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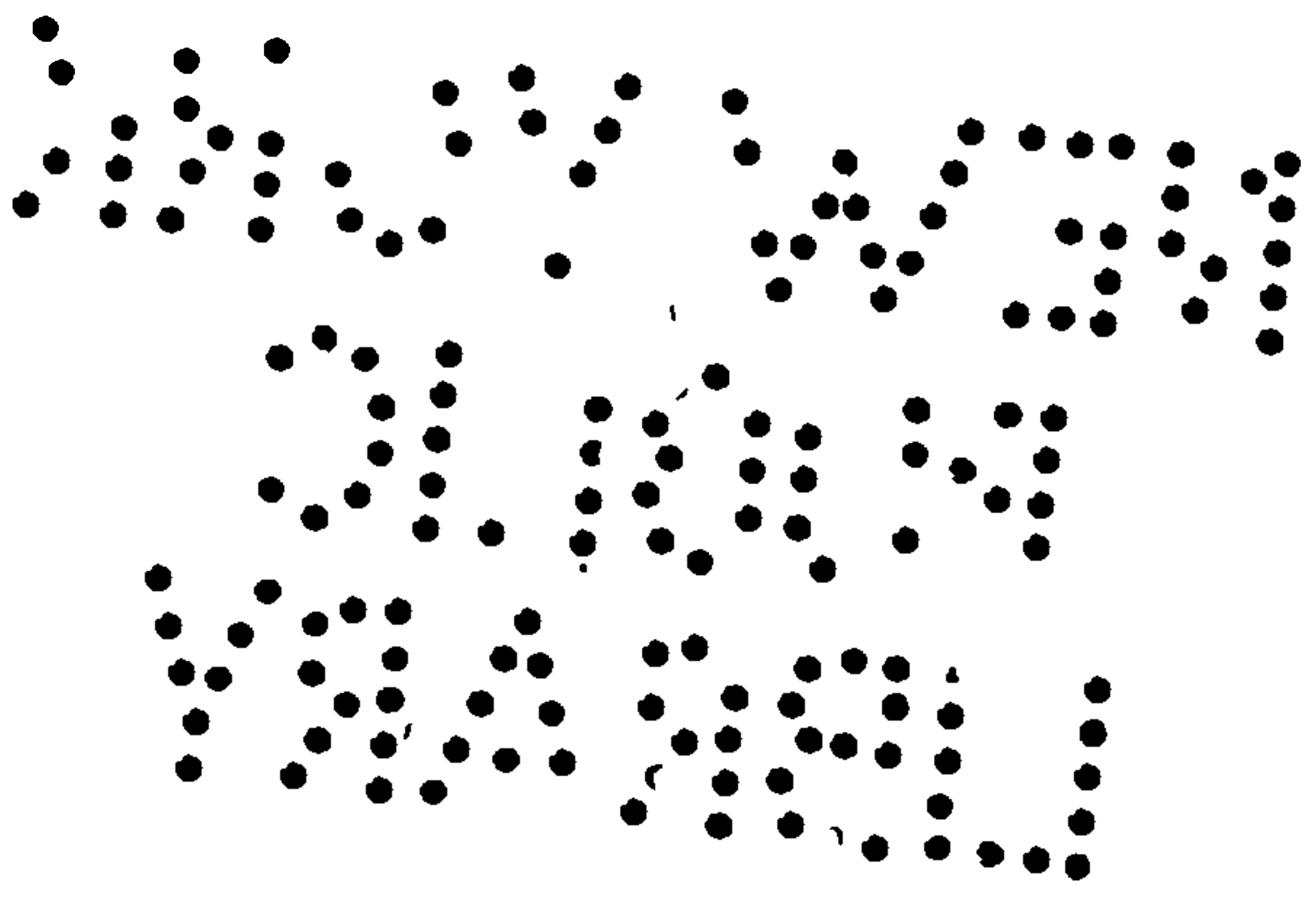
QUINTI HORATII
Flacci
Opera Omnia
Illustravit
CAROLUS ANTHON.



NOVI EBORACI,

Sumptibus Carrilicorum

MDCCCXXX.



Q. HORATII FLACCI

POËMATA.

TEXTUM,

AD PRAESTANTISSIMAS EDITIONES

RECOGNITUM,

ET PRAECIPUA LECTIONIS VARIETATE

NEC NON VV. DD. CONJECTURIS

INSTRUCTUM,

PROLEGOMENIS ET EXCURSIBUS,

VARIi ARGUMENTI,

DONAVIT,

NOTISQUE PERPETUIS,

PATRIA LINGUA EXARATIS,

ET AD AESTHETICEN, HISTORIAM, GEOGRAPHIAM,

MYTHOLOGIAM, ARCHAEOLOGIAM,

REMQUE BOTANICAM,

SPECTANTIBUS,

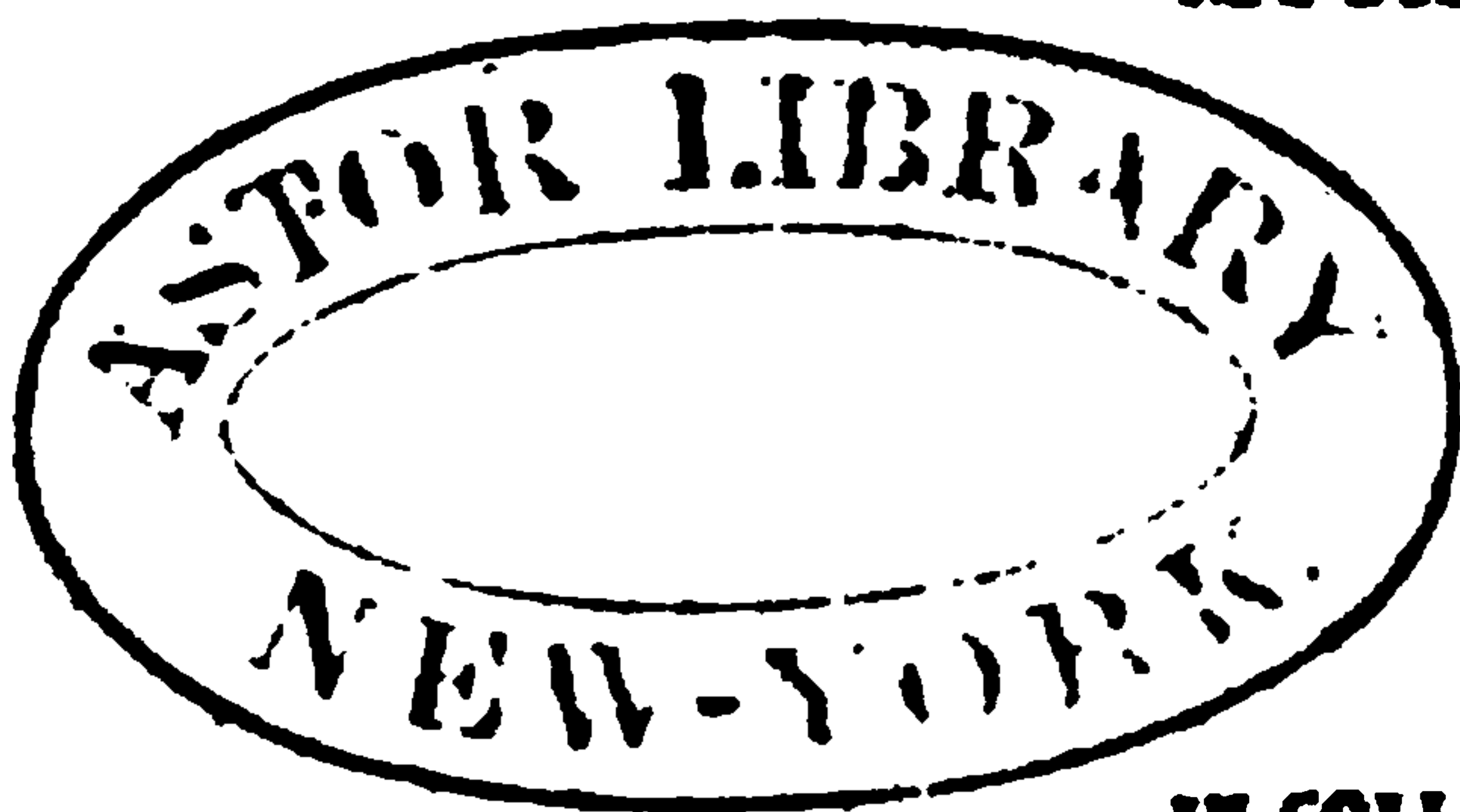
ILLUSTRAVIT

CAROLUS ANTHON,

IN COLLEGIO COLUMBIANO, NEO-EBORACENSI,

LETT. GRÆC. ET LAT. NEC NON GEOG. ANTIQ. ET ARCHAEOLOG.

PROFESSOR JANIUS.

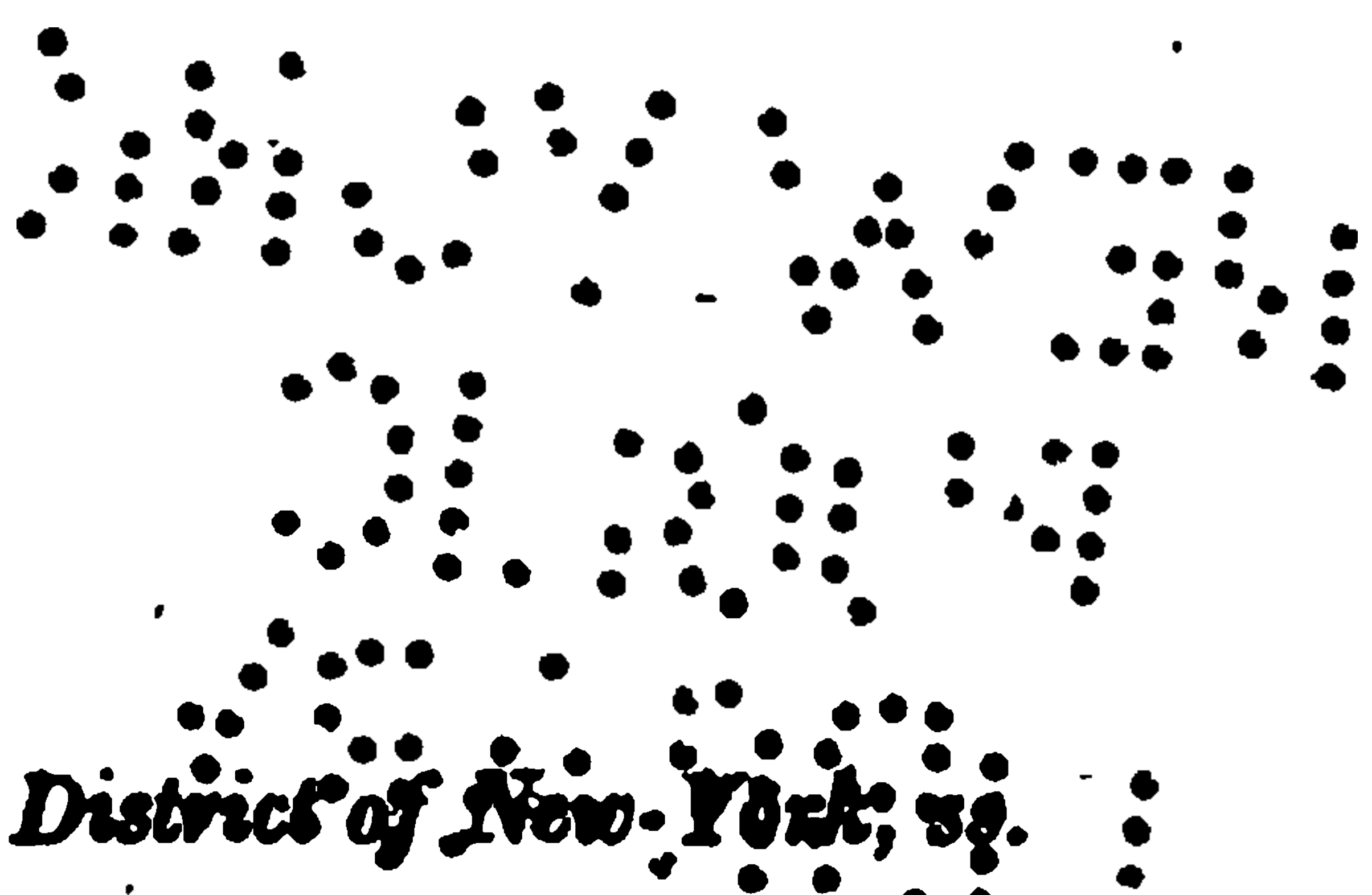


NOVI EBORACI.

IMPENSIS G. & C. & H. CARVILL.

M DCCC XXX.

1830



Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1830, in the 54th year of the Independence of the United States of America, G. & C. & H. Carvill, of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

“ Q. Horatii Flacci Poëmata. Textum, ad praestantissimas editiones recognitum, et praecipua lectionis varietate nec non VV. DD. conjecturis instructum, prólegomenis et excursibus, varii argumenti, donavit, notisque perpetuis, patria lingua exaratis, et ad aestheticen, historiam, geographiam, mythologiam, archaeologiam, remque botanicam, spectantibus, illustravit Carolus Anthon, in Collegio Columbiano, Neo-Eboracensi, Litt. Graec. et Lat. nec non Geog. Antiq. et Archaeolog. Professor Jaiius.”

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Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

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APUD CANTABRIGIENSES,

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EDITORI DOCTISSIMO,

HOSCE LABORES SUOS

SACROS ESSE VOLUIT

AMICUS DEVINCTISSIMUS.



PROOEMIUM.

Q. B. V.

POËTAE Venusini jucundissima recordatio tempus rerum edax et superat et est superatura. Imperium sine fine, genti togatae, uti Maro cecinit, auspiciis coeli consecratum, quod nec dirae ultrices, nec dî morientis Elissae, nec vastantes barbarorum impetus delere potuerunt, adhuc viget: inter artium monumenta, inter gloriam literarum sempiternam, adhuc immotum remanens dominatur atque triumphat. Vati Romano, futura saecula prospicienti, nominique suo et laudem perennem et famae immortalitatem auguranti, haec visa est certissima aeternitas, si memoriam sui invida haud obrueret oblivio, dum Romana Palatia inter populos subactos victricia starent, altumque Capitolium, tacita comitante Vestali, patriae sacerdos ascenderet. Quasi urbium regina, immunis fati nulloque aevo peritura, et metas rerum et tempora contemneret, Romanaeque lyrae fidicinis non cum vitae terminis dimetienda esset commemoratio, sed cum omni posteritate adaequanda. Fefellitne poëtam divinatio sua, an, cum animus in posterum praesentiret, futurae famae veras imagines et Musarum alumno dignissimos honores adspexit? Immo, omnia et felicitiora contigere. Silet Capitolium; Romana Palatia silent; sed in carminibus Horatii patria sua vivit, regiumque ingenii principatum obtinens, adhuc orbi dominatur. Etenim haec est vera civitatis

PROOEMIUM.

amplitudo, quam parant mentis non armorum triumphi, ingenique firma atque incruenta tropaea.

Hunc poetam, laboribus meis, ni omnia me fallant, et aditu faciliorem, et utilioribus adjumentis satis ample instructum, patriae juventuti votis faustissimis commendo. Longam viam atque aerumnosam confeci; faxit Deus uti non frustra conferim. Si de recta regione uspiam deflexerim; si, in errores aliquos inductus, levioribus vitiis et queis humana parum cavit natura meipsum implicarim; pro comperto habeo vere eruditos veniam libentissime duros, et, si quid repererint communi literarum bono utilitatique inserviens, aequis illud accepturos animis et fausto omine prosecuturos. Multum temporis quidem, multum studii acerrimi, multum laboris in hoc curriculo consumptum est. Sed nec temporis anteacti, nec laborum meorum, neque tot vigiliarum unquam poenitebit, si patriae meae quae debeo officia et pio animo et fideliter persolverim; patriaeque juvenibus, optimarum literarum disciplinam, veterisque sapientiae limina ingredientibus, aliquid utilitatis attulerim. Nam si bonorum civium officii perfungi voluerimus, quae via aut praeclarior, aut certior, aut omni modo jucundior patebit, quam ea quae patriam communem ad literarum honores, ad scientiae principatum, ad mentis longa imperia verissime perducet? E singulorum civium felicitate constat publica felicitas: singulorum felicitas in virtute excolenda praecipue versatur: ad perfectam virtutem consequendam summa literarum potestas: Nonne consequitur ergo, ut, nisi in qua literarum cultura vigeat, florere omnino civitas nulla valuerit? In beatorum insulis, ut memoriae, proditum, nunquam non ridet coelum, frondent arbores, pubescunt herbae, spirant favonii mollissimi: in Musarum hortis sunt omnia similima.

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His praemissis, totius operis forma atque ratio jam breviter exponendae. In Prolegomenis, de Horatii Vita; de Villa Tiburtina Agroque Sabino; de Veterum Scriptorum Testimoniis; de Serie Temporum, quibus singula ab auctore sint edita; de Graecorum poëtarum imitatione Horatiana; de Rebus Metricis; de Codicibus, Editionibus, aliisque id genus, fuse atque ordine tractatum. Huc usque Prolegomena. Dehinc Textus, uti vocant, Notaeque Philologicae, si nomine dignae, sequuntur. Excipiunt Annotationes Exegeticae: atque agmen claudit Nominum Propriorum parvus quidem, sed, ut spero, Index utilissimus. En! operis conspectum.

Dissertatiuncula de Graecorum poëtarum imitatione multis nostratum, ni magnopere fallor, et novitatis dulcedinem et utilitatis fructum praebebit. Doleo equidem, mihi, in hanc operis partem sedula cura incumbenti, Wagneri libellum, huic argumento dicatum, bonaeque frugis plenissimum, ad manus non adesse: sed quum quod volebam non possem, feci quod potui; hoc vero quam jejunum et exiguum sit nemo me melius sentiet. Quae de Metris scripsi, continent inter alia metri dactylici cum Saturnio atque Sanscritico comparationem, breviter in notis enunciatam, et eruditorum benevolentiae atque iudicio permissam. Si non sordeat munusculum, nec doctis viris ludibrium debeat, summopere gaudebo. In historia editionum concinnanda, nec instituti operis ratio, nec tempus officiis Academicis jure concessum, omnium et singularum plenum exhiberi elenchum ullo modo sinebat. Principum et antiquissimarum, nec non rariorum, et vel arte typographica vel alia pulchritudine inter ceteras eminentium notitiam brevioram paravi. Qui plura velit, is ad opera bibliographica accedat necesse est.

Sed quid dicam de Annotationibus Exegeticis?—Causam suam agant. Pro semetipsis loquantur. Huc undique gazam con-

PROOEMIUM.

tuli: in hac parte laborum meorum, flagranti studio, summoque conatu, contendi, sudavi, omnem operam atque opes collocavi: judicent doctiores si aliquid vere et digre perfecterim. Quod ad Notas Philologicas attinet, magnopere vereor ne multis longissimae, pluribus prorsus inutiles appareant. Neque mirum. Nam in hac terra ubi verae eruditionis rudimenta vix primis attigimus labris, et ubi altum silentium alta doctrina appellatur, pauci disciplinae philologicae seipsos commendant, pauciores vel levissima cura rem dignam existimant: et haud scio an pro mea fama melius atque consultius non egissem, si, philologicis rationibus omissis, ad rem exegeticam, eamque mancam atque debilem vires animumque intendissem.—Faxit autem Deus, ut ad saniora et feliciora consilia quamprimum veniamus.

E Musaeo meo, in Aedibus Academicis.

iv Kal. April. cix id ccc xxx.

ELENCHUS EDITIONUM, &c.

E QUIBUS

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LIFE OF HORACE.

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS was born at Venusia, or Venusium,¹ a city of Apulia, A. U. C. 689, B. C. 65. His father, a freedman² and client of the *Gens Horatia*, was the proprietor of a small farm in the vicinity of that place, from which he afterwards removed to Rome, when his son had attained the age of nine or ten years, in order to afford him the benefit of a liberal education. While the parent was discharging, in this great city, the humble duties of an attendant on public sales,³ the son was receiv-

(1) Venusia, or Venusium, (now *Venosa*), was an old city of the Samnites or Hirpini, which the Romans, at the time of their war with this nation and king Pyrrhus, made their principal place of arms in Southern Italy. It was included by them within the limits of Apulia, to which it naturally belonged. Horace, in one of his Satires (2. 1. 34.) expresses a doubt whether he himself was a Lucanian or an Apulian: this would appear to have arisen from the circumstance of there having been a chain diverging from the Appenines, one geographical mile south of Venusia, which separated Apulia from Lucania. Hence the city of Venusia would lie on the immediate confines of the latter region.

(2) Thus, in *Carm.* 2. 20. 6. the poet speaks of himself as being "*pauperum sanguis parentum*;" and in *Serm.* 1. 6. 45, observes, "*Nunc ad me redeo libertino patre natum*," &c.

(3) Commentators are divided in relation to the employment pursued at Rome by the father of Horace. In the life of the poet which is ascribed to Suetonius, his parent is styled, according to the common reading, *exactionum coactor*, "a tax-gatherer," or "collector of imposts." Gesner, however, suggested as an emendation *exauctio-num coactor*, "an officer attendant upon sales at auction, who collected the purchase-money." This correction has been generally adopted. The same piece of biography informs us that he was more correctly believed to have been a *salsamentarius*, "a preparer and vender of salt provisions;" and that a certain person, in the heat of a quarrel, reproached the poet with this mean employment of his father, and the vulgar habits attendant upon it, by observing, "*quoties ego vidi patrem nasum cubito emungentem*." This passage, however, is now regarded by the best critics as a mere interpolation. The vulgar habit just alluded to, and which in our own days we ascribe to every low employment, would seem, from a passage of the treatise on Rhetoric addressed to Herennius, to have been regarded by the Romans as a peculiar characteristic of the *salsamentarii*. It occurs, *lib.* 4. c. 54. "*Per consequentiam significatio fit, quum res, quae sequuntur aliquam rem, dicuntur, ex quibus tota res relinquitur in suspitione; ut si salsamentarii filio dicas: Quiesce tu, cujus pater cubito se emungere solebat.*"

ing the instructions of the ablest preceptors, and enjoying in this respect the same advantages as if he had been descended from one of the oldest families of the capital. It is to this circumstance that the poet, in one of his productions, beautifully alludes ;⁴ and it would be difficult to say, which of the two was entitled to higher praise, the father who could appropriate his scanty savings to so noble an end, or the son who could make mention of that father's care of his earlier years with such manly gratitude and candour. Orbilius Pupillus, an eminent grammarian of the day, was the first instructor of the young Horace, who read with him (though it would seem with no great relish) the most ancient poets of Rome. The literature of Greece next claimed his attention ; and it may well be imagined that the productions of the bard of Ionia, while they would be perused with a higher zest than the feebler efforts of a Livius or an Ennius, would also kindle in the bosom of the young scholar the first spark of that poetic talent, which was destined to prove the ornament and the admiration of his country. About the age of twenty-one, Horace was sent to Athens to complete his education. The Academy here numbered him among its pupils,⁵ and he had for his fellow-disciples the son of Cicero, Varus, and the young Messala. It would appear, however, from the confessions of his maturer years, that he entertained no very serious attachment to any system of philosophical speculation ; and though all his writings breathe an Epicurean spirit, and he himself sometimes betrays a partiality to that school,⁶ still he rather seems disposed to ridicule the folly of all sects, than to become the strenuous advocate for any one of them.⁷ During the time that Horace was residing at Athens many and important changes had taken place at home. Caesar had been assassinated ; Antony was seeking to erect on the ruins of the Dictator's power a still more formidable despotism ; while Brutus and Cassius, the last hopes of the declining republic, were come to Athens in order to call to their standard the young Romans who were pursuing their studies in that celebrated city. Among the number of those, whom an attachment to the principles of freedom induced to join the republican party, was the future bard of Venusia. He continued nearly two years under the command of Brutus, accompanied him into Macedonia, and, after attaining there the rank of military tribune, served in that capacity in the fatal conflict of Philippi. Of his disgraceful flight on this memorable occasion the poet himself has left us an account. He acknowledges, in an ode imitated from Archilochus, that he threw away his

(4) *Serm.* 1. 6. 71. seqq.

(5) *Epist.* 2. 2. 43.

(6) *Epist.* 1. 4. *Carm.* 2. 3.

(7) *Enfield's History of Philosophy*, vol. 2. p. 32.

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Augustus ;¹⁷ but Horace survived him only a few weeks ; and so short indeed was the interval which elapsed between the death of Maecenas and that of the bard, and so strongly expressed had been the determination of the latter not to be left behind by his best of patrons and friends, that many have not hesitated to regard the death of Horace as having been hastened by his own voluntary act.¹⁸ He died at the age of fifty-seven, and his remains were deposited on the Esquiline Hill, near the tomb of Maecenas.¹⁹

The works of Horace consist of four Books of Odes, a Book of Epodes, two Books of Satires, and two of Epistles. One of the Epistles, that addressed to the Pisos, is commonly known by the title "*De Arte Poetica*," "On the Art of Poetry." The character of the poet and his productions is thus given by a modern writer, himself a votary of the Muses.²⁰ "The writings of Horace have an air of frankness and openness about them ; a manly simplicity, and a contempt of affectation or the little pride of a vain and mean concealment, which at once take hold on our confidence. We can believe the account which he gives of his own character, without scruple or suspicion. That he was fond of pleasure is confessed ; but, generally speaking, he was moderate and temperate in his pleasures ; and his convivial hours seem to have been far more mental, and more enlightened by social wit and wisdom, than are those of the common herd of Epicurean poets. Of his amorous propensities, with the contamination of his times clinging about them, we may, out of respect to his good qualities, be silent. For let it never be forgotten, that Horace forms an honourable exception to the class of voluptuaries, and that he has left us much that is praise-worthy and valuable to redeem his errors."

"Horace, of all the writers of antiquity, most abounds with that practical good sense, and familiar observation of life and manners which render an

(18) The passage of Horace, in which he expresses his determination of accompanying his friend, occurs *Carm.* 2. 17. 8. seqq. Indeed the whole ode clearly shows the strength of their intimacy. There is also a little epigram preserved by Suetonius, and ascribed to Maecenas, which furnishes a strong proof of his affection for the bard. It is as follows:—

*Ni te visceribus meis, Horati,
Plus jam diligo, tu tuum sodalem
Ninnio videas strigosiolem.*

"If I do not, Horace, love you more at this moment than my own self, may you see your friend leaner than Ninnius."— We have adopted the emendation of Vossius and Dacier, *Ninnio*, in place of the common reading *Hinno*.

(19) Horace expired so suddenly as to have been unable to put his hand to his testament, but he nominated Augustus as his heir. *Sueton. in vita.*

(20) *Elton's Specimens of the Classic Poets.* vol. 2. p. 175.

author, in a more emphatic sense, the reader's companion. Good sense, in fact, seems the most distinguished feature of his Satires; for his wit seems to me rather forced; and it is their tone of sound understanding, added to their easy, conversational air, and a certain turn for fine raillery, that forms the secret by which they please. His metre is even studiously careless: he expressly disclaims the fabrication of polished verse, and speaks of his "Pedestrian Muse."^m Swift is a far better copyist of his manner than Pope, who should have imitated Juvenal. But the lyric poetry of Horace displays an entire command of all the graces and powers of metre. Elegance and justness of thought, and felicity of expression,ⁿ rather than

(21) Mr. Elton's remarks on the metre of the Satires will require some explanation. Dr. Warton, in his Dedication to the Essay upon Pope, (p. 7.) observes: "Horace has more than once disclaimed all right and title to the name of poet, on the score of his ethic and satiric pieces.

