriae*; Livy 1. 12. 10 *tanti periculo viri*; 1. 15. 2 *iusti more belli*; 22. 3. 3 *omnium copia rerum* etc. Then, perhaps, the order became conventional, and we find e.g. Cicero *De Off.* 1. 33. 121 *superioris filius Africani*; Sallust *Cat.* 51. 3 *ea res magnae initium cladis fuit*.

Horace has some sixty-four examples where the termination of the genitive noun and genitive epithet is the same (type α in the next section), but only twenty-three where the termination of genitive noun and genitive epithet is different (type β in the next section). This seems to show that, with Horace, considerations of euphony led to the adoption of the order.

§ 20. (a). For type (a) compare *Odes* 1. 3. 8 *animae dimidium meae*. Add 1. 1. 7, 1. 1. 16 *oppidi [laudat] rura sui*; 1. 2. 42, 1. 7. 11 *Larissae [percussit] campus opimae*; 1. 10. 3, 1. 15. 17, 1. 18. 7 *modici [transiliat] munera Liberi*; 1. 19. 15 *bimi cum patera meri*; 1. 27. 10, 1. 28. 29, 1. 36. 11, 1. 36. 13, 2. 1. 9, 2. 1. 32, 2. 1. 38 *Ceae [retrahit] munera neniae*; 2. 4. 6 (?), 2. 6. 6 *meae sedes [utinam] senectae*; 2. 8. 19, 2. 10. 6, 7, 2. 12. 13 (?), 2. 13. 21, 2. 17. 13, 2. 20. 5, 3. 3. 2, 3. 3. 59, 60 *avitae tecta [velint reparare] Troiae*; 3. 4. 14, 3. 6. 8 (see note), 3. 7. 9, 3. 9. 20 *relectaeque [patet] ianua Lydiae*; 3. 12. 3, 3. 12. 6, 3. 14. 8 (see too § 14), 3. 16. 29, 3. 19. 18 *Berecynthiae [cessant] flamina tibiae*; 3. 19. 28 *Glyceriae [torret] amor meae*; 3. 20. 2, 3. 24. 49, 3. 27. 30, 3. 27. 47, 48, 3. 29. 11, 12, 3. 29. 22, 4. 1. 3, 4. 4. 1. 15, 4. 1. 18 *largi muneribus [riserit] aemuli*; 4. 2. 15, 4. 3. 23, 4. 4. 50, 4. 5. 27 *ferae bellum [curet] Hiberiae*; 4. 6. 1, 4. 6. 3, 4. 6. 33, 4. 9. 12, 4. 10. 4 *puniceae flore [prior] rosae*; 4. 11. 31, 32, 4. 12. 9, 10, 4. 12. 11, 12 *nigrae (?) colles Arcadiae*; 4. 14. 50 *duaraeque tellus [audit] Hiberiae*; 4. 15. 26, *Epod.* 1. 24, 2. 44, 12. 21, 15. 3 *magnorum numen [laesura] deorum*; 17. 16, 17. 58. Not unlike is *Odes* 3. 15. 12, although *capreae* is probably dative.

(β). For type (β) compare *Odes* 1. 8. 13, 14 *ut marinae [filium] dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae [funera]*; 1. 1. 19 *veteris pocula Massici*. Add *Odes* 1. 4. 15 (?), 1. 17. 21, 1. 35. 11, 2. 1. 33, 34, 2. 17. 29, 30, 2. 19. 16, 2. 20. 14, 3. 2. 26, 27 *Cereris sacrum [vulgari] arcanae*; 3. 7. 4, 3. 9. 7, 3. 13. 8, 3. 24. 44 *virtutisque viam [deserit] arduae*; 3. 28. 12, 3. 29. 8 (*parricidae*=adj.), 3. 29. 62, 4. 5. 36, 4. 15. 31, 32, *Epod.* 2. 42, 2. 65, 11. 23, 24 *gloriantis [mulierculam] vincere mollitia] amor Lycisci*; 15. 21 *Pythagorae [fallant] arcana renati*; 16. 45, and 17. 14. All these examples suggest that *nobilis* is genitive at *Odes* 1. 14. 12 *silvae filia nobilis*.

§ 21. A grouping, very familiar in prose, i.e. adj., verb, noun, or noun, verb, adj., is frequent in Horace. For prose compare Cicero *De Amic.* 7. 24 *maximis efferat laudibus*; *ib.* 22. 85 *praeposteris enim utimur consiliis*; *De Off.* 2. 16. 19 *ad exitus pervenimus optatos* etc. Livy provides instances *passim*.

Horace uses this order some 348 times; and the adjective, with only fifty-six exceptions, comes first. In the following list of examples '1' signifies that the adjective comes

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last. *Odes* 1. 1. 8, 1. 1. 9, 1. 1. 10, 1. 1. 20, 1. 1. 30 (l), 1. 2. 3, 1. 2. 18, 1. 3. 5, 6, 1. 3. 39, 1. 4. 4, 1. 4. 13, 1. 5. 2, 1. 5. 4, 1. 7. 32, 1. 8. 3, 4, 1. 18. 16, 1. 9. 1, 1. 9. 12, 1. 9. 20, 1. 10. 7, 1. 11. 2, 3, 1. 12. 39, 1. 13. 9, 10, 1. 13. 18, 1. 15. 5, 1. 15. 7, 1. 16. 4 (l), 1. 16. 9, 10, 1. 16. 16 (l), 1. 16. 18, 1. 17. 2, 3, 1. 17. 8, 1. 17. 12, 1. 17. 26, 1. 20. 10, 11, 1. 21. 1, 1. 21. 6, 1. 21. 9, 1. 22. 5 (l), 1. 22. 7, 1. 22. 10, 1. 22. 11 (l), 1. 22. 14, 1. 22. 18, 1. 24. 8, 1. 24. 11, 1. 25. 1 (compare 1. 25. 19, 20), 1. 25. 5 (?), 1. 25. 7, 1. 26. 7, 1. 26. 9, 1. 26. 11, 1. 26. 12, 1. 27. 4, 1. 27. 6, 1. 27. 8 (l), 1. 27. 13, 1. 27. 15, 1. 28. 5, 6, 1. 28. 13 (l), 1. 28. 17, 1. 28. 26, 1. 28. 33 (l), 1. 29. 9 (l), 1. 30. 3, 1. 31. 1, 1. 31. 2, 3, 1. 31. 7, 1. 33. 2, 3, 1. 33. 4, 1. 33. 6, 1. 34. 7, 1. 35. 2, 1. 35. 12, 1. 35. 19 (l), 1. 36. 14, 1. 36. 17 (?), 1. 36. 18, 1. 37. 25, 1. 37. 26, 2. 1. 12, 2. 1. 16, 2. 1. 19, 2. 1. 34, 2. 2. 3, 4, 2. 2. 9, 10, 2. 4. 16 (l), 2. 5. 6, 7, 2. 5. 22 (?), 2. 6. 2 (l), 2. 6. 9 (l), 2. 6. 19, 20, 2. 6. 21, 22, 2. 7. 16 (l), 2. 7. 23, 2. 8. 15, 2. 9. 12, 2. 9. 22, 2. 9. 24, 2. 10. 18, 2. 12. 8, 2. 12. 9, 2. 12. 25, 2. 13. 40, 2. 14. 8, 9, 2. 14. 12, 2. 15. 9, 10, 2. 15. 17, 2. 15. 20, 2. 16. 3, 2. 16. 9, 2. 16. 26, 27, 2. 16. 36, 37, 2. 16. 39, 2. 17. 1 (l), 2. 17. 8, 2. 17. 9, 2. 17. 11, 2. 17. 18 (l), 2. 17. 32, 2. 18. 31, 2. 19. 10, 11, 2. 19. 19 (l), 2. 20. 8, 2. 20. 10, 2. 20. 18, 2. 20. 19, 3. 1. 19, 3. 1. 26, 3. 1. 47 (l), 3. 2. 5, 3. 2. 14, 3. 2. 18, 3. 2. 23, 3. 2. 27, 3. 3. 4 (l), 3. 3. 10 (l), 3. 3. 12, 3. 3. 13, 3. 3. 25, 3. 3. 33, 3. 3. 45, 3. 3. 69, 3. 3. 72 (l), 3. 4. 6, 3. 4. 21, 22, 3. 4. 24, 3. 4. 40, 3. 4. 44 (l), 3. 4. 74, 75, 3. 5. 48, 3. 6. 10, 3. 6. 24, 3. 6. 25, 3. 6. 35, 36, 3. 7. 14, 3. 7. 28, 3. 8. 19, 20, 3. 8. 23, 3. 9. 17, 3. 9. 18 (l), 3. 9. 19, 3. 10. 12, 3. 11. 7, 8, 3. 11. 21, 22 (l), 3. 11. 27 (l), 3. 11. 31, 32, 3. 11. 39, 3. 11. 45, 3. 13. 16 (l), 3. 14. 2, 3. 14. 11, 3. 14. 13, 14, 3. 14. 18, 3. 14. 26 (l), 3. 16. 9, 3. 16. 16, 3. 16. 19, 3. 16. 27, 3. 17. 13, 3. 18. 7, 3. 18. 10 (l), 3. 19. 8, 3. 19. 11, 12, 3. 19. 13 (l), 3. 19. 27, 3. 20. 1, 3. 20. 6, 3. 20. 10 (l), 3. 20. 13, 3. 20. 15, 16, 3. 21. 9, 10, 3. 21. 21, 3. 21. 23, 3. 23. 5, 3. 23. 9, 3. 24. 16, 3. 24. 20, 3. 24. 26 (l), 3. 24. 57, 3. 24. 63, 3. 25. 5, 3. 27. 9, 3. 27. 17, 3. 27. 19, 3. 27. 21, 22, 3. 27. 41 (l), 3. 27. 43, 3. 27. 53, 3. 27. 62, 63 (l), 3. 27. 74, 3. 28. 11, 3. 28. 14, 3. 28. 15, 3. 29. 7, 3. 29. 9, 3. 29. 16, 3. 29. 20 (l), 3. 29. 40, 41, 3. 29. 53, 3. 30. 7, 3. 30. 10, 3. 30. 11, 3. 30. 13, 4. 1. 12 (l), 4. 1. 22 (?), 4. 2. 6, 4. 2. 17, 4. 2. 23, 24, 4. 2. 29, 4. 2. 45 (l), 4. 2. 54, 4. 2. 55, 4. 3. 5 (l), 4. 3. 8, 4. 4. 8, 4. 4. 33 (l), 4. 4. 41, 4. 4. 44, 4. 4. 62, 4. 4. 70 (l), 4. 5. 12, 4. 5. 19, 4. 5. 22, 4. 5. 30, 4. 5. 34, 4. 6. 18, 19, 4. 6. 35, 4. 6. 39, 4. 7. 25, 26, 4. 8. 27, 4. 9. 17, 4. 9. 22, 4. 9. 29, 4. 9. 32, 4. 9. 49, 4. 10. 5 (l), 4. 10. 8, 4. 11. 7, 8, 4. 11. 9, 4. 11. 19, 20, 4. 11. 33, 34, 4. 12. 18, 4. 12. 19 (l), 4. 13. 8, 4. 14. 5, 4. 14. 16 (l), 4. 14. 23, 24, 4. 14. 25, 4. 14. 26 (l), 4. 14. 30 (l), 4. 14. 33, 4. 14. 36, 4. 14. 38, 4. 14. 52, 4. 15. 6, 4. 15. 12, 4. 15. 13, 14, 4. 15. 20, 4. 15. 22 (l), *C. S.* 5, 7, 13, 34, 43, 49 (l), 54, 63, 71, *Epod.* 1. 14, 1. 23, 1. 26 (?), 1. 27 (?), 1. 30, 2. 3 (l), 2. 10, 2. 19, 2. 27 (l), 2. 33, 2. 36, 2. 46, 2. 49, 2. 52, 3. 14 (l), 3. 21 (l), 5. 3, 5. 24 (l), 5. 43, 5. 60, 5. 76, 5. 83, 5. 90, 5. 92, 6. 10, 6. 12, 8. 15, 8. 19, 9. 13, 14 (l), 9. 28, 10. 23, 11. 15, 11. 28, 12. 18, 13. 5, 13. 8, 15. 4 (l), 15. 5, 15. 16, 15. 23, 16. 12, 16. 28, 16. 29, 16. 35 (l), 16. 38, 16. 39, 16. 47, 16. 57, 16. 62, 17. 15, 17. 29, 17. 48, 17. 52, 17. 59 (l), 17. 61, 17. 70, 17. 72 (l), 17. 78 (l). Add with intrusive adverb *Odes* 1. 13. 8, 1. 13. 14, 15. See too §§ 30, 31, 37.

§ 22. In almost all the above passages the separated adjectives have a special significance; but most of the examples in the *C. S.* seem to serve no purpose, and are merely a metrical convenience. This is perhaps true of many cases where the adjectives come last.

§ 23. It should be observed that in the examples cited at § 21 the adjective and noun are construed with the verb. Five passages viz. *Odes* 1. 5. 2, 1. 22. 11, 1. 26. 4, 3. 14. 21, and 4. 9. 49 are somewhat different. For these see the notes *ad loc.*

§ 24. Similar to the examples in § 21 are those where the place of the verb is taken by a participle, adjective, or adverb (compare also § 14). The type is seen in *Odes*

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1. 8. 12 *iaculo nobilis expedito*; 1. 18. 12 *variis obsita floribus*; C. S. 61 *fulgente decorus arcu*; Odes 1. 24. 13 *Threicio blandius Orpheo*. Other examples are Odes [1. 1. 1], 1. 2. 37, 1. 12. 54, 1. 13. 18, 19, 1. 35. 31, 2. 2. 1, 2. 2. 3. 3, 4, 2. 3. 21, 2. 5. 12, 2. 6. 5, 2. 8. 3, 4, 2. 11. 2, 3 (adj. last), 2. 11. 15, 2. 13. 29, 2. 15. 15 (adj. last), 2. 16. 1, 2, 2. 19. 8, 2. 20. 13, 3. 3. 23, 3. 3. 66, 67, 3. 4. 72 (see too § 37), 3. 5. 18, 3. 6. 16, 3. 6. 38, 3. 7. 7, 8, 3. 7. 12, 3. 7. 19, 20, 3. 8. 22, 3. 9. 10, 3. 9. 22, 23, 3. 10. 17, 3. 11. 3, 3. 11. 11, 12, 3. 11. 46 (adj. last), 3. 12. 8, 3. 13. 2, 3. 14. 6, 3. 17. 1 (*vetusto nobilis ab Lamo*), 3. 18. 3, 3. 23. 18, 3. 24. 1, 2, 3. 24. 53, 54, 3. 29. 49, 4. 1. 10, 4. 1. 14, 4. 2. 9 (adj. last), 4. 2. 35, 4. 5. 1 (adj. last), 4. 5. 11 (?), 4. 5. 15 (adj. last), 4. 5. 38, 39, 4. 6. 9, 4. 11. 1, 4. 13. 15, 4. 14. 7 (adj. last), *Epod.* 1. 25 (adj. last), 2. 64 (adj. last), 3. 13, 4. 3. 5. 11, 5. 15, 6. 13 (adj. last), 8. 13, 14, 9. 2, 9. 30 (adj. last), 11. 2 (adj. last), 12. 1, 15. 6, 17. 46, 17. 73.

Two points are to be noticed: first that in these examples the ablative is concerned (with nine exceptions viz. Odes 2. 11. 15, 3. 3. 23, 3. 7. 19, 20, 3. 9. 10, 3. 11. 11, 12, 3. 11. 46, 3. 18. 3, 4. 14. 7, *Epod.* 6. 13); second that the adjective comes first (with twelve exceptions). Many of these cases might be classed under § 48.

§ 25. Two examples viz. Odes 1. 17. 24, 25, and *Epod.* 7. 8 are abnormal, because the adjective and noun do not belong strictly or alone to the word which lies between. See the notes *ad loc.*

Perhaps Odes 3. 11. 1 *te docilis magistro*, and *Epod.* 5. 95, 15. 6 may be classed under § 24.

§ 26. When Horace puts the participle before its noun, he seems always to regard the participle as of greater importance. Usually, at least in prose, English will render the participle by a noun. It will suffice to quote from prose Cicero *De Off.* 3. 28. 102 *num iratum timemus Iovem?* (the anger of Jove); Sallust *Cat.* 18. 8 *post conditam urbem Romam* (the building of Rome); Livy 1. 1. 1 *reddendae Helenae auctores* (advocates of Helen's restoration), etc., etc.

I have noted the following examples in the *Odes*, *Epodes*, and *C. S.*: Odes 1. 1. 24 *permixtus* (the confusion of sound); 1. 2. 2 *rubente* (red flash of hand); 1. 3. 26 *vetitum* (the prohibition of sin); 1. 11. 5 *oppositis* (the opposition of the rocks); 1. 19. 16 *mactata* (the sacrifice of a victim); 1. 33. 4 *laesa* (breach of faith); 1. 35. 29 *iturum* (the coming journey of Caesar); 1. 37. 13 *vix una sospes* (σωθείσα) i.e. the safety of scarce one ship; 1. 37. 23 *latentis* (a hiding-place); 1. 37. 25 *iacentem* (downfall); 1. 37. 29 *deliberata* (determination to die); 2. 1. 14 *consulenti* (the counsels of the senate); 2. 3. 17 *coemptis* (the purchase of estates); 2. 4. 10 *ademptus* (the loss of Hector); 2. 5. 23 *solutis* (the loosing of hair); 2. 7. 17 *obligatam* (your debt of a feast); 2. 13. 31 *exactos* (the expulsion of tyrants); 2. 18. 17 *secanda* (the cutting of marble); 3. 1. 33 *contracta* (the straitening of water space); 3. 2. 24 *fugiente* (by swift flight of wing); 3. 4. 19 *lauroque collataque myrto* (but see § 33); 3. 4. 26 *versa* (the turning of the line); 3. 5. 7 *inversi* (inversion of morals); 3. 5. 47 *maerentis* (the tears of friends); 3. 5. 51 *obstantis* (the opposition of his kindred); 3. 15. 10 *pulso* (the beat of drum); 3. 17. 11 *demissa* (the downrush of the tempest); 3. 23. 2 *nascente* (the birth of the moon); 3. 23. 19 *aversos* (displeasure of the Penates); 3. 26. 8 *oppositis* (opposition of doors); 3. 27. 22 *orientis* (rising of Auster); 3. 28. 4 *munitae* (the fortress of wisdom); 3. 28. 15 *iunctis* (team of swans); 4. 2. 42, 43 *impetrato* (the fulfillment of prayer for return); 4. 2. 47, 48 *recepto* (the coming back of Caesar); 4. 4. 53 *cremato fortis* (brave in spite of the burning of Troy); 4. 4. 61 *secto* (the cutting of its body); 4. 8. 18 *domita* (the conquest of Africa); 4. 9. 29 *sepultae* (the burial of cowardice); 4. 9. 30 *celata* (concealment of valour); 4. 9. 43 *obstantis* (obstacle formed by crowds); 4. 11. 3 *nectendis* (the weaving of garlands); 4. 11. 7, 8 *immolato* (the

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sacrifice of a lamb); 4. 11. 19 *adfluentis* (increase of years); 4. 11. 25 *ambustus* (the burning of Phaëthon); 4. 14. 52 *compositis* (laying down of arms); 4. 15. 2 *victas* (sacking of cities); *C. S.* 18, 19 *iugandis* (marriage of women); *Epod.* 2. 11 *in reducta* (in the depths of the valley); 2. 32 *obstantis* (the obstacle formed by the nets); 2. 45 *textis* (in a prison of hurdles); 2. 65, 66 *positosque vernas...circum...lares* (the settling of slaves round the hearth); 5. 33 *mutatae* (change of food); 9. 31 *exercitatas* (the turmoil of the Syrtes); 13. 5 *obducta* (frown on brow).

§ 27. What is true of participles is also true of adjectives. Striking instances are *Odes* 3. 23. 16 *fragilique myrto* (sprigs of myrtle); 4. 5. 23 *laudantur simili prole* (for likeness in offspring); *C. S.* 30 *spicea donet Cererem corona* (with wheat ears for crown). Compare *Livy* 9. 2. 9 *per cavam rupem* (through the cleft in the rock). That preposited adjectives are so common in Horace need cause no surprise: a poet uses adjectives for purposes of emotion, not of classification (see on § 36 in reference to *povera donna*).