————— *Neque enim concludere versus*
Dixeris esse satis, —————

are lines often repeated, but whose meaning is not extended and weighed as it ought to be." The writer of the review on Combe's Horace, (*British Critic*, January, 1794,) remarks: "Bentley's Sententiae on the Chronology of Horace illustrate and confirm the observations of the learned Dr. Warton. Horace, according to Bentley's calculation, wrote the first book of the Satires in the 26th, 27th, and 28th years of his age: the second in the 31st, 32d, and 33d: the Epodes in the 34th and 35th: the first book of the Odes in the 36th, 37th, and 38th. From the interval, therefore, between the date of the first of the Satires, from which Dr. Warton quotes, and the subsequent publication of the Odes, it appears, according to Bentley, that Horace had not been distinguished in the character of a lyric poet, when he said,

Primum ego me illorum, deaerim quibus esse poetis,
Excerptam numero." —————

The opinion of Bentley in relation to the chronology of the works of Horace, has been very generally adopted. The subject will be resumed in a succeeding chapter. In the mean time, a remark of Bentley's deserves particularly to be noticed. The critic states, with regard to Horace, that "*quanto annis provecior erat, tanto eum et poetica virtute et argumentorum dignitate gravitateque meliorem castioremque semper evasisse.*"

(22) Horace's "felicity of expression," of which Mr. Elton here makes mention, has been a theme of constant praise among critics. The ancient writers frequently allude to it. Thus Petronius (c. 118), dignifies it with the well-known appellation, "*Horatii curiosa felicitas;*" and Quintilian observes, (*Inst. Orat.* 10. 1.) "*Horatius fere solus legi dignus. Nam et insurgit aliquando et plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae, et variis figuris et verbis felicissime audax.*" The work of Klotzius, "*De felici audacia Horatii,*" may also be consulted with advantage. It is contained in his *Opuscula*, and is reprinted in the *Classical Journal*, vol. 13, p. 291, seqq. and vol. 15, p. 61. seqq. It must be confessed, however, that much of the praise which has been bestowed on Horace for the quality of style just alluded to, is more justly due to his Greek originals. This subject will be considered in a subsequent chapter. In the mean time it may not be amiss to cite an observation of Addison's in relation to the general character of the style of Horace. "Virgil,

sublimity, seem to be its general character, though the poet sometimes rises to considerable grandeur of sentiment and imagery. In variety and versatility his lyric genius is unrivalled by that of any poet with whom we are acquainted; and there are no marks of inequality, or of inferiority to himself. Whether his Odes be of the moral and philosophical kind; the heroic, the descriptive, or the amatory, the light and the joyous: each separate species would seem to be his peculiar province. His epistles evince a knowledge of the weaknesses of the human heart, which would do honour to a professed philosopher. What Quintilian, and the moderns after him, call the "Art of Poetry," seems to have been only the third epistle of the second book, addressed to the Pisos. The style and manner differ in no respect from the former epistles. The observations are equally desultory, and we meet with the same strokes of satirical humour; which appear unsuitable to a didactic piece. Dr. Hurd, indeed, has discovered the utmost order and connexion in this epistle, which he supposes to contain a complete system of rules for dramatic composition. But Hurd was a pupil of Warburton; and, together with much of his ingenuity, had imbibed also much of the paradox of his master. His commentary, however, is extremely interesting."

and Horace in his Odes, have run between these two extremes (of vulgar and common phrases on the one hand, and a swelling and unnatural style on the other), and have made their expressions very sublime, but at the same time very natural. And though you take their verse to pieces, and dispose of their words as you please, you still find such glorious metaphors, figures, and epithets, as give it too great a majesty for prose, and look something like the ruin of a noble pile, where you see broken pillars, scattered obelisks, and a magnificence in confusion." *Discourse on Ancient and Modern Learning. (Addison's Works. Hurd's edition.)*

TIBURTINE VILLA AND SABINE FARM.

AN Inquiry relative to the Tiburtine Villa, and Sabine Farm of Horace, seems a necessary appendage to the biography of that poet. Commentators differ with regard to the villa at Tibur, some making it distinct from, and others identifying it with, his farm among the Sabines; and, what is very remarkable, each appeal in support of their respective positions to the authority of Suetonius. If the words of this writer be regarded as conclusive on this subject, the question is at once decided in favour of the existence of a Tiburtine villa; for, on no principle of correct Latinity, can they be made susceptible of any other interpretation.² As, however, other arguments are frequently introduced, a more general view of the matter in controversy may not prove unacceptable.

“The fond attachment of Horace to Tibur,” observes Eustace,³ “unit-

(1) The following passage from Catullus has been cited to prove that villas, in the vicinity of Tibur, sometimes took their names from that town, and sometimes from the territory.

*O Funde noster, seu Sabine, seu Tiburs,
Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant quibus non est
Cordi Catulli laedere; at quibus cordi est,
Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt.* (44. 1.)

(2) The passage of Suetonius, here alluded to, occurs in his life of Horace, and is as follows: “*Vixit plurimum in se esse raris sui Tiburtini aut Tiburtini.*” By the use of the conjunction *aut*, Suetonius evidently means to speak of *two different things*. It is an acknowledged principle of Latinity, that, if two *opposite* or *different* things be contrasted, *aut* or *vel* must always be used; whereas, if the things be the *same*, and only their *names* different, then *aut* is never employed, but *seu* or *sive*. (Scheller. *Præcep. Styl.* vol. 1. p. 146. Crombie's *Gymnasium*, vol. 1. p. 174.) This principle is fully recognized, as influencing the style of Suetonius, by his latest editor. (Suetonii *Opera. ed. Crusii.* vol. 3. p. 168.)

(3) *Classical Tour.* vol. 2. p. 234. Lond. ed.

ed to the testimony of Suetonius, has induced many antiquaries to imagine, that at some period or other of his life he possessed a little villa in its neighbourhood; and tradition accordingly ennobles a few scattered fragments of walls and arches with the interesting appellation of Horace's villa. The site is indeed worthy of the poet, where, defended by a semi-circular range of wooded mountains from every cold blustering wind, he might look down on the playful windings of the Anio below, discover numerous rills gleaming through the thickets as they glided down the opposite bank, enjoy a full view of the splendid mansion of his friend Maecenas rising directly before him, and catch a distant perspective of *Aurea Roma*, of the golden towers of the Capitol soaring majestic on its distant mount. But whatever his wishes might be, it is not probable that his moderate income permitted him to enjoy such a luxurious residence in a place so much frequented, and consequently so very expensive; and indeed the very manner in which those wishes are expressed, seems to imply but slight hopes of ever being able to realize them. "*Tibur, &c. sit—utinam—Unde si—Parcae prohibent iniquae.*" If Horace actually possessed a villa there, the wish was unnecessary, as the event lay in his own power. The authority of Suetonius seems indeed positive, but it is possible that the same place may be alluded to under the double appellation of his Sabine or Tiburtine seat. The poet, it is true, often represents himself as *meditating* his compositions while he wandered along the plains and through the groves of Tibur;

————— *Circa nemus uvidique*
Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.

But as he was probably a frequent companion of Maecenas in his excursions to his villa at Tibur, he may in those lines allude to his solitary rambles and poetical reveries."

To the same effect are the remarks of a more recent traveller. "I see little reason to imagine," observes the writer just alluded to, "that Horace ever had a villa at Tibur; for he was poor, and his Sabine farm was only twelve miles off; and when he resided amidst the beauties of Tibur, it was probably at the country-houses of Maecenas and his other friends."

To these arguments we cannot better reply than in the words of an eminent critic. "The manner in which Horace expresses himself in his odes, convinces me that the house he inhabited near Tibur, was his own

(4) *Rome in the nineteenth century*. Letter XCI. (vol. 2. p. 403. Am. ed.)

(5) *Dunlop's History of Roman Literature*, vol. 3. p. 206. seqq. Lond. ed. Compare Hardinge's *Memoirs of Rev. Sneyd Davies, D. D.* p. 240. seqq.

property, or at least that he had there a spot which he was entitled to consider his home. He declares that he prefers Tibur to every place in the world. Fatigued with the tumult of Rome, he sighs for its tranquillity, and hopes that it may be the retirement of his old age. He was never so happily inspired as under the shade of the grove of Tiburnus, or beside the cascades of the resounding Albunea. Nor is it likely that a person of the independent character of Horace would have lived so long under the roof of a stranger, on so loved a spot which he could not call his own. The authority too of Suetonius is express in favour of the Tiburtine villa. The most formidable objection to the existence of a Tiburtine villa, is the expression in one of the odes of Horace himself—"Satis beatus unicus Sabinis;" from which it has been inferred, that the Sabine farm was his only possession. But, in the first place, it is not known at what time this ode was written; and the Tiburtine villa may have been acquired after the date of its composition. Secondly, in that ode Horace is speaking of pecuniary emolument, and the Sabine farm may have been the sole property he possessed which yielded any revenue; and lastly, the word *unicus* may imply, not that it was his only property, but that the farm was *unique* and excellent beyond all others. The site therefore of the Tiburtine villa may be still viewed by the traveller with all the interest which the recollection of Horace inspires."

The remarks of the same writer on the scenery of this part of Italy are too interesting to be omitted. "The ancient Tibur, (now *Tivoli*) was considered by the Romans as one of their most delightful retreats. It lay about sixteen miles eastward from Rome, and was situated on an eminence which rose on the skirts of the Appenines. The climate was the most salubrious in Italy. Its soil supplied in abundance all the luxuries of life, and the scenery was that of Switzerland, lighted up by a southern sun. 'The hill of Tivoli,' says Forsyth, 'is all over picture. The town, the villas, the ruins, the rocks, the cascades, in the foreground; the Sabine hills, the three Monticelli, Soracte, Frascati, the Campagna, and Rome in the distance: these form a succession of landscapes superior, in the delight produced, to the richest cabinet of Claudes. Tivoli cannot be described: no true portrait of it exists—all views alter it, and are poetical translations of the matchless original.' But the chief pride and ornament of Tibur were the windings and falls of the Anio, (now *Teverone*), which runs close to the town, and renders it cool and moist. This river having meandered from its source amid the vales of Sabina, glides gently through Tivoli, till, coming to the brink of a rock, it precipitates itself in one mass down the steep; and then, boiling for an instant in its narrow

(6) *Remarks during an Excursion in Italy*, p. 275.

channel, rushes headlong through a chasm in the rock into the caverns below. One of these caves is called the Grotto of Neptune. The other, lower down, is termed the Siren's Grotto, into which the torrent pours with tremendous impetuosity and a deafening noise. A beautiful temple crowns the rock which hangs over these caverns. It is commonly supposed to have been dedicated to the Tiburtine Sibyll, called Albunea; and from its vicinity to the waterfalls, has been styled by Horace, *Domus Albunearum resonantis*.⁷

“The town of Tibur lies on the left bank of the Anio, and on the opposite side from that where the remains of the Horatian villa are yet shown to strangers. After crossing the river, and descending along the banks for a short distance, the traveller approaches the

*Rura, nemusque sacrum, dilectaque jugera Musis.*⁸

The path, as he advances, becomes shaded with olives, and oaks, and laurels, and vines; the shoots perhaps of those trees which formed the “*Tiburni Lucus*.” Emerging from this grove, he reaches the little convent of St. Antony, built on the site and ruins of the villa of Horace. It probably had not been an extensive domain, as the house stood on the narrow ridge of a hillock. It was situated at a bend of the river, and commanded a full view of the waterfalls. A garden or orchard of a few acres (*uda mobilibus pomaria rivis*) was laid out in terraces between the villa and river.⁹ The magnificent and vast domains of the poet's friend, Quintilius Varus, which adjoined his own, embellished the scenery to the west. The villa was protected by the Sabine hills from the northern blast, while on the opposite side of the river rose the town of Tibur and the palace of Maecenas.”

“I have mentioned the doubts that are entertained by some writers whether Horace possessed any villa at Tibur; but there can be no question that he had a farm in the valley which was called *Ustica* from a mountain of that name. This “*ridens angulus*,” which possessed sufficient attraction sometimes to draw Horace from the luxuries of Rome, and the splendid villas of Tibur, was situated about twelve miles north-

(7) “Some travellers, but I think erroneously, suppose that the *Domus Albunearum resonantis* was in the neighbourhood of the *Aque Albule*—sulphureous lakes, or now rather pools, close to the *Via Tiburtina* leading from Rome to Tibur;—(Forsyth's *Remarks on Italy*, p. 270.) and it is said that, in consequence of the hollow ground in the vicinity returning an echo to footsteps, the spot obtained from Horace the epithet of *resonantis*. (Spence's *Poly-metis*.)” *Vid.* Explanatory Notes on *Carm.* 1. 7. 12.

(8) *Martial.* Lib. 1. 13.

(9) *Castellan, Lettres sur l'Italie.* T. 2. p. 120.

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the south, a long hillock, covered with a grove, protects it from the scorching blasts of that quarter. Being open to the east and west, it gives a full view of Rocca Giovane on one side ; on the other, two towns, the nearest of which is Digentia, the farthest Civitella, perched each on the pointed summit of a hill, present themselves to view. Below, and forming a sort of basis to these eminences, Ustica, speckled and spangled with little shining rocks, stretches its recumbent form. Behind the house, a path, leading through a grove of olives and rows of vines, conducts to an abundant rill, descending from Fonte Bello, (perhaps anciently Bandusia,¹¹) a fountain in the highest regions of the mountain. It is collected in its fall from an artificial cascade into a sort of basin, whence it escapes, pours down the hill, and glides through the valley, under the name of Digentia, now *Licenza*. This rill, if I may judge by its freshness, still possesses the good qualities which Horace ascribed to it. I must indeed here observe, that the whole tract of country which we have just traversed, corresponds in every particular with the description which Horace gave of it, two thousand years ago. Not only the grand and characteristic features, the continued chain of mountains, the shady valley, the winding dell, the abundant fountain, the savage rocks, features which a general convulsion of nature only can totally efface ; not these alone remain, but the less and more perishable beauties, the little rills, the moss-lined stones, the fragrant groves, the arbutus half concealed in the thicket, the oak and the ilex suspended over the grotto. These meet the traveller at every turn, and rise around him as so many monuments of the judgment and accuracy of the poet, who alludes to all of these beauties in some part of his works, and to many of them in the delightful description which he gives of his farm to Quintius.'

“ At this farm Horace had both vineyards and plantations of olives ;¹² but herbs and pulse¹³ seem to have been its chief produce. It also maintained considerable flocks of goats, which browsed on the arbutus and thyme, with which the neighbouring forests abounded.¹⁴ Horace had on the farm a *villicus*, or grieve, with eight slaves ; and five families resided on it.¹⁵ He had here a stock of wine, thirteen or fourteen years old, and much superior to what he drank at Rome.¹⁶ Here, too, he possessed a library of well-selected books, consisting chiefly of the works of the Greek philosophers and comic poets.¹⁷ In this retirement he composed many of his satires ;¹⁸ he frequently employed himself in the labours of agriculture, or offered sacrifices to the rural divinities. At leisure hours he slumbered

(11) *Vid. Carm.* 3. 13. Explanatory notes.(12) *Epist.* 1. 8.(13) *Epist.* 1. 14.(14.) *Carm.* 1. 17.(15) *Epist.* 1. 14.(16) *Carm.* 3. 8.(17) *Serm.* 2. 3.(18) *Serm.* 2. 6.(19) *Epist.* 1. 14.

on the grassy banks of a stream,¹⁹ sauntered in the woods, or mused amid the ruins of a mouldering temple, while all the neighbouring rocks and valleys resounded to the harmonious pipe of the shepherd.”

“ Though now, the naked scene around,
 The signs of bigot power be spread ;
 No trace of former grandeur found,
 No classic villa rears its head ;
 And thine bath met the vulgar lot,
 With scarce a stone to mark its spot ;
 Yet fancy, to the ardent view,
 Can raise the modest pile anew,
 And point where Pan, thy favoured flocks to keep,
 Left at thy potent call his loved Lycean steep.

There gold or ivory, richly wrought,
 Luxurious eyes might seek in vain ;
 No beams from farthest Afric brought,
 Hymettian columns there sustain ;
 Nor Chian wines, nor Persian nard,
 Could tempt the philosophic bard :
 Calm leisure, books, and balmy rest,
 Were the rich treasures there possessed.
 And sweet oblivion of corroding care,
 Evenings of genuine joy, and feasts of gods, were there.²⁰

PASSAGES OF HORACE,

IN WHICH HE ALLUDES TO THE EVENTS OF HIS OWN LIFE.

1. *Place of nativity.* (Serm. 2. 1. 34. seqq.)

———— Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps ;
Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque,————

2. *Condition of his father.* (Serm. 1. 6. 45. seqq.)

Nunc ad me redeo, libertino patre natum,
Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum ;

3. *His early education.* (Serm. 1. 6. 71. seqq.)

Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello
Noluit in Flavî ludum me mittere, magni
Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,
Ibant octonis referentes Idibus aera ;
Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum
Artes, quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
Semet prognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes,
In magno ut populo, si qui vidisset, avita
Ex re praeberi sumtus mihi crederet illos.
Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes
Circum doctores aderat. , Quid multa ? pudicum,
Qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi,
Nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret olim,
Si praeco parvas, aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
Mercedes sequer ;—————

4. *His early studies at Rome and Athens. (Epist. 2. 2. 41. seqq.)*

Romae nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri,
 Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles:
 Adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae;
 Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
 Atque inter silvas Academi quaerere verum.

5. *His engaging in political affairs. (Ibid. v. 48. seqq.)*

Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato;
 Civilisque rudem belli tulit aestus in arma,
 Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.

6. *The defeat at Philippi, his flight and loss of his shield. (Carm. 2. 7. 9. seqq.)*

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
 Sensi, relictâ non bene parmula;
 Quum fracta Virtus, et minaces
 Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
 Denso paventem sustulit aëre.

7. *His flight at Philippi again alluded to: his return to Rome, and impoverished condition. (Epist. 2. 2. 49. seqq.)*

Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
 Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni
 Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
 Ut versus facerem:

8. *His introduction to, and subsequent intimacy with, Maecenas. (Serm. 1. 6. 54. seqq.)*

Nulla etenim tibi me fors obtulit; optimus olim
 Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem.
 Ut veni coram, singulâ pauca locutus,
 Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari,

Non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum
 Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,
 Sed quod eram, narro : respondes, ut tuis est mos,
 Pauca : abeo : et revocas nono post mense, jubesque
 Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,
 Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,
 Non patre praeclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.

9. *His friendship with Plotius, Varius, and Virgil. (Serm. 1. 5. 39. seqq.)*

Postera lux oritur multo gratissima, namque
 Plotius et Varius, Sinuessae, Virgiliusque
 Occurrunt, animae, quales neque candidiores
 Terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior alter.
 O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt !
 Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.

10. *His manner of life in the city. (Serm. 1. 6. 111. seqq.)*

Quaecumque libido est,
 Incedo solus ; percontor, quanti olus ac far ;
 Fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro
 Saepe forum ; adsisto divinis ; inde domum me
 Ad porri et cicentis refero, laganique catinum.
 Coena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
 Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet ; adstat echinus
 Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
 Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
 Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
 Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
 Ad quartam jaceo ; post hanc vagor, aut ego, lecto
 Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo,
 Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis.
 Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
 Admonuit, fugio campum lusumque trigonem.
 Pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
 Ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. Haec est
 Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique.
 His me consolor victurum suavius ac si
 Quaestor avus, pater atque ~~avus~~ patruusque fuisset.

18. *His life endangered by the falling of a tree. (Carm. 2. 17. 27. seqq.)*

Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum

Dextra levasset, Mercurialium
Custos virorum. —————

19. *The first who introduced the Iambic measure into the Latin tongue. (Epist. 1. 19. 23.)*

————— Parios ego primus iambos
Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus
Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben.

20. *His resolve not to survive the loss of Maecenas. (Carm. 2. 17. 5. seqq.)*

Ah ! te meae si partem animae rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera ?
Nec carus aequae, nec superstes
Integer. Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
Dixi sacramentum : ibimus, ibimus,
Utcunque praecedes, supremum
Carpere iter comites parati.

21. *His presage of future fame. (Carm. 3. 30. 6. seqq.)*

Exegi monumentum aere perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar ! multaue pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex. &c.

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Persius. l. 116. seqq.

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit et admissus circum praecordia ludit,
Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.

Salei. Bassus ad Pis. 227. seqq.

(Wernsd. Poet. Min. 4. 276.)

Maecenas alta Thoantis
Eruit, et populis ostendit nomina Graiis,
Carmina Romanis etiam resonantia chordis
Ausoniamque chelyn gracilis patefecit Horati.

Quintilianus. Inst. Or. 1. 8.

Utiles Tragoedi: alunt et Lyrici; si tamen in his non auctores modo, sed etiam partes operis elegeris. Nam et Graeci licenter multa, et Horatium in quibusdam nolim interpretari.

Idem. L. 10. c. 1.

Multo est tersior (Lucilio) ac purus magis Horatius, et ad notandos homines in mores praecipuus. *Et paullo post*: Iambus non sane a Romanis celebratus est, ut proprium opus; a quibusdam interpositus: cujus acerbitas in Catullo, Bibaculo, Horatio; quanquam illi epodos intervenire non reperiatur. At Lyricorum idem Horatius fere solus legi dignus. Nam et insurgit aliquando et plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae et variis figuris et verbis felicissime audax.

Auctor de Caussis corr. Eloqu. c. 20.

Exigitur enim jam ab oratore etiam poeticus decor, non Atilii aut Pacuvii veterino inquinatus, sed ex Horatii et Virgilii et Lucani sacrario prolatus. Horum igitur auribus et judiciis obtemperans nostrorum oratorum aetas, pulchrior et ornatior extitit.

Ausonius. Eidyll. 4. 56. seqq.

Te praeunte, nepos, modulata poemata Flacci
Altisonumque iterum fas est didicisse Maronem.

Sidonius Apollin. Ep. 8. 11. seqq.

———— stylus aut Maronianus
Aut quo tu Latium beas, Horati,
Alcaeo potior Lyristes ipso.

Idem. ibid. (p. 226. Sirmond.)

In Lyricis Flaccum secutus nunc ferebatur in Iambico citus, nunc in
Choriambico gravis, nunc in Alcaico flexuosus, nunc in Sapphico inflatus.

Idem in praef. Panegyri Jul. Val. Majorano dicti.

Et tibi, Flacce, acies Bruti Cassique secuto
Carminis est auctor, qui fuit et veniae.

Idem L. 9. ep. 13. ad Tonantium.

Sed tu per Calabri tramitis aggerem
Vis ut nostra dehinc cursitet orbita
Qua Flaccus lyricos Pindaricum ad melos
Frenis flexit equos plectri potentibus,
Dum metro ~~quasi~~ Chorda Glyconio,
Nec non Alcaeo vel Pherecratio
Juncto Lesbiaco, sive Anapaestico.

Idem. Carm. 9. 5. seqq.

Non quod per Satiras, Epistolarum
Sermonumque sales, novumque Epodon
Libros carminis ac Poeticam artem
Phoebi laudibus et vagae Dianae
Conscriptis voluit sonare Flaccus.

Idem. Carm. 23. 450. seqq.

At si dicat Epos metrumque rhythmis
Flectat commaticis tonante plectro,
Mordacem faciat silere Flaccum.
Quamvis post Satiras Lyræque tendat
Ille ad Pindaricum volare cygnum.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF THE WORKS OF HORACE.

THE order of time in which Horace gave his several productions to the world has never been clearly ascertained. Suetonius, in his life of the poet, informs us that the fourth book of Odes was added, after a long interval of time, to the first three books, by order of Augustus. Beyond this we find nothing in the ancient writers that has a bearing upon the present inquiry. Commentators consequently have assumed the privilege of advancing different theories. Most of them agree that the first three books of Odes were published together, but they differ as to the period when this publication took place, and also with respect to the interval that elapsed between the appearance of the first three books, and that of the fourth. Bentley, however, maintains that the first three books of Odes were put forth separately, and one after the other. He endeavours also to ascertain the periods when each of the productions of Horace was composed, and he lays down the following chronological scheme :

TITLE OF HIS WORKS.	A. U. C.	AGE OF HORACE.
First book of the Satires	714. 715. 716.	26. 27. 28.
<i>Interval of three years.</i>		
Second book of the Satires	719. 720. 721.	31. 32. 33.
Epodes	722. 723.	34. 35.
First book of the Odes	724. 725. 726.	36. 37. 38.
<i>Interval of two years.</i>		
Second book of the Odes	728. 729.	40. 41.
Third book of the Odes	730. 731.	42. 43.
<i>Interval of three years.</i>		
First book of the Epistles	734. 735.	46. 47.
<i>Interval of two years.</i>		
Fourth book of the Odes, and Carmen Saeculare	737. 738. 739.	49. 50. 51.
Second book of the Epistles, and the Art of Poetry	739.	51*

* Bentley merely says, that the second book of the Epistles, and the Art of Poetry, were

This arrangement of Bentley's has received the decided commendation of Gesner, who remarks, (*Praef. ad Hor.*) "Sed operae pretium est, h. e. studiosis Horatii, qui Benteianum exemplar ad manus non habent, accommodatum, poni post hanc praefationem locum integrum ex praefatione viri magni, quo tempora librorum Horatii ordinat, de quo hoc certe confirmare possum, me, dum recensero singulas Eclogas, diligenter attendisse, si quid esset Benteianis temporum rationibus adversum, nec deprehendisse quidquam, quod momentum aliquod ad eam evertendam haberet, licet quibusdam Eclogis non improbabili ratione forte tempus etiam aliud, recentius praesertim, possit adscribi. De saeculari carmine suo loco satis dictum, et laudatum ingenium Sanadoni. Possit aliquis drama velut quoddam non absimile contexere ex iis, quae in Canidiam scripta sunt, si jungat *Serm.* 1. 8. *Epod.* 5. 17. 17. denique *Carm.* 1. 16. qui ipse ordo ex argumento elucens pulchre Benteianam de temporibus hypothese confirmat."

Vanderbourg, however, has not hesitated to attack this arrangement of Bentley's, and we think, in part at least, with good success. According to this critic, it is absurd to suppose that a poet would write during some years nothing but satires, during others nothing but odes, then epistles, then odes again, &c. He ascribes Bentley's mistake to his not having distinguished between the time when a work is written, and when it is given to the world. Vanderbourg thinks that the first two books of the odes contain pieces composed between the years 715 and 733, A. U. C. He considers it impossible to refer their publications to an earlier period than 733. Three odes, it is true, in the third book, are anterior to this year; but Horace had his reasons for not placing them in the first or second. This third book he makes to contain no ode whose date is subsequent to A. U. C. 735, whence we may reasonably conclude that it was published in 735 or 736; the more too, as no ode of the fourth book appears anterior to 736. All the odes, whose dates are certain, fall between 736 and 743. This latter collection, therefore, must have been published either in 743, or shortly after, since Horace died in 746.

With regard to the *Carmen Saeculare*, no doubt can prevail in relation to its date. The ancient scholiasts and Censorinus inform us that it was

Horace's last productions, without fixing the year when they appeared. (*Postrema Artem Poeticam, et Epistolarum librum alterum, annis incertis.*) In his commentary, however, on the Art of Poetry (v. 387.) he states that the letter of Cicero to M. Marius, which is the first of the seventh book, was written forty years after the Art of Poetry. Now this letter was written A. U. C. 699. and consequently the Art of Poetry must have appeared in A. U. C. 739. Such is the calculation of Reis who is cited by Morgenstern in his treatise, "*De Satirae atque Epistolae Horatianae discrimine.*" Lips. 1801. 4to. *vid. Schoell. Littérature Romaine*, vol. 1. p. 316.

sung at the Saecular Games, celebrated by Augustus A. U. C. 737, when Horace was in his 48th year.

As respects the book of epodes, Vanderbourg labours strenuously to prove that it was not published during the lifetime of Horace, but consists of various fugitive pieces, written by the poet in his earlier years, and only collected after his decease. His arguments rest in a great measure upon an erroneous etymology of the term epode, which will be considered in a subsequent part of the volume.* In the mean time it will be sufficient to state that Bentley's theory, in relation to the date of the *epodes*, remains completely unshaken.

* *Vid.* Prefatory remarks on the Epodes, in the explanatory notes.

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Σπεύδει δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος· ὁ μὲν κατὰ πόντον ἀλάται
 ἐν νηυσὶν χεῖζων οἴκαδε κέρδος ἄγειν
 ἰχθυόεντ', ἀνέμοισι φορεύμενος ἀργαλείοισι,
 φειδωλὴν ψυχῆς οὐδεμίην θέμενος.
 ἄλλος, γῆν τέμνων πολυδένδριον, εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
 λατρεύει· τοῖσιν καμπύλ' ἄροτρα μέλει·
 ἄλλος Ἀθηναίης τε καὶ Ἡφαίστου πολυτέχνειω
 ἔργα δαεῖς χειροῖν ξυλλέγεται βίοτον·
 ἄλλος Ὀλυμπιάδων Μουσῶν πάρα δῶρα διδάχθη
 ἡμερτῆς σοφίης μέτρον ἐπιστάμενος.²

Sic te diva, potens Cypri,
 Sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera, &c. (Carm. l. 3. seqq.)

Ἄναῦς δὲ τὸ μένος φέγγος ἐμὸν τὰ γλυκὰ τᾶς Ζωᾶς
 ἀρκάξας, ποτὶ τῷ Ζανὸς ἰκνεῦμαι λιμενεσπέσσω.³

Jam te premet nox, fabulaeque Manes,
 Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
 Nec regna vini sortiere talis, &c. (Carm. l. 4. 24. seqq.)

Κατθανοῖσα δὲ κεῖσ' οὐδέποτα μναμοσύνα σέθεν
 ἔσσειτ' οὐδέποτ' εἰς ὕστερον. οὐ γὰρ πεδέχεις βρόδων
 τῶν ἐκ Πιερίας. ἀλλ' ἀφανῆς κῆν Αἴδα δόμοις
 φοιτάσεις πεδ' ἀμαυρῶν νεκρῶν ἐκπεποταμένα.⁴

Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum
 Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus
 Silvae laborantes, geluque
 Flumina constiterint acuto?
 Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco
 Large reponens; atque benignius
 Deprome quadrimum Sabina,
 O Thaliarche, merum diota. (Carm. l. 9. seqq.)

2. Solon. fragm. 5. 43. Pœt. Min. Gr. ed. Geisford, vol. 1. p. 383.

3. Callim. fragm. 114. ed. Blomfield, p. 234.

4. Sapph. fragm. 11. Mus. Crit. vol. 1. p. 13. A different reading of this fragment is given by Brunck. Anal. 1. 57.

“Υει μὲν ὁ Σδεὺς, ἐπ’ ὄρεινῳ μέγαις
χειμῶν πεπάγασιν δ’ ὀδάτων ῥοαί.

Κάββαλλε τὸν χειμῶν’, ἐπὶ μὲν τιθεὶς
πῦρ, ἐν δὲ κίρραις Φοῖνον ἀφειδίως
μελιχρόν· αὐτὰρ ἀμπὶ κόρρα
μαλθακὸν ἀμπι[τίθει] γνάφαλλον.⁵

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, &c. (*Carm.* 1. 10.)

Χαῖρε, Κυλλάνας ὁ μέδεις· τὲ γάρ μοι — ⁶

Quem virum aut herosa lyra vel acri
Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
Quem deum? cujus recinet jocosa
Nomen imago, &c. (*Carm.* 1. 12. seqq.)