In the following passages it may, I think, be admitted that the preposited or separated adjective is more important than the noun, and that the force of such adjective is best expressed by a noun in English prose, if not in poetry: *Odes* 1. 1. 21 *viridi*, 1. 1. 30 *gelidum*, 1. 2. 7 *altos*, 1. 2. 22 *graves*, 1. 3. 12 *praecepitem*, 1. 3. 14 *tristis*, 1. 4. 11 *umbrosis*, 1. 4. 19 *tenerum*, 1. 5. 2 *liquidis*, 1. 7. 1 *claram*, 1. 7. 2 *bimaris*, 1. 7. 10 *patiens*, 1. 7. 13 *praeceps*, 1. 7. 19 *molli* (?), 1. 9. 1 *alta* (?), 1. 9. 15 *dulcis*, 1. 12. 1 *acri*, 1. 12. 7 *vocalem*, 1. 12. 15 *variis*, 1. 12. 23 *certa*, 1. 12. 31 *minax* (?), 1. 12. 43 *saeva*, 1. 12. 58 *gravi*, 1. 13. 6 *certa*, 1. 13. 9 *candidos*, 1. 15. 16 *gravis*, 1. 15. 18 *celerem*, 1. 16. 9 *tristes*, 1. 16. 15 *insani*, 1. 16. 23 *dulci*, 1. 17. 2 *igneam*, 1. 17. 4 *pluvios*, 1. 17. 10 *dulci*, 1. 17. 24 *protervum*, 1. 18. 4 *mordaces*, 1. 18. 5 *gravem*, 1. 19. 3 *lasciva*, 1. 19. 7 *grata*, 1. 21. 6 *gelido*, 1. 21. 13 *miseram*, 1. 22. 6 *inhospitalem*, 1. 22. 14 *latis*, 1. 23. 6 *virides*, 1. 24. 15 *vanae*, 1. 24. 18 *nigro*, 1. 25. 9 *arrogantis*, 1. 25. 10 *solo*, 1. 25. 13 *flagrans*, 1. 26. 2 *protervis*, 1. 27. 4 *sanguineis*, 1. 28. 5 *aerias...rotundum*, 1. 28. 18 *avidum*, 1. 28. 28 *aequo*, 1. 29. 2 *acrem*, 1. 31. 3 *opimae*, 1. 31. 10 *aureis*, 1. 33. 2 *immitis*, 1. 33. 5 *tenui*, 1. 35. 13 *iniurioso*, 1. 36. 20 *lascivis*, 1. 37. 27 *atrum*, 1. 38. 7 *arta*, 2. 1. 33 *lugubris*, 2. 2. 2 *avaris*, 2. 2. 9 *avidum*, 2. 2. 13 *dirus*, 2. 3. 6 *remoto*, 2. 3. 11 *obliquo*, 2. 3. 27 *aeternum*, 2. 4. 3 *niveo*, 2. 4. 21 *teretis*, 2. 5. 6 *gravem*, 2. 5. 7 *udo*, 2. 5. 18 *albo*, 2. 5. 24 *ambiguo*, 2. 6. 3 *barbaras*, 2. 6. 15 *viridi*, 2. 6. 21 *beatae*, 2. 7. 9 *celerem*, 2. 7. 14 *denso*, 2. 9. 3 *inaequales*, 2. 9. 9 *flebilibus*, 2. 9. 12 *rapidum*, 2. 9. 20 *rigidum*, 2. 10. 5 *auream*, 2. 10. 7 *invidenda*, 2. 10. 14 *alteram*, 2. 10. 15 *informis*, 2. 11. 1 *bellicosus*, 2. 11. 7 *lascivos*, 2. 11. 8 *facilem*, 2. 11. 13 *alta*, 2. 11. 19 *ardentis*, 2. 12. 2 *dirum* (?), 2. 12. 5 *saevos*, 2. 12. 13 *dulcis*, 2. 12. 15 *fulgentis*, 2. 12. 21 *dives*, 2. 12. 22 *pinguis*, 2. 12. 24 *plenas*, 2. 13. 17 *celerem*, 2. 13. 38 *dulci*, 2. 14. 3 *instanti*, 2. 14. 4 *indomilae*, 2. 14. 6 *illacrimabilem*, 2. 14. 13 *cruento*, 2. 14. 21 *placens*, 2. 15. 9 *fervidos*, 2. 15. 15 *opacam*, 2. 16. 2 *atra*, 2. 16. 39 *malignum*, 2. 17. 14 *centimanus*, 2. 18. 30 *rapacis*, 2. 18. 36 *superbum*, 2. 19. 8 *gravi*, 2. 19. 9 *pervicacis*, 2. 19. 10 *uberes*, 2. 19. 13 *beatae*, 2. 20. 10 *album*, 3. 1. 1 *profanum*, 3. 1. 23 *umbrosam*, 3. 1. 26 *tumultuosum*, 3. 2. 1 *angustam*, 3. 2. 2 *acri*, 3. 3. 27 *pugnacis*, 3. 3. 30 *gravis*, 3. 3. 31 *invisum*, 3. 3. 37 *longus*, 3. 3. 46 *medius*, 3. 3. 48 *tumidus*, 3. 3. 56 *pluvii*, 3. 3. 69 *iocosae*, 3. 4. 7 *amoenae*, 3. 4. 22 *frigidum*, 3. 4. 24 *liquidiae*, 3. 4. 30 *insanientem*, 3. 4. 31 *urentis*, 3. 4. 35 *pharetratos*, 3. 4. 54 *minaci*, 3. 5. 11 *aeternae*, 3. 5. 33 *perfidis*, 3. 5. 49 *barbarus*, 3. 6. 16 *missilibus* (?), 3. 6. 45 *damnosa*, 3. 8. 6 *dulcis*, 3. 9. 2 *candidae*, 3. 12. 1 *dulci*, 3. 12. 5 *operosae*, 3. 13. 2 *dulci*, 3. 13. 6 *gelidos*, 3. 13. 15 *loquaces*, 3. 14. 23 *invisum*, 3. 16. 3 *tristes*, 3. 16. 16 *saevos*, 3. 16. 17 *crescentem*, 3. 16. 26 *impiger*, 3. 16. 37 *importuna*, 3. 20. 13 *leni*, 3. 21. 3 *insanos*,

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3. 23. 5 *pestilentem*, 3. 23. 6 *sterilem*, 3. 23. 7 *dulces*, 3. 23. 9 *nivali*, 3. 23. 16 *fragili*, 3. 23. 20 *saliente*, 3. 24. 20 *nitido*, 3. 24. 33 *tristes*, 3. 24. 64 *curtae*, 3. 25. 10 *nive candidam*, 3. 25. 20 *viridi*, 3. 26. 6 *lucida*, 3. 27. 2 *praegnas*, 3. 27. 4 *feta*, 3. 27. 11 *oscinem*, 3. 27. 16 *vaga*, 3. 27. 43 *longos*, 3. 27. 46 *iratae*, 3. 27. 49 *patrios*, 3. 29. 6 *udum*, 3. 29. 7 *declive*, 3. 29. 16 *sollicitam*, 3. 29. 30 *caliginosa*, 3. 29. 40 *fera...quietos*, 3. 29. 61 *avaros*, 4. 1. 8 *blandae*, 4. 2. 29 *grata*, 4. 2. 30 *uvidi*, 4. 2. 41 *laetos*, 4. 3. 2 *placidi*, 4. 3. 16 *invidio*, 4. 4. 57 *duris*, 4. 4. 74 *benigno*, 4. 5. 12 *dulci*, 4. 5. 14 *curvo*, 4. 5. 22 *maculosum*, 4. 5. 23 *simili*, 4. 5. 25 *gelidum*, 4. 6. 7 *tremenda* (?), 4. 6. 9 *mordaci*, 4. 6. 33 *fugacis*, 4. 7. 5 *geminis*, 4. 7. 11 *pomifer*, 4. 8. 3 *fortium*, 4. 8. 15 *celeris*, 4. 9. 15 *regalis*, 4. 9. 23 *puclis*, 4. 9. 33 *lividas*, 4. 9. 37 *avaras*, 4. 9. 49 *duram*, 4. 9. 51 *caris*, 4. 11. 25 *avaras*, 4. 11. 35 *atrae*, 4. 12. 11 *nigri*, 4. 12. 26 *nigrorum*, 4. 13. 6 *virentis*, 4. 13. 9 *aridas*, 4. 13. 10 *luridi*, 4. 13. 14 *clari*, 4. 13. 16 *volucris*, 4. 13. 17 *decens* (?), *C. S.* 30 *spicea*, 34 *supplices*, 45 *probos...docili*, *Epod.* 1. 12 *inhospitale*, 1. 14 *forti*, 2. 6 *iratum*, 2. 16 *infirmas*, 2. 24 *tenaci*, 2. 66 *renidentis*, 3. 9 *candidum*, 3. 22 *extrema*, 4. 4 *dura*, 5. 11 *trementi*, 5. 43 *otiosa*, 5. 63 *superbam*, 6. 9 *timenda*, 6. 15 *atro*, 9. 2 *victore*, 9. 3 *alta*, 9. 32 *incerto*, 9. 35 *fluentem*, 9. 38 *dulci*, 10. 2 *olentem*, 10. 7 *altis*, 10. 9 *atra*, 10. 21 *curvo*, 12. 25 *acris*, 13. 10 *diris*, 14. 1 *mollis*, 14. 11 *cava*, 16. 16 *malis*, 16. 22 *protervus*, 16. 37 *indocili*, 16. 47 *cava*, 16. 60 *laboriosa*, 17. 1 *effaci*, 17. 11 *feris* (?), 17. 21 *verecundus*, 17. 42 *infamis*, 17. 70 *altis*, 17. 73 *fastidiosa*.

For preposited adjectives of an unpleasant meaning see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

§ 28. A special case of the principle of stress with a preposited or separated epithet is that of an adjective in the comparative degree. Compare *Odes* 1. 2. 48, 1. 14. 8, 1. 27. 20, 1. 36. 6, 2. 1. 40, 2. 3. 8, 2. 9. 22, 2. 10. 10, 2. 14. 25, 2. 17. 6, 3. 6. 25, 3. 21. 8, 3. 24. 53, 4. 2. 33, *Epod.* 1. 25, 8. 13, 9. 33, 10. 11, 11. 14, 12. 4 (a separated adverb), 14. 13, 15. 2, 16. 15, 17. 61, 17. 62.

§ 29. Similar is the preposited adjective in litotes. Compare *Odes* 1. 28. 14 *non sordidus auctor*. Add 1. 18. 9, 1. 24. 17, 1. 27. 13, 1. 27. 15, 1. 36. 8, 1. 37. 32, 2. 1. 22, 2. 19. 15, 2. 20. 1, 3. 6. 10, *Epod.* 1. 10, 5. 50, 5. 73, 10. 17, 11. 21, 14. 12. I find only three cases of postposited litotes viz. *Odes* 1. 14. 18 *curaque non levis*; 2. 16. 39 *Parca non mendax*, and *Epod.* 9. 30 *ventis iturus non suis*. The *non felix* of *Epod.* 12. 25 is somewhat different; see note *ad loc.*

§ 30. Proleptic adjectives are either preposited or separated. Compare *Odes* 1. 13. 12 *impressit memorem dente labris notam*; 2. 1. 19 *fugacis | terret equos*; 2. 8. 15 *ardentis acuens sagittas* (?); 2. 9. 1 *hispidos | manant in agros*; 2. 16. 29 *abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem* (see too § 10); 3. 6. 8 *Hesperiae mala luctuosae* (see too § 20 a); 3. 9. 12, 3. 9. 16 *si parcent animae fata superstiti*; 3. 11. 51 *nostri memorem sepulcro | scalpe querellam*; 3. 16. 19 *late conspicuum tollere verticem*; 3. 20. 10 *dentes acuit timendos*; 3. 24. 62, 63 *improbae | crescunt divitiae*; 3. 25. 5 *aeternum meditans decus*; 3. 27. 11 *oscinem corvum prece suscitabo*; 3. 29. 51 *transmutat incertos honores*; 3. 29. 53, 54 *si celeris quatit | pinnas*; 4. 2. 17, 18 *quos Elea domum reducit | palma caelestis*; 4. 2. 22, 23 *moresque | aureos educit* (note the pause after *moresque*); 4. 3. 18 *dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas*; 4. 6. 14 *male feriatis Troas...falleret*; 4. 6. 39 *celeremque pronos | volvere menses*; 4. 6. 41 *dis amicum...reddidi carmen*; 4. 14. 36 *vacuam patefecit aulam*; 4. 14. 38 *secundos reddidit exitus*; 4. 15. 20 *miseras inimicat urbes*; *C. S.* 67 *meliusque semper | prorogat aevum*; *Epod.* 2. 31 *trudit acris...apros*; 3. 15. 16 *insedit vapor | siticulosae Apuliae*; 5. 95 *et inquietis adsidens praecordiis* (see too § 24); 6. 3 *inanis, si potes, vertis minas*; 11. 15, 16 *inaestuet praecordiis | libera bilis*; 15. 8 *turbaret hibernum mare*.