Ἄναξιφόρμιγγες ὕμνοι
τίνα θεὸν, τίν’ ἤρωα, τίνα δ’ ἄνδρα κελαδήσομεν;⁷

5. *Alcaei. fragm. apud Athen.* 10. 8. p. 430. a.—Vol. 4. p. 73. *ed. Schweigh.* We have followed the readings given in the *Mus. Crit.* vol. 1. p. 423. A portion of the 19th epode appears to have been imitated from this same source, and hence Grotefend has attempted to complete the first stanza, by referring back to the Latin, as follows:

πῶτος δὲ τῶν, βαθεῖα δ’ ὕλα
Θραϊκῆ βορῆ βρέμονται.

In the last line of the second stanza, τῶν is supplied on conjecture by Rutgersius (*ad Horat. Carm.* 1. 9.) Grotefend suggests βαλῶν.

(6) *Alcaei fragm.* According to the scholiast on Hephaestion, this fragment appears to have been a part of the second ode of the first book of Alcaeus’s productions. Porphyrius, in his scholia on the 10th ode of the first book of Horace, makes this last an express copy of the Greek original, observing, at the commencement of his annotations, “*Hymnus est in Mercurium ab Alcaeo lyrico poeta;*” and a little after, in commenting on the words “*Te boves olim nisi reddidisses,*” &c. he remarks, “*Fabula autem haec ab Alcaeo ficta.*” Pausanias alludes to this ode of Alcaeus, in the following words: Βουσι γὰρ χαίρειν μάλιστα Ἀπέλλωνα Ἄλκαῖος τε ἐδήλωσεν ἐν ὕμνῳ τῷ κ’ Ἐρμῶν γράψας, ὅς δ’ Ἐρμῆς βοῦς ὑφείλοτο τοῦ Ἀπέλλωνος. *Pausan.* 7. 20. *ed. Stebelis.*—*Vid Mus. Crit.* vol. 1. p. 434.

(7) *Pindar. Ol.* 2. *init. ed. Boeckh.* Porphyrius alludes to this imitation on the part of Horace, in his scholia. “*Haec a Pindaro sumpsit*” are his words. Independent of the praise

O navis, referunt in mare te novi
 Fluctus ! O quid agis ? fortiter occupa
 Portum. . Nonne vides, ut
 Nudum remigio latus ?

Et malus celeri saucius Africo
 Antennaeque gemunt : ac sine funibus
 Vix durare carinae
 Possunt imperiosius

Aequor. ————— (Carm. 1. 14. seqq.)

Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔνθεν κύμα κυλίνδεται,
 Τὸ δ' ἔνθεν ἄμμες δ' ἂν τὸ μέσσον
 ναῖ φορήμεθα σὺν μελαίνα,

Χειμῶνι μοχθεῦντες μεγάλῳ κάλων
 πὰρ μὲν γὰρ ἄντλος ἰστοπέδαν ἔχει,
 λαῖφος δὲ τῶν ζάδηλον ἤδη,
 καὶ λακίδες μεγάλαι κατ' αὐτό

Χαλαῖσι δ' ἀγκυραὶ

Pastor quum traheret per freta navibus
 Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam, &c. (Carm. 1. 15. seqq.)⁹

of originality, Pindar also deserves that of superior arrangement, in commencing with deity and ending with man. Hence Philo remarks, (vol. 2. p. 404.) “ Ἐπιτα φρονήματος ὑπέκθεος ἀλογου γινόμενος πᾶς ἀλαζὼν οὔτε ἀνδρα οὔτε ἡμίθεον μᾶλλον ἢ δαίμονα κατὰ τὸν Ἰνδρον ὑπολαμ-
 βάνων ἑαυτὸν.” Boeckh prefers the reading ἡμίθειοι, ἀλλ' ὄλον δαίμονα, which makes the passage stronger and more apposite.

(8) *Alcaei fragm. Mus. Crit.* vol. 1 p. 423. Blomfield reads κάλων in preference to κειλάν, which is suggested by Valckenaer (*Animadv. ad Ammon.* p. 114.) but violates the metre. Κάλως is made by the first named critic, on the authority of Hesychius, to signify “*funes quibus antennae sursum ac deorsum moventur.*”

(9) Porphyrion, in his scholia, states expressly that this ode was imitated from Bacchylides: “*Bacchylidem imitatur; nam ut ille Cassandram facit vaticinari futura belli Trojani, ita hic Proteum,*” where we must read *Nereum* instead of *Proteum*. To the same effect is the authority of Lutatius (*ad. Stat. Theb.* 7. 330.) “*Ithone (read Ithone, from the Greek form Ἰθάνη) civitas Boeotiae est. Hinc Bacchylides Minervam Ithoniam dixit, et Alaloomenen ipsam significat, quem imitatus est Horatius in illa ode, in qua Proteus (read Nereus) Trojae futurum navium excidium.*”

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
Quem criminosis cunque voles modum, &c. (*Carm.* 1. 16, *seqq.*)¹⁰

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem. (*Carm.* 1. 18. *seqq.*)

Μηδὲν ἄλλο φυτεύσης πρότερον δένδρεον ἀμπέλω.¹¹

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chlōe,
Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
Matrem, non sine vano
Aurarum et silvae metu. (*Carm.* 1. 23. *seqq.*)

Ἄγε νεβρὸν νεοθηλία γαλαθηνὸν, ὃς ἐν ὕλῃ
Κεροίσσης ἀπολειφθεὶς ὑπὸ μητρὸς ἐπτοήθη.¹²

O Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique,
Sperne dilectam Cypron, &c. (*Carm.* 1. 30. *seqq.*)

Κύπρον ἱμερτὰν λιποῖσα καὶ Πάφον περιβρύταν —¹³

(10) Acron, in his scholia, maintains that Horace in this Palinodia imitates Stesichorus, who, having lost his sight as a punishment for an injurious ode against Helen, made subsequently a full recantation, and was cured of his blindness. Plato introduces the commencement of the Palinodia of Stesichorus, in his Phaedrus (*Op.* vol. 1. p. 33. *ed. Bekker.*—vol. 10. p. 313. *ed. Bip.*) as follows:

Οὐκ ἔστ' ἴτυμος ὁ λόγος αὐτοῖς, οὐδ' ἔστι
ἐν νουσίην ἰστέμοις, οὐδ' ἔστι Πίεγμα
Τροίας. —————

The metrical arrangement is H. Stephens' (*Carm. Lyr.* p. 441.) In the Bibliotheca of Photius (vol. 1. p. 133. *ed. Bekker*) the same story is given on the authority of Conon; but in another part of the same work (vol. 1. p. 149.) Stesichorus is said to have attacked in verse a Sicilian female named Helen, and not the daughter of Leda. This discrepancy in the narrative, however, does not at all affect the truth of Horace's having imitated a Palinodia of the Grecian poet's.

(11) *Alcaci fragm. apud Athen.* 10. 8. p. 430. c.—Vol. 4 p. 75. *ed. Schneigh.* This is the only line that remains of the piece, but, from the close resemblance which the first line of the Latin ode bears to it, we may fairly conclude that the latter was a copy throughout.

(12) This is commonly considered as a fragment of Anacreon (*Vid. Anacr. Carm. ed. Fischer.* p. 352. *fragm. αά.*) We have adopted the reading and arrangement of Bentley, who makes two galliambic lines.

(13) *Alcman. fragm., H. Steph. Carm. Lyr.* p. 628.

ὦ Νύμφαι κυανώτιδες,
 πορφυρέη τ' Ἀφροδίτη,
 χρυσῶ δὴ εἰκασμένη
 συμπαίζουσιν —
 γοιουῦμαί σε σὺ δ' εὐμενῆς
 ἔλθ' ἡμῖν κεχαρισμένης δ'
 εὐχολῆς ἐτάχουσαι.¹⁴

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 Vates? quid orat, de patera novum
 Fundens liquorem? &c. (*Carm.* 1. 31. seqq.)

Τί δ' ἔρδων, φίλος σοί τε,
 καρτεροβρόντα Κρονίδα,
 φίλος δὲ Μοῖσαις, Εὐθυμία τε
 μέλων εἶη, τοῦτ' αἴτημί σε.¹⁵

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
 Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
 Mortale corpus, vel superbos
 Vertere funeribus triumphos: &c. (*Carm.* 1. 35. seqq.)

Λίσσομαι, καὶ Ζηνὸς Ἐλευθερίου,
 Ἰμέραν εὐροσθεντ' ἀμφιπόλει, Σάτειρα Τύχα.
 τὴν γὰρ ἐν πόντῳ κυβερνῶνται θεαὶ
 νᾶες, ἐν χέρσῳ τε λαιψηροὶ πόλεμοι
 κάγοραι βουλαφόροι· αἶ γε μὲν ἀνδρῶν
 πόλλ' ἄνω, τὰ δ' αὖ καίτω ψεύδη μεταμάνια τάρμοισαι
 κυλίνδατ' ἐλπίδες.¹⁶

(14) *Anacr. fragm.* *Anacr. Carm.* ed. Fischer. p. 362. frag. 26.

(15) *Pind. fragm.* apud *Atten.* 5. 7. p. 191. f.—*Vok* 2. p. 240. ed. *Schweigh.* Boeckh gives it in his edition as the 127th fragment, and with a different metrical arrangement.

(16) *Pind. Ol.* 12. inī. ed. *Boeckh.*

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus; &c. ————— (Carm. I. 37. seqq.)

Νῦν χρὴ μεθύσκειν, καὶ χθόνα πρὸς βίαν
παίειν, ἐπειδὴ κάτθανε Μύρσιλος.¹⁷

Nullus argento color est avaris
Abdito terris; inimice lamnae,
Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu. (Carm. 2. 2. seqq.)

Οὐκ ἔραμαι πολὺν ἐν μεγάρῳ πλοῦτον κατακρύψαις ἔχειν,
ἀλλ' ἐόντων, εὖ τε παθεῖν καὶ ἀκούσαι, φίλοις ἐξαρκέων.¹⁸

Δαιμόνιοι, τί δὲ κέρδος ὁ μύριος ἴνδοθι χρυσὸς
κείμετος; οὐχ ἄδε πλοῦτου φρονίους διασις.¹⁹

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas
Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligit, &c. ————— (Carm. 2. 10. seqq.)

Αἱ μεσόβητες ἀρισται, ὅπη δὲ γε πρήξιες ἀνδρῶν·
καὶ μάλα μέτρον ἐγὼ τᾶρξιον ἠσπασάμην·
τοῦτ' ἀγάπα, φίλε Λάμπε, κακὰς δ' ἔχθαιρε θυέλλας.²⁰

Saepius ventis agitur ingens
Pinus: ————— (Carm. 2. 10.)

Οὐ θρύον οὐ μαλάχην ἀνεμός ποτε, τὰς δὲ μεγίστας
ἢ δρύας ἢ πλατάνους οἶδε χαμαὶ κατὰγειν.²¹

(17) *Alcaei fragm. apud Athen.* 10. 8. p. 430. c.—Vol. 4. p. 74. ed. Schweigh. The common reading is καὶ τινα πρὸς βίαν πίειν; but that which we have adopted has received the sanction of able critics, and was first suggested by an anonymous writer in the work of Portus on the remains of the lyric poets. (*Heid. 1598.*) It has the merit of agreeing very closely with the *pulsanda tellus* of the Latin ode, and as such is received by Jani.

(18) *Pind. Nem.* 1. 45. ed. Boeckh.

(19) *Theocr. Idyll.* 16. 22. ed. Kiessling.

(20) *Loll. Bassus.—Anal. Brunck.* 2. 161.

(21) *Lucian. in Anthol. Brod.* 1. 1. p. 165.

———— Informes hiemes reducit
Jupiter, idem

Submovet : Non si male nunc, et olim .

Sic erit : ————— (Carm. 2. 10. 15. seqq.)

Θαρσεῖν χρῆ, φίλε Βάττε· τάχ' αὔριον ἔσσειτ' ἄμεινον.
Χὼ Ζεὺς ἄλλοκα μὲν πέλει αἴθριος, ἄλλοκα δ' ὕει.²²

Eheu ! fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni : nec pietas moram

Rugis et instanti Senectae

Afferet, indomitaeque Morti. (Carm. 2. 14. seqq.)

Ἄλλ' ὀλιγοχρόνιον γίγνεται, ὥσπερ ὄναρ,
ἤδη τιμήεσσα· τὸ δ' ἀργαλέον καὶ ἀμορφον
γῆρας ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς αὐτίχ' ὑπερκρέμαται —²³

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevō

Multa ? ————— (Carm. 2. 16. 17.)

————— ὦ κενοὶ βροτῶν,
οἳ τόξον ἐντείνοντες ὡς καιροῦ πέτρα, —²⁴

————— Nihil est ab omni

Parte beatum. (Carm. 2. 16. 27.)

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν διὰ τέλους εὐδαιμονοῦν.²⁵

Οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις πάντ' ἀνήρ εὐδαιμονεῖ.²⁶

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori — (Carm. 3. 2. 13.)

(22) Theocr. Idyll. 4. 41 & 43. ed. Kiessling.

(23) Mimnerm. fragm. 5. 4. Poet. Gr. Min. ed. Gaisford. vol. 1. p. 423.

(24) Eurip. Suppl. 754.

(25) Id. 281.

(26) Eurip. fragm. Sthenob. 1.

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Superis parem.

Δαίμονι ἴσος.

Hom. Il. ε', 438.

Aptum equis Argos.

Ἄργεος ἵπποβότοιο.

Hom. Il. β', 287.

Ditesque Mycenae.

Μυκήνας τὰς πολυχρύσους.

Sophoc. Elect. 9.

Larissae opimae.

Λάρισσαν ἐριβόλακα.

Hom. Il. β', 841.

Albus Notus.

Λευκόνοτος.

Certus Apollo.

Ἄπολλωνα τελέστορα.

Epicharm. fragm.

Nil desperandum.

Ἄελπτον οὐδέιν.

Eurip. fragm.

Deorum nuntium.

Ἄγγελον ἀθανάτων.

Hom. Hymn. in Merc. 3.

Marinae filium Thetidis.

Παῖς ἄλιας Θετιδος.

Eurip. Iph. in Aul.

Carpe diem.

Καιρὸν λάβε.

Aesch. sept. adv. Th. 65.

Difficili bile.

Χόλου ἀργαλέοιο.

Hom. Il. κ', 107.

Debes ludibrium.

Γέλωτ' ὄφλειν.

Eurip. Med. 1045.

Pastor (i. e. Paris).

Ἰδαῖος βούτας.

Eurip. Hec. 944.

Atrox Tydides.

Τυδέος υἱὸν—ἀγριὸν αἰχμητῆν.

Hom. Il. ζ', 97.

Melior patre.

Πατέρων ἀμείνους εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.

Hom. Il. δ', 405.

Mordaces sollicitudines.

Γυιοβόρους μελεδῶνας.

Hesiod. ier. 66.

Dulce ridentem.

Γελάσας ἡμέροεν.

Sappho.

Dulce loquentem.

Ἄδὺ φωνοίσας.

Sappho.

Funera densentur.

Θνησκὸν ἐπασσύτεροι.

Hom. Il. α', 383.

Saeva Proserpina.	Ἐπαινῆ Περσεφονείῃ. <i>Hom. Od. λ', 47.</i>
Pilectam Cypron.	Κύπρον ἱμερτᾶν. <i>Alcman. fragm.</i>
Fulgentes oculos.	Ὄμματα μαρμαίροντα. <i>Hom. Il. γ', 397.</i>
Bellum lacrymosum.	Πόλεμον δακρυόεντα. <i>Hom. Il. ι, 737.</i>
Vacuum aëra.	Ἐρήμας δι' αἰθέρος. <i>Pind. Ol. α', 10.</i>
Loquaces lymphæ.	Λαλὸν ὕδωρ.
Fulmine caduco.	Καταιβάτης κεραυνός. <i>Æsch. Pr. V. 367.</i>
Vis consili expers.	Ῥώμη ἀμαθῆς. <i>Eurip. fragm.</i>
Flagitio additis damnum.	Πρὸς αἰσχύνῃ κακόν. <i>Eurip. Rhes. 12.</i>
Aquæ augur cornix.	Ἐτόμαντις κορώνη. <i>Euphorion.</i>
Lentus amor.	Βραδινὰ Ἀφροδίτα. <i>Sappho.</i>
Aquosa Ida.	Πολυπίδακος Ἴδης. <i>Hom. Il. ξ', 157.</i>
Obliquum meditantis ictum.	Δοχμῶ ἀΐσσοντε. <i>Hom. Il. μ' 148.</i>
Gelu acuto.	Χιόνος ὀξείας. <i>Pind. Pyth. α', 39.</i>
Dulci fistula.	Γλυκὺς αὐλός. <i>Pind. Ol. ι, 114.</i>
Testudinis aureæ.	Χρυσία φορμιγξ. <i>Pind. Pyth. α. 1.</i>
Magnæ linguæ.	Μεγάλῃς γλώσσης. <i>Sophocl. Antig. 127.</i>
Morti atræ.	Μέλανος θανάτοιο. <i>Hom. Il. β', 834.</i>
Aureo plectro.	Χρυσίῳ πλάκτρῳ. <i>Pind. Nem. ι, 42.</i>

Supremum iter.	Ἑσπέρην ὁδόν. <i>Eurip. Alcest. 626.</i>
Nescios fari infantes.	Νήπια τέκνα. <i>Hom. Il. β', 311.</i>
Noctilucam.	Νυκτιλαμπής. <i>Simonides.</i>
Purpureo ore.	Πορφυρίου ἀπὸ στόματος. <i>Simonides.</i>
Liquidum aether.	Ἵγρὸν αἰθέρα.
Insanientis philosophiae.	Σοφία ἀσοφος.



METRES OF HORACE.

PREVIOUS to entering upon this subject, it will be necessary to explain a few of the leading features of metre in general.

I. Metre, in its most extensive sense, means an arrangement of syllables and feet in verse, according to certain rules ; and, in this sense, applies not only to an entire verse, but to a part of a verse, or any number of verses. But a *metre*, in a specific sense, means a combination of two feet, and sometimes one foot only.

II. The Metres employed in Latin poetry are the *Dactylic, Anapaestic, Iambic, Trochaic, Choriambic* and *Ionic*.

III. These have received their respective names from the frequent occurrence in each of them of some particular foot ; and it has been thought that each species was originally composed of those feet only from which it is denominated, but that others, equal in time, were afterwards admitted under certain restrictions. They are often called, however, after the name of some celebrated poet, who either invented, or most frequently used, a particular species of verse ; as, *Sapphic, Alcaic, Anacreontic, Hipponactic, &c.* They are sometimes also classed according to the number of feet or measures which they contain ; as, *Octonarius, Senarius, Hexameter, Pentameter, Tetrameter, Trimeter, Dimeter, Monometer*.

IV. In *Anapaestic, Iambic, and Trochaic* verse, a metre consists of two feet ; in the remainder one foot constitutes a metre. In *Anapaestic, Iambic, and Trochaic* verse, therefore, a monometer will contain two feet, a dimeter four, a trimeter six, &c. ; whereas, in the other species of verse, a monometer will contain only one foot, a dimeter two feet, a trimeter three, &c. Some grammarians, in speaking of *Anapaestic, Iambic, and Trochaic* verse, use the term *dipodia* (*διποδία*) instead of *metre*, and, in place of calling a verse monometer, describe it as consisting of one *dipodia* ;

instead of naming another dimeter, speak of it as containing two *dipodiae*, &c.

V. A *Verse* is a certain number of feet disposed in a regular order, and forming a line of poetry. The term *verse* (*versus*) is derived from the verb *vertere*, "to turn," because verses being arranged in lines, when the reader reaches the end of one, he must necessarily turn to the beginning of another. The Greeks term it *στίχος*, "a rank," or "row," on account of the arrangement of the words; and from *ἡμισυς*, "half," and *στίχος*, comes *ἡμιστίχιον*, *hemistichium*, "a hemistich," or "half verse;" from *δις*, "twice," and *στίχος*, comes *διστίχον*, *distichon*, "a distich," &c.

VI. *Scanning*, or *Scansion*, is the dividing of a verse into the feet of which it is composed, and the assigning of their proper quantity to the respective syllables of each foot. The term is derived from the verb *scandere*, "to climb," (*Diomed. l. 3. Priscian, sup. 12. Æn. l. vol. 2. p. 278. ed. Krehl.*) Hence we have the following epigram in Claudian; (*Ep. 29. In podagrum* :)

*Quae tibi cum pedibus ratio? quid carmina culpas?
Scandere qui nescis, versiculos laceras.*

VII. Verses are denominated *Acatalectic*, *Catalectic*, *Brachycatalectic*, *Hypercatalectic* or *Hypermeter*, and *Acephalous*.

VIII. An *Acatalectic* verse (*στίχος ἀκατάληκτος*) is one which contains its exact number of feet and syllables. The term is derived from *απριον*: and *καταλήγειν*, "to cease," or, "end;" and implies that the verse does not stop before it reaches its destined end, but proceeds onwards, and arrives at it, and is therefore full and complete. A *Catalectic* verse (*στίχος κατάληκτος*) is one which wants a syllable at the end to perfect the measure. The term is derived from *καταλήγειν*, "to cease," and implies that the verse does not reach its proper point of termination, but ceases or stops, as it were, by the way. A *Brachycatalectic* verse (*στίχος βραχυκατάληκτος*) is one which wants two syllables at the end to complete the measure. The derivation of the term is from *βραχυς*, "short," and *καταλήγειν*, and the name implies that the verse ends too shortly. A *Hypercatalectic* or *Hypermeter* verse (*στίχος ὑπερκατάληκτος, sive ὑπέρμετρος*) is one which has something more than its just measure, whether this surplus be a syllable, or an entire foot. The former of these terms is derived from *ὑπέρ*, "above," and *καταλήγειν*, and denotes a verse which goes beyond its proper resting-place: the latter comes from *ὑπέρ*, and *μέτρον*, "a measure." An *Acephalous* verse is one which wants a syllable at the beginning. The name is derived from *απριον*: and *κεφαλή*, "a head," and implies that the verse wants a head, or initial syllable.

IX. A composition in verse which consists of only one kind of metre is called, by grammarians, *Carmen μονόκωλον* (from *μόνος*, *solus*, and *κῶλον*, *membrum*). If it contain two kinds of metre, it is termed *δίκωλον*; if three, *τρίκωλον*; if four, *τετράκωλον*. So again, if it consist of independent verses, which form no stanza, it is called *μονόστροφον* (*μόνος* and *στροφή*, *versus*); if it consist of stanzas containing each two verses it is termed *δίστροφον*; if of stanzas of three verses, *τρίστροφον*; if of stanzas of four verses, *τετράστροφον*. The Latin stanza does not, except in a single instance—in Catullus, exceed four verses. Neither are those verses regular, which consist of three, but only those which are composed of two or four verses. To apply these remarks; the first ode of the first book of Horace, is *μονόκωλον μονόστροφον*; the second of the same book, *δίκωλον τετράστροφον*; the third, *δίκωλον δίστροφον*; the fifth, *τρίκωλον τετράστροφον*; &c.

X. With regard to the difference between *Rhythm* and *Metre* it may here suffice to observe, that the former relates to the quantity of the syllables in a foot, as far as respects the time required in the pronunciation of them, each long syllable being considered equal in time to two short ones; whereas metre includes both the time and the order of syllables, and does not admit the same interchange of feet as rhythm. If in the following dactylic line, for example,

Panditur | intere|a domus | omnipo|tentis O|lympi,

the dactyls be confounded in this manner

Omnipo|tentis O|lympi | panditur | intere|a domus,

the metre will be entirely destroyed, inasmuch as its laws require a dactyl in the fifth, and a spondee in the sixth place; and we shall have an anapaestic line in its stead. The rhythm, nevertheless, remains the same, because there is still the same space or quantity of times, and the same feet; but the metre is destroyed because there is no longer the same order.

XI. “Rhythm,* as it concerns language, is divided into certain portions, which are called feet. These feet correspond, in some degree, with bars in modern music; but the ancient music, besides common time and triple time, admitted of two other varieties of proportion, as will appear by the following scale:

First, as one to one, or two to two, which is equal, or as we now call it,

* *Classical Journal*. vol. 3. p. 38.

common time, consisting either of two or four crotchets to a bar, and capable of being divided into equal moieties. Of this nature are the *pyrrich*, such as *Dēūs*, consisting of two short times; the *spondee*, such as *τὸ-βῆς*, consisting of two long, or four short times; the *anapaest*, and the *dactyl*, consisting also each of them of four short times.

The next division of rhythm is as one to two; this corresponds with our triple time, or three crotchets to a bar, containing a quantity of which one part is the double of the other. Of this nature are the feet called *iambi*, *trochees*, and *tribrachs*.

The third division of rhythm is as two to three. This division of time is not used in modern music, but may be expressed by five crotchets to a bar, of which three, as one part, would be as much and half as much again as the other. Of this nature is the foot called *Paeon*, such as *τρίστι-βῆς*, consisting of one long, and three short times, or of five short times. This rhythm is called by the Greeks *ἡμιόλιος*, by the Latins *sesquialter* or *sescuplex*.

The fourth division of rhythm is as three to four, which is also unknown in modern music, but may be represented by seven crotchets to a bar, divided into four and three, where the greater quantity is to the less as the whole and one third over. This rhythm is called by the Greeks *ἐπίτριτος*, and by the Latins *sesquitercius*, or *supertertius*. Of this rhythm is the word *ρεφόρμιδῶ*, consisting of one short and three long times, or of seven short times.

XII. It must be distinctly understood, however,* that words which have the same general rhythm, and are isochronous in collective value as words, are by no means also isochronous as feet, and interchangeable whenever the metre allows of isochronous interchanges. For instance, the *iambus* and *trochee*, as we have seen above, fall under the same rule of rhythm, are equally examples of double proportion, that is, of the proportion of one to two, and yet they not only cannot be substituted one for the other, but are said to have an antipathy (*ἀντιπάσχειν*), or, in other words, to be of a nature directly opposite to each other. The reason appears to be this: as rhythm is divided into feet, so feet are again subdivided into what are called by the Greeks *ἄρσις* and *θέσις*,† and by the

* *Classical Journal*, vol. 3. p. 39. seqq.

† That part of a foot which receives the *ictus*, the stress of the rhythm, (the beat of the time) is called *ἄρσις*, or, *elevation*. The rest of the foot is called *θέσις*, or, *depression*. Marius Victorinus informs us, that *arsis* was the raising of the foot (*sublatio pedis sine sono*), and *thesis* the dropping of it, and striking the ground (*positio pedis cum sono*). Terentianus thus speaks of them;

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expressing astonishment, consternation, vastness of size, &c: a spondee is admitted in the fifth foot, and the line is then denominated Spondaic.

On a second tripod, two other hexameters were inscribed, and two likewise on a third. (*Herod. 5. 59. seqq.*) If this account be correct, these Cadmean letters may be of the same kind with those mentioned by Plutarch (*De Socrat. Gen.*) as having been discovered at Halicartus in the tomb of Alcmena, and which he describes as very ancient (*πεμπάλαια*) and as resembling very closely the Ægyptian. It is more than probable, however, that Herodotus was imposed upon by the priests of the temple, and the word *μοναρχίων*, which occurs in one of the inscriptions, stamps suspicion upon the genuineness of all. According to other authorities, (*Diog. Laert. 1. 40. Stat. Sylv. 2. 2. 39 Lucan. 5. 126. and Pausan. 10. 6.*) Phemonoë, a priestess, and, according to some, daughter of Apollo, is said to have invented hexameters, and the following is supposed to have been the first one ever written :

Συμφέρετε πτερά τ' οἰωνοί, κηρὸν τε μέλισσαι.

Some affirm that Phemonoë was the first that gave responses from the oracle at Delphi. This account seems entitled to rather more credit than that of Herodotus, although it is far from having a claim to full reliance. The Æolic dialect was spoken at Delphi: this of all the Grecian dialects adapted itself most easily to hexameter versification, by its drawing back the accent, and making it repose in preference on the antepenult or penult of words. (Compare *Buttman, Ausführh. Griech. Sprachl. vol. 1. p. 55. anm. 9. Wagner, Lehre, von dem Accent.*) The Æolic Pentameter (*Herm. Elem. Doctr. Metr. p. 228. ed. Glasg*) affords a full proof of the attachment of this dialect to the dactylic verse, all the feet except the first being, according to Hephaestion, dactyls. Thus :

Ὅπως, ἀντὶα τὰν γένυν ἀνδρῶν ἰχνη.
Τέτα δ' οὐδὲ καλοῦντες ἐπ' αὐλοῖσσι θύρας.

Perhap after all, however, some of the oldest Greek hexameters that remain to us are those which occur in the narrative of Phoenix to Achilles (*Hom. Il. 1. 525. seqq.*) There is a very curious and interesting paper on this subject in the *Museum Criticum* (No. 6. p. 243. *seqq.*) in which it is shown very conclusively that Phoenix quotes the very words and measure of some ancient ballad, *antehomeric* of course. The metre is a peculiar one, and bears evident marks of being earlier than the more polished hexameters of the Iliad. The following specimen will convey some idea of it :

Κουρῆτες τ' | ἰμάχοντο | καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ | μινίχαρμοι
Ἄμφι πόλιν | Καλυδῶνα | καὶ ἀλλήλους | ἰνάριζον·
Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν | ἀμυρόμνοι | Καλυδῶνος | ἔραγιῆς,
Κουρῆτες δὲ | διαπραθέων | μινιαῶτες | Ἄρηϊ.

The author of the paper in question stops, however, we are inclined to think, at the most interesting part of the inquiry. We have discovered what appears to us a remarkable analogy between this early ballad-measure and the old Saturnian measure of the Romans. Not indeed a strictly rhythmical resemblance, but so close an approximation to it as to induce the belief that the two measures originated from the same parent source. The following lines will exemplify this :

Et Nāvī|o poētæ | cum sæpe læ|derentur
Dabunt ma|lum Metelli, | dabunt ma|lum Metelli
Etiām qui res | magnās manu | sæpe gēssit | gloriōse.
Cujus facta| viva vīgēt | qu' apud gēntes | solus præstat.

The hexameters of Horace, in his Satires and Epistles, are written in so negligent a manner as to lead to the opinion, that this style of composition was purposely adopted by him to suit the nature of his subject. Whether this opinion be correct or not must be considered elsewhere.¹ It will only be requisite here to state, that the peculiar character of his hexameter versification will render it unnecessary for us to say any thing respecting the doctrine of the caesural pause in this species of verse, which is better explained with reference to the rhythm and cadence of Virgil.²

2. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER *a posteriore*.³

The Tetrameter *a posteriore*, or Spondaic tetrameter, consists of the last four feet of an hexameter; as,

Cērtūs ē|nīm prō|mīsīt Ā|pōllō.

Sometimes, as in the hexameter, a spondee occupies the last place but one, in which case the preceding foot ought to be a dactyl, or the line will be too heavy; as,

The resemblance appears most striking in the last line. We have selected of course such verses, and have placed them in such an order, as seemed most favourable to our position: the change of order, however, to which we have resorted, occurs only in the case of the first two, which are here formed into two, though generally given as four, lines. Hermann has the following as the scheme of the Saturnian measure. (*Elem. Doctr. Metr.* p. 398.)

~ — | ~ — | ~ — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~

A dactyl, however, is occasionally admitted in place of the first or second trochee, and a spondee is sometimes introduced indiscriminately. Now, if we compare this measure with those of the Sanscreeet poetry that are given by Schlegel, (*Sprache und Weisheit der Indier*, p. 227.) we cannot fail being struck by their great similarity. One of the measures alluded to is as follows:

~ — | ~ — | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | —

Schlegel states, at the same time, that this scheme admits of variations. These may probably bring it into full accordance with the Saturnian. All this, together with the Sanscreeet derivation of the very name of Saturn (*Satouraneuno*), furnishes another link in that curious chain which connects the early Greeks and Romans with the primitive inhabitants of northern India.

(1) *Vid.* Explanatory Notes on the Satires.

(2) The doctrine of the Caesural pause in hexameter verse will be found explained in *Anton's Latin Prosody*, p. 93. *seqq.*

(3) The expression *a posteriore* refers to the verse being considered as taken from the latter part of an hexameter line (*a posteriore parte versus hexametri*), and is consequently opposed to the dactylic tetrameter *a priori*. This last is taken from the first part (*a priori parte*) of an hexameter, and must always have the last foot a dactyl.

Mēnsō|rēm cōhībēnt Ar|chytā.

3. DACTYLIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC.¹

The Trimeter catalectic is a line consisting of the first five half-feet of an hexameter, or two feet and a half; as,

Arbōrī|būsquē cō|mae.

Horace uniformly observes this construction, viz. two dactyls and a semi-foot. Ausonius, however, sometimes makes the first foot a spondee, and twice uses a spondee in the second place; but the spondee injures the harmony of the verse.

4. ADONIC.²

The Adonic, or Dactylic Dimeter, consists of two feet, a dactyl and spondee; as,

Risit Alpōllō.

Sappho is said to have written entire poems in this measure, now lost.³ Boëthius has a piece of thirty-one Adonic lines (*lib. I. metr. 7.*), of which the following are a specimen.

*Nubibus atris
Condita nullum
Fundere possunt
Sidera lumen.
Si mare volvens
Turbidus auster
Misceat aestum, &c.*

The measure, however, is too short to be pleasing, unless accompanied by one of a different kind. Hence an Adonic is used in concluding the Sapphic stanza. (No. 10.) In tragic chorusses, it is arbitrarily added to any number of Sapphics, without regard to uniformity. (*Vid. Senec. Oedip. act 1. Troades. act 4. Herc. Fur. act 3. Thyest. act 3.*)

(1) Called also Archilochian, from the poet Archilochus, who frequently used it.

(2) This verse derives its name from the circumstance of its being used by the Greeks in the music which accompanied the celebration of the festival of Adonis: that part probably which represented the restoration of Adonis to life. It is also called Dactylic Dimeter.

(3) *Terent. Maur. de Metr. 439.*

5. IAMBIC TRIMETER.

Iambic verses take their name from the Iambus,¹ which, in pure Iambics, was the only foot admitted. They are scanned by measures of two feet; and it was usual, in reciting them, to make a short pause at the end of every second foot, with an emphasis (*arsis*) on its final syllable.

The Iambic Trimeter (called likewise *Senarius*, from its containing six feet,) consists of three measures (*metra*). The feet which compose it, six in number, are properly all iambs; in which case, as above stated, the line is called a pure iambic. The caesural pause most commonly occurs at the penthemimeris; that is, after two feet and a half; as,


Phāsē|lūs il||lē quēm | vidē||tis hōs|pitēs. ||

The metres here end respectively where the double lines are marked, and the caesural pause takes place at the middle of the third foot, after the word *ille*.

The pure Iambic, however, was rarely used. This seems to have been owing partly to the very great difficulty of producing any considerable number of good verses, and partly to the wish of giving to the verse a greater degree of weight and dignity.² In consequence of this, the spondee was allowed to take the place of the iambus in the first, third, and fifth feet.³ The admission of the spondee paved the way for other innovations. Thus, the double time of one long syllable was divided into two single times, or two short syllables. Hence, for the iambus, of three times, was substituted a tribrach, in every station except the sixth, because there the final syllable being lengthened by the longer pause at the termination of the line, a tribrach would, in fact, be equal to an anapaest, containing four times instead of three. For the spondee, of four times, was substituted a

(1) The term Iambus (*Ἰαμβός*) is derived, according to some etymologists, from *ἰάω* "to injure," or "attack," on account of its having been originally used in satirical composition. Lennep makes it the same with *ἰάω*, and deduces this last from *ἰάω*; the same as *ἰάω*, "to throw at."

(2) *Hor. Ars. Poes.* 7. 9.

(3) The reason why the Iambus was retained in the even places, that is, the second, fourth, and sixth, appears to have been this: that by placing the spondee first, and making the iambus to follow, greater emphasis was given to the concluding syllable of each measure, on which the ictus and pause took place, than would have been the case had two long syllables stood together. *Vid. Carey's Latin Prosody*, p. 259, ed. 1819,—where other particulars will be found relative to the Trimeter Iambic measure as used by the Latin writers of Tragedy, Comedy, and Fable.

dactyl or an anapaest, and sometimes, in the first station, a proceleusmaticus.

The scale of the mixed Iambic Trimeter is therefore as follows,¹

1	2	3	4	5	6
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
— —		— —		— —	
— — —		— — —		— — —	
— — —		— — —		— — —	
— — —		— — —		— — —	

As an exemplification of this scale, we shall subjoin some of the principal mixed trimeters of Horace.

Epod. I. line 27. *Pēcūs|vē Cālā||brīs ān|tē sī||dūs fēr|vidūm.*

— 2. — 23. *Libēt | jācē||rē, mōdō | sūb ān||tīqua ī|licē.*

— 33. *Aūt āmī|tē lē||vī rā|rā tēn||dīt rē|tīā. }₂*
Aūt ā|mītē lē||vī rā|rā tēn||dīt rē|tīā. }

35. *Pāvīdūm|vē lēpō||rem, ēt ād|vēnām || lāquēō | grūēm.*

39. *Quōd sī | pūdi||cā mūlī|ēr īn || pārtēm | jūvēt.*

57. *Aūt hēr|bā lāpā||thī prāp̄ta āmān|tīs, ēt | grāvī.*

61. *Hās īn|tēr ēpū||lās, ūt | jūvāt || pāstās | ōvēs.*

65. *Pōsītōs|quē vēr|nās, dī|tīs ēx||amēn | dōmūs.*

67. *Haec ūbī | lōcū||tūs foe|nērā||tōr Al|phīūs.*

3. — 17. *Nēc mū|nūs hūmē||rīs ēf|fīcā||cīs Hēr|cūtīs.*

(1) The scale of the Greek Trimeter Iambic must not be confounded with this. Porson (*Praef. ad Hec. 6.*) has denied the admissibility of the anapaest into the *third* or *fifth* place of the Greek Tragic trimeter, except in the case of Proper Names with the anapaest contained in the same word. In Latin tragedy, however, it obtained admission into both stations, though more rarely into the third. In the fifth station, the Roman tragedians not only admitted, but seemed to have a strong inclination for, this foot. *Vid. Carey's Latin Prosody, p. 256, ed. 1819.*

(2) The quantity of the *a* in *amīte* depends on that of the *e* in *levi*. If we read *lēvi*, it is *āmite*, but if *lēvi*, *āmite*. This results from the principles of the Trimeter Iambic scale. We cannot say *āmite lēvi*, without admitting an anapaest into the second place, which would violate the measure; neither can we read *āmite lēvi*, without admitting a pyrrhich into the second place, which is unheard of.

5. — 15. *Canidī|ā brēvī||būs im|plicā||tā vī|pērīs.*
 25. *At ēx|pēdī||tā Sāgā|nā, pēr || tōtām | dōmūm.*
 49. *Quīd dīx|it ? aūt || quīd tādū|it ? Ō || rēbūs | mēis.*
 79. *Priūs|quē coē||lūm sī|dēt in||fērīūs | mārī.*
 85. *Sēd dūbī|ūs, ūn||dē rūm|pērēt || sīlēn|tīūm.*
 91. *Quān, ūbī | pērī||rē jūs|sūs ēx || spīrā|vērō.*
7. — 1. *Quō, quō | scēlēs||tī rūi|tis ? aūt || cūr dēx|tērīs.*
9. — 17. *Ād hōc | frēmēn||tēs vēr|tērūnt || bīs mīl|le ēquōs.¹*
10. — 7. *Īnsūr|gāt Āquī|lō, quān|tūs al||tis mōn|tibūs.*
 — 19. *Īōnī|ūs ū||dō quūm | rēmū||gīēns | sīnūs.²*
11. — 23. *Nūnc, glō|rīān||tis quām|libēt || mūlīēr|cūlām.*
 — 27. *Sēd alī|ūs ar||dōr aūt | pūēl||lae cān|dīdae.*
17. — 6. *Canidī|ā, pār||cē vō|cībūs || tandēm | sācrīs.*
 12. *Alitī|būs at||quē cānī|būs hōmī||cīdam Hēc|tōrēm.*
 42. *Infā|mīs Hēlē||nae Cās|tōr of||fēnsūs | vīcē.*
 63. *Īngrā|tā mīsē||rō vī|tā dū||cēnda ēst, | in hōc*
 65. *Ōptat | quīē||tēm Pēlō|pīs in||fīdī | pātēr.*
 74. *Vēctā|bōr hūmē||rīs tūnc | ēgo inī||mīcīs | ēquēs.*
 78. *Dērīpē|rē Lū||nām vō|cībūs || pōssīm | mēis.*

6. IAMBIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

This is the common Trimeter (No. 5.) wanting the final syllable. It consists of five feet, properly all iambs, followed by a catalectic syllable: as,

Vōcā|tūs āt||quē nōn | mōrā||tūs aū|dit.

Like the common Trimeter, however, it admits the spondee into the first and third places; but not into the fifth, which would render the verse too heavy and prosaic.

(1) This line is merely inserted in order to mark the *Systole* in *vertērunt*.

(2) *Īōnīus*, from the Greek *Ἰόνιος*. Hence the remark of Maltby (*Morell. Lex. Graec. Pros. ad. voc.*) *Ἰόνιος apud poetas mihi nondum occurrit; nam ad Pind. Nem. 4. 87. recte dedit Heynīus Ἰόνιος non metro solum jubente, verum etiam hac Dammiī regula. "Si de gente Graeca sermo est, semper hoc nomen scribi, per α: sed si de mari Ionio, semper per ο μίχρη."*

Trāhūnt|quē sic||cās mā|chīnae || cārī|nas.

Nōnnū||lā quēr||cū sūnt|cāvā||ta ēt ū|mo.

Terentianus Maurus, without any good reason, prefers scanning it as follows :

Trāhūnt|quē sic|cās || māchī|nae cā|rīnās.

This species of verse is likewise called Archilochian, from the poet Archilochus.

7. IAMBIC DIMETER.

The Iambic Dimeter consists of two measures, or four feet, properly all iambi ; as,

Pērūn|xīt hōc || iā|sōnēm.

It admits, however, the same variations as the trimeter, though Horace much more frequently employs a spondee than any other foot in the third place. The scale of this measure is as follows :

1	2	3	4
— —	— —	— —	— —
— — —	— — —	— — —	
— —		— —	
— — —		— — —	
— — —		— — —	

This species of verse is also called Archilochian dimeter. The following lines from the Epodes will illustrate the scale.

Epod. 2. line 62. *Vīdē|rē prōpē||rāntēs|dōmūm.*

3. — 8. *Canīdī|ā trāc||tāvīt | dāpēs.*

5. — 48. *Canīdī|ā rō||dēns pōl|licēm.*

8. IAMBIC DIMETER HYPERMETER.

This measure, also called Archilochian, is the Iambic Dimeter (No. 7.), with an additional syllable at the end ; as,

Rēdē|gīt ad || vērōs | fīmō||rēs.

Horace frequently uses this species of verse in conjunction with the Alcaic, and always has the third foot a spondee : for the line, which in the common editions runs thus,

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*Nēc vē|nēnā|līs || grāvī|dā sā|gītīlīs
Fūscē phā|rētrā.*

The following lines, on the contrary, in which the pause falls differently, are far less melodious.

*Qui sedens adversus, || identidem te.
Quindecim Diana || preces virorum.
Liberum munivit iter || daturus.
Haec Jovem sentire, || Deosque cunctos.*

With regard to the caesura of the foot, it is worth noticing, that in the Greek Sapphics there is no necessity for any conjunction of the component feet by caesura, but every foot may be terminated by an entire word. This freedom forms the characteristic feature of the Greek Sapphic, and is what chiefly distinguishes it from the Latin Sapphic, as exhibited by Horace.

In Sapphics, the division of a word between two lines, frequently occurs ; and, what is remarkable, not compound but simple words, separately void of all meaning ; as,

*Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, ux-
orius amnis.*

This circumstance, together with the fact of such a division taking place only between the third Sapphic and the concluding Adonic,¹ has induced an eminent modern prosodian² to entertain the opinion, that neither Sappho nor Catullus, nor Horace, ever intended the stanza to consist of four separate verses, but wrote it as three, viz. two five-foot Sapphics and one of seven feet (including the Adonic) ; the fifth foot of the long verse being indiscriminately either a spondee or a trochee.

II. CHORIAMBIC PENTAMETER.

The Choriambic Pentameter consists of a spondee, three choriambi, and an iambus : as,

(1) The divisions which take place between the other lines of the Sapphic stanza, when they are not common cases of Synapheia, (as in Horace, *Carm.* 2. 218.) will be found to regard *compound* words only, and not *simple* ones. . The ode of Horace (4. 2.) which begins

*Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari
Iule —*

furnishes no exception to this remark. A Synaeresis operates in *Iule*, which must be read as if written *Yule*.

(2) *Carey's Latin Prosody*, p. 281. ed. 1819.

Tū nē | quæsiēris, | scire nēfas, | quē mihī, quē | tibi.

12. ALTERED CHORIAMBIC TETRAMETER.

The *proper* Choriambic Tetrameter consists of three choriambi and a bacchius (i. e. an iambus and a long syllable), as,

Janē pātēr, | Janē tūns, | divē bicēps, | bifōrmis. (Sept. Serenus.)

Horace, however, made an alteration, though not an improvement, by substituting a spondee instead of an iambus, in the first measure, viz.

Tē dēos o|rō Sībārīn | cūr prōpērēs | amāndō.

The Choriambic Tetrameter, in its original state, was called Phalaecian, from the poet Phalaecius who used it in some of his compositions.

13. ASCLEPIADIC CHORIAMBIC TETRAMETER.

This verse, so called from the poet Asclepiades, consists of a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus ; as,

Mæcē|nās atāvīs || edītē rē|gibūs.

The caesural pause takes place at the end of the first choriambus ; on which account some are accustomed to scan the line as a Dactylic Pentameter Catalectic ; as,

Mæcē|nās atā | vis || edītē | rēgibūs.

But this mode of scanning the verse is condemned by Terentianus. Horace uniformly adheres to the arrangement given above. Other poets, however, sometimes, though very rarely, make the first foot a dactyl.

14. CHORIAMBIC TRIMETER, OR GLYCONIC.

The Glyconic verse (so called from the poet Glyco) consists of a spondee, a choriambus, and an iambus ; as,

Sic tē || dīvā, pōtēns | Cypri.

But the first foot was sometimes varied to an iambus or a trochee ; as,

Bōnīs || crede fuga|cibus. (Boethius.)

Vitis || implicat ar|bores. (Catullus.)

Horace, however, who makes frequent use of this measure, invariably uses the spondee in the first place.¹ As the pause in this species of verse

(1) Horace, in some editions, is made to exhibit two instances of a *trochee* in the first place of a Glyconic. The lines are as follows :

Teucer et Sthenelus sriens (*Carm.* 1. 15. 24.)

Ignis Iliacas domos. (*ibid.* v. 36.)

In the first of these, however, the best editions read *Teucer te*, &c. and Bentley *Teucerque et*; each of which obviates the necessity of a *trochee*, and by introducing the spondee in the first place, renders the usage of the poet uniform. So also, in the second line, *Pergameas* has been substituted for *Iliacas*, on the authority of MSS., and with the same good effect. It has been supposed by many of the advocates for the old readings, that the circumstance of the caesural pause falling immediately after the words *Teucer* and *ignis*, in each of these lines, may render their final syllables respectively long. But this position is untenable. The syllables in question are in the *thesis* of the foot, and the lengthening of a *short* syllable in such a situation, except by position, is so extremely rare an occurrence in Latin versification, as almost always to excite the suspicion of some corruption of the text. Ennius, it is true, allows himself this licence in the following line,

Omnis cura viris inter esset induperator. (*Cic. de Divin.* 1. 48.)

For such a licence, however, in this part of an hexameter, a special reason has been assigned by Hermann, on the ground of the long pause which takes place after the fourth foot. “*Eo enim in loco quum insignem caesuram, longioremque pausam versus iste recipiat, idoneus visus est ille locus, in quo ultima vocabuli syllaba sine numeri detrimento anceps esse potest.*” (*Herm. Elem. Doctr. Metr.* 1. 9. § 7.) He cites the following line from Homer, (*Il.* λ'. 36.) as a similar instance.

Τῆ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργὼ βλοσυρῶπις ἐστειράνατο.

The passages that have been produced by some from Virgil, as examples of this license, are only inferior readings, and are all emended on good authority in the edition of Heyne. They are as follows :

Cum clamore Gyas revocabat, ecce Cloanthum. (*Æn.* 5. 167.)

Arduus effractoque illisit ossa cerebro. (*Ibid.* 489.)

Multa deos orans, oneravit aethera votis. (*Æn.* 9. 24.)

Heyne reads, *revocabat, et ecce*, in the first of these lines : in the second *illisit in ossa* : and *oneravitque* in the third. Equally erroneous is the common reading in Lucretius, 4. 811.

Inde retrorsum redit et convertit eodem.

The emendation of Vossius is decidedly preferable, *Inde retroversum*. With regard to Lyric poetry, if the license in question were ever allowable, it would undoubtedly seem to be at the close of the first section of an Alcaic verse, where the pause ensues; and yet it is extremely doubtful whether Horace ever allowed himself the indulgence of this privilege. All the lines in which this licence occurs admit of very evident emendation. Thus, *Carm.* 3. 5. 17. *Si non periret immiserabilis*, where *perirent* would be preferable : *Carm.* 3. 2. 1. *Angustam amicē pauperiem pati*, where either *amicē* must be construed adverbially, or changed to *amici* : and in *Carm.* 3. 23. 18. *Non sumtuosā blandior hostia*, either *sumtuosa* is the *no*

always occurs after the first foot, a Glyconic may hence be easily scanned as a Dactylic Trimeter, provided a spondee occupy the first place in the line ; as,

Sic tē | dīvā, pō|tēns Cypri.

15. CHORIAMBIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC, OR PHERECRATIC.

The Pherecratic verse, (so called from the poet Pherecrates,) is the Glyconic (No. 14) deprived of its final syllable, and consists of a spondee, a choriambus, and a catalectic syllable ; as,

Grātō | Pýrrhā sūb an|trō.

Horace uniformly adheres to this arrangement, and hence in him it may be scanned as a Dactylic Trimeter :

Grātō | Pýrrhā sūb | antrō.

Other poets, however, make the first foot sometimes a trochee or an anapaest, rarely an iambus.

16. CHORIAMBIC DIMETER.

The Choriambic Dimeter consists of a choriambus and a bacchius ; as,

Lýdiā, dīc, | pēr ōmnēs.

This measure is also called, in Greek poetry, Aristophanic.

17. IONIC *a minore*.

Ionic verses are of two kinds, the Ionic *a majore*, and the Ionic *a minore*, called likewise *Ionicus Major* and *Ionicus Minor*, and so denominated from the feet or measures of which they are respectively composed.

The Ionic *a minore* is composed entirely of the foot or measure of that name, and which consists of a pyrrhic and a spondee, as *dōcūssēnt*. It is not restricted to any particular number of feet or measures, but may be

minative, and its final syllable is made long by position before *bl* in the following word, or else it is the ablative. As to the lengthening of short *monosyllables* in the thesis of a foot, without the aid of position, it is altogether unheard of ; and the examples which are adduced in support of this license are only corrupt readings. Thus in *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, 79 : *Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis*, we must read *levibusque cor est*. In *Sabin. epist.* 3, 18 : *Laesa es, et laesam scribis amare tamen*, read *laesa es sed*. In *Valerius Flaccus.* 3, 348 : *Concussi tremuere rogi, ter horruit aether*, read *tēr inhorrui* ; and so of all the rest.—*vid. Schneider's Lateinische Grammatik.* p. 759. seqq.

20. MINOR ALCAIC.

This metre consists of two dactyls followed by two trochees ; as,

Lēviā | p̄ersōnū|ērē | s̄axā.

21. DACTYLICO-IAMBIC.

This measure occurs in the 2d, 4th, and other even lines of the 11th Epode of Horace, as it is arranged in this edition. The first part of the verse is a Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic (No. 3), the latter part is an Iambic Dimeter (No. 7) ; as,

Scribērē | v̄ersicū|lōs || amō|rē p̄er|cūlsūm | grāvī.

One peculiarity attendant on this metre will need explanation. In consequence of the union of two different kinds of verse into one line, a license is allowed the poet with regard to the final syllable of the first verse, both in lengthening short syllables, and preserving vowels from elision ; as,

- Epod. 11. line 6. *Inachia furerē, silvis, &c.*
 — 10. *Arguit, et laterē petitus, &c.*
 — 26. *Libera consilia, nec, &c.*
 — 14. *Feruidiore mero arcana, &c.*
 — 24. *Vincere mollitia, amor, &c.*

Hence, lines thus composed of independent metres are called ἀσυναρτήτοι, or *inconnexi*, on account of this medial license. Archilochus, according to Hephæstion, was the first who employed them. (*Bentley, ad, Epod. II.*) Many editions, however, prefer the simpler though less correct division into distinct measures ; as,

*Scribērē | v̄ersicū|lōs
 Amō|rē p̄er||cūlsūm | grāvī.*

22. IAMBICO-DACTYLIC.

This measure occurs in the 2d, 4th, and other even lines of the 13th Epode of Horace, as it is arranged in this edition. The first part of the verse is an Iambic Dimeter (No. 7), the latter part is a Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic (No. 3). It is therefore directly the reverse of the preceding.

Occā|sio|nēm dē | diē : || dūmquē vī|rēt gēnū|ā.

The license mentioned in the preceding measure, takes place also in this ; as,

- Epod. 13. line 8. *Reducet in sedem vicē. Nunc, &c.*
- 10. *Levare diris pectorā sollicitudinibus.*
- 14. *Findunt Scamandri fluminā, lubricus, &c.*

These lines are also, like those mentioned in the preceding section, called *ἀσυναγρήτοι*, or, *inconnexi*. Many editions prefer the following arrangement, which has simplicity in its favour, but not strict accuracy :

Ōccā|siō||nēm dē | dīē :

Dūmquē vī|rēt gēnū|a.



• *comp. notes* (1/20/19)

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Ne forte credas, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quae cura patrum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Ne sit ancillae, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Qualem ministrum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Nolis longa ferae, . . .	13, 13, 13, 14.	Quando repostum, . . .	5, 7.
Nondum subacta, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quantum distet, . . .	14, 13.
Non ebur, neque, . . .	9, 6.	Quem tu, Melpomene, . . .	14, 13.
Non semper imbres, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quem virum, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.
Non usitata, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quid bellicosus, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Non vides quanto, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Quid dedicatum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Nox erat, . . .	1, 7.	Quid fles, Asterie, . . .	13, 13, 15, 14.
Nullam, Vare, . . .	11,	Quid immerentes, . . .	5, 7.
Nullus argento, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Quid obseratis, . . .	5.
Nunc est bibendum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quid tibi vis, . . .	1, 2.
O crudelis adhuc, . . .	11.	Quis desiderio, . . .	13, 13, 13, 14.
O Diva, gratum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quis multa gracilis, . . .	13, 13, 15, 14.
O fons Bandusiae, . . .	13, 13, 15, 14.	Quo, me, Bacche, . . .	14, 13.
O matre pulchra, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Quo, quo, scelesti, . . .	5, 7.
O nata mecum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Rectius vives, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.
O navis, referunt, . . .	13, 13, 15, 14.	Rogare longo, . . .	5, 7.
O saepe mecum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Scriberis Vario, . . .	13, 13, 13, 14.
O Venus, regina, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Septimi Gades, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.
Odi profanum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Sic te, Diva, . . .	14, 13.
Otium Divos, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Solvitur acris hyems, . . .	19, 6.
Parcius junctas, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Te maris et terrae, . . .	1, 2.
Parcus Deorum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Tu ne quaesieris, . . .	11.
Parentis olim, . . .	5, 7.	Tyrrhena regum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Pastor quum traheret, . . .	13, 13, 13, 14.	Ulla si juris, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.
Persicos odi, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Uxor pauperis Ibyci, . . .	14, 13.
Pecti, nihil me, . . .	5, 21.	Velox amoenum, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Phoebe, sylvarumque, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Vides ut alta, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.
Phoebus volentem, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.	Vile potabis, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.
Pindarum quisquis, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Vitas hinnuleo, . . .	13, 13, 15, 14.
Poscimus : si quid, . . .	10, 10, 10, 4.	Vixi puellis, . . .	18, 18, 8, 20.

METRES OF HORACE,

EXPRESSED IN VERSES OF ARCHILOCHUS, ALCÆUS, SAPPHO, &c.*

1. Πότνια θυμόν. Sapph.
 2. Αχινυμένη σκυτάλη. Arch.
 3. Νῦν δ' ἄβρωῶς ἐρέεσσαν. Alc.
 4. Οἴνου δ' ἐξέπιον κάδον. Alc.
 5. Φαινόμενον κακὸν οἰκᾶδ' ἄγασθαι. Arch.
 6. Ἐσπερε πάντα φέρων, ὅσα φαίνολις ἰσκίδας' αὐώς. Sapph.
 7. Ἐκ με λάσας ἀλγίων. Alc.
 8. Τίς σὰς παρήεις φρένας. Arch.
 9. Λαῖφος δὲ πᾶν ζάδηλον ἤδη. Alc.
 10. Χαίροισα νύμφα, χαιρίτω δ' ὁ γάμβρος. Sapph.
 11. Τῶδ' ἄρ' ἀλώπηξ κερδαλῆ συνήντετο. Arch.
 12. Ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλιος πύργος ἀρήϊος. Alc.
 13. Ποικιλόφρον ἀθάνατ' Ἀφροδίτα. Sapph.
 14. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἴνθεν κῦμα κυλίνδεται. Alc.
 15. Ναὶ φορήμεθα σὺν μελαίνα. Alc.
 16. Μηδὲν ἄλλο φυτεύσης πρότερον δένδρον ἀμπέλω. Alc.
 17. Οὐκ ἔτος ᾧ γυναῖκες. Aristoph.
 18. Δεῦτε νῦν ἄβραι Χάριτες καλλίχομοί τε Μοῖσαι. Sapph.
 19. Ἐμὲ δείλαν, ἐμὲ πασᾶν κακοτάτων [πεδέχοισαν.] Alc.
 20. Τοῖος γὰρ φιλότητος ἔρωσ ὑπὸ καρδίην ἐλυσθεῖς. Arch.
 21. Ἀλλά μ' ὁ λυσιμελής, ᾧ ἄταϊρε, δάμναται πόθος. Arch.
 22. Ὡ ἄταϊρε δάμναται πόθος ἀλλὰ μ' ὁ λυσιμελής.
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* *Horatii Opera ed. Bentley*, p. 459.—*Horatii Opera ed. Kidd*, p. xvii. The numbers in the margin have no reference whatever to the metres as explained in the preceding pages. They are intended merely for distinctive marks. It is left as an exercise for the student to ascertain the proper measure of each line.