It should be observed that at least ten of the above passages may be classed under § 21.

§ 31. Often a preposited or separated adjective goes closely in sense with the verb, and is, to all intents and purposes, an adverb. Compare *Odes* 1. 4. 7 *alterno*, 1. 7. 28 *certus*, 1. 10. 7 *iocoso*, 1. 12. 57 *latum*, 1. 13. 8 *lentis*, 1. 13. 18 *irrupta*, 1. 15. 23 *impavidī*, 1. 16. 7 *non acuta*, 1. 17. 26 *incontinentis*, 1. 20. 6 *iocosa*, 1. 25. 5 *facilis* (?), 1. 25. 17 *laeta*, 1. 35. 26 *periūra*, 2. 5. 13 *ferox*, 2. 6. 9 *iniquae*, 2. 13. 7 *nocturno*, 2. 13. 32 *densum umeris*, 2. 14. 1 *fugaces*, 2. 17. 26 *laetum*, 2. 18. 32 *aequa*, 2. 19. 5 *recenti*, 3. 1. 34 *frequens*, 3. 3. 39 *beati*, 3. 3. 42 *inultae*, 3. 3. 70 *pervicax*, 3. 4. 5 *amabilis* (?), 3. 4. 29 *libens*, 3. 5. 44 *torvus*, 3. 16. 4 *nocturnis*, 3. 18. 3 *lenis*, 3. 19. 22 *invidus*, 3. 19. 28 *lentus*, 3. 21. 10 *horridus*, 3. 21. 21 *laeta*, 3. 24. 18 *innocens*, 3. 24. 62 *improbae*, 3. 27. 41 *vana*, 3. 29. 22 *fessus*, 3. 29. 63 *tutum*, 4. 1. 21 *plurima*, 4. 1. 37 *nocturnis*, 4. 2. 14 *iusta*, 4. 3. 21 *totum*, 4. 4. 7 *verni*, 4. 4. 46 *impio*, 4. 5. 17 *tutus*, 4. 5. 19 *pacatum*, 4. 9. 42 *alto*, 4. 14. 25 *tauriformis*, *Epod.* 2. 36 *iucunda*, 2. 55 *iucunāior*, 5. 25 *expedita*, 5. 47 *saeva*, 5. 92 *nocturnus*, 7. 19 *imminentis*, 8. 3 *vetus*, 10. 5 *niger*, 13. 7 *benigna*, 15. 6 *lentis*, 15. 13 *adsiduas*, 16. 1 *altera*, 16. 9 *impia*, 16. 14 *insolens*, 16. 48 *levis*, 16. 49 *iniussae*, 16. 51 *vespertinus*, 16. 52 *alta*, 17. 7 *citum*.

Some of these passages may be classed under § 21 e.g. 1. 10. 7, 1. 13. 18, 1. 17. 25, 26, 3. 24. 18, 4. 5. 19, *Epod.* 2. 36, 5. 92, 16. 51, and one instance under §§ 24, 25 viz. *Epod.* 15. 6.

§ 32. A few cases may be added where the adjective equals an adverb, though the noun is not inserted; they are *Odes* 1. 12. 39 *gratus*, 2. 10. 3 *cautus*, 2. 10. 6 *tutus*, 3. 5. 44 *torvus*, 3. 8. 27 *laetus*, 3. 9. 24 *libens*, 3. 18. 3 *lenis*, 3. 29. 33 *aequus*, *Epod.* 16. 14 *insolens*.

§ 33. If Horace wishes to show that an epithet belongs ἀπὸ κοινού to two nouns, his formula, as Wickham has pointed out, is noun, conjunction + adjective, noun. Examples are *Odes* 1. 2. 1 *dirae*, 1. 5. 6 *mutatos*, 1. 12. 6 *gelido*, 1. 17. 28 *immeritam*, 1. 22. 19 *malus*, 1. 31. 16 *leves*, 1. 34. 8 *volucrem*, 2. 3. 11 *obliquo* (?), 2. 8. 3 *uno*, 2. 13. 17 *celerem*, 2. 13. 18 *Italum*, 2. 14. 21 *placens*, 2. 16. 33 *Siculae*, 2. 19. 24 *horribili*, 3. 2. 16 *timido*, 3. 3. 56 *pluvii*, 3. 4. 19 *collata*, 3. 5. 7 *inversi* (?), 3. 11. 13 *comites*, 3. 11. 39 *scelestas*, 3. 12. 9 *segni*, 3. 21. 3 *insanos*, 3. 24. 2 *divitis*, 3. 25. 13 *vacuum*, 3. 27. 27 *medias*, 3. 27. 70 *calidae*, 3. 29. 64 *geminus* (?), 4. 2. 38 *boni*, 4. 4. 5 *patrius* (?), 4. 5. 18 *alma*, 4. 14. 4 *memores*, 4. 14. 44 *dominae*, 4. 15. 12 *veteres*, *Epod.* 2. 40 *dulcis*, 5. 16 *incomptum*, 6. 5 *fulvus* (?), 15. 19 *multa*, 16. 20 *rapacibus* (?), 16. 22 *protervus*.

Compare the note on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

§ 34. When a noun has two epithets, Horace frequently places them on either side of the noun e.g. *Odes* 1. 1. 2 *dulce decus meum*. This order is common in Italian e.g. *profondo sconforto mio*; in French e.g. Victor Hugo *Plein Ciel* l. 147 *un large et blanc hunier horizontal*, *ib.* l. 451 *l'antique universe décrépît*; and in our English poets who knew Italian e.g. Gray 'Full many a gem of purest ray serene'; Milton 'In Stygian cave forlorn,' 'that old man eloquent.' Not unlike are Milton's 'in this dark world and wide,' and Shakespeare's 'Free speech and fearless' (*Rich. II.* 1. 1. 123).

Latin prose and poetry supply numerous instances e.g. Cicero *De Off.* 1. 25. 86 *pestifera bella civilia*; *Pro Sest.* 54. 116 *in illo ardenti tribunatu suo*; *Cat.* 1. 3. 6 *tua consilia omnia*; *ib.* 1. 7. 17 *omnes cives tui*; Sallust *Jug.* 4 *utili labore meo*; *ib.* 7 *omnes fere res asperas*; *Cat.* 14. 2 *alienum aes grande*; Livy 1. 16. 7 *nullas opes humanas* and *passim*.

For poetry compare Vergil *Aen.* 9. 816 *suo cum gurgite flavo*, and Ennius *A.* 1. fr. 37 *tuo cum flumine sancto*; Horace *Odes* 1. 1. 2 *dulce decus meum*; 1. 4. 6 *iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes* (but see § 48); 1. 35. 21 *rara Fides [colit] | velata panno*;

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§§ 34–36]

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2. 1. 21 *magnos...duces...sordidos*; 3. 3. 9, 10 *vagus Hercules* | *enisus*; 3. 4. 50 *fidens iuventus horrida*; 3. 13. 15, 16 *loquaces* | *lymphe* [*desiliunt*] *tuæ*; 3. 19. 11, 12 *novem* | [*miscetur*] *cyathis* [*pocula*] *commodis*; 4. 4. 23, 24 *lateque victrices catervæ* | *consilii iuvenis revictæ*; C. S. 19, 20 *feraci* | *lege marita*; *Epod.* 5. 75 *vocata mens tua*; 11. 28 *teretis pueri...renodantis*.

In the following passages we have (1) the genitive, (2) an adjectival phrase in place of one adjective, or (3) two genitives in place of two adjectives: *Odes* 1. 37. 9 *contaminato cum grege turpium* (but see § 35); 3. 22. 1 *montium custos nemorumque*; 3. 25. 14, 15 *Naiadum potens* | *Baccharumque*; 3. 29. 14, 15 *mundaque* [*parvo sub lare pauperum*] | *cenæ sine aulæis et ostro*; 3. 29. 38, 39 *non sine montium* | *clamore vicinaeque silvæ*; 3. 29. 55, 56 *probamque* | *pauperiem sine dote quaero*; *Epod.* 9. 19, 20 *hostiliumque navium portu latent* | *puppis sinistrorsum citæ*.

Perhaps under this section may be set the two adverbs or adverbial equivalents of *Odes* 2. 7. 1, 2 *O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum* | *deducte Bruto militiæ duce*, and of 2. 13. 24, 25 *Aeoliis fidibus querentem* | *Sappho puellis de popularibus*. Compare 3. 25. 7, 8 *adhuc* | *indictum ore alio*. Not unlike are 3. 17. 11 *demissa tempestas ab Euro*, and 4. 6. 10 *impulsa cupressus Euro*.

§ 35. The prose order of adjective, complement, noun (or noun, complement, adjective), e.g. Livy 1. 3. 8 *celebre apud posteros nomen* and *passim*, is frequent in poetry. If however the complement is a genitive, Horace often leaves it outside; or, in other words, he puts the epithets on either side of the noun. This order is common in prose. Compare Cicero *De Off.* 1. 19. 64 *omnem morem Lacedaemoniorum*; *ib.* 1. 33. 120 *in deligendo genere vitae* (with *genus* this order is frequent in Cicero*); *ib.* 1. 18. 61 *rhetorum campus de Marathone*; Livy 1. 16. 8 *facta fide immortalitatis*; 34. 7. 4 *aliquam tamen causam tenacitatis*; Sallust *Cat.* 17. 1 *magna praemia coniurationis*, etc.