MANUSCRIPTS OF HORACE.*

NONE of the MSS. of Horace are of such high repute and value as the four celebrated *codices* of Virgil, which have descended to modern times. Several, however, of considerable authority and antiquity were collected at the revival of literature, and subsequently came into the possession of Lambinus, Cruquius, Fabricius, Pulmannus, Bentley, and other eminent editors of Horace. Of this sort were five MSS. in the Vatican Library, which Lambinus describes as being "very ancient" (*antiquissimi*), though without enlarging any farther in relation to them. The four *Codices Blandini*, or *Blandiniani*, are likewise deserving of distinguished mention. They were brought to Rome from a convent of the Benedictines near Ghent, and are supposed to be as ancient as the ninth century. One of them indeed, which Cruquius calls "*Blandinius Antiquissimus*," is made by that editor to have been still earlier than the period just mentioned; and Cuningam regards it as the most accurate and the best of all the MSS. of Horace. Muretus also makes mention of it in the preface to his edition of 1555.

In the Royal Library at Paris, there are sixty-one MSS., fourteen of which contain the whole works of Horace, and the others comprehend parts of his writings. Of those which comprise the complete works, there are four which are very accurate, and are supposed to be as old as the 10th and 11th centuries. The one which is believed the most ancient has the following inscription :

Hic liber est, Benedicte, tuus, venerande, per orbem ;
Obtulit Herbertus servus et ipse tuus—

* *Dunlop's Roman Literature*, vol. 3. p. 571. *Lond. ed.*—*Horatii Opera*, ed. *Mitscherlich*, vol. 1. p. 1, seqq.—*Horatii Opera*, ed. *Hunter*, p. xiii. seqq.

Another MS. bears the inscription—

D. D. Puteanis fratribus D. Gothofredus M.D.

The third MS. had belonged to Pierre Daniel of Orleans, from whom it passed to the Library of Colbert, and thence to the Bibliothèque du Roi. At the time when Bandini drew up his catalogue, there was extant, in the Medicean-Laurentian Library, a MS. of Horace, supposed to be of the 12th century, which had belonged to Petrarch (as appears from his autograph on the first page,) and was enriched with marginal annotations in his hand. This copy had been purchased by Petrarch in 1347. Some time after his death, it fell into the hands of a person called Jac. Hebrius, who sold it at Padua to Ludovicus Podicatharus, in the year 1458. It was bequeathed by him to Cosmo Puccius, Bishop of Arezzo, in 1504. It next belonged to Laurentius Rodolphus, who, in 1549, presented it to Antonius Petreius, a Florentine Canon, from whose hands it was transferred to the Laurentian Library.

Among the MSS. of Fabricius may be mentioned the *Codex Anhaltinus*, sent to him by Prince George of Anhalt. Fabricius bestows high commendation upon it for its antiquity, and the excellent readings which it contains. He professes to have derived great assistance from it, both in emending the text of Horace, and rectifying the commentary of Acron.

Pulmann sets great value upon one of his MSS. which he had received from Augustin Hunnaeus, both on account of its antiquity and the accurate text which it exhibits.

Bentley's principal MS. is the *Codex Graevianus*, supposed to be about 800 years old, but wanting a great part of the Satires and Epistles. Bentley received it from the celebrated Graevius. After his death it passed to the library of the Elector Palatine.

Gesner, among other *subsidia*, had the *Codex Goettingensis*, belonging to the library of the University of Göttingen. It is remarkable for the elegance of the hand-writing; and though its antiquity is not great, it contains, however, for the most part, very good readings. Gesner's "*apparatus criticus*" was likewise increased by two *Codices Hannoverani*, from the Royal library of Hanover; both, however, imperfect: and also by the *Collatio Saxiana*, or a collection of various readings made by C. Saxe. These readings were obtained partly from the margin of a copy of Cunningham's Horace, having been written there by Cortius from two MSS., one a Leipsic and the other a Weimar *codex*; and partly from the margin of a copy of Maittaire's Horace, on which some anonymous critic had written the lections of four MSS.

Jani had the use of several MSS., the principal of which appear to have been the two Dessau MSS. *Codices Dessavienses duo*, and the two Altorf MSS. The first of the two Altorf *Codices* would seem to have

been transcribed by some ignorant copyist, from an unknown MS. of great value, since it exhibits many excellent readings which either occur in no other MSS., or else in very few. We ought not to omit, however, in this enumeration of Jani's "*subsidia*," the Franker MS., remarkable as well for its age, as for the number of inedited scholia which it contains.

The Strasburgh MSS. of which Oberlin made use in preparing his splendid edition, were four in number. They do not appear to have been of any very great value. Two belonged to private individuals; the remaining two were contained in the library of the college.

Jaeck's recent edition of Horace professes to be based upon the readings of six Bamberg MSS. never before employed in settling the text of the poet. They do not appear, however, to be entitled to any very peculiar praise.

In the old MSS. of Horace, the text was generally, if not universally, accompanied with a very copious marginal commentary; and to make room for this, the space allowed for the Latin verses was too much contracted. The commencement, likewise, of a new ode or epistle was frequently decorated with illuminations, which, by also occupying a portion of space, tended still more to limit that which was reserved for the text. The transcriber, in consequence, frequently found that one verse of the poem could not, in writing, be contained in one line of his paper, but that a part of a verse must necessarily be carried on to a second; and, as he was not sufficiently skilful to discern where each verse properly terminated, the commencement of a new one was not marked by a capital letter, or any other distinction. Hence the confusion introduced in the metre of the lines, and the disputes with regard to their division. Sometimes, too, the copyists wrote lines without the first letters, intending afterwards to emblazon them, which in many instances was forgotten entirely. Thus, in the 29th line of the first ode of the first book:—

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium,

the first letter was left blank in the oldest MSS., and the word *Te* was adopted by conjecture, in the ancient editions, till Rutgersius proposed an alteration to *Me*; which correction has been admitted in almost all the impressions published since his time; though Dr. Hare attempted to justify and revive the old reading of *Te*.

With regard to ancient MSS. generally, it may not be amiss to mention in this place the chief results, as to their distinctive marks, which have been obtained from an examination of them.*

1. Manuscripts were written in capital letters until the 7th or 8th century, and mostly without any divisions of words.

2. In the most ancient Manuscripts there are no points:—when the point or dot came to be employed, it was placed at the top of the letter, and not in the line.

3. Commas were not used until towards the end of the 10th century.

4. Marks of interrogation, exclamation, and parenthesis, were not employed until the 15th century.

5. In the 13th century they began to separate words by small lines inclined from right to left.

6. Abbreviations are very rare in manuscripts anterior to the 11th century, while in the three succeeding centuries they become so varied and multiplied as to render the reading of manuscripts very difficult, and sometimes impossible.

The *Palimpsesti Codices* must not be passed unnoticed. It is well known, observes a Reviewer,* that we have to ascribe the loss of many valuable works to a practice which prevailed in the middle ages among the monkish scribes, who used to pare off the surface of parchment manuscripts, or to obliterate the ink by some chemical process, for the purpose of fitting them to receive the works of some Christian author. Copies of books thus prepared, and written on a second time, are called *Codices Palimpsesti*.† It appears from an account given by Wötstein of the *Codex Claromontanus* of the New Testament, that it had originally contained the works of some tragedian, perhaps Sophocles. A very ancient Galen was detected under the text of the New Testament by Knittel, in the library at Wolfenbuttel: for the erasure of the original writing was not always so complete, but that parts of it might be decyphered by holding it up to the light. The discoveries of Maio among the *Codices Palimpsesti* of the Ambrosian library at Milan are known to all.

* *Museum Criticum*, vol. 2. p. 141.

† Cic. ad. Trebat, 4. 18. “*Nam quod in Palimpsesto, laudo equidem perminoniam, sed miror, quid in illa chartula fuerit, quod delere malueris—non enim puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas.*” Catullus. 20. 5. “*Nec sic, ut fit in palimpsesto Relata: chartae regiae, noti libri.*”

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- Towards the close of the 15th century, Horace was printed in almost every city where a press was established. Besides the editions of Rome, Milan, and Ferrara, there were others published at Padua, Venice, Leipzig, Strasbourg, Paris, &c. One of the most remarkable editions of this period is that of Rome 1476, in folio, with the scholia of Acron and Porphyryon. It contains, however, only the Odes, Epodes, Carmen Saeculare, and Art of Poetry. This edition was superintended by Aloysius. In 1482 appeared from the Florence press the edition of Landinus, in folio, enriched with a very valuable commentary. It was reprinted in 1483, 1486, 1490, 1491, and 1495. In 1484 Gryphus published an edition of Horace *cum notis variorum*, from the Venice press, in folio. The notes, however, are only the scholia of Acron and Porphyryon, and the commentary of Landinus. To this edition succeeded that of Domitius in 1489, folio, Venice; and of Mancinelli 1492, folio, from the same place. Not fewer than twelve editions, printed chiefly at Venice and Milan, were formed on the text of this last, before the end of the century. In 1494 appeared the Art of Poetry, with Petrarc's commentary, in 4to. The last edition worthy of notice in this century was that of Ascensius, with a familiar, though, it must be confessed, at times a very trifling commentary. It appeared in the year 1500 from the Paris press, in folio.
1476. }
 1482—1496. } Landinus. }
 1484. } Gryphus. }
 1489. }
 1492. } 1494. }
 1500. } Ascensius. }

16th Century.

- In the early part of this century are to be distinguished the Aldine* editions from the Venice press, in 1501, 1509, 1519, and 1527. They are in the 8vo. and 12mo. form. Of these the edition of 1501 is the rarest, and next to it that of 1519.
- 1501—1527. }
 Aldus. }

* The Aldi were Aldus Pius Manutius and his son Paulus Manutius. The former was born in 1446, the latter in 1512. It was the elder Aldus, who, observing the many inconveniences which arose from the vast number of abbreviations used by the generality of printers, first contrived an expedient whereby these abbreviations were wholly taken away, and yet books at the same time but little increased in size. This he accomplished by introducing what is now called the *Italic* character, (from the native country of the inventor,) but which was formerly styled *Aldine*. His editions are remarkable for their accuracy and for many excellent readings. The son trod in his father's footsteps, and maintained the high character of the Aldine press. The editions of the Aldi are known by the vignette or rebus, of a dolphin nibbling an anchor.

The editions of Philip Junta, from the Florence press, are also celebrated. They are of the 8vo. size, and appeared in 1503, 1514, 1516, and 1519. The two last were printed by his heirs. The Aldine and Junta were the leading editions for more than half this century. The edition of Colinaeus appeared from the Paris press in 1528, and was reprinted in 1531, 1533, 1543, and 1549. It is an 8vo. To this succeeded the edition of Sebastian Gryphius, Lyons, 1530, in 8vo., which was eleven times reprinted from 1533 to 1554. Next came the Basle editions, four in number, from the press of Henricpetrus, (Henri-Pierre). The first appeared in 1545, the others in 1555, 1570, and 1580. This edition contains the annotations of 40 commentators, whose names are enumerated on the reverse of the title page. It was pronounced by the late Dr. Parr, "a wonderful storehouse of learning." (Bibliotheca Parriana, p. 178.) In 1551 the younger Aldus published an edition of Horace with the notes of Muretus, which was reprinted ten times, down to 1582. It is in 12mo. We have also an edition with the notes of Pulmann, published at Antwerp in 1557, of the 8vo. size, and eight times reprinted. The most celebrated commentator, however, during this period, was Lambinus, whose edition appeared at Lyons in 1561, of the 4to. size, and was twelve times reprinted down to 1605, which last is considered the best. This work marked a new era in Horatian criticism. Bibliographers style Lambinus "Magnus Horatii sospitator." He did not servilely follow the Aldine or Junta impressions, but adopted from each the readings of which he most approved, and collated them with a number of original MSS. In 1577 Henry Stephens published his first edition, from the Paris press, in 8vo. which was reprinted in 1588 and 1592. Mitscherlich speaks of Stephens' edition as being "*bonarum rerum refertissima*." Finally, in 1578, appeared the edition of Cruquius, said to be based upon eleven manuscripts. It was reprinted in 1587, 1601, 1603, and 1611. The first, second, and fifth editions were published by Plantin at Antwerp, the remainder at Leyden. The size is 4to. We have also in this century the notes of Politian, and the paraphrase of Cerutti, but the last is held in little esteem. Of all the editions which have been mentioned in this century, if we had to make a selection, the choice would fall upon that of Cruquius, who is deservedly esteemed one of the best commentators on Horace. "Consult the notes," observes Harwood, "in any of the difficult

1503—1619. }
Junta. }1528—1549. }
Colinaeus. }1530—1554. }
Gryphius. }1545—1580. }
Henricpetrus. }1551—1582. }
Aldus Jun. }1557—1587. }
Pulmann. }1561—1605. }
Lambinus. }1577—1592. }
Stephens. }1578—1611. }
Cruquius. }

passages in Horace, and you will have your doubts satisfactorily solved." Harles, however, thinks Cruquius inferior to his predecessor Lambinus in research, ingenuity, and general critical knowledge. The opinion appears to us an incorrect one.

17th Century.

- 1605—1653. }
Heinsius. } The 17th century opened with the edition of D. Heinsius, which appeared from the Plantin press at Antwerp, in 1605, of the 8vo. size. It was reprinted at the same press in 1609 and 1610, and from that of the Elzevirs in 1612, 1629, and 1653. The edition of 1629 is the scarcest and the most valued by the curious. In 1608 appeared the edition of Bond, from the London press, in the 8vo. form, with a concise but useful running-commentary. It has been very often reprinted. The latest edition we have seen is that from the Paris press, 1806, in 8vo. In 1608 the beautiful and critical edition of Torrentius was published at the Antwerp press in 4to. and reprinted in 1620 and 1708. In this same century we have also the following editions worthy of notice, Horace with the critical notes of Rutgersius, from the press of R. Stephens, Paris, 1613, 12mo. Rutgersius having come from Sweden to France, while Stephens was preparing an impression of Horace, and being much delighted with its beauty and correctness, presented him with the notes (*Lectiones Venusinae*) which he had written on that poet. Being favourably received by the public, and highly esteemed by the learned world, they were inserted in the *Variorum* and other editions of this century. A *Variorum* edition by Schrevelius, printed by Haack at Leyden in 1653, 8vo. and reprinted in 1658, 1663, 1668, 1670, 1688, &c. It is not much esteemed by critics. Harwood gives the preference to the first of these editions, though that of 1690 is esteemed the most rare. Horace with the notes of Minellius, Rotterdam, 1668, 12mo. often reprinted and forming a useful edition for beginners. Horace for the use of the Dauphin, edited by Desprez, Paris, 1691, 4to. A well known edition, and often reprinted, but of little real value. As a critical edition it is deserving of no attention, and its text is probably the very worst. The explanatory
- 1606—1806. }
Bond. }
- 1608—1708. }
Torrentius. }
1613. }
Rutgersius. }
- 1653—1690. }
Schrevelius. }
1668. }
Minellius. }
- 1691—1828. }
In Us. Delph. }

notes are in general of a useful character. The edition of Talbot, Cambridge, 1699, 4to. a magnificent and correct edition, executed in a bold character, on a stout clear paper, and formed on a collation of several MSS. and editions. In the same year appeared the edition of P. Burmann from the Utrecht press, 12mo. It contains the text of Heinsius' edition of 1629. It was reprinted in 1713, and, in the compilation of this last, Burmann collated some MSS. and Bentley's edition; from which sources he not only corrected the errors of the former, but culled some very choice and valuable readings.

1699. }
Talbot. }

1699—1713. }
P. Burmann. }

18th Century.

The eighteenth century was as fertile as the preceding in editions of the poet. In 1701 was published the edition of Baxter, London, 8vo., praised by Harwood, but severely and justly handled by Harles and Mitscherlich. It was reprinted in 1725. This last edition is replete with opprobrious language and abuse against Bentley. The edition of Baxter in fine has little to recommend it except the selections which it contains from the old scholiasts. Gesner conferred some reputation on the edition of 1725, by making it the basis of his own. Bothe, in his republication of Gesner, has thrown out a large portion of Baxter's notes. In 1711 appeared the edition of the great Bentley, whom the continental scholars, even at the present day, esteem one of the first of modern critics. It was printed at the Cambridge press in 4to. reprinted at the same press in 1713, 8vo., by Bentley's nephew (Mr. S. Bentley), with the notes of R. Bentley abridged: reprinted also at Amsterdam the same year, and again in 1728. The two last editions are preferable to the rest: in these the notes are on the same page with the text, and are accompanied by the index of Treter, enlarged and corrected by Verbergius. Bentley was the first to apply a bold hand to the text of Horace, and, by the aid of some valuable MSS., but much more of his own felicitous though daring conjectures, he altered many of the readings of previous editions. His immense erudition and indefatigable researches render his labours invaluable to the scholar. "Etiam ubi errat," says Mitscherlich,

1701—1725. }
Baxter. }

1711—1728. }
Bentley. }

- “ ab ingenii doctrinaeque magnitudine semper admirabilis et venerandus.” Bentley’s fame, however, excited many opponents. In 1717, R. Johnson published a work on Horace under the feigned name of Aristarchus Antibentleianus, at Nottingham, in 8vo. It contained a violent attack on Bentley. “ Fuit in hoc viro,” observes the critic already quoted, “ major adversus Bentleium acerbitas quam doctrina.” In 1721 Cuningam entered the lists with an edition printed at the Hague, 2 vols. 8vo. and reprinted the same year at the London press. Cuningam boasts of having corrected the text in upwards of 400 places; and so great was his opposition and animosity to Bentley, that, whenever he discovered that he had adopted any one of his readings, if it was supported by any other authority, he would confess his obligation to that authority rather than to Bentley’s; while, if he had followed any emendation of the great critic’s, for which he had no authority, though ever so much pleased with it, he would, in many cases, immediately reject it, in order to avoid acknowledging himself under any obligation to the learning of the scholar whom he attacked. Hence the edition of Cuningam, though in many respects a valuable one, is by no means entitled to the praise which Kett bestows on it (*Elements*, vol. 2. p. 531.), when he states that “ every page evinces the learned editor’s critical sagacity and excellent judgment.” Every page, on the contrary, displays his malignant envy and obstinate prejudice. Among the remaining editions of this century, the most worthy of notice are the following: that of Wade, London, 1731, 4to. and 8vo., praised by Bowyer (*Hist. Lit.* vol. 2. p. 277.): The edition of Pine, London, 1733—37, 8vo., with the text entirely engraved (which is that of the Cambridge edition of 1701), and accompanied by a profusion of elegant vignettes: The edition printed by Foulis, Glasgow, 1744, 12mo. This last is said to be immaculate; and the sheets, as they were printed, were hung up in the college of Glasgow, with the offer of a reward for the discovery of an inaccuracy. It has been several times reprinted at Glasgow, but probably not with the same degree of care. In 1749 appeared, from the London press, the edition of Sandby, in 2 vols. 8vo., illustrated with thirty-five engravings, after the antique, and in point of accuracy preferable to that of Pine. Mitscherlich calls it “ splendida editio.” In 1752 appeared the edition of Gesner, Leipzig, 8vo. Gesner took Baxter’s edition of 1725 as the basis of his own; but his notes and emen-
1717. }
Aristarchus. }
Antibentl: }
1721. }
Cuningam. }
1731. }
Wade. }
1733. }
Pine. }
1744. }
Foulis. }
1749. }
Sandby. }
- 1752—1822. }
Gesner. }
Zeune. }
Bothe. }

ditions are truly learned and valuable. It was the observation of Lowth, that Gesner, by pursuing this plan, gave to the world the best edition of Horace. With all due deference to the learned bishop, it is conceived, that Gesner would have succeeded far better, had he not followed Baxter at all. Zeune subsequently enriched Gesner's edition by some valuable notes, and Bothe very recently has added many others; removing, at the same time, a large portion of Baxter's. Gesner's edition of 1788 was reprinted in a very beautiful manner at the Glasgow press, in 1794, in the 4to. and 8vo. size. The Leipsic edition of 1815 contains some valuable notes added by Wendler. Until the appearance of Doering's second edition, to be mentioned presently, Gesner's was decidedly the most popular. In 1757 Dr. Hurd published his English Commentary on the Art of Poetry, London, 3 vols. 8vo. The learned editor discovers the utmost order and connection in this epistle, which he supposes to contain a complete system of rules for dramatic composition. But Hurd was a pupil of Warburton; and, together with much of the ingenuity, had imbibed also the paradox, of his master. His commentary is learned and interesting; but his theory, after having been extremely popular, is now supplanted by that of Wieland. In 1762 an edition of Horace, remarkable for its elegant and exact typography, appeared from the press of Baskerville, Birmingham, 12mo. It was reprinted in 1770, in the 4to. form, and in 1772 in 12mo. The 4to. edition is one of the most rare and valuable works ever executed by Baskerville. In 1770, Valart published an edition from the Paris press, in 8vo. It is held in but little estimation. The editor states that it is formed on a collation of seventy-six MSS., but it does not absolutely appear that he himself consulted them: on the contrary, it is evident that he did little more than what was done by his predecessors. In some respects, however, this edition is entitled to a degree of praise, for the acuteness, learning; and ingenuity which it occasionally displays. In 1778, Jani published, from the Leipsic press, an edition of the first and second books of the Odes, which was followed by the third and fourth books in 1782. A reprint of both volumes, under the care of Schaeffer, appeared in 1809. The size is 8vo. Jani's first volume was very eagerly bought up, but the second was rather coldly received. It is a work of considerable merit, though severely reviewed in the Biblio-

1757.
Hurd.

}

1762—1772.
Baskerville.

}

1770.
Valart.

}

1778—1809.
Jani.

}

1788. Oberlinus. } theca Critica, Amst. vol. 1. part 4. p. 84—96. In 1788 was published the edition of Oberlinus, Strasbourg, 4to. A very elegant and accurate work, in the compilation of which Oberlin collated four Strasbourg MSS. which are supposed to be very ancient, and the various readings of which are inserted at the end of the volume. These MSS., however, do not appear to be of any great value. A very splendid edition was published at Parma, from the press of Bodoni, in folio, under the care of J. N. De Azara. It has no notes, but the text is modelled after the best editions and MSS. Among the latter are five from the Chigian Library, containing the odes. This edition was succeeded by two others printed by Bodoni, the first in 1793, of which only 150 copies are said to have been struck off: the second in 1794, in 8vo. of which last there were only 200 copies printed. Bodoni's editions, however, are unfortunately not free from typographical errors. We come next to a variorum edition by Dr. Combe, London, 1792, 2 vols. 4to. This is certainly a splendid edition, but of no particular merit. It was severely reviewed in the British Critic, for January 1794. The review is republished in the Classical Journal (vols. 5 and 6), with alterations and additions. It charges the editor, Dr. Combe, with want of diligence in consulting the authors from whose works the notes are taken, and with not exercising sufficient care in incorporating their critical emendations and remarks. The reviewer pronounces this edition to be "at the same time strikingly redundant and deficient." He admits, however, that the notes and prolegomena contain a valuable treasure of critical and philological learning. The typographical merits of the work are said to be disgraced by a slovenly negligence and inaccuracy. In 1794 appeared the edition of Wakefield, from the London press, in two volumes, small 8vo. This is a very neat and correct work, and is held in considerable estimation, both for the very pleasing style in which it is printed, and for the critical sagacity which in many instances characterizes the text. In 1797, Dr. Hunter published an edition from the St. Andrew's press, in 12mo. distinguished for its accuracy, with some very excellent critical notes. In 1799, Didot, acting both as editor and printer, brought out a magnificent edition from the Paris press, in folio, "charta regali impressa." It is formed on the basis of that of Oberlin, which Didot considered the most correct, and adorned with beautiful vignettes. Only 250 copies were struck off. In 1800 appeared the excel-
- 1791—1794. Bodoni. }
1792. Combe. }
1794. Wakefield. }
1797. Hunter. }
1799. Didot. }
- 1800—1806. Mitscherlich. }

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tions, coins, &c. and also for its correct punctuation and the copious account which it gives of various readings. Döring, however, passes a much more correct decision upon its merits in the following words: "Multum praesidii ad Horatii interpretationem editione Romae (anno 1811) a Fea evulgata et multis praeconiis commendata me nacturum esse speraveram; sed haec spes me fefellit. Nam praeter ingentem lectionum è multis codicibus descriptarum et congestarum farraginem pauca, quae Horatii editorem juvare possint, habet illa editio. Nec parum in ea offendit acerbitas et petulantia qua Fea insultat fere Bentleyo, quem tamen longe illum tam doctrinae copia, quam accuratiore Latinae linguae scientia, superare, quis est qui non intelligat?" Fea's edition was reprinted at Heidelberg in 1820, in two vols. small 8vo. with notes and additions by Bothe. The German editor is very profuse in his encomiums on Fea, and states that he was first induced to reprint the work from having seen it praised in Wolf's *Analec-ta*. Döring's opinion, however, appears to us, from an actual inspection of Fea's edition, to be decidedly the true one.

1815—1822.
Gesner.
(*vid.* 1752.)

} In 1815 Gesner's edition was reprinted with the additions of Zeune, and some notes by an anonymous critic, who appears, from some accounts, to have been C. C. Wendler. It was republished again in 1822 with additions by Bothe, who omit-

1815.
Heindorff.

} ted a large portion of Baxter's notes. In 1815 Heindorff gave to the world his edition of the Satires with a commentary,

1817.
Kidd.

} Breslau, 8vo. In 1817, Kidd published an edition of Horace from the Cambridge press, in 12mo. The text is substantially Bentley's. Some short, but valuable notes, both original and selected, are added to the volume. Horace also appeared in

1817.
Regent's ed.

} 1817 among the Regent classics, London, 18mo: and again in 1822. Valpy likewise published a small expurgated edi-

1818.
Valpy.

} tion, with English notes, in 1818, 12mo. In 1821, Jaeck, the librarian of the Royal library at Bamberg, published an edition from the Weimar press, in one volume 12mo. accompanied with notes. It professes to have corrected the text by the aid

1821.
Jaeck.

of six manuscripts in the Bamberg library, never before collated, and of which specimens are given at the end of the volume. It does not possess, however, any particular merit. In

1820.
London.

} 1820, an edition was published at the London press in 32mo., remarkable as being at that time the smallest edition of Horace ever printed. It has been eclipsed, however, of late by

the edition of Filon, Paris, 1828. The types for this last were purposely cut by H. Didot, and are certainly the very smallest of which the annals of printing can boast. It produces a strange contrast to place this pigmy edition of the bard by the side of the ponderous folio of Basle, enriched with the labours of forty scholars and grammarians. The Bipont edition of Horace, certainly the worst of that otherwise valuable collection, and perhaps too one of the worst books ever edited, has been lately republished by the house of Treuttel and Wurtz, at Paris and London, under the care of M. Gence. Under its new form it deserves to be spoken of in terms of high approbation. In our own country, an edition of Horace has lately appeared from the Boston press. It is a production, however, of very inferior merit, being neither remarkable for the purity of its text, nor for the accuracy and extent of the accompanying annotations.

1828.
Filon.

}

1828.
Gence.

}





TRANSLATIONS OF HORACE.*

1. Italian.

“THE earliest translations of the *odes* were those of Fabrini, and Georgini Da Jesi, which were not published till the close of the 16th century; and nearly one hundred years elapsed before F. Nomi, who was the next translator, published his version at Florence, dedicated, in a canzone, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The translation of Francesco Cappone came forth at Venice nearly about the same time. Subsequent to that period, those who have rendered the odes of Horace into the Italian language, seem to have fallen into the equally dangerous extremes of paraphrase, and slavish adherence to their original. Mattei, in his translation, which he entitles ‘*Metamorfosi Lirica d’Horatio parafrasato e moralizzato,*’ informs us, ‘*in tutte sue odi ed epodi io tel farò comparire trasformato: di Latino in Toscano, di licentioso in pudico, d’Epicureo in morale: tutti i luoghi dove si tocchino oscenità ho convertito in sensi morali: tutti altri soggetti ancora poco honesti ho ridotti dentro i limiti della modestia, lasciando solo quelle poche odi, che son tutte ripiene dal capo al piè di materia vitiosa.*’ Paolo Adriani, on the other hand, entitles his version, ‘*Le Ode d’Horatio, con simil ordine di metro ed equal numero di sillabe e sovente minore, puramente tradotte.*’ Two other versions of the *odes* appeared during the first half of the 18th century; the one by the Abate del Buono, a native of Bologna, and professor in the university of Turin; and the other, which is generally accounted the best Italian version of Horace, by Stefano Pallavicini, secretary to the king of Poland. This last translation is highly applauded by Haym and

Fabrini.

Da Jesi.

Nomi.

Cappone.

Mattei.

Adriani.

Buono.

Pallavicini.

* *Dunlop's Roman Literature*, vol. 3. p. 581. *Lond. ed.*—*Moss's Manual of Classical Bibliography*, vol. 2. p. 89. *seqq.*

Paitoni. ‘Elegantissima traduzione,’ observes the former; and in the *Novelle della Repub. delle Lettere*. (Anno 1737. p. 142—3) we have the following: ‘Abbiamo altre traduzioni di quell’ insigne Poeta, ma la presente noi giudichiamo, che sta per togliere a tutte la palma.’ Count Algarotti, after the death of Pallavicini, which happened in 1742, collected his works, and addressed the edition of them, which he published, to the king of Poland, Augustus III. This translation first appeared in 1736; it is executed in different poetical measures, adapted to the nature of the different subjects presented in the original.

Dolce.

There were translations in the Italian of the *Satires* and *Epistles* before the *Odes*. The *Satires* were versified by the celebrated critic and scholar, Ludovico Dolce, in 1559. But, though well qualified for this task by his learning and taste, he appears to have wrought from some inferior edition, or inaccurate MSS.; and he has consequently, in many passages, given an erroneous interpretation of the sense of his author. This work of Dolce, however, was corrected and remodelled, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, by Francesco Maria Biacca, who, according to the affected practice of the Arcadian Society, to which he belonged, assumed the name of Parmindo Ibichense. Francesco Borganelli (or Itarco), another Arcadian, translated the *Satires* in 1730, and the *Epistles* a few years afterwards, in *Terza Rima*. For a character of these last mentioned versions consult the *Novelle della Repub. delle Lettere*, Anno 1737, p. 385—6. and An. 1738, p. 193—4.

Biacca.
(Parmindo
Ibichense.)Borganelli.
(Itarco.)

Pasqualigo.

Paitoni enumerates not fewer than fourteen different Italian versions of Horace’s *Art of Poetry*, of which the best is that by Benedetto Pasqualigo, a Venetian nobleman. It appeared from the Venice press in 1726, 8vo.

In the general collection of Italian translations of the Ancient Latin poets, printed at Milan, 1785, &c., and entitled *Corpus, &c.*, ‘Raccolta di tutti gli antichi poeti Latini con loro versione nell’ Italiana favella,’—the editors, in the eighth and ninth volumes, which contain the works of Horace, have selected as the best, the translation of the Abate del Buono for the *Odes* and *Epodes*—the version of L. Dolce, as improved by Biacca, for the *Satires*—that of Borganelli for the *Epistles*, and of Pasqualigo for the *Art of Poetry*. A character of this collection is given in the *Novelle della Repub. delle Lettere*, Anno 1636. p. 88—91.”

2^d French.

“ The earliest French translation of the *Odes* of Horace in verse is that by Jacques Mondot, printed in 1579. His work is full of all the faults which characterise the French poets of his age. It is executed in various measures, some of the odes being in verses of eight, and others of twelve, syllables. Translations of *Odes* of Horace may be found in the works of all the poets, at the close of the 16th and commencement of the 17th century; as Joachim de Bellay, Philippe Deportes, Nicolas Rapin, and Colletet. A few of these odes are well executed, and a collection might have been formed from them, which would have given a better idea of the original than the professed, but miserable, translations of the whole odes, which appeared in the course of the 17th century. Among these last may be mentioned the version of Marcassus. The translator is said, by Ernesti, to have commenced this translation at the age of eighty years, and to have completed it in two months: he was professor of rhetoric to the college of La Marche, at Paris. His translations, romances, and plays are equally disregarded. The last were deemed unworthy of being acted before the students of his college. The version of the Abbé Pellegrin, published at Paris in 1715, merited the severe epigram of M. de la Monnoye:

Mondot.

De Bellay.
Deportes.
Rapin.
Colletet. }

Marcassus.

Pellegrin.

Il faudroit, soit dit entre nous,
A deux Divinités offrir ces deux Horaces—
Le Latin à Venus, la déesse des Graces,
Et le Français à son epoux.—

From this period, few translations of the *Odes*, and none which were much better than those of the Abbé Pellegrin, appeared till near the close of the century.

Within the last fifty years, the French have made up for the deficiency, at least in the number of their poetical translations of the *Odes* and *Satires*. Of these numerous translations, one of the most deserving of mention is that of Daru, which first appeared in 1801, and was republished in 1804—5, with a version of the remainder of Horace's works. ‘La plus ancienne,’ observes Dessault, ‘celle de M. le comte Daru, est, à mon gré, la meilleure; mais je doute qu’elle se fût soutenue, si elle n’eût été accompagnée et appuyée de la traduction du

Daru.

reste des Oeuvres d'Horace : encadrée dans un travail complet, dont elle est partie intégrante, elle a participé nécessairement à la faveur que devoit obtenir une grande entreprise, exécutée dans son ensemble avec assez de bonheur ; mais on convient généralement que les efforts de l'auteur, assez heureux, et assez dignes d'applaudissemens, dans les satires et dans les epîtres, ont presque complètement échoué dans les odes. C'est l'avis de tous les connoisseurs : habile à manier le vers familier, M. Daru paroît à peu près étranger aux secrets d'une versification, qui demande plus d'art, de tour, de précision et d'élegance. Sa traduction des odes est extrêmement foible et défectueuse : on y aperçoit même de la négligence, et le soin semble y manquer autant que le talent et le métier.' (*Annales Litt.* t. 4. p. 577.) The opinion of Klügling, however, is more favourable : " Haec egregia versio ceteras omnes vincit elegantia, suavitate et indole vere poetica. In Odis propter Gallicae linguae ingenium non ubivis fieri sane potuit, ut interpres verborum magnificentia et sublimitate exemplum suum assequeretur : verum in Sermonibus et Epistolis tanta plerumque fide tantaque sermonis facilitate et naturali quadam elegancia poetae verba reddidit, ut Horatio plane satisfactum videatur.' (*Suppl.* p. 211.) The version of Vanderbourg is also entitled to considerable praise. ' Les Odes d'Horace, trad. en vers fr. avec des argumens et des notes, et revues pour le texte sur 18 manuscrits, par C. Vanderbourg.' Paris, 1812—13, 3 vols. 8vo. The manuscripts which the translator collated were at that time deposited in the Royal Library : five of them he supposes to have been written in the 10th, and two in the 11th, century. As this editor has not inserted more than ten pages of various readings, critics justly suspect that he did not collate these MSS. so diligently as he ought to have done. Of the readings which appear to have been derived from authentic sources, there are some few which were not previously known. Vanderbourg's great error, as regards his version, is an attempt to make it imitate, as closely as possible, the form and structure of the original, line agreeing with line, and stanza with stanza. Hence Dussault remarks : ' Rendre Horace vers par vers, calquer le vers François sur le vers Latin, les strophes de la traduction sur celles de l'original ; telles sont les lois qu'il s'est gratuitement imposée. Il halète, il sue, dans ces entraves volontaires ; et le resultat de ses laborieux efforts est de donner à Horace une physionomie

Vanderbourg.

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human knowledge in
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3. *English.*

“ It was long before any English writer undertook the task of translating the whole works of Horace. Parts of them, however, were versified at a very early period. The *Satires* appeared, under the title of a ‘ Medicinable Morall,’ in 1566, and the *Epistles* in the year following. Both translations are by T. Drant, and are of extremely rare occurrence. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry* (vol. 3. p. 424.) observes respecting this version, that it ‘ is very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical.’ Ben Jonson rendered some of the *Odes* of Horace, and his *Art of Poetry* (London, 1616—1640), in the dry and servile manner of the age ; and Milton turned the ode to Pyrrha, almost word for word, into verse without rhyme. The *Odes* were successively translated by Sir Thomas Hawkins (1635), Ryder (1638), and Holyday (1652) ; and the *Art of Poetry* by Roscommon. Of Holyday’s version Wood remarks (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. 2. fol. 260.) ‘ This translation is so near that of Sir Thomas Hawkins printed in 1638, or that of Hawkins so near this, that whether of the two is the author, remains to me, as yet, undiscovered.’ With regard to the performance of Roscommon, Cibber, in his *Lives*, (vol. 2. p. 353.) calls it the most ‘ unpoetical’ of the pieces of this nobleman. ‘ The translation of the *Art of Poetry*, by the Earl of Roscommon,’ observes Dr. Johnson, ‘ has received, in my opinion, not less praise than it deserves. Blank verse, left merely to its numbers, has little operation either on the ear or mind : it can hardly support itself without bold figures and striking images. A poem frigidly didactic, without rhyme, is so near to prose, that the reader only scorns it for pretending to be verse. Having disentangled himself from the difficulties of rhyme, he may justly be expected to give the sense of Horace with great exactness, and to suppress no subtilty of sentiment for the difficulty of expressing it. This demand, however, his translation will not satisfy ; what he found obscure, I do not know that he has ever cleared.’ (*Johnson’s lives of the Poets ; Article Roscommon.* vol. 1. p. 217. *Edinb. edit.* 1818.) In the close of the 17th and commencement of the 18th century, translations of the *Odes* of Horace, by eminent hands, crowded the poetical miscella-

rant.
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awkins.
yder.
olyday.
oscommon.

nies. 'In the collection of Odes usually called the *Wit's Horace*,' says Francis, 'there are many fine but distant imitations of our author, perhaps not inferior to their originals. If any of them were intended for translations, the writers, however eminent in other parts of their characters, have indulged injudiciously a wantonness of imagination, and an affectation of wit, as opposite to the natural simplicity of their author, as to the genius of lyric poetry.' An exception, however, ought to be made in favour of some versions by Dryden, in his miscellany of translations from Theocritus, Lucretius, and Horace. In these, the simplicity of classical times is admirably preserved, and all the nature and liveliness peculiar to the Venusian poet.

At length a complete translation of the whole works was executed by the Rev. Mr. Francis, Rector of Barrow in Suffolk. In this production, a great variety of English measures, adapted to the subject of each ode, has been employed. The translator admits that he has taken a few lines, which he judged to be good, from the versions of his predecessors; and that he was indebted for some of the odes to the Rev. Dr. Dunkin. This work, accompanied by a judicious selection of notes, chiefly from Sanadon and Dacier, was first printed in 1743. It was received, on its appearance, with considerable applause by the public, and has passed through a number of editions. 'This gentleman's version, particularly of the odes,' observes a writer in the *Monthly Review* (*Jan.* 1758. p. 45.) 'is highly Horatian. It is moral without dullness, gay and spirited with propriety, and tender without whining.' In 1807, a new edition appeared from the London press, under the care of Mr. Du Bois, who added some valuable supplementary notes, principally obtained from Sir Philip Francis, the son of the translator. 'Dr. Francis,' observes Mr. Du Bois, 'died in the year 1773, and the seventh edition, 1765, was the last that passed under his eye. The former were dedicated to Lord Newport, but the seventh was inscribed to Dr. Dunkin; when the preface was materially improved, and the text carefully revised. It is perhaps needless to observe, that the edition of 1765 has been my principal guide.'

'To the version of the *Works of Horace*, by several Hands,' printed by Dodsley, 1757--59, Mr. W. Duncombe, his son Mr. J. Duncombe, and Fawkes, the translator of Apollonius Rhodius, were the chief contributors. Some of the

Wit's Horace.

Dryden.

Francis.

(Du Bois.)

W. Duncombe.	}
J. Duncombe.	
Fawkes.	

translations are spirited and elegant, though, on the whole, they suffer by a comparison with those of Francis. The critical notes have been chiefly copied from Dacier.

Smart,

Christopher Smart had turned Horace into prose ; but afterwards, thinking that this translation might be injurious to his memory, he determined to write one in verse, which was published at London, with the Latin text ; but, on again considering that his work might become a school-book, and consequently the sale be increased, he formed the resolution to revise the prose translation, and print it at the foot of the page. This resolution he executed in the edition of 1767."

Colman.

In 1783, appeared from the London press, a translation of the *Art of Poetry* by George Colman. Its merits will sufficiently appear from the following remarks :—" It is not only for the happy explication of this exquisite poem, which will now no longer be considered, as it hitherto has been, an ' opprobrium criticum,' that the classical reader is indebted to Mr. Colman. He will receive equal gratification from his admirable translation of it, which is indeed a masterpiece in its kind." (*Monthly Review, Aug. 1783. p. 144—8.*) Of this same version Harles observes : " Colman vero illam, quae elegans esse dicitur, versionem, iambis similiter desinentibus expressam, iterum recepit emendatiorem, cum textu Latino aliisque opusculis in tertio tomo operis : *Prose on several occasions, accompanied with some pieces in verse. Lond. 1787. 8. III. vols.* In notis, versioni illi adjectis, modo hypothesin suam firmare adniscus est, modo explicuit spectacula, musicam theatralem, chorum et satiricum drama veterum, aliasque adjunxit observationes, ad intelligentiam totius poematis utiles." (*Suppl. vol. 1. p. 439—40.*)

Boscawen.

The most recent translation of the whole works of Horace in verse is that by Boscawen 1793—97. " This translation," says the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, " has had the usual fate of mediocrity." In 1795, Wakefield published a version of the Odes, in his *Poetical Translations from the Ancients*. The performance, however, is one of no very peculiar merit.

Watson.

With regard to the English prose translations, as that of Smart has already been mentioned, it remains but to notice the versions of Watson and Stirling. The former was published in 1741, from the London press, in 2 vols. 8vo., and republished in 1747, 1750, 1760, and 1792. " This," observes

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press, in 2 vols. 8vo. It was reprinted in 1787, 1794, 1804, and 1816. A translation of the *Satires*, by the same, was published in 1786, in 2 vols. 8vo. and again in 1794, 1804, and 1819. Both works are accompanied by excellent commentaries. “La traduction des *Satires* et *Epîtres* d’Horace, par M. Wieland,” observes Schoell, “est une chef-d’œuvre de poésie Allemand; mais ce qui la rend infiniment plus intéressante encore pour les personnes qui connoissent le Latin, ce sont les dissertations ou introductions qui précèdent chaque morceau, et le commentaire qui l’accompagne. Jamais peut-être auteur ancien n’a-t-il trouvé un commentateur en même temps si savant et si spirituel.” (t. 1. p. 324.) Ramler’s version of the *Odes*, with notes, was published in 1800 at the Berlin press, in 2 vols. It is a beautiful translation, of the harmony and elegance of which Harles speaks in terms of praise. Of the numerous versions which have succeeded, our limits permit us to mention only that of Voss (1806), remarkable for its excellence and elegance: that of Wolf (1813), and the translation of Petri (1815). Wolf’s work is merely a translation of the first *Satire*, but is held in high esteem. “Versioni metricae eleganti,” observes Klügling, “et quantum fieri potuit, fidae, textus substratus est critice constitutus. In scholiis partim correctionum criticarum ratio redditur, partim varia textus loca verbaque illustrantur; paucae observationes ad versionem spectant.” (*Suppl.* p. 208.) Petri’s version embraces only the *Art of Poetry*. It retains, in many places, the version of Voss: in others it is smoother, and more adapted to the genius of the German tongue.

Ramler.

Voss.
Wolf.

Petri.

5. Dutch.

“*Satyren*, in Duytscher talen rhetoryckelyk overghesedt.” Ant. 4to. 1569.

Van den Vondel. } “*Lierzangen en Dichtkunst in Ondicht* vertaelt, door Joost van den Vondel.” Amst. 4to. 1735.

Huyduoper. } “*Hekeldichten, Breven en Dichtkunst*, in Nederduitsche Vaarsen overgebracht, door B. Huyduoper.” Amst. 4to. 1737.

Van Winter. } “*Lierzangen in Nederduitsche Dichtmaat* gevolgt met *Aanmerkinger*, door P. van Winter.” Amst. 8vo. 1805.

6. *Polish.*

“Przekładania Jana Libickiego.” Krak. 4to. 1647.

“Listow zięgi dwie przekładania Fr. Dmochowskiego i o sztuel rytmotworczy do Pizonow zięga iedna przekładania O. Konytynskiego.” Warsz. 8vo. 1814.

“Odywybrane z kiąg roznych rymowym i nierimowyn wierszem przez Kantorb. Symowskiego.” Warz. 8vo. 1816.

“The Cassell Gazette,” observes the editor of the Literary Gazette, “says that the Epistles of Horace will shortly be printed in a *Hebrew* translation. This translation owes its origin to the assertion of a man of letters, *that a Roman poet could not be translated into that language*, which produced a wager.—Several oriental scholars, and particularly the celebrated Eichorn, have given their approbation to the translation.”—Pt. 2. for 1818. p. 479.



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د. م. م. م.

Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M

LIBER PRIMUS.

CARMEN I.

AD MAECENATEM.

Maecenas atavis edite regibus,
O et praesidium et dulce decus meum,
Sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis 5
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos.
Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus:
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis. 10

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE I.

1. *Maecenas*. The orthography of this name has been very much contested, some advocating *Mecenas*, others *Moecenas*, and others again *Mecoenas*. The form which we have adopted is sanctioned by three inscriptions which Manutius cites, and by seven of Fabretti's. It has also the Greek usage (*Μαίκενας*) in its favour.

2. Turnebus (*Adv.* 26. 7.), in citing this passage, reads *O desiderium et, &c.* But it does not appear whether he intends this for an emendation, or errs in point of memory.

3. Bentley reads *Sunt quos*, and considers it equivalent to the Greek form, *σὺν οὖς*. Kidd likewise adopts this form.

5. Withofius, as cited in Porson's *Misc. Crit.* p. 309, conjectures *Si vitata*. In this same verse

Rutgersius places a period after *nobilis*, and understands *juvat* with *meta* and *palma* respectively. Hence he removes the period after *Deos*, in verse 6th, and makes *Hunc*, in the 7th verse, depend on *evehit*.

6. Bentley reads *evesere*, and makes it governed in construction by *nobilis*, a common idiom in poetical Latin, and based upon a Hellenism.

7. Brodaeus reads *nobilium*, and this lection is found in many MSS., but *mobilium* agrees better with the character of the fickle and inconstant multitude.

8. Bersmann and Vanderbourg, on the authority of several MSS., read *Certat*, but this is contradicted by *condidit* in the 9th verse.

Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
 Agros, Attalicis conditionibus
 Nunquam demoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.
 Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum 15
 Mercator metuens otium et oppidi
 Laudat rura sui : mox reficit rates
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est, qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae.
 Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubae
 Permixtus sonitus, bellaque matribus
 Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido 25
 Venator, tenerae conjugis immemor,
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
 Me doctarum ederae praemia frontium
 Dîs miscent superis : me gelidum nemus 30
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
 Secernunt populo : si neque tibus
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
 Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseris, 35
 Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

13. The common reading is *dimoveas*; Lambinus gives *demoveas*, which Fea and others receive.

14. An anonymous critic (*Class. Journ* vol. 10, p. 421.) suggests *Myrtoum impavidus*.

16. In this, and the succeeding, verse, Acidalius (*ad Fell. Paterc.* 2. 110.) proposes to read *otia* for *otium* and *tuta* for *rura*. This emendation is approved of by Gronovius and Bentley; the latter of whom cites, in its support, *Ovid Trist.* 4. 39. But the common reading is certainly more poetical. As to the objection raised by the same critic against the Latinity of *rura oppidi sui* (i. e. *oppido suo adjacentia*), it may be stated in reply, that the same usage occurs in Silius Italicus, (4. 227. "*nebulosi rura Cusini*." (*Vid. R. Johnsoni Aristarch. P.* 2. p. 10. as cited by Hunter.)

19. Bentley reads *Est-qui*, and is followed by Kidd.

25. Lactantius (*ad Stat. Theb.* 3. 377.) reads *Detestanda*, which Vanderbourg adopts.

29. Croft conjectures *Te*, an emendation first made known by Hare. It has been received by Sanadon, Wakefield, Fea, Wolf, (*Litt. Anal.* 1. 2. p. 272.) and others. *Me* is found in Zerot's edition 1474, and has become the common reading. It is well defended by Musgrave, (*ad Soph. El.* 151.) "*Iourbanus fuisset atque ἀκυρόκαλος Horatius, si his verbis ad Maccenatem usus esset, multum supra doctorum ederas dignitatis fastigio eminentem.*" *Vid.* also, Remarks on the manuscripts of Horace, &c. p. lxxi. of this volume.

33. Brodaeus reads *prohibet*.

35. Some MSS. give *inseres*, which Vanderbourg adopts.

36. Cuningam gives *vertice sidera*.

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Quem vocet Divûm populus ruentis Imperî rebus ? prece qua fatigent Virgines sanctae minus audientem Carmina Vestam ?	25
Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi Jupiter ? Tandem venias, precamur, Nube candentes humeros amictus, Augur Apollo ;	30
Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens, Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido ; Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis, auctor,	35
Heu ! nimis longo satiate ludo, Quem juvat clamor galeaeque leves, Acer et Marsi peditis cruentum Vultus in hostem ;	40
Sive mutata juvenem figura, Ales, in terris imitaris, almae Filius Maiaë, patiens vocari Caesaris ultor :	
Serus in coelum redeas, diuque Laetus intersis populo Quirini, Nève te, nostris vitiis iniquum, Ocior aura	45

VARIOUS READINGS.

29. Bersmann gives *parti* on the authority of some MSS., but this very probably arose from a mistake on the part of the copyists, and is a corruption from *partis* the old form of *partes*.

31. Some editions have *candenti* which violates the metre. The advocates for this reading, however, contend that the *h* in *humeros* being strongly aspirated has the force of a consonant, and that no elision therefore takes place in the final syllable of *candenti*. This is all purely imaginary. Not even the principle of the *arsis* can save the final syllable of *candenti* from elision, since the application of that principle to Sapphic verse is extremely doubtful.

34. Almost all editions read *circumvolat* as one word, which renders the laying of the caesural pause both awkward and displeasing.

39. The common reading is *Mauri*, for which Faber first suggested *Marsi*, promising to substantiate the correction at some future period. This, however, he did not fulfil ; and Dacier, his son-in-law, merely remarks that the new reading is found in old editions. Bentley, not finding this correction in any of the MSS. or editions which he ex-

amined, concluded that it was a pure conjecture of Faber's. Still, however, he approves of, and receives it, into the text. This reading, however, is actually found in ancient MSS if we believe the editor of the Harlaem edition (E. a Zurck) which appeared in 1696. At all events, *Marsi* is much superior to *Mauri*. In the first place, the *Mauri* were never, as appears from ancient writers, very remarkable for their valour ; and, in the next, their cavalry were always decidedly superior to their infantry. On the other hand, the *Marsi* are reputed to have been one of the most valiant nations of antiquity : they were the flower of the Roman armies, and so high did their military reputation stand, as to render the saying a proverbial one, that no triumph could be achieved either over the Marsi or without their aid. It has been suggested that by *Mauri peditis* Horace means one of the Moorish cavalry, dismounted and fighting desperately for life. This, however, is wanting in simplicity, and cannot be correct.

46. Cuningam and Heinsius (*ad. Ovid. Fast. 4. 475.*) prefer *Quirino*.

Tollat : hic magnos potius triumphos,
 Hic ames dici Pater atque Princeps, 50
 Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
 Te duce, Caesar.

CARMEN III.

AD VIRGILIUM.

Sic te Diva, potens Cypri,
 Sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,
 Ventorumque regat pater,
 Obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga,
 Navis, quae tibi creditum 5
 Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis,
 Reddas incolumem, precor,
 Et serves animae dimidium meae.
 Illi robur et aes triplex
 Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci 10
 Commisit pelago ratem
 Primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum
 Decertantem Aquilonibus,
 Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,
 Quo non arbiter Adriae 15
 Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
 Quem Mortis timuit gradum,
 Qui rectis oculis monstra natantia,
 Qui vidit mare turgidum et
 Infames scopulos Acroceraunia ? 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

51. Brodaeus reads *Nec*.

ODE 3.

1. The common editions have no comma after *Diva*.

2. Cuningam reads *fulgida*.

4. In this line many editions have a colon or semicolon after *Iapyga*, but this interferes with the sense and the order of construction. (vid. Explanatory notes.)

8. Fea, on the authority of two MSS., reads *Ut serves*, which makes a disagreeable tautology with *Reddas incolumem*, in the verse preceding.

15. The common reading is *Adriae*, but *Adriae* is more in accordance with Graecian usage. (*Ἀδρίας*).

18. Most editions read *siccis*, which Bentley alters on conjecture to *rectis*. Sanadon follows

Cuningam in preferring *fixis*, but Porson (*ad Hec. 958. Addenda.*) lends his sanction to the emendation of Bentley. vid. Explanatory notes.

19. The Venice edition of 1478 has *turgidum*, but Locher's (1498,) gives *turbidum*. The former has become the common reading, though the MSS. vary between the two. Bentley considers *turbidum* the stronger epithet, but in this he is evidently incorrect. "Turgidum," observes Hunter, "fortius videtur epitheton. Nam levi tempestate turbatur mare, unde turbidum vocatur: at non, nisi vehementioribus ventis, turget." Vanderbourg also is in favour of *turgidum*, observing, "J'ai conservé la leçon vulgaire, qui sera sans doute approuvée de tous les mains."

20. The common reading is *Acroceraunia* ? which is found in all the MSS. and early editions. This is also the lection of Servius (*ad. Æn. 3. 506*) who observes, "Ceraunia, montes Epiri, a

Nequidquam Deus abscidit	
Prudens Oceano dissociabili	
Terras, si tamen impiae	
Non tangenda rates transsiliunt vada.	
Audax omnia perpeti	25
Gens humana ruit per vetitum et nefas.	
Audax Iapeti genus	
Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit :	
Post ignem aetheria domo	
Subductum, Macies et nova Febrium	30
Terris incubuit cohors :	
Semotique prius tarda necessitas	
Leti corripuit gradum.	
Expertus vacuum Daedalus aëra	
Pennis non homini datis.	35
Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor.	
Nil mortalibus arduum est :	
Coelum ipsum petimus stultitia : neque	
Per nostrum patimur scelus	
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.	40

VARIOUS READINGS.

crebris fulminibus propter altitudinem nominati. Unde Horatius *expressius* dixit *Acroceraunia*, propter altitudinem et fulminum jactus." Lactantius Placidus, a grammarian of the 5th century, in quoting this line of Horace on one occasion (*ad Stat. Theb.* 6. 156) has *alta Ceraunia*, which induced Baxter to adopt this reading in the text of Horace; and from him a few subsequent editors have borrowed the emendation. The authority of Lactantius, however, in the present case, amounts to nothing; since in two other instances (*ad Stat. Theb.* 1. 123. and 3. 121.) he gives the common reading *Acroceraunia*. Jani, who concurs with Baxter in preferring the other lection, thinks *Acroceraunia* too prosaic an epithet; and yet it is used by as melodious a poet as Ovid, (*Rem. Am.* 739.) "haec *Acroceraunia* vita." To all this may be added, that, in a geographical point of view also, *Acroceraunia* is by far the more correct reading. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

22. Bentley advocates *dissociabilis* (i. e. *dissociabiles*) in the sense of "*haud sociandas (cum Oceano.)*" Fea gives *dissociabiles*, but explains it by "*terrae quae dissociatae stare possunt.*" Bentley

censures the common reading *dissociabili* as tautological, but his own emendation is open to the same charge.

26. The common text has *vetitum nefas*, which makes a disagreeable pleonasm. Du Hamel gives *vetitum et nefas* from an old MS., and Valart finds this same reading in one of the MSS. which he consulted. The insertion of *et* certainly relieves the passage, since *vetitum* may thus denote what is forbidden by human laws, and *nefas* what is in violation of the law of nature.

30. One of the MSS. of Fabricius has *Sublectum*. Cuningam conjectures *Sublectum*.

34. Hare (*Ep. Cr.* p. 93.) prefers *Expertus 'st*.

36. Some editions have *Perrupitque*, a reading founded probably on the mistaken idea that *Perrupit* violated the metre: the final syllable of this word is lengthened by the *ictus* or *arsis*.

37. The common reading is *arduum*. Bentley gives *ardui*, which is sanctioned, according to Valart, by eleven MSS. "Melius videtur *arduum*," observes Hunter, and we agree with him in his preference of the common lection.

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CARMEN V.

AD PYRRHAM.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urguet odoribus
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro ?
 Cui flavam religas comam

Simplex munditiis ? Heu ! quoties fidem 5
 Mutatosque Deos flebit, et aspera
 Nigris aequora ventis
 Emirabitur insolens,

Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea ;
 Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem 10
 Sperat, nescius aurae
 Fallacis. Miseri, quibus

Intentata nites ! Me tabula sacer
 Votiva paries indicat uvida
 Suspendisse potenti 15
 Vestimenta maris Deo.

CARMEN VI.

AD AGRIPPAM.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
 Victor, Maeonii carminis aliti,
 Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
 Miles, te duce, gesserit.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 5.

4. A MS. of Bersmann's has *flavas religas comas*.

8. Bentley conjectures *Ut mirabitur*. Cuningam cites, as an anonymous emendation, *Heu mirabitur*. Some editions have *Et mirabitur*. The term *emirabitur* occurs only in this passage, and in no other Latin writer. This circumstance would seem to sanction Bentley's condemnation of the word, were it not found in many MSS. of Horace. It appears to be what critics style *ἄπεξ λεγόμενον*, and to have the force of *demirabitur*.

14. Fourteen of Valart's MSS., and five of Vanderbourg's, have *humida*.

ODE 6.

2. The common reading is *alite*; but *aliti* is a Graecism, and found in the best editions. Markland conjectures *alteri*, and Atterbury (*Adventurer*, No. 58.) *aemulo*: both conjectures, however, are bad.

4. Bentley cites *qua*, as proposed by Muretus,

Nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem
Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
Nec saevam Pelopis domum

5

Conamur, tenues grandia : dum pudor
Imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat
Laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas
Culpa deterere ingenî.

10

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
Digne scripserit ? aut pulvere Troïo
Nigrum Merionen ? aut ope Palladis
Tydiden Superis parem ?

15

Nos convivia, nos proelia virginum
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,
Non praeter solitum leves.

20

CARMEN VII.

AD MUNATIUM PLANCUM.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mitylenen,
Aut Epheson, bimarisque Corinthi
Moenia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos
Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.

VARIOUS READINGS.

and receives it into the text. He suggests, at the same time, *Ut rem*, and also *Quum rem*.