In Horace the type is seen at *Odes* 1. 4. 1 *grata vice veris*. Compare 1. 4. 15, 1. 10. 1, 1. 10. 2, 1. 13. 1, 2, 1. 13. 16, 1. 18. 2, 1. 18. 10, 1. 18. 14 (but see § 45), 1. 21. 10, 1. 28. 14, 15, 1. 36. 2, 1. 37. 9, 2. 1. 17, 2. 1. 24, 2. 3. 8, 2. 3. 13, 14, 2. 6. 24, 2. 8. 9, 2. 13. 7, 8, 2. 13. 17, 18, 2. 15. 6, 2. 16. 10, 11, 3. 26, 3. 35, 36, 3. 12. 4, 3. 23. 14, 3. 24. 2, 3. 27. 21, 22, 3. 28. 1, 2, 3. 30. 2, 3. 30. 6, 4. 11. 4, 4. 12. 11, 12, 4. 14. 21, 22, 4. 14. 29, C. S. 35, *Epod.* 2. 2, 16. 5, 16. 60.

As a rule there is a special reason for the order. Compare also on § 43.

§ 36. With the vocative Horace almost always places the adjective in front e.g. *Odes* 1. 4. 14 *o beate Sesti*. The order is natural: the emotion is contained in the epithet, and the epithet therefore springs first to the lips. Compare Italian *povera donna* (unhappy woman!) and *donna povera* (a woman poorly off). So French *pauvre femme!* and *une femme pauvre*. In English the stress and intonation when we say 'Lucky dog!' is parallel. Perhaps a similar principle explains Shakespeare's 'Good my lord!', 'Sweet my coz!' etc.

Other examples in Horace are *Odes* 1. 10. 1 *facunde nepos*; 1. 18. 6 *decens Venus*; 1. 18. 11 *candide Bassareu*; 1. 20. 5 *care Maecenas*; 1. 27. 20 *digne puer*; 2. 3. 4 *moriture Delli*; 2. 13. 11 *triste lignum*; 2. 20. 7 *dilecte Maecenas*; 3. 21. 4 *pia testa*; 3. 23. 2 *rustica Phidyte*; 3. 27. 57 *vilis Europe*; 4. 6. 28 *levis Agyieus*; C. S. 9 *alme sol*; *Epod.* 3. 20 *iocose Maecenas*; 5. 50 *non infideles arbitrae*; 5. 74 *o multa fleturum caput*; 9. 4 *beate Maecenas*; 13. 12 *invicte mortalis...dea nate puer*; 14. 5 *candide Maecenas*; 17. 47 *prudens anus*. [Add *Sat.* 1. 10. 86, and *Epist.* 1. 4. 1.]

* The genitive outside is a frequent order in Livy when a preposition precedes the epithet. See my 'More Latin and English Idiom' pp. 31, 32. Compare § 42.

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PROLEGOMENA

[§§ 36–38]

In the *Odes*, *Epodes*, and *C. S.* I find only five clear exceptions viz. *Odes* 1. 2. 33 *Erycina ridens*; 1. 26. 9 *Pimplei dulcis*; 2. 1. 37 *Musa procax* (?); 2. 4. 2 *Xanthia Phoeu*; and 4. 5. 5, 4. 5. 37 *dux bone*. The instances at *Odes* 1. 19. 1, 4. 1. 4, 5, 4. 2. 46, 47 are somewhat different; see notes *ad loc.* Add too the abnormal case at *Odes* 4. 14. 44 (see § 44).

§ 37. Generic adjectives tend to be preposited or separated in both prose and poetry. Compare *Livy Pref.* § 6 *poeticis magis decora fabulis*; 1. 47. 10 *muliebri dono*; 44. 5. 2 *hostilem tumultum*, etc.

The following examples occur in the *Odes* and *Epodes* viz. *Odes* 1. 1. 12 *Attaliciis condicionibus* (see end of this section); 1. 8. 15, 16 *virilis | cultus*; 1. 16. 21 *hostile aratrum* (Horace always puts *hostilis* in front of the noun); 1. 37. 2 *Saliaribus | ornare pulvinar deorum | tempus erat dapibus*; 2. 12. 6 *Herculea manu*; 2. 12. 22 *Mygdonias opes*; 3. 1. 7 *Giganteo triumpho*; 3. 1. 18 *Siculae dapes*; 3. 2. 20 *popularis aurae*; 3. 3. 28 *Hectoris opibus* (?); 3. 4. 34 *equino sanguine*; 3. 4. 72 *virginea domitus sagitta* (see too § 24); 3. 5. 43 *virilem...vultum*; 3. 12. 3 *patruae verbera linguae* (see too § 20 a); 3. 16. 41 *si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei | campis continuum*; 3. 19. 8 *Paelignis caream frigoribus* (see too § 21); 3. 21. 9, 10 *Socraticis madet | sermonibus* (see too § 21); 4. 12. 18 *Sulpicii accubat horreis* (see too § 21); *Epod.* 5. 53 *hostilis domos*; 5. 86 *Thyesteas preces*; 5. 100 *Esquilinae alites* (?); 8. 8 *equina...ubera*; 9. 19 *hostiliumque navium*; 16. 39 *muliebrem tollite luctum* (see too § 21).

Sometimes a genitive which stands outside adjective and noun (see § 35 *ad init.*) is generic in meaning. Compare *Odes* 1. 12. 35 *Catonis | nobile letum* (see too § 43); 2. 1. 24 *atrocem animum Catonis* (see too § 35); 2. 18. 5, 6 *neque Attali | ignotus heres regiam occupavi*. At 3. 14. 1 *Herculis ritu* the name may be generic; but Horace always has a preposited genitive with *ritu* (see note *ad loc.*). Under this section may be classed 2. 14. 28 *pontificum potiore cenis*.

§ 38. A genitive may also be either (a) preposited or (b) separated and preposited because it is more important than the word upon which it depends. It thus may represent the subject, object, indirect object and so on. Such genitives are found often enough in prose e.g. *Livy Pref.* § 4 *legentium plerisque = legentibus plerisque* (dat.); *ib.* § 5 *(cura) quae scribentis animum...flectere...posset = scribentem animo*. (In the same way a preposited adjective may equal such a genitive; compare on *Odes* 1. 3. 36, and 2. 12. 6.)

In Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes* all the cases are represented, e.g. *Odes* 1. 7. 11 *nec tam Larisae percussit campus*, where *Larisae* is logical subject; 1. 3. 17 *quem mortis timuit gradum*, where *mortis* is logical object; 1. 12. 55 *subiectos Orientis orae | Seras*, where *Orientis* is logical indirect object; 1. 21. 5 *lactam fluviiis et nemorum coma*, where *nemorum* is logical ablative.

In the following instances 'n' signifies that the genitive equals a nominative; 'a' that it equals an accusative; 'd' that it equals a dative; and 'abl.' that it equals an ablative. *Odes* 1. 1. 16 *oppidi* (a); 1. 2. 9 *piscium* (n); 1. 2. 26 *imperi* (d); 1. 3. 17 *mortis* (a); 1. 4. 15 *vitae* (n); 1. 7. 2 *Corinthetae* (a); 1. 7. 5 *Palladis* (a); 1. 7. 11 *Larisae* (n); 1. 7. 13 *Tiburni* (n); 1. 12. 35 *Catonis* (a); 1. 12. 55 *Orientis* (d); 1. 17. 17 *Caniculae* (a); 1. 19. 5 *Glyceriae* (n); 1. 20. 6 *fluminis* (n); 1. 20. 8 *montis* (n); 1. 21. 5 *nemorum* (abl.); 1. 28. 3 *pulveris* (n); 1. 31. 4 *Sardiniae* (a); 1. 33. 6 *Cyri* (n); 1. 35. 30 *iuvenum* (a); 1. 36. 2 *vituli* (abl.); 2. 1. 2 *belli* (a); 2. 1. 20 *equitum* (a); 2. 1. 25 *deorum* (n); 2. 3. 15 *sororum* (n); 2. 3. 25 *omnium* (d); 2. 5. 3 *tauri* (a); 2. 5. 21 *puellarum* (d); 2. 11. 19 *Falerni* (a); 2. 12. 22 *Phrygiae* (a); 2. 14. 10 *terrae* (abl.); 2. 14. 22 *arborum* (n); 2. 15. 10–12 *Romuli...Catonis...veterum* (n); 2. 17. 13 *Chimacrae* (n); 2. 17. 22 *Iovis* (n); 2. 18. 9 *ingeni* (n); 2. 18. 20

maris (a); 2. 19. 13 *coniugis* (a); 2. 19. 20 *Bistonidum* (a); 2. 19. 31 *recedentis* (a); 3. 1. 20 *avium citharaeque* (n); 3. 1. 42 *purpurarum* (n); 3. 2. 15 *iuventae* (d); 3. 3. 2 *civium* (n); 3. 3. 34 *nectaris* (a); 3. 3. 40 *Priami Paridisque* (d?); 3. 3. 61 *Troiae* (n); 3. 4. 77 *Tityi* (a); 3. 5. 21 *civium* (a); 3. 5. 41 *coniugis* (a); 3. 5. 53 *clientum* (a); 3. 6. 9 *Pacori* (n); 3. 6. 41 *montium* (a); 3. 8. 8 *arboris* (abl.); 3. 8. 18 *Cotisonis* (n); 3. 11. 6 *divitum* (d); 3. 16. 2 *canum* (n); 3. 16. 11 *auguris* (n); 3. 16. 13 *urbium* (a); 3. 17. 3 *nepotum* (a); 3. 17. 6 *Formiarum* (a); 3. 17. 7 *Maricae* (d); 3. 21. 11 *Catonis* (n); 3. 22. 7 *verris* (abl.); 3. 24. 8 *mortis* (abl.); 3. 24. 44 *virtutis* (a); 3. 27. 1 *parrae* (n); 3. 29. 6 *Aefulae* (a); 4. 2. 46 *vocis* (n); 4. 3. 8 *regum* (a); 4. 3. 13 *Romae* (n); 4. 4. 27 *Augusti* (n); 4. 4. 30 *patrum* (n); 4. 5. 3 *patrum* (d); 4. 6. 36 *pollicis* (a); 4. 11. 4 *hederae* (n); 4. 13. 7 *Chiae* (a); 4. 13. 25 *cornicis* (d); 4. 14. 21 *Pleiadum* (abl.); 4. 14. 22 *hostium* (a); 4. 14. 29 *barbarorum* (a); 4. 14. 45 *fontium* (a); 4. 14. 49 *Galliae* (n); 4. 15. 7 *Parthorum* (d); *Epod.* 1. 20 *serpentium* (a); 1. 21 *auxili* (a); 2. 11 *mugientium* (a); 5. 1 *deorum* (n); 5. 41 *masculae libidinis* (a); 5. 71 *veneficae* (abl.); 9. 19 *navium* (n); 11. 25 *amicorum* (n); 13. 13 *Assaraci* (n); 15. 21 *Pythagorae* (n); 16. 17 *Phocaeorum* (n); 16. 61 *astri* (n); 17. 3 *per et Dianae* (a); 17. 81 *artis* (a).