8. Bentley suggests *reducis*, but does not admit it into the text. Some MSS. have *duplices*. The common editions give *Ulyssæi*, but *Ulixæi* is preferable. Compare *Virg. Æn.* 2. 44 and 164. ed. Heyne, and *vid. Schneider L. G. vol. 1. p. 372.*

14. Heinsius conjectures *Troïo*, as we have given it. This form (*Τρωϊος*) is more poetical than the common reading *Troïco*.

17. Acidalius (*ad Vell. Paterc.* 2. 110.) conjectures *convicia*.

18. Gronovius suggests *sectos*. Bentley conjectures *strictis* in the sense of "gripping," or "clinching." Bentley (*Curæ Novissimæ, Mus. Crit. vol. 1. p. 194.*) speaks of this emendation as having been received by no subsequent editors. Wagner, however, states that it was highly esteemed by Hemsterhuis, who was accustomed to cite it to his pupils as an instance of sure and correct criticism. In opposition, notwithstanding, to the authority of

these great names, we have given the preference to the common reading, for the plain reason that *strictis* conveys the idea of a serious contest, which does not by any means appear to have been the meaning of the poet. He describes his lyre as *imbellis*, "unwarlike;" as fit only to tell of convivial encounters, and the *playful* conflicts waged by youthful beauties against their young admirers. A serious warfare, "*strictis unguibus*," would not only be inconsistent with the general spirit of the ode, but would border, we conceive, in the present instance, rather too closely upon the ridiculous.

19. Glareanus, Lambinus, and Baxter prefer *quod*.

ODE 7.

2. The common reading is *Ephesum*; but *Epheson*, as a more unusual form, is preferable here. (*vid. Ode 15. of this book, verse 2. Various Readings.*)

Sunt, quibus unum opus est, intactae Palladis arces	5
Carmine perpetuo celebrare,	
Indeque decerptam fronti praeponere olivam.	
Plurimus, in Junonis honorem,	
Aptum dicit equis Argos, ditiesque Mycenae.	
Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon,	10
Nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae,	
Quam domus Albūneae resonantis,	
Et praeceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda	
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.	
Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila coelo	15
Saepe Notus, neque parturit imbres	
Perpetuos : sic tu sapiens finire memento	
Tristitiam vitaeque labores	
Molli, Plance, mero : seu te fulgentia signis	
Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit	20

VARIOUS READINGS.

5. The common editions have *urbem*, but *arces* is preferred by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, and others. This emendation is supported by good MSS. Bentley cites various authorities to prove the figurative use of *arces* among the Latin poets in the sense of *urbs*.

7. Several readings are given of this passage. The most common is *Undique decerptae fronti*, &c. which is said to have been first introduced, on conjecture, by Erasmus. This reading Bentley refutes, and defends, at the same time, that of the MSS., *Undique decerptam fronti*. We have adopted the latter with a slight alteration of the initial word, which improves both the Latinity and the sense of the passage. The merit of this alteration is due to the learned Schrader. The words *Inde* and *Unde* are frequently confounded by the copyists. (Compare *Drakenborch, ad Liv. 39, 33, &c.*) It is probable that they first altered the word *Indeque*, as being an unusual form, into *Undique*, with which they were better acquainted, and then added *et* to the end of the preceding line; for this conjunction is wanting in some of the MSS., but is altogether necessary if *Undique* be read. Hunter cites, in partial confirmation of Schrader's conjecture, the following line from Lucretius (4. 4) "*Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam.*" *vid.* Explanatory notes.

9. Gesner adopts *dicet*, a reading taken from one of Bersmann's MSS., and admitted by Bentley, Cuningam, and others before Gesner. The future, however, is not needed, as the present *est* intervenes between *dicet* and *laudabunt*.

11. Glareanus and others read *perculsit*. The verbs *percello* and *percutio* differ only in intensity of meaning; the former being the stronger term and denoting a partial deprivation, at the moment,

of one's self-possession, in consequence of the severity of the shock received. In many instances, however, they appear to be almost synonymous; and Scheller (*Wörterb. ad voc.*) well observes, "wer kann die Graenzen der *verborum percutio* und *percello* genau bestimmen?" In the present case, if the original distinction of the two words is to hold good, we prefer *percussit*. (Compare Epode 7. v. 16. Various readings.)

13. Brodæus reads *Tiburtis* and Glareanus *Ty-burti*. A MS of Bersmann's has *Tiburti*. Heyne, in his edition of Virgil, (*Æn. 7. 671.*) gives *Tiburti* in the text; but in his critical notes assigns the preference to *Tiburni*. Cerda decides in favour of *Tyburni*, in the passage of Virgil to which we have just referred; and Brunck gives *Tiburni* in his text of the same poet. This last is undoubtedly the true reading also in Horace.

15. The edition of Zart makes this the commencement of a new ode, and many subsequent editors follow the same arrangement. The reason assigned is, that no connection appears to exist between the two portions of the ode as it stands in our text. This remark, however, is founded on an entire misconception of the poet's meaning. The introductory observations on this ode, (*vid.* Explanatory notes) will furnish a brief, and it is hoped, satisfactory, solution of this pretended difficulty.

17. Many editions read *Perpetuo*: among others that of Bentley. Cuningam has *Perpetuum*.

18. If a comma be placed after *Tristitiam*, *molli* may be regarded as a verb, the imperative of *mollis*, and a new meaning will arise: "Soften the toils of life with wine." This, however, is inferior to the common reading.

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Quid latet, ut marinae
 Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojae
 Funera, ne virilis 15
 Cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

CARMEN IX.

AD THALIARCHUM.

Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum
 Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus
 Silvae laborantes, geluque
 Flumina constiterint acuto?

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco 5
 Large reponens; atque benignius
 Deprome quadrimum Sabina,
 O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte Divis caetera: qui simul 10
 Stravere ventos aequore fervido
 Deproeliantes, nec cupressi
 Nec veteres agitantur orni.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere: et
 Quem Fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro 15
 Appone: nec dulces amores
 Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,

Donec virenti canities abest
 Morosa. Nunc et Campus et areae,
 Lenesque sub noctem susurri
 Composita repetantur hora: 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 9.

4. Some editions remove the interrogation, and place either a colon or a period after *acuto*: but this makes a very tame reading.

6. Cuningam reads *benignior*, on conjecture; but he is contradicted by the fragment of Alcaeus, whence the commencement of this ode is manifestly borrowed, and where the adverb *ἀφειδέως* (*benignius*) occurs. (*vid.* Remarks on the originality of Horace, page xxxiiñ. of this volume.)

7. Gale conjectures *Sabino*, making *diota* masculine from the Greek *διώτης*, as it would appear. Bentley, however, very justly denies the existence of such a Greek form as *διώτης*, considering it a

violation of analogy, and maintaining that it would be either *διώρος* or *διώτης*. The latter critic also contends that even *διώτης* is not a correct Greek form; it is given, however, by Schneider in his *Lexicon*, though without any citation of authorities.

14. The common reading is *sors*. The one which we have adopted is given in all the MSS. of Cruquius, and in four of those of Lambinus.

16. Scaliger objects to *tu*, and it is not found in two of Bentley's MSS. But the last mentioned critic successfully defends the common reading. The presence of *tu* is extremely elegant. *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

Nunc et latentis proditor intimo
 Gratus puellae risus ab angulo,
 Pignusque dereptum lacertis
 Aut digito male pertinaci.

CARMEN X.

AD MERCURIUM.

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
 Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
 Voce formasti catus et decorae
 More palaestrae :

Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum
 Nuntium, curvaeque lyrae parentem ;
 Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocosum
 Condere furto. 5

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
 Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
 Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
 Risit Apollo. 10

Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos,
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto
 Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae
 Castra fefellit. 15

Tu pias laetis animas reponis
 Sedibus, virgaque levem coërces
 Aurea turbam, superis deorum
 Gratus et imis. 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 10.

1. The common editions place a comma after *facunde*, and none after *Mercuri*; the punctuation which we have adopted is Bentley's.

2. Withofius conjectures *coctus*.

4. Heinsius conjectures *Humore*, in the sense of *ceromate*; but Bentley justly condemns the emendation.

14. Cuningam reads *relicta*, without any necessity, since *Ilium* is a more common form than *Ilios*, which last is used only once by Horace, Ode 4. 9. 18. "*non semel Ilios vexata*." The poet elsewhere prefers the neuter form, as in Ode. 3. 17. 4, and 4. 53, &c.

CARMEN XI.

AD LEUCONOEN.

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
 Finem dî dederint, Leuconoë; nec Babylonios
 Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!
 Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,
 Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
 Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
 Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
 Aetas. Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

5

CARMEN XII.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
 Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
 Quem deum? cujus recinet jocosa
 Nomen imago,

Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris,
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Haemo,
 Unde vocalem temere insecutae
 Orphea silvae,

5

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE II.

2. One of Bentley's MSS. has *dederant*.
 3. Crusius conjectures *sit* for *ut*, and Burmann, (*ad Suet. Vesp.* 33.) suggests *at*.
 7. Aldus gives *Diffugit*, of which Fabricius approves.

ODE 12.

2. Many editions read *sumes*.
 3. Graevius reads *recinit*, which is found also in some of Vanderbourg's MSS.
 6. Two of Valart's MSS. have *Gelido vel Haemo*.
 8. Sanadon reads *Orphea rupes*, and objects to the old reading which we have given in the text, on the ground of its making a tautology with "*Ducers quercus*," in the 12th verse. "C'est une nécessité d'en venir à ce changement, sans quoi le poëte auroit dit deux fois la même chose en quatre

vers." Valart, who adopts Sanadon's reading, remarks, in his observations on the 12th verse, "*praecesserant v. 8. silvae; in his autem silvis erant quercus, nec is erat Horatius qui bis idem diceret.*" (Pr. VII. VIII.) Jortin, according to Kidd, conjectured *cautes* for *quercus*. A very strong argument against the objections of Sanadon and Valart is found in the silence of Bentley, who receives the common reading, both in the 8th and 12th verses, and who would certainly have attempted some emendation, had the text appeared to him to require it. If, however, the present reading is to be changed, that proposed by Valart, in the 12th verse, appears to have the fairest claims to acceptance, namely, *Ducers tigris*, as in *Virg. Georg.* 4. 510. "*Ducentem tigris, et agentem carminis quercus.*"

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Regulum, et Scauros, animaeque magnae
 Prodigum Paullum, superante Poeno,
 Gratus insigni referam Camena,
 Fabriciumque. 40

Hunc, et in comitis Curium capillis,
 Utilem bello tulit, et Camillum,
 Saeva paupertas et avitus arto
 Cum lare fundus. 45

Crescit, occulte velut arbor aëvo, 45
 Fama Marcelli: micat inter omnes
 Julium sidus, velut inter ignes
 Luna minores.

Gentis humanae pater atque custos,
 Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni 50
 Caesaris fatis data; tu secundo
 Caesare regnes.

Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes
 Egerit justo domitos triumpho,
 Sive subjectos Orientis orae 55
 Seras et Indos,

Te minor latum regat aequus orbem:
 Tu gravi curru quatias Olympum;
 Tu parum castis inimica mittas
 Fulmina lucis. 60

VARIOUS READINGS.

In this same line the mention of Cato's name offends many critics, who consider it too bold for a court-poet like Horace to indulge in such an allusion. Bentley, therefore, proposes on conjecture *anne Curti*, for *an Catonis*; and Withofius (*ad Disticha*, p. 517.) suggests, *anne cantans Nobile letum, Regulum*.

38. Bentley reads from MSS. *Poeno superante, Paullum*,

41. Valart reads *intonsis*.

43. Bentley proposes, in his notes, *Sancta paupertas, et avitus arto* but on mere conjecture.

59. Some editions read *minaces*.

54. Bentley cites a conjecture of Gale's, who suggests *domitor* or *dominus* in place of *domitos*. This conjecture is evidently founded upon a misapprehension of the meaning of *imminentes*. *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

57. Some MSS. read *lactum*, but *latum* is more complimentary to Augustus, as it conveys the idea of widely-extended conquests.—In this same line Markland conjectures *regat*, and in the subsequent part of the stanza *quatias* and *mittas*, which we have adopted as more forcible than the common reading, and more in accordance with the 52d verse.

CARMEN XIII.

AD LYDIAM.

Quum tu, Lydia, Telephi
 Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
 Laudas brachia, vae, meum
 Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.
 Tunc nec mens mihi nec color 5
 Certa sede manent: humor et in genas
 Furtim labitur, arguens
 Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.
 Uror, seu tibi candidos
 Turparunt humeros immodicae mero 10
 Rixae, sive puer furens
 Impressit memorem dente labris notam.
 Non, si me satis audias,
 Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbata
 Laedentem oscula, quae Venus 15
 Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 13.

2. Bentley reads *lactea*, in the place of *cerea*. He objects to *cerea*, on the ground of its being an improper term in this passage to indicate colour: "foeda res est color flavus in brachiis," observes the critic. His emendation is based upon the authority of an ancient Grammarian, Flavius Caper, who cites "*lactea laudat brachia*" as a line of Horace's, and which Bentley strives to identify with the passage in question. But the unanimous reading of the MSS. is in favour of *cerea*. This latter epithet is, notwithstanding Bentley's objection, by far the more poetical of the two. As Scheller well observes, (*Wörterb. v. cereus*) it conveys, together with the idea of whiteness, (for it is to the λευκός κερός of Theocritus that the poet evidently alludes) the associate ideas of fullness, roundness, a smooth and glossy surface, &c. Some editions, in place of *cerea*, read *candida*.

6. We have here adopted the reading of the Venice edition, which is followed by Lambinus, Cruquius, Bothe, and others. Bentley, indeed, who reads *manet*, maintains that *manent* is a violation of Latinity; but the remark of Hunter, in reply to this observation of the great critic's, is undoubtedly the more correct one of the two. "Falsus est vir doctissimus. Numerus enim pluralis idem valet, ac singularis iteratus aut saepius repe-

titus. *Manent* nihil aliud est nisi *manet*, *manet*, &c. Eodem itaque redit, sive dicas *et mens manet*, *et color manet*, sive *et mens et color manent*; *nec mens manet*, *nec color manet*, sive *nec mens nec color manent*; *aut mens manet*, *aut color manet*, sive *aut mens aut color manent*: Hoc satis ostendunt sequentia: "*Haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus*." Ter. Ad. 1. 2. 23. "*Non huc admissae Thasos aut undosa Carystos*." Stat. Sil. 1. 5. "*Quin etiam discant oculi lacrimare coacti: Et faciant udas illa vel illa genas*." Ov. Am. 1. 8. 84. Vid. Johnsoni Aristarch pt. 2. p. 11. Rudimanni Gram. Maj. vol. 2. p. 28." Another argument in favour of *manent* is, that *manet* violates the metre. Vid. remarks on the Glyconic measure. p. lviii, *in notis*.

8. Porphyron, as Graevius informs us, seems to have had in his MS. *concremer* for *macerer*.

16. Ramirez de Prado conjectures *Quanta* for *Quinta*, of which Sanadon and others approve. Gesner, however, and the best editions, read *Quinta* as we have given it. "Gesner is right," observes Porson; "*the fifth part of all her nectar*. Each God was supposed to have a given quantity of nectar at his disposal; and to bestow the fifth or the tenth part of this on any individual was a special favour." Porson's Misc. Crit. (*Auctarium*.) p. 291.

Felices ter et amplius,
 Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
 Divulsus querimoniis
 Suprema citius solvet amor die.

20

CARMEN XIV.

AD REMPUBLICAM.

O navis, referunt in mare te novi
 Fluctus! O quid agis? fortiter occupa
 Portum. Nonne vides, ut
 Nudum remigio latus?

Et malus celeri saucius Africo
 Antennaeque gemunt: ac sine funibus
 Vix durare carinae
 Possunt imperiosius

5

Aequor. Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
 Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo:
 Quamvis Pontica pinus,
 Silvae filia nobilis,

10

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile.
 Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
 Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
 Debes ludibrium, cave.

15

VARIOUS READINGS.

18. Vanderbourg reads in this, and the following, *fine, magis Divulsusque prementibus* (sc. querimoniis.)

ODE 14.

1. The reading and punctuation which we have here adopted, is so much in accordance with what immediately follows (*O quid agis? Fortiter occupa portum*), that there can be but little doubt as to its correctness. The vessel is supposed by the poet, in his alarm, to be already amid the waves. This reading rests upon a conjecture of Cuningam's. The one most generally received is, *O navis, referunt in mare te novi Fluctus?*

2. For '*quid agis?*' some read *Ecquid agis?* others *Ecquis agis?*

6. The reading adopted in almost every edition is *gemant*, and, in verse 8th, *possint*, with a mark of interrogation after *gemant*, and another after *ae-*

quor. But *gemunt* and *possunt* are found in MSS. and old editions; and Servius, in his commentary on the Aeneid, (l. 207. and 8. 577.) twice quotes a part of this stanza, and each time has *possunt*. Bentley approves of this reading in his notes, and Cuningam receives it into the text. Sanadon reads *gemunt*, but leaves *possint* unaltered.

10. Heinsius suggests *prensa*, of which Bentley speaks in favourable terms, though without receiving it into the text.

14. Scaliger recommends *timidus*, but Bentley condemns it.

15. Scaliger conjectures *Fidat*. Both *timidus* (v. 14.) and *Fidat* are suggested by Scaliger, because he thinks that the allusion here is to Brutus: and hence he observes, "Imo fidebat Brutus, neque timidus erat:" to which Bentley rejoins: "Recte quidem omnino, si de Bruto vel per somnium hic cogitasset noster."

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Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuæ
Genti, non Pylum Nestora respicis?
Urguent impavidi te Salaminus
Teucer, te Sthenelus sciens

Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis, 25
Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
Nosces. Ecce furit te reperire atrox
Tydides, melior patre :

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera 20
Visum parte lupum graminis immemor,
Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu ;
Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.

Iracunda diem proferet Iho
Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei ;
Post certas hiemes uret Achæius 35
Ignis Pergameas domos.

CARMEN XVI.

PALINODIA.

O matre pulchra filia pulchrïor,
Quem criminosis cunque voles modum
Pones iambis ; sive flamma
Sive mari libet Adriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit 5
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
Non Liber aequè, non acuta
Si geminant Corybantes aera,

VARIOUS READINGS.

derbourg's, have *Cultus* instead of *Crines*; but the latter is far more expressive and poetical.

21 Some of Bentley's MSS. give *excidium*.

22 The common reading is *Gentis*.

24. Some of the old editions read *Teucer et*, which violates the metre (*vid. Observations on the Glyconic measure. p. lviii, in notis.*) Bentley reads *Teucergue, et Sthenelus sciens, &c.* Cuningham likewise adopts it.

35. Markland conjectures *denas*.

36. *Pergameas* is found in some very old MSS. The common reading is *Iliacas*, but this violates

the metre. (*vid. Observations on the Glyconic measure. p. lviii, in notis.*)

ODX 16.

8. The common reading is *Sic*. Bentley, Sandon, and Fea, however, as well as many other editors, prefer that which we have given. Valart likewise adopts it, but reads in the same line *geminant*. There is no contingency, however, expressed here, to authorise the use of the subjunctive mood.

Tristes ut irae ; quas neque Noricus
Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum, 10
Nec saevus ignis, nec tremendo
Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.

Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
Desectam, et insani leonis 15
Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

Irae Thyesten exitio gravi
Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimae
Stetere causae, cur perirent
Funditus, imprimeretque muris 20

Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
Compesce mentem : me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juvena
Fervor, et in celeres iambos

Misit furentem : nunc ego mitibus 25
Mutare quaero tristia ; dum mihi
Fias recantatis amica
Opprobriis, animumque reddas.

CARMEN XVII.

AD TYNDARIDEM.

Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycaeo Faunus, et igneam
Defendit aestatem capellis
Usque meis pluviosque ventos.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos 5
Quaerunt latentes et thyma deviae
Olentis uxores mariti :
Nec virides metuunt colubras,

VARIOUS READINGS.

14. Scaliger objects to *coactus* on the ground that Prometheus was not compelled to do what he is represented as having done, and did not act through coercion. Bentley, in consequence of this, suggests *coactam* in the sense of *collectam*, although he does not assign much importance to Scaliger's objection. The truth is, that Prometheus was compelled to do what he did in the case of man, because the proper *materials* had failed him,

they having been already expended in the formation of other animals.

15. Some read *resectam*.

28. Cuningam reads *animam* without any authority.

Odæ 17.

5. Some of Lambinus's MSS. give *totum*, which Bentley adopts, on the ground that *tutum* forms a

Nec Martiales haeduleae lupos :
 Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula 10
 Valles et Usticae cubantis
 Laevia personuere saxa.

Dî me tuentur : dîs pietas mea
 Et Musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia 15
 Manabit ad plenum benigno
 Ruris honorum opulenta cornu:

Hic in reducta valle Caniculae
 Vitabis aestus : et fide Teia
 Dices laborantes in uno 20
 Penelopen vitreamque Circen:

Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
 Duces sub umbra : nec Semeleius
 Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
 Proelia : nec metues protervum

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari 25
 Incontinentes injiciat manus,
 Et scindat haerentem coronam
 Crinibus, immeritamque vestem.

CARMEN XVIII.

A D V A R U M.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 Circa mihi solum Tiburis et moenia Catili.
 Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit ; neque
 Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.

VARIOUS READINGS.

tautology with *impune*. But there is no necessity whatever for the change : the flocks feed "securely" (*impune*) because, by the presence of Faunus, the grove is rendered "safe" (*tutum*).

9. The common reading is *haeditia*, which violates the metre, its antepenult being long. Two MSS. of Cruquius's have *haeduliae*, and many others, both of Cruquius's and Lambinus's, *haeditiae*. Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Fea, and others, by a slight alteration, give *haeduleae*, which we have adopted. The merit of the emendation, however, is due to Talbot.

14. The common reading is *Hinc*, which Locher considers equivalent to *ex isto agro*. This reading is also defended by Vanderbourg, who thinks,

however, the idea intended to be conveyed is, "qu'Horace doit son aisance à sa piété et à la protection des Dieux."

18. Cuningam conjectures *ictus* for *aestus*.

19. Some of Bentley's MSS. have *discas* ; a reading, however, which he himself condemns.

20. Cuningam has *Circam*.

ODE 18.

1. Acron, after quoting this line correctly, inserts, in a part of his commentary, the words *vere novo* as if found in the text before *severis* ; an evident act of inadvertence.

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Hic vivum mihi cespitem, hic
 Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque
 Bimi¹ cum patera meri :
 Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

15

CARMEN XX.

AD MAECENATEM.

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro
 Quum tibi plausus,

Care Maecenas eques, ut paterni
 Fluminis ripae, simul et jocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 Montis imago.

5

Caecubam et prelo domitam Caleno
 Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernae
 Temperant vites, neque Formiani
 Pocula colles.

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

14 If *thus* be properly derived from *θύω, thura*, as given by the best MSS., is preferable to *tura* the reading in common editions. The advocates for *tus*, however, derive it from *tundo*.

ODE 20.

3. Some of Vanderbourg's MSS. have *elevi*, with *gipsavi* as a gloss. One of them has *relevi*.

5. Bentley conjectures *Clare*, on the authority of a single MS. But the common reading is more in unison with the spirit of friendship which appears to have dictated the ode. *Clare* is too stately and formal. Döring, however, and others, adopt Bentley's emendation.

9. The common reading is *Caecubum*, (sc. vinum). the one which we have adopted is given by

Lambinus, as found in some of his MSS., and is received by Sanadon, Jani, Fea, and others.

10. A critic, in the *Classical Journal*, (vol. 27. p. 201.) suggests *bibis* in the sense of "you drink at home—you are accustomed to drink." He supposes the second syllable of *bibis* to be lengthened by the *ictus metricus* on the first syllable of the spondee. He acknowledges that he finds no other instance in which Horace has put a syllable naturally short in a similar place, but cites Catullus as so doing. (51. 11.) "If, however, this be objected to," observes the writer, "I would read *bibas*; 'you may drink, and give your guests Calenian wine; but that does not suit me.'" These remarks are ingenious, but no emendation is at all necessary, since *bibes*, in the common text, is equivalent to "*bibes domi*, (apud te, non apud me)."

CARMEN XXI.

IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines :
Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium :
Latonamque supremo
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma, 5
Quaecunque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,
Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis, 10
Insignemque pharetra
Fraternaque humerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
Pestemque a populo, principe Caesare, in
Persas atque Britannos 15
Vestra motus aget prece.

CARMEN XXII.

AD ARISTIUM FUSCUM.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra :

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 21.

1. Valart's arrangement of this ode differs from that exhibited in most other editions: *vid.* Explanatory notes.

5. Some editions, and Bentley's among the number, read *comam*, with a comma after *fluviis*.

13. Bentley, Sanadon, Jani, Oberlin, and others, read *Haec* bellum, &c.; alluding to Diana; and make the allusion to Apollo recommence at *hic miseram*, &c. But the reading which we have adopted is that of Gesner, Cuningam, Mitscherlich, Fea, Hunter, Döring, &c. *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

14. The majority of editions read *et principe Caesare*. Scaliger first conjectured that the conjunction

should be omitted; which is done in some of the best editions. Valart's words will explain the emendation: "*Misera quidem famas est, sed Populo non Principi.*" The idea intended to be conveyed by the poet appears to be this: that the prayer would be granted, and protection vouchsafed to the people by reason of the favour in which their ruler stood with the Gods.

16. Jani conjectures *mitis* for *motus*.

ODE 22.

2. The common reading is *Mauri*, but the best

Sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas, 5
 Sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum, vel quae loca fabulosus
 Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina, 10
 Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
 Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 Fugit inermem.

Quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis, 15
 Nec Jubae tellus generat, leonum
 Arida nutrix.

Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
 Arbor aestiva recreatur aura ;
 Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
 Jupiter urguet : 20

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
 Solis, in terra domibus negata :
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
 Dulce loquentem.

CARMEN XXIII.

AD CHLOËN.

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,
 Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
 Matrem, non sine vano
 Aurarum et silvae metu.

VARIOUS READINGS.

editions have *Mauris*, as we have given it. This latter reading is defended by Heinsius also, (*ad Ov. Fast.* 5. 580.) who cites many analogous expressions in its support.

11. Some editions read *expeditus*, but *expeditis* is, to use Bentley's words, "*et verior et elegantior.*"

14. The common reading is *Daunia in*, &c. but *Daunias*, the Greek form of the nominative, is given in the best editions. Baxter gives the preference to *Daunia latis*, &c. but it violates the metre. Valart states that *Daunias* is found in sixteen MSS.,

and that *Daunia in* occurred in none that he examined. "*Daunias*," observes Hunter, "habent codd. optimi et antiquissimi; ea viz. analogia, qua permulta feminina, apud scriptores tam Latinos, quam Graecos, terminantur in *-as*, ut *Cephesias ora*. (*Ov. Met.* 7. 438) Unde nisi ab ipsa Horatii manu provenire potuit *Daunias*, quae lectio magis recondita videtur, quam pro captu librariorum? *Daunias* nempe *tellus*, quod e seqq. assumendum."

21. Cuningam reads *propinquo*.

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Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
 Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
 Durum! Sed levius fit patientia,
 Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

20

CARMEN XXV.

AD LYDIAM.

Parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras
 Ictibus crebris juvenes protervi,
 Nec tibi somnos adimunt: amatque
 Janua limen,

Quae prius multum facilis movebat
 Cardines. Audis minus et minus jam:
 Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
 Lydia, dormis?

5

Invicem moechos anus arrogantes
 Flebis in solo levis angiportu;
 Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
 lunia vento:

10

Quum tibi flagrans amor, et libido,
 Quae solet matres furiare equorum,
 Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum;
 Non sine questu,

15

Laeta quod pubes hедера virenti
 Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto:
 Aridas frondes Hiemis sodali
 Dedicet Euro.

20

VARIOUS READINGS.

be unseasonable, and inconsistent with the melancholy flow of the rest of the ode.

19. Some read *Durum est!*

ODE 25.

2. Some MSS. have *jactibus*.

5. Many editions read *faciles*.

7. Bentley has *longam pereunte noctem*.

11. Bentley conjectures, in his notes, *bacchata* referring the term to Lydia.

20. All the MSS., except one, read *Hebro*, and

that one has *Ebro*. Rutgersius first conjectured *Euro*; and this conjecture has been adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Gesner, Mitscherlich, Döring, and every editor of any celebrity. Heyne also gives it the sanction of his authority (Aen. 1. 317.) The objection to *Hebro* is, the utter impossibility of associating the idea of that river with an act performed by Roman youth. The propriety of styling the wind *Eurus*, "the companion of winter," may, on the other hand, easily be defended by the expression of Virgil, (Georg. 2. 339.) *Hibernos Euri flatus*, as well as by the language of

CARMEN XXVI.

DE AELIO LAMIA.

Musis amicus, tristitiām et metus
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 Portare ventis : quīs sub Arcto
 Rex gelidāe metuatur orae,

Quid Teridaten terreat, unice 5
 Securus. O, quae fontibus integris
 Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
 Necte meo Lamiae coronam,

Pimplei dulcis ; nil sine te mei 10
 Possunt honores : hunc fidibus novis,
 Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro,
 Teque tuasque decet sorores.

CARMEN XXVII.

AD SODALES.

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
 Pugnare Thracum est : tollite barbarum
 Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
 Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

Horace himself on other occasions : e. g. *Zephyri veris comites* (Ode 4. 12. 2) To "devote" to "Eurus," moreover, coincides precisely with our own form of expression, "to scatter to the winds." Rutgersius appears to have borrowed the idea of his emendation from the frequent interchange of the letters *b* and *u* in ancient MSS.

ODE 26.

3. Some editions read *quis*, without a circumflex, as a nominative.

5. One of the old editions reads *Mithridatem*, and another *Tyridatem*. The common editions have *Tyridatem*, but the form, as we have given it, is preferable.

9. The Göttingen MSS. has *Piplea*, but over the

final letter an *i* is written in an old hand. Bentley gives *Pimplei* (an improvement on *Pimplaei* as suggested by Heinsius) from the Greek Πιπληϊς. He cites also Festus Pompeius and Porphyrius, by both of whom the Muses are styled *Pimplaeides*.

10. Most of the editions read *Prosunt*. Bentley, however, gives the preference to *Possunt* as found in some MSS. One MS. of Graevius's reads *Crescunt*.

ODE 27.

1. One of Vanderbourg's MSS. reads *Nactis*.

3. Cuninghame reads *verecundique*, in which he is followed by Sanadon. Bentley conjectures *inverecundumque*, but with little, if any, of his wonted felicity of emendation.

- Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces 5
 Immane quantum discrepat ! impium
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,
 Et cubito remanete presso.
- Vultis severi me quoque sumere 10
 Partem Falerni ? dicat Opuntiae
 Frater Megillae, quo beatus
 Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.
- Cessat voluntas ? non alia bibam
 Mercede. Quae te cunque domat Venus,
 Non erubescendis adurit 15
 Ignibus, ingenuoque semper
- Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,
 Depone tutis auribus—Ah miser,
 Quanta laborabas Charybdi,
 Digne puer meliore flamma ! 20
- Quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
 Magus venenis, quis poterit deus ?
 Vix illigatum te triformi
 Pegasus expediet Chimaerae.

VARIOUS READINGS.

5. Many MSS. have *acinacis*.

13. Some MSS. read *voluptas*.

19. We have given the reading *laborabas* as it is found in many MSS. Bentley gives the preference to *laboras*, but adds to it the preposition *in* as in the common editions. The preposition, however, is not found in a single MS. and Aldus was the first who gave it a place in the text. Besides there is far more propriety in *laborabas* than in *laboras*. "In what a Charybdis were you all the time struggling, and are you still entangled?" Weston favours us with an amusing specimen of critical sagacity in his comments on this, and the following, line. "On reading this passage," observes he, "the mixture of metaphor brings to our recollection the words of Quintilian. *Sunt qui cum ab incendio initium sumpserint, tempestate finiunt*. Here Horace begins with *water* and ends with *fire*. Perhaps the text is not quite correct. It is possible that the poet might have written

Quanta laboras in Chalybdi,

"What an *iron-hearted* damsel you are in love with!"

Chalybdis is a lady of the Chalybes, a people that excelled in iron." He then goes on to prove that *Chalybdis* is formed in accordance with the analogy of the Greek. It is impossible to conceive a wilder piece of criticism or to refrain from smiling when we think of this Venus of the blacksmith nation; nor are we certain that Weston does justice, in his translation, to his own conjecture; since *quanta* might as well be rendered *huge, stout, or strapping*, which would complete the lovely picture.

24. We have given the form *Chimaerae*, by a Hellenism, as preferable to the common-reading *Chimaera*.

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Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
 At tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae
 Ossibus et capiti inhumato
 Particulam dare : sic, quodcunque minabitur Euris 25
 Fluctibus Hesperii, Venusinae
 Plectantur silvae, te sospite, multaque merces,
 Unde potest, tibi defluat aequo
 Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
 Negligis immeritis nocituram 30
 Postmodo te natis fraudem committere ? Fors et
 Debita jura vicesque superbae
 Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis ;
 Teque piacula nulla solvent.
 Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa ; licebit 35
 Injecto ter pulvere curras.

CARMEN XXIX.

A D I C C I U M.

Iccí, beatis nunc Arabum invides
 Gazis, et acrem militiam paras
 Non ante devictis Sabaeae
 Regibus, horribilique Medo
 Nectis catenas ? Quae tibi virginum, 5
 Sponso necato, barbara serviet ?
 Puer quis ex aula capillis
 Ad cyathum statuatur unctis,
 Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
 Arcu paterno ? Quis neget arduis 10
 Pronos relabi posse rivos
 Montibus, et Tiberim reverti ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

tion, therefore, to *densentur*, on the ground of its being a departure from analogy, hardly needs refutation. "*Densantur*," observes Valart, "est vox minus poetica."

29. Crusius conjectures *Sub Jove*.

31. All the MSS. of Crusius, except one, and all the best of Bentley's, have *Fors et*. The variations of others, *for sit* and *for set* confirm this reading. The common editions have *Forsan*.

32. *Vicesque, superbe* ; a conjecture of Passeratius's mentioned by Bentley.

35. The Venice edition reads *festinans*.

ODE 29.

5. The majority of editions have a period after *catenas*. But the mark of interrogation seems better adapted to the sense.

Quum tu coëmtos undique nobiles
 Libros Panaetî, Socraticam et domum,
 Mutare loricis Iberis,
 Pollicitus meliora, tendis ?

15

CARMEN XXX.

A.D VENEREM.

O Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique,
 Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
 Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram
 Transfer in aedem.

Fervidus tecum Puer, et solutis
 Gratia zonis, properentque Nymphae,
 Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
 Mercuriusque.

5

CARMEN XXXI.

AD APOLLINEM.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 Vates ? quid orat, de patera novum
 Fundens liquorem ? Non opimas
 Sardiniae segetes feracis ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

13. Bentley reads *nobilis* in the genitive. Other editors give this same lection, but make it the old form of the accusative plural. The common text, however, which we have adopted, is by far the simplest.

15. Glareanus has *tennis* ?

ODE 30.

1. Lambinus, Bentley, and others read *Gnidi*. The point involved is, whether the rule of Roman pronunciation by which *Crius* and *Cnaeus*, though written with the initial C, must be sounded as if commencing with a G, is to apply to all words beginning with *Cn*. The true answer would seem to

be in the negative, and *Gnidi* to be the more correct form. (*Vid.* Spalding. ad Quintil. 1. 7. 28. Schneider Lat. Gr. vol. 1. p. 233. Facciolati, Lex. Tot. Lat. ad voc.)

6. Valart rather ingeniously defends *properantque*, the reading which he has adopted : " ubi enim Venus, ibi Dii ejus comites : alii *properantque*, quasi ubi Venus est, ii possent non adesse." Still the common reading is sanctioned by too high authority to be altered on the strength merely of two MSS.

ODE 31.

3. We have adopted *opimas*, the reading defended by Markland (*ad Stat.* 4. 6. 65.) and given

Non aestuosae grata Calabriae 5
 Armenta ; non aurum, aut ebur Indicum ;
 Non rura, quae Liris quieta
 Mordet aqua, taciturnus amnis.

Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit 10
 Fortuna, vitem ; dives et aureis
 Mercator exsiccet culullis
 Vina Syra reparata merce,

Dīs carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
 Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum
 Impune. Me pascant olivae, 15
 Me cichorea, levesque malvae.

Fruī paratis et valido mihi,
 Latoë, donec, et, precor, integra
 Cum mente ; nec turpem senectam
 Degere, nec cithara carentem. 20

CARMEN XXXII.

AD LYRAM.

Poscimur. Si quid vacui sub umbra
 Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
 Vivat et plures : age, dic Latinum,
 Barbite, carmen,

VARIOUS READINGS.

originally by Stephens. The greater part, however, of the MSS. and old editions read *opimae S. s. feraces* ; Bentley reads *opimae*, but retains *feracis*. Others adopt both *opimae* and *feraces*.

5. Markland conjectures *Graia*, and thinks the allusion may be to *Grecian*, i. e. Tarentine, flocks (*Graecum pecus*), of which Columella (lib. 7.) and other writers make mention. (*Vid.* *Class. Journ.* vol. 18. p. 126.)

9. Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, and others read *Calenam*, without any good reason. There is far more of poetry in the common reading which we have retained. The expression *premant Calena falce vitem*, stands for *premant falce vitem Calenam*.

Weston makes a singular remark in his argument for Bentley's emendation, when he observes, "Of the *Calenian sickle* we know nothing in particular."

10. Bentley, on the authority of two of his oldest MSS., reads *dives ut* ; but Markland condemns it.

15 Bentley reads *pascant*, as we have given it ; in which emendation he is supported by some of the early editions.

18. All Cruquius's MSS. have *Ac, precor*, which Bentley follows.

19. Bentley, Cuningam, and some others have no point after *mente*. The punctuation which we have adopted is that of Lambinus, Jani, Döring, &c. It is in full accordance with the prayer of the Roman poet. (*Juv.* 10. 356) "*Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.*"

ODE 32.

1. Bentley, on the authority of some MSS., reads *Poscimur*, and in the same line, following a single MS., he has *antro* for *umbra*. The reading, however, which we have adopted is sanctioned by the best MSS. and editions.

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CARMEN XXXIV.

AD SE IPSUM.

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
 Insanientis dum sapientiae
 Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
 Vela dare atque iterare cursus

Cogor relictos. Namque Diespiter, 5
 Igni corusco nubila dividens
 Plerumque, per purum tonantes
 Egit equos volucremque currum ;

Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,
 Quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari 10
 Sedes, Atlanteusque finis
 Concutitur. Valet ima summis

Mutare, et insignia attenuat deus,
 Obscura promens. Hinc apicem rapax 15
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto
 Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

CARMEN XXXV.

AD FORTUNAM.

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
 Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
 Mortale corpus, vel superbos
 Vertere funeribus triumphos :

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 34.

5. We have retained the common reading *relictos*. Heinsius (*ad Ov. Met.* 8. 173.) proposes *relectos*, which Bentley advocates and receives into the text. Many critics, however, ridicule the Latinity of *iterare cursus relectos*, and consider it as equivalent to *cursus iteratos iterare*. But Döring, although he does not alter the common reading, successfully defends the propriety of *iterare cur-*

sus relectos, considered as a phrase by itself, and makes it of the same import as *cursus relegendendo repetere*. Thus, Virgil, (*Aen.* 5. 500.) has *flexos arcus incurvare*, in the sense of *flectendo arcus incurvare*. Bentley also adduces numerous other examples in its defence.

19. The common text has *insignem*, for which Bentley gives *insigne*. Cuningam inclines to *in-*

Te pauper ambit sollicita prece, 5
 Ruris, colonus ; te dominam aequoris,
 Quicumque Bithyna lacessit
 Carpathium pelagus carina.

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae,
 Urbesque, gentesque, et Latium ferox, 10
 Regumque matres barbarorum, et
 Purpurei metuunt tyranni,

Injurioso ne pede proruas
 Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
 Ad arma cessantes ad arma 15
 Concitet, imperiumque frangat.

Te semper anteit serva Necessitas,
 Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
 Gestans aëna ; nec severus
 Uncus abest, liquidumque plumbum. 20

Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 Velata panno : nec comitem abnegat,
 Utcunque mutata potentes
 Veste domos inimica linquis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

signia, but yet gives the same reading with Bentley. We have received *insignia* into the text with Jani. It is certainly most in unison with *ima* and *obscura*, to say nothing of *summis*. A synaeresis will operate on the last syllable of the word, (*insigny* attenuat).

ODE 35.

5. In this, and the following line, we have adopted the punctuation recommended by Markland : viz. a comma after *prece*, and another after *Ruris* ; which latter word will then depend on *dominam* understood ; and the whole clause will be equivalent to "pauper colonus, sollicita prece, ambit te *dominam ruris* : quicumque lacessit, &c. (i. e. *nauta*) te *dominam aequoris* (ambit)." Markland very justly considers *colonus ruris* to be as unpardonable a pleonasm as *nauta maris*. F. A. Wolf suggests the same punctuation as Markland. The common text has no comma after either *prece* or *Ruris*.

12. The common editions have either a colon or period after *tyranni*. This changes the allusion in *stantem columnam*, and alters the translation of *ne proruas*. Vid. Explanatory notes.

14. Bentley, in his notes, conjectures *frements* for *frequens* ; and in the following line, *Ad arma cursantes* for *Ad arma cessantes*.

17. The Venice edition of 1478 has *serva* ; that of Locher, 1498, *saeva* ; and from this period these two readings have respectively prevailed according to the taste or judgment of different editors. The MSS. also vary. The oldest ones of Cruquius, together with the ancient scholiasts, have *serva* ; but all Bentley's best read *saeva*. Wakefield adopts *serva* in the sense of "handmaid," or "attendant," and supposes Necessity to precede Fortune, as the lictor does the consul. This reading we have given in the text.

20. Cuningam has *liquidumve*.

22. Brodaeus reads *abnegat*.

24. All the MSS. have *linquis*, as we have given it. It displeases Bentley, however, who objects to it on the ground that, if Fortune leaves the abodes of the unfortunate, accompanied by Hope and Fidelity, it is the same as saying that friends of every description, as well the faithful as the unfaithful, abandon the unfortunate : "quo," observes the critic, "nihil absurdius." He proposes to substitute, therefore, *vertis* for *linquis* ; giving the former the meaning of "concutis," or "affligis."

At vulgus infidum et meretrix retro 25
 Perjura cedit: diffugiunt cadis
 Cum faece siccatis amici
 Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos 30
 Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens
 Examen Eois timendum
 Partibus, Oceanoque rubro.

Eheu! cicatricum et sceleris pudet 35
 Fratrumque—Quid nos dura refugimus
 Aetas? quid intactum nefasti
 Liquimus? unde manum juventus

Metu deorum continuit? quibus 40
 Pepercit aris? O utinam nova
 Incude diffingas retusum in
 Massagetis Arabasque ferrum.

CARMEN XXXVI.

AD PLOTIUM NUMIDAM.

Et thure et fidibus juvat
 Placare et vituli sanguine debito
 Custodes Numidae deos,
 Qui nunc, Hesperia sospes ab ultima,

VARIOUS READINGS.

Lambert Bos, however, (*Animadv. ad Horatium*, p. 32.) successfully defends the common reading. The term "comes," as he remarks, is used in its strictest and most proper sense, whenever it is made to refer to one who accompanies another when leaving, or departing from, any place. And, in the next place, the phrase. *non abnegare se comitem Fortunae, linquentis domum aliquam*, expresses the very idea required by the general tenour of the context, viz. that Fidelity abandons not unfortunate friends, but attaches herself closely to their wants and necessities, adhering to their fortunes as well in adversity as in prosperity. *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

30. Bentley thinks *ultimos orbis Britannos* semi-barbarous, and suggests the substitution of *oro* for *orbis*. But we have in Homer, speaking of the Æthiopians, the phrase *ἰσχυροὶ ἀνδρῶν* (*Od. d. 23.*), and in Virgil, *extremi hominum Morini* (*Æn. 8. 727.*).

34. We have ventured to make a slight alteration in this line, by inserting the dash after *Fratrumque*, and supposing the sense to remain suspended. *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

36. Many editions read *manus*; but the singular suits better with *juventus* and *continuit*.

39. Some read *depingas*, others *defingas*; and for *retusum* some editions give *recusum*.

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Antehac nefas depromere Caecubunꝝ 5
 Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
 Regina dementes ruinas,
 Funus et imperio parabat

Contaminato cum grege turpium
 Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens 10
 Sperare, fortunaque dolci
 Ebria. Sed minuit furorem

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus :
 Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
 Redegit in veros timores 15
 Caesar, ab Italia volantem

Remis adurguens : accipiter velut
 Molles columbas, aut leporem citus
 Venator in campis nivalis
 Haemoniae ; daret ut catenis 20

Fatale monstrum ; quae generosius
 Perire quaerens, nec muliebriter
 Expavit ensem, nec latentes
 Classe cita reparavit oras :

Ausa et jacentem visere regiam 25
 Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
 Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
 Corpore combiberet venenum ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

7. Heumannus conjectures *demens et*, of which Valart approves, on the ground that as *funus* has no epithet joined with it, so *ruinas* should be without one ; but *dementes*, as it stands, is nothing more than an hypallage for *demens*.

9. Scaliger conjectures *congrege* ; but it is condemned by Bentley.

10. A MS. of Vossius' has *Semivirorum*. Bentley considers *turpium morbo* inelegant ; and in place of *Morbo virorum* conjectures *Opprobriorum* ; but Kidd well remarks, "Bentleii conjectura melioris desiderium parum levat."

24. Bentley objects to the word *reparavit*, on the ground of meaning, and suggests *penetravit*. Bos, (*Animadv.* p. 36) conjectures *ire paravit*, and

Jortin *reseravit*. But, as Mitscherlich and Döring both remark, *reparavit* is used by Horace in this passage, as in many others, with the signification of the simple verb *parare*, i. e. *quaerere*. Wakefield boldly conjectures *repedavit*, but is refuted by Eichstadt, who proves from Pacuvius, Lucilius, Lucretius, &c that it is synonymous with *recedere*.

25. Bentley conjectures *iacentem*, but *jaacentem* is the true reading, and is here used in the sense of *afflictam, miseram*.

26. Many editions remove the comma after *sereno*, and place it after *fortis* ; but this produces an unpleasing pleonasm between *fortis* and *Vultu sereno*.

Deliberata morte ferocior :
 Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
 Privata deduci superbo
 Non humilis mulier triumpho.

30

CARMEN XXXVIII.

AD PUERUM.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus ;
 Displicent nexae philyra coronae ;
 Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
 Sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil allabores
 Sedulus curae ; neque te ministrum
 Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arcta
 Vite bibentem.

5

VARIOUS READINGS.

Q^{ue} 38.

6. Wakefield (*Silv. Crit. sect. 55.*) proposes *cu-
 rae* ; and finds his conjecture confirmed, as he
 — thinks, by one of Bentley's MSS. It is certainly
 the best reading that has ever been offered for this
 much contested passage. Cuningam, Valart, and
 Döring adopt it. Bentley reads *Sedulus cura* ;

taking *cura* as an imperative, in the sense of *cave*.
 This reading even Baxter praises. Gesner is con-
 tented with *curo*, and Klotzius says, " *illud curo*
exercuit interpretum ingenium, et exercebit." One
 of the MSS. of Vossius has *coro*, and one of Bent-
 ley's *oro*.

Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M

LIBER SECUNDUS.

CARMEN I.

AD ASINIUM POLLIONEM.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunae, gravesque
Principum amicitias, et arma

Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, 5
Periculosae plenum opus aleae,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

Paulum severae Musa tragoediae 10
Desit theatri: mox, ubi publicas
Res ordinariis, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,

Insigne moestis praesidium reis 15
Et consulenti Pollio curiae,
Cui laurus aeternos honores
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.

ODE 1.

5. Bentley conjectures *tinctorum*, but he is opposed by Schrader (*Observat.* p. 65.). Kidd inclines to Bentley's emendation. The common reading, however, is far more forcible and poetical; "arms smeared with gore." (Gray.)

8. An anonymous critic suggests a note of interrogation after *doloso*.

10. Some MSS. read *Absit*.

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CARMEN II.

AD SALLUSTIUM CRISPUM.

Nullus argento color est avaris
 Abdito terris ; inimice lamnae,
 Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
 Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius aevo 5
 Notus in fratres animi paterni :
 Illum aget penna metuente solvi
 Fama superstes.

Latius regnes avidum domando 10
 Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis
 Gadibus jungas, et uterque Poenus
 Serviat uni.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
 Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
 Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo 15
 Corpore languor.

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
 Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
 Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
 Dedocet uti 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 2.

1. Cuningan reads *honor* on conjecture.
2. The Venice edition and Lambinus have *Abdita* and place a comma after *est* in the first line, removing the point after *terris*.
7. One of Bentley's MSS. gives *agit*, and the Venice edition *haud metuente*.
11. Schrader, (Emendat. pp. 78—85.) prefers *et uterque pontus*, and considers the propriety of the emendation as established by a passage in Claudian (Ruf. 1. 196.) which he makes to be a direct imitation of Horace. The critic refers also to Ovid, (Met. xv. 829.) But the common reading

must stand, and is easily explained by a reference to the Carthaginian power both at home and also along the shores of Spain. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

17. *Phraaten* appears to be preferable to *Phraaten* the common reading. Gronovius adopts *Praates* in the text of Justin (xlii. 1.)

18. Some MSS. read *plebis*, but the present reading is confirmed by a passage of Priscian (p. 1158.) in which he cites *Dissidens plebi* as an instance of the dative with a verb like *dissideo*. In the same line some MSS. and editions read *beatam*.

Vocibus; regnum et diadema tutum
Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto
Spectat acervos.

CARMEN III.

AD DELLIUM.

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Laetitia, moriture Delli,

Seu moestus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota Falerni.

Qua pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis, et obliquo laborat
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo :

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium brevis
Flores amoenos ferre jube rosae,
Dum res et aetas et Sororum
Fila trium patiuntur atra.

5

10

15

VARIOUS READINGS.

23. Withofius conjectures *Spernit* (i. e. praeter-
reundo nec oculos eo retorquendo contemnit.)
The common reading is defended by Heumannus,
(*Parerg. Crit.* p. 139.)

ODE 3.

4. The old editors previous to Lambinus read
Deli, vid. Ruhnken ad Vell. Paterc. II. 84. 3. on
the orthography of this name.

9. The editions before Lambinus have *Quo*, for
which he first substituted *Qua* on the authority of
some MSS. Fea attempts to defend the more an-
cient reading, but *Qua* is more elegantly used in
the sense of *ubi* than *Quo*.

11. The editions vary. Locher, Stephens, &
others read *Ramis, et.* as we have given it.

Lambinus has *Ramis, qua*. Cuningam and Jani
Ramis, qua et. It is probable, however, that *qua*
is a mere gloss.

12. The common reading is *strepitare*. vid.
Valckenaar ad Ammon. p. 123.

13. *brevis* is the reading of the Venice edition,
and Acron also, in his scholia, gives it as the geni-
tive. The common reading is *breves*.

14. Wakefield conjectures *Amyntae* for *amoe-
nos*. His words are, "Puerum scilicet ejus pro
more alloquitur Horatius, cujus nomen infelicem
immutationem passum est." He then quotes Vir-
gil. "Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantaret Amyn-
tas." Those editions which have *breves* in the
13th line, read *amoenae* referring to *rosae*. But
the terminations of *breves flores, amoenae ferre ju-
be rosae* are harsh and disagreeable.

Cedes coëmtis saltibus, et domo,
 Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit :
 Cedes ; et exstructis in altum
 Divitiis potietur hæres. 20

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
 Nil interest, an pauper et infima
 De gente, sub divo moreris,
 Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur : omnium
 Versatur urna serius ocius
 Sors exitura, et nos in aeternum
 Exsilium impositura cymbae. 25

CARMEN IV.

AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,
 Xanthia Phoceu ! Prius insolentem
 Serva Briseis niveo colore
 Movit Achillem :

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum 5
 Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :
 Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
 Virgine rapta,

Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmac
 Thessalo victore, et ademtus Hector 10
 Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
 Pergama Graiis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

17. Some editions have a semicolon after *saltibus*, and make *domo* and *villa* depend on *cedes* in the 19th line ; but our present punctuation is far more poetical, and conveys an expression of deeper feeling.

23. Wakefield conjectures *moreris*, with a semicolon after *gente* ; so that the passage may be equivalent to, "in terra vivis victima Orco destinata." *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

26. Some editions place a comma after *urna*, making it the nominative to *versatur*, and *urna omnium* will then signify, "the urn containing the destinies of all." But the construction is too harsh, and besides, the caesura, which would then be re-

quisite for lengthening the final syllable of *urna*, is of doubtful application for such a purpose. *vid.* Remarks on Glyconic metre, p. lviii, *in notis*.

28. Bentley, Cuningam, and Jani, adopt the form *cumbæ*. Many Latin words, derived immediately from the Greek, through the Æolic dialect, retain *u* (*v*) instead of changing it to *y* ; although others again, from the same source, have the letter *y*. The peculiar sound of the *v* in the Æolic dialect, on which the Latin orthography, first mentioned, is founded, does not appear to have prevailed in all words ; and therefore, in a case of such uncertainty, we have allowed the common form to stand. *Vid.* Schneider *L. G.* vol. 1. p. 43.

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Jam te sequetur : currit enim ferox
 Aetas, et illi, quos tibi demserit,
 Apponet annos : jam proterva 15
 Fronte petet Lalage maritum :

Dilecta, quantum non Pholoë fugax,
 Non Chloris, albo sic humero nitens,
 Ut pura nocturno renidet 20
 Luna mari, Gnidiusve Gyges ;

Quem si puellarum insereres choro,
 Mire sagaces falleret hospites
 Discrimen obscurum solutis
 Crinibus ambiguoque vultu.

CARMEN VI.

AD SEPTIMIUM.

Septimi, Gades aditure mecum et
 Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre' nostra, et
 Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper
 Aestuat unda :

Tibur, Argeo positum colono, 5
 Sit meae sedes utinam senectae,
 Sit modus lasso maris et viarum
 Militiaeque.

Unde si Parcae prohibent iniquae, 10
 Dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi
 Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
 Rura Phalanto.

VARIOUS READINGS.

13. Bentley reads *curret*.—In this same line Wakefield conjectures *fugax* for *ferox* ; and, in the 17th line, *ferox* for *fugax*. The emendation is ingenious, but unnecessary. *Vid.* Explanatory notes.

14. Jortin conjectures *quot*, and Bentley *quod tibi demserit apponet annus* : in the sense of " *quantum tu consenesces, tantum illa adolescet.*" But

the common reading, which he allows to remain in his text, and which we also have retained, amounts to the same thing.

ODE 6.

10. The common reading is *Galesi*.

12. The common reading is *Phalanto*.

Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes
 Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
 Mella decedunt, viridique certat
 Bacca Venafro.

15

Ver ubi longum tepidasque praebet
 Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
 Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
 Invidet uvis.

20

Ille te mecum locus et beatæ
 Postulant arces : ibi tu calentem
 Debita sparges lacrima favillam
 Vatis amici.

CARMEN VII.

AD POMPEIUM.

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
 Deducte, Bruto militiae duce,
 Quis te redonavit Quiritem
 Dis patriis Italoque coelo,

Pompei, meorum prime sodalium ?
 Cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
 Fregi, coronatus nitentes
 Malobathro Syrio capillos.

5

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
 Sensi, relicta non bene parmula ;
 Quum fracta Virtus, et minaces
 Turpe solum tetigere mento.

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

18. Heinsius conjectures *amictus*, which Wake-
 field receives. Some editions read *apricus*.

19. Some MSS. have *Fertilis* for *Fertili*.

ODE 7.

5. Vanderbourg remarks, "Les MSS. ne sont
 point d'accord sur les noms de cet ami de notre

poete. J'ai cru long-temps, avec Sanadon et MM.
 Wetzel et Mitscherlich, devoir confondre avec le
 Pompeius Grosphus de l'Ode 16 de ce livre, et de
 l'épître 12. du livre 1. Mais je pense aujourd'hui
 avec les anciens commentateurs, suivis en cela par
 Dacier et M. Voss, que Pompeius Varus étoient
 ses nom et surnom véritables." One of the MSS.
 consulted by Jani has *Pompili*.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
 Denso paventem sustulit aëre :
 Te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
 Unda fretis tulit aestuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
 Longaque fessum militia latus
 Depone sub lauru mea, nec
 Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20

Obivioso laevia Massico
 Ciboria exple : funde capacibus
 Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
 Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrto ? quem Venus arbitrum 25
 Dicet bibendi ? Non ego sanius
 Bacchabor Edonis : recepto
 Dulce mihi furere est amico.

CARMEN VIII.

AD BARINEN.

Ulla si juris tibi pejerati
 Poena, Barine, nocuisset unquam ;
 Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
 Turpior ungui :

Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti 5
 Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
 Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
 Publica cura.

VARIOUS READINGS.

18. One MS., according to Valart, has *fessus*.

ODE 8.

2. Withofius suggests *Iberins* and refers to Juvenal 6. 51. Kidd states that some of the MSS. of Cruquius have AD IULIAM BARINEN in the title of the Ode. He supposes the earlier MSS. to

have read I BERINEN, from which the copyists made I. BERINEN. In some MSS. the name is written *Varine*. Weston cuts the Gordian knot. "Perhaps," observes this critic, "Horace met with this lady, whose title we are inquiring after, in his journey to Brundisium, and named her from the town which he mentions *Barī moenia piscosī*." A most singular explanation.

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Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysteriis ademptum ; nec tibi vespero
 Surgente decedunt amores,
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem. 10

At non ter aevo functus amabilem
 Ploravit omnes Antiochum senex
 Annos ; nec impubem parentes
 Troilon, aut Phrygiae sorores 15

Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querelarum ; et potius nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropaea
 Caesaris, et rigidum Niphaten ; 20

Medumque flumen, gentibus additum
 Victis, minores volvere vortices ;
 Intraque praescriptum Gelonos
 Exiguis equitare campis.

CARMEN X.

AD LICINIUM.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
 Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas
 Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
 Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem 5
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
 Sobrius aula.

VARIOUS READINGS.

10. Reiske (*ad Anthol.* p. 2.) conjectures *Mysteriis*, but improperly.

11. One of Graevius's MSS. has *recedunt*.

19. The common orthography *tropaea* is contradicted by the Greek form *τροπαιον*.

22. Vanderbourg remarks, "Vortices, que préférent certains éditeurs, est un mot bien suranné,

puisque, selon Quintilien, ce fut le premier Scipion qui en fit tomber l'usage." But he forgets that poets have always had the license allowed them of using antiquated forms, especially it, as in the present case, the sound be thereby made an echo to the sense.

Saepius ventis agitatur. ingens
Pinus, et celsae graviore casu 10
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene praeparatum
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit 15
Jupiter, idem

Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit. Quondam cithara tacentem
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo. 20

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare : sapienter idem
Contrahes vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

CARMEN XI.

AD QUINCTIUM.

Quid bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes,
Hirpine Quincti, cogitet, Adria
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quaerere : nec trepides in usum

VARIOUS READINGS.

Opt 10.

9. The common, which is certainly the more correct, reading, has