§ 39. The genitive, when objective, tends to be preposited or separated e.g. *Odes* 1. 1. 26 *coniugis immemor*; 1. 6. 1 *scriberis...hostium victor*. Add 1. 6. 10 *lyrae Musa potens* (see note *ad loc.*); 1. 12. 37 *animaeque magnae | prodigum Paulum* (see also on § 43); 1. 15. 30 *graminis immemor*; 1. 18. 16 *arcanique fides prodiga* (see also § 43); 1. 34. 2 *sapientiae consultus*; 2. 18. 18 *sepulcri | immemor*; 3. 9. 10 *citharae sciens*; 3. 10. 19 *liminis aut aquae | caelestis patiens latus*; 3. 11. 11 *nuptiarum expers* (= *inscia*); 3. 11. 51 *nostri memorem*; 3. 14. 26 *rixae cupidos*; 3. 19. 16 *rixarum metuens*; 4. 4. 6 *laborum propulit inscium*; 4. 9. 35 *rerumque prudens*; 4. 14. 7 *legis expertes Latinae* (see also § 24); *C. S.* 1 *Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana* (see also § 43); 19 *prolisque novae feraci | lege marita*; *Epod.* 5. 22 *venenorum ferax*.

Exceptions are *Odes* 1. 3. 1, 1. 8. 4, 1. 15. 25, 3. 24. 22, 3. 27. 14, 3. 27. 29, 3. 29. 41, 4. 6. 43.

§ 40. Horace, perhaps imitating Greek, sometimes appears to place the genitive early in the loose sense of ‘with reference to,’ ‘in respect of,’ ‘as for,’ e.g. *Odes* 1. 3. 3 *ventorumque regat pater* = ‘and, as for the winds, may the father thereof guide thy bark...’; 2. 8. 7 *iuvenumque prodis | publica cura* = ‘and, as for our youth...’; 2. 20. 23 *compesce clamorem ac sepulcri | mitte supervacuos honores* = ‘restrain lamentations and, as for the tomb,...’; 3. 4. 77 *incontinentis...Tityi* (?); 3. 25. 4 *egregii Caesaris audiar | aeternum meditans decus* = ‘with reference to glorious Caesar I shall be heard...’; *Epod.* 1. 13 *vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum* = ‘or, as for the West...’ Add *Epod.* 11. 13, and *Odes* 4. 1. 22.

§ 41. In naming the descent of a person Horace puts the name of the ancestor first in the genitive, since the ancestor is the person to whom our attention is especially directed. Compare *Odes* 1. 3. 27 *Iapeti genus* (= *Iapetionides*); 1. 19. 2 *Semelae puer*; 2. 14. 18 *Danaï genus* (= *Danaïdes*); 2. 18. 37 *Tantali | genus (Tantalides)*; 3. 11. 23 *Danaï puellas* (= *Danaïdes*); 3. 12. 4 *Cythraeae puer ales* (see also § 35); 4. 2. 13 *deorum | sanguinem*; 4. 6. 37 *Latoniae puerum*; 4. 8. 22 *Iliae | Mavortisque puer*; *Epod.* 5. 64 *Creontis filiam*. For an apparent exception viz. *Odes* 1. 10. 1 *facunde nepos Atlantis* see on § 35.

Perhaps on the analogy of the above examples Horace writes *Iustitiae soror* at *Odes* 1. 24. 6; *Pelopis genitor* at *Odes* 1. 28. 7, 2. 13. 37, *Epod.* 17. 65; *Andromedae pater* at *Odes* 3. 29. 17. See too on *Odes* 1. 10. 6, 1. 12. 49, and 2. 18. 34.

§ 42. When a preposition occurs, the genitive, as in prose, is often preposited (compare the footnote at § 35). Thus Cicero *De Off.* 1. 1. 1 has *in dicendi exercita-*

tionē...in utriusque orationis facultate and passim. For Horace compare *Odes* 1. 7. 8 *in lunonis honorem*; 2. 13. 12 *in domini caput*; 3. 6. 26 *inter mariti vina*; 4. 5. 10 *trans maris aequora*; *Epod.* 1. 11 *per Alpium iuga*; 4. 8 *cum bis trium ulnarum toga*. Perhaps *solis* in *Odes* 3. 27. 12 may be excused on this principle.

§ 43. In § 35 we have shown how the normal prose order viz. adj., complement, noun, or noun, complement, adj. may be varied (if the complement is genitive) in the form adj., noun, complement, or complement, noun, adj. But in the following instances we have the order genitive, adj., noun: *Odes* 1. 12. 35 *Catonis* | *nobile letum* (compare § 37); 1. 12. 37 *animaeque magnae* | *prodigum Paulum* (compare § 39); 1. 18. 16 *arcanique fides prodiga* (compare § 39); 1. 22. 15 *leonum* | *arida nutrix* (see note *ad loc.*); 1. 25. 19 *hiemis sodali* | *dedicet Hebro* (see note *ad loc.*); 1. 32. 14 *o laborum* | *dulce lenimen* (see note *ad loc.* and compare *Odes* 4. 3. 17); 1. 35. 30 *iuvenum recens* | *examen* (compare § 38); 2. 8. 7 *iuvenumque prodis* | *publica cura* (see note *ad loc.* and compare *Odes* 2. 20. 23, 3. 25. 4, 4. 3. 17, *Epod.* 1. 13); 2. 12. 22 *pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes* (compare § 38); 2. 18. 5, 6 *Attali ignotus heres*; 2. 18. 9 *At fides et ingeni* | *benigna vena* (compare § 38); 2. 19. 10 *lactis et uberes...rivos*; 2. 20. 23 *sepulcri* | *mitte supervacuus honores* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above); 3. 6. 32 *dedecorum pretiosus emptor* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 16. 15 *navium* | *saevos illaqueant duces* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 25. 4 *egregii Caesaris audiar* | *aeternum meditans decus* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above, where the preposited genitive bears the sense 'in respect of'); 3. 29. 6 *ne semper udum Tibur et Aesulae* | *declive contempleris arvum* (compare § 38); 4. 1. 22 *lyraeque et Berecynthiae* | *delectabere tibiae* | *mixtis carminibus* (compare *Odes* 1. 1. 23); 4. 2. 41 *urbis* | *publicum ludum* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 2. 46 *tum meae, si quid loquor audiendum,* | *vocis accedet bona pars* (compare § 38); 4. 3. 8 *quod regum tumidas contuderit minas* (compare § 38); 4. 3. 17 *o testudinis aureae* | *dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above); 4. 5. 3, 4 *patrum* | *sancto concilio* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 8. 29 *sic Iovis interest* | *optatis epulis impiger Hercules* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 9. 7 *Alcaei minacis* | *Stesichorique graves Camenae* (see note *ad loc.*, and compare 4. 8. 29); 4. 12. 6 *Cecropiae domus aeternum opprobrium*; 4. 12. 17 *nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 14. 29 *ut barbarorum Claudius agmina* | *ferrata vasto diruit impetu* (compare § 38); 4. 14. 38 *belli secundos reddidit exitus* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 15. 7 (*signa*) *derepta Parthorum superbis* | *postibus* (compare § 38); 4. 15. 14, 15 *famaque et imperi* | *porrecta maiestas* (see note *ad loc.*); *C. S.* 1 *silvarumque potens Diana* (compare § 39); *Epod.* 1. 13 *vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above); 2. 11 *mugientium* | *prospectat errantis greges* (compare § 38); 3. 1 *parentis olim si quis impia manu* | *senile guttur fregerit* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 9 *ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium liberrima indignatio* (see note *ad loc.*); 5. 41 *non defuisse masculae libidinis* | *Ariminensem Foliam* (compare § 38); 13. 17, 18 *omne malum vino cantuque levato* | *deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis* (see note *ad loc.*); 17. 3 *per et Dianae non movenda numina* (see note *ad loc.* and compare § 38).

For complements other than genitives in abnormal positions see § 49.

§ 44. In the following instances we find the rare order noun, adj., genitive: *Odes* 1. 19. 1 *mater saeva cupidinum* (see note *ad loc.*); 2. 13. 23 *sedesque discriptas piorum* (see note *ad loc.*); 2. 17. 18, 19 *pars violentior* | *natalis horae* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 4. 61 *qui rore puro Castaliae lavit* | *crinis solutos* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 5. 13 *hoc caverat mens provida Reguli* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 15. 15 *flos purpureus rosae* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 7. 19 *cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 14. 43 *o tutela praesens* | *Italiae*. Add, perhaps, *Odes* 1. 3. 1. See too § 52 *ad fin.*

§ 45. A few cases occur in which the noun and adjective form together a quasi-compound noun, and the genitive therefore only appears to stand outside. For prose

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compare Livy 34. 9. 6 *pars-tertia civium*, and Cicero *Verr. II.* 4. 48. 107 *omni tempore-anni* (though this might be included under § 35). In the *Odes* we find the following parallels: 1. 13. 16 *quinta-parte sui nectaris* (but see also § 35); 1. 18. 14 *caecus amor-sui*; 2. 15. 6 *omnis copia-narium* (see also § 35); 2. 17. 18 *pars-violentior natalis horae* (but this instance should rather be included under § 44 above); 3. 30. 6 *multaque-pars mei* (see also § 35).

§ 46. The normal order adj., complement, noun, or noun, complement, adj. is frequently varied by the intrusion of a verb. Compare Cicero *De Off.* 1. 32. 118 *rectam vitae secuti sunt viam*; Livy 1. 34. 8 *(aquila) suspensis demissa leniter alis*. In the *Odes* and *Epodes* are the following examples: (a) with a single verb intrusive, 1. 8. 10 *livida gestat armis brachia*; 1. 12. 9, 10, 1. 12. 11, 12, 1. 13. 2, 3, 1. 18. 8, 1. 24. 14, 1. 28. 19, 2. 9. 18, 19, 2. 12. 3, 4, 2. 13. 16, 2. 13. 35, 36, 2. 14. 15, 16, 2. 16. 23, 2. 17. 24, 25, 2. 18. 23, 24, 2. 19. 22, 3. 5. 39, 40, 3. 6. 13, 14, 3. 10. 9, 3. 17. 7, 8, 3. 21. 19, 20, 3. 27. 18, 19, 3. 27. 59, 60, 4. 2. 2, 3, 4. 4. 46, 47, 4. 6. 15, 16, 4. 9. 13, 14, 4. 11. 15, 16, 4. 12. 7, 8, 4. 12. 14, *Epod.* 3. 11, 3. 15, 5. 13, 14, 16. 66, 17. 44; (b) with two or more intrusive words, 1. 3. 30 *nova febrium | terris incubuit cohors*; 1. 4. 7 *gravis Cyclopum | Volcanus ardens visit officinas*; 1. 17. 15 *benigno | ruris honorum opulenta cornu*; 1. 29. 1, 2 *beatis nunc Arabum invides gazis*; 3. 10. 10 *ne currente retro funis eat rota* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 1. 1 *intermissa, Venus, diu rursus bella moves?*; 4. 1. 8 *quo blandae iuvenum te revocant preces*; 4. 3. 14 *inter amabilis | vatium ponere me choros*; 4. 12. 7 *barbaras | regum est ulla libidines*; *Epod.* 15. 9 *intonsoque agitare Apollinis aura capillos*; 17. 31 *atro delibutus Hercules | Nessi cruore* (see note *ad loc.*).

§ 47. A complement may stand outside the noun and epithet if the latter be of such a kind as to make us expect the occurrence of a complement. This is common in prose e.g. Livy 36. 10. 7 *urbis sitae in plano*, and *passim*. In the *Odes* and *Epodes* the following cases occur: 1. 3. 1 *diva potens Cypri* (see too § 44); 1. 9. 23 *pignusque dereptum lacertis*; 1. 17. 27 *haerentem coronam | crinibus*; 1. 27. 20 *digne puer meliore flamma*; 1. 28. 8 *Tithonusque remotus in auras*; 1. 35. 29 *iturum Caesarem in ultimos Britannos*; 2. 1. 7 *per ignis suppositos cineri*; 2. 2. 7 *pinna metiente solvi*; 2. 5. 3 *tauri ruentis | in venerem*; 2. 5. 23 *discrimen obscurum solutis | crinibus*; 2. 11. 5 *poscentis aevi pauca*; 2. 13. 11 *te caducum | in domini caput*; 2. 17. 27 *truncus illapsus cerebro*; 3. 5. 3 *adiectis Britannis | imperio*; 3. 5. 14 *Reguli | dissentientis condicionibus*; 3. 5. 15 *exemplo trahenti (?) | perniciem*; 3. 7. 17 *paene datum Pelea Tartaro*; 3. 8. 3 *positusque carbo in | caespite vivo*; 3. 8. 10 *corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit*; 3. 10. 11 *Penelopen difficilem procis*; 3. 14. 15 *tenente | Caesare terras*; 3. 26. 10 *Memphin carentem Sithonia nive*; 3. 29. 10 *molem propinquam nubibus*; 3. 29. 35 *fluminis... | delabentis Etruscum | in mare*; 4. 5. 33 *mero | defuso pateris*; 4. 9. 11 *commissi calores | Aeoliae fidibus puellae*; 4. 14. 22 *choro scindente nubes*; *Epod.* 2. 20 *certantem et uvam purpurae*; 2. 60 *haedus ereptus lupo*; 6. 6. *amica vis pastoribus*; 6. 14 *acer hostis Bupalos*; 9. 1 *repositum Caecubum ad festas dapes*; 17. 67 *Prometheus obligatus aliti*.

§ 48. Again, in prose, if one complement is already placed between the noun and epithet, a second or third complement may lie outside, e.g. Livy 21. 52. 6 *nimum cultorum fidem in Romanos*; 3. 40. 3 *foederis nefarie icti cum collegis*, and *passim*. This order is a commonplace in Greek e.g. αὐτὸν τῷ λιμένι νῆες ὀρμύσσαι. In the *Odes* and *Epodes* I find the following examples: 1. 1. 31 *Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori*; 1. 4. 6 *iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes* (see also § 34); 1. 6. 5 *gravem | Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii*; 1. 6. 15 *aut ope Palladis | Tydiden superis parem*; 1. 21. 11 *insignemque pharetra | fraternaque umerum lyra*; 1. 25. 11 *Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-lunia vento*; 1. 28. 16 *et calcanda semel via leti*; 2. 19. 13

beatae coniugis additum | *stellis honorem*; 2. 19. 14 *tectaque Penthei* | *disiecta non leni ruina*; 3. 5. 22 *retorta tergo brachia libero* (see too § 17); 3. 8. 11 *amphorae fumum bibere instituae* | *consule Tullo*; 3. 10. 14 *nec tinctus viola pallor amantium*; 3. 12. 10 *per apertum fugientis agitato* | *grege cervos*; 3. 16. 6 *Acrisium virginis abditae custodem pavidum*; 3. 29. 20 *sole dies referente siccos*; 3. 29. 33 *fluminis...* | *cum pace delabentis Etruscum* | *in mare* (see also § 47); 4. 4. 27 *Augusti paternus* | *in pueros animus Neronis*; 4. 14. 11 *arces* | *Alpibus impositas tremendis*; 4. 14. 18 *devota morti pectora liberae* (see also § 17); 4. 15. 8 *vacuum duellis* | *Ianum Quirini*; 4. 15. 29 *virtute functos more patrum duces*; *Epod.* 4. 17 *tot ora navium gravi* | *rostrata duci pondere* (see note *ad loc.*); 5. 23 *et ossa ab ore rapta ieiunae canis*; 5. 69 *indormit unctis omnium cubilibus* | *oblivione paecilum*; 7. 19 *Remi* | *sacer nepotibus cruor*; 12. 10 *colorque* | *stercore fucatus crocodili*. But see also §§ 14, 16, 17, and 24.

§ 49. In the following instances the complement stands abnormally outside. Almost always there is a special reason for divergence from the regular order. See *Odes* 1. 1. 23 *lituo tubae* | *permixtus sonitus* (compare *Odes* 4. 1. 22 quoted in § 43); 1. 2. 23 *audiet pugnas vitio parentum* | *rara iuventus* (perhaps a case of *coniunctio* as at 1. 12. 29, 2. 2. 6, 2. 18. 38, 3. 2. 4, *Epod.* 4. 9, 5. 45, 13. 18, 15. 7, 16. 19); 1. 6. 14 *aut pulvere Troico* | *nigrum Merionen*; 1. 7. 3 *vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos* | *insignis*; 1. 7. 25 *melior fortuna parente*; 1. 28. 9 *et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus*; 1. 37. 13 *una sospes navis ab ignibus*; 1. 37. 14 *mentemque lymphatam Mareotico*; 2. 2. 6 *notus in fratres animi paterni* (see on 1. 2. 23 quoted above); 2. 5. 23 *discrimen obscurum solutis* | *crinibus ambiguoque vultu*; 2. 18. 38 *hic levare functum* | *pauperem laboribus* | *vocatus* (see on 1. 2. 23 quoted above); 3. 3. 52 *omne sacrum rapiente dextra*; 3. 4. 26 *versa acies retro* (compare 4. 1. 1 and *Epod.* 5. 80, both cited below); 3. 6. 19 *hoc fonte derivata clades*; 3. 17. 11 *demissa tempestas ab Euro* (see § 34 *ad fin.*); 3. 24. 1 *intactis opulentior* | *thesauris Arabum* (see also § 24); 3. 24. 38 *nec Boreae finitimum latus*; 3. 25. 11, 12 *pede barbaro* | *lustratam Rhodopen*; 3. 30. 14 *sume superbiam* | *quaesitam meritis*; 4. 1. 1 *intermissa Venus diu* (?); 4. 6. 10 *pinus aut impulsu cupressus Euro* (compare 3. 17. 11 quoted above, and see § 34 *ad fin.*); *Epod.* 2. 20 *certantem et uvam purpurae* (but see rather § 47); 3. 3 *edit cicutis alium nocentius*; 5. 17 *sepulcris caprificos erutas*; 5. 49 *o rebus meis* | *non infideles arbitrae*; 5. 65 *cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam* | *incendio nuptam abstulit*; 5. 80 *tellure porrecta super* (compare 3. 4. 26 quoted above); 9. 1 *repositum Caecubum ad festas dapes* (but see rather § 47); 14. 7 *inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambo*; 16. 6 *novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox*; 16. 8 *parentibusque abominatus Hannibal*; 16. 19 *habitandaque fana* | *apris reliquit*; 17. 62 *sed tardiora fata te votis manent* (?). See also § 43, and § 47, and the note on *Odes* 3. 1. 24.

§ 50. (a) Words may lie between epithet and noun while they belong ἀπὸ κοινῶν to the verb. Such an order is common in prose and poetry. Compare Pliny 4. 13 *quia nullos hic praeceptores habemus* i.e. ‘because we have here (*hic habemus*) no local (*nullos hic*) teachers’; Catullus 3. 17 *tua nunc opera meae puellae* | *flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli*; Ovid *Fast.* 2. 406 *Hi redeunt udis in sua tecta genis*; Vergil *Aen.* 2. 58 *iuvenerem...pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant*; *ib.* 9. 214 *aterque ad sidera fumus* | *erigitur*; Livy 22. 1. 11 *nuntiant...cruentas in corbem spicas cecidisse* (?).

Similar examples in Horace are *Odes* 2. 7. 6 *morantem saepe diem mero* | *fregi*; 3. 17. 2 *priores hinc Lamias ferunt* | *denominatos*; 3. 29. 48 *quod fugiens semel hora vexit*; *Epod.* 12. 20 *nova collibus arbor inhaeret*; 17. 37 *iussas cum fide poenas luam*; 17. 63 *ingrata misero vita ducenda est*.

(b) In the following cases the pause at the end of the line prevents us from feeling that an apparent complement belongs to the words between which it lies: *Odes* 1. 4. 19 *iuventus* | *nunc omnis*; 1. 12. 27 *alba nautis* | *stella refulsit*; 1. 12. 31

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minax...ponto | *unda recumbit*; 1. 17. 3 *defendit aestatem capellis* | *usque meis*; 1. 27. 16 *ingenuoque semper* | *amore peccas*; 2. 9. 17 *desine mollium* | *tandem querellarum* (see, however, *Epod.* 17. 6 quoted in subdivision (c) below); 3. 8. 7 *album* | *Libero caprum*; 4. 3. 1 *quem tu, Melpomene, semel* | *nascentem placido lumine videris*; 4. 7. 3 *decrecentia ripas* | *flumina praetereunt*; 4. 8. 14 *per quae spiritus et vita redit bonis* | *post mortem ducibus*; 4. 11. 35 *minuentur atrae* | *carmine curae*; *Epod.* 5. 65 *cum palla...* *novam* (v.l. *nova*) | *incendio nuptam abstulit*.

(c) Where the noun comes first, it is obvious that the complement is less hemmed in. This fact may justify the following: *Odes* 1. 10. 13 *quin et Atridas duce te superbos* | *Ilio dives Priamus relicto...fessellit*; 1. 24. 16 (*imagini*) *quam virga semel horrida* | *nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi*; 3. 19. 9 *da lunae propere novae*; 3. 26. 11 *sublimi flagello* | *tange Chloen semel arrogantem*; 4. 1. 26 *numen cum teneris virginibus tuum*; 4. 12. 27 *misce stultitiam consiliis brevem*; *Epod.* 17. 6 *Canidia parce vocibus tandem sacris* (contrast *Odes* 2. 9. 17 quoted in subdivision (b) above).

(d) A few cases are the accidental result of other forms of grouping e.g. *Odes* 1. 17. 1 *Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem* | *mutat Lycae Faunus* (see § 10); 2. 5. 18 *Chloris albo sic umero nitens* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 1. 19 *Albanos prope te lacus* | *ponet marmoream* (see note *ad loc.*, and § 17); *Epod.* 2. 13 *inutilisve falce ramos amputans* (see note *ad loc.*); 6. 7 *agam per altis aure sublata nives* (see note *ad loc.*, and § 15).

(e) Three cases are doubtful viz. *Odes* 1. 30. 5 *fervidus tecum puer*; 4. 1. 1 *intermissa Venus diu* | *rursus bella moves* (see also § 49); *Epod.* 2. 25 *altis interim ripis*.

(f) One instance *Odes* 1. 2. 49 *hic magnos potius triumphos* is paralleled by Livy *Pref.* § 13 *cum bonis potius ominibus*. In the Livian passage there is undoubted stress on *bonis*; perhaps too there is stress on Horace's *magnos*.

(g) Although the *Odes* and *Epodes* provide no parallel*, I may be allowed to refer to two examples in Vergil viz. *Aen.* 2. 153 *sustulit exutas vinculis ad sidera palmas*, and 6. 847 *excudent alii spirantia mollius aera*. In such cases the previous occurrence of the verb makes the order of the adverb or adverb-phrase much less harsh.

§ 51. In Latin prose, if a transitive verb has a personal object and an abstract or non-personal subject, the personal object is frequently put first. Compare Livy *Pref.* § 11 *nisi me amor negotii suscepti fallit*, and *passim* (see my 'More Latin and English Idiom,' Appendix A). Examples are numerous in Horace e.g. *Odes* 1. 1. 23 *multos castra iuvant*; 1. 1. 29 *me...hederae...dis miscent*; 1. 2. 47 *neve te...aura tollat*; 1. 4. 16 *iam te premet nox*; 1. 5. 13 *me...paries indicat*; 1. 7. 10 *me...percutit campus*; 1. 7. 19 *seu te...castra tenent*; 1. 7. 25 *nos...feret...fortuna*; 1. 12. 41 *hunc...tulit...paupertas*; 1. 16. 22 *me...temptavit...fervor*; 1. 24. 5 *Quintilium...sopor urget*; 1. 28. 1 *te...cohibent...munera*; 1. 28. 15 *omnis una manet nox*; 1. 28. 21 *me...Notus obruit*; 1. 28. 34 *teque piacula nulla resolvent*; 1. 31. 15 *me pascunt olivae*; 2. 2. 7 *illum aget pinna*; 2. 5. 22 *sagacis falleret...discrimen*; 2. 7. 15 *te...unda tulit*; 2. 17. 13 *me...spiritus...divellet*; 2. 17. 22 *te Iovis...tutela...eripuit*; 3. 1. 25 *desiderantem...solicitudinem mare*; 3. 1. 41 *dolentem...delenit usus*; 3. 3. 1 *virum...ardor...quattit*; 3. 4. 5 *me ludit...insania*; 3. 4. 26 *non me...extinxit arbor*; 3. 10. 13 *te...pallor...curvat*; 3. 13. 9 *te...hora...nescit tangere*; 3. 15. 11 *illam cogit amor*; 3. 15. 13 *te lanae...decent*; 3. 16. 1 *Danaën turris...munierat*; 3. 19. 28 *me...torret amor*; 3. 27. 1 *impios...omen ducat*; 3. 27. 61 *te rupes...delectant*; 3. 29. 62 *me...aura feret*; 4. 7. 23 *te facundia...restituet*; 4. 8. 25 *Aeacum virtus...consecrat*; 4. 13. 11 *te quia rugae turpant*; *Epod.* 1. 31 *me benignitas tua ditavit*; 11. 9 *amantem languor...arguit*; 13. 13 *te manet tellus*; 15. 21 *te Pythagorae fallant arcana*.

In many of these instances there is special reason for bringing forward the pronoun. See the notes in each case.

* See, however, *Epist.* 2. 1. 33 and *A.P.* 209.

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xxx

PROLEGOMENA

[§§ 52, 53]

§ 52. Often, at least in poetry*, we find an adjective set next to a noun with which it is not in grammatical agreement, and yet, obviously, qualifying this noun as well as the other noun with which it agrees grammatically. Vergil provides many instances e.g. *Georg.* 4. 438 *vix defessa senem passus componere membra*, where *defessa* belongs equally to *senem* and *membra*; *Aen.* 4. 154 *agmina cervi | pulverulenta fuga glomerant*, and *Aen.* 12. 742 *ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus*.

There are not a few examples of this quasi-hypallage in Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes*. The first case is *Odes* 1. 3. 40 (*neque...patimur*)...*iracunda Iovem ponere fulmina*, where *iracunda* belongs in sense to *Iovem* and in grammar to *fulmina*.

Other examples are *Odes* 1. 4. 4 *nec prata canis albicant pruinis* (i.e. *canis* also with *prata*; but see too § 21); 1. 4. 7 *gravis* also with *Cyclopus*; 1. 7. 11 *opimae* also with *campus*; 1. 16. 11 *tremendo* also with *Iuppiter*; 1. 22. 7 *fabulosus* also with *loca*; 1. 28. 11 *Troiana* also with *clipeo*; 1. 35. 1 *gratum* also with *diva* (?); 1. 35. 34 *dura* also with *nos*; 1. 37. 7 *dementis* also with *regina* (?); 1. 37. 18 *citius* also with *leporum*; 1. 37. 19 *nivalis* also with *campis*; 2. 3. 14 *amoenae* also with *flores*; 2. 6. 5 *Argo* also with *Tibur*; 3. 1. 42 *clarior* also with *purpurarum*; 3. 3. 59 *avitae* also with *tecta*; 3. 6. 38 *Sabellis* also with *proles*; 3. 7. 30 *querulae* also with *cantu*; 3. 19. 20 *tacita* also with *fistula*; 3. 21. 19, 20 *iratos* also with *regum*; 3. 24. 10 *vagas* also with *plaustra*; 3. 24. 44 *arduae* also with *viam*; 3. 29. 1 *Tyrrhena* also with *regum*; 4. 1. 1 *intermissa* also with *Venus* and *bella* (?); 4. 1. 39 *Martii* also with *gramina* (?); 4. 5. 9 *invido* also with *Notus*; 4. 5. 27 *ferae* also with *bellum*; 4. 7. 21 *splendida* also with *Minos*; *Epod.* 2. 5 *truci* also with *miles*; 4. 17, 18 *gravi* also with *navium*; 13. 16 *caerulea* also with *domum* (?); 16. 30 *nova* with *monstra* as well as with *libidine* (?). Perhaps *Odes* 1. 19. 1, 2. 13. 23, 3. 15. 15, and *Epod.* 10. 5 may come under this section.

§ 53. At *Odes* 1. 2. 51 *neu sinas Medos equitare inultos | te duce, Caesar* the sentence is constructionally complete at *equitare*. All that follows is of added interest, i.e. 'unpunished—with you to lead—a Caesar!' For this crescendo effect compare Livy 34. 4. 5 *ego hos malo propitios deos* i.e. 'I prefer these, because they bring blessing (and not harm) and because they are gods (and not mere works of art)'; *ib.* 5. 2 *vir gravissimus, consul, M. Porcius*. See too Cicero *Pro Caec.* 9. 28.

For examples in the *Odes*, *C. S.*, and *Epodes* compare *Odes* 1. 1. 16, 17, 1. 2. 19, 1. 3. 13, 1. 4. 5, 1. 5. 5, 1. 5. 9, 1. 5. 11, 1. 6. 2, 1. 6. 19, 1. 7. 27, 1. 7. 31, 1. 8. 4, 1. 8. 11, 12, 1. 8. 14, 1. 9. 18, 1. 12. 38, 1. 12. 48, 1. 12. 54, 1. 15. 2, 1. 15. 28, 1. 15. 32, 1. 17. 4, 1. 17. 6, 1. 17. 22, 1. 18. 16, 1. 19. 6, 1. 22. 12, 1. 25. 15, 1. 25. 16, 1. 28. 27, 1. 29. 3, 1. 29. 10, 1. 31. 8, 1. 31. 15, 1. 32. 16, 1. 33. 15, 1. 34. 14, 1. 35. 4, 1. 35. 28, 1. 37. 6, 1. 37. 9–11, 1. 37. 26, 1. 38. 6 (?), 2. 1. 8, 2. 1. 24, 2. 1. 28, 2. 1. 40, 2. 2. 2, 2. 3. 5, 2. 3. 8, 2. 3. 24, 2. 3. 27, 2. 4. 7, 2. 7. 7, 2. 7. 28, 2. 8. 7, 2. 8. 16, 2. 8. 20, 2. 11. 2, 3, 2. 11. 20, 2. 11. 23, 24, 2. 14. 12, 2. 14. 26, 2. 15. 8, 2. 16. 23, 2. 18. 36, 2. 19. 29, 3. 1. 7, 3. 2. 17, 3. 2. 20, 3. 2. 24, 3. 4. 20, 3. 5. 9, 3. 5. 10–12, 3. 5. 28, 3. 6. 27, 28, 3. 6. 44, 3. 6. 47, 3. 7. 3–5, 3. 7. 26, 3. 8. 7, 8, 3. 8. 12, 3. 9. 3, 3. 11. 2 (contrast 3. 11. 20), 3. 13. 14, 3. 14. 28, 3. 16. 8, 3. 16. 10, 11, 3. 16. 12, 3. 16. 15, 3. 17. 9, 3. 19. 9, 3. 21. 6, 3. 21. 14, 3. 23. 20, 3. 24. 14, 3. 24. 30, 3. 25. 1, 3. 25. 3, 3. 25. 20, 3. 27. 12, 3. 27. 36, 3. 27. 66, 3. 30. 8, 4. 1. 20, 4. 1. 39, 4. 3. 23, 4. 4. 3, 4. 4. 28, 4. 4. 72, 4. 5. 24, 4. 5. 27, 4. 6. 34 (?), 4. 6. 43, 44, 4. 8. 23, 24, 4. 9. 4, 4. 9. 23, 4. 9. 26, 4. 12. 4, 4. 12. 28, 4. 14. 13, 4. 14. 32, *C. S.* 43, 44, *Epod.* 1. 21, 2. 4, 4. 12, 4. 20, 5. 58, 59, 5. 87, 88, 5. 93, 5. 98, 7. 12, 9. 8, 9. 9, 9. 10, 11. 2, 11. 16, 17, 12. 3.

* For Livy's use of hypallage see Weissenborn-Müller on 1. 1. 4 *maiora rerum initia*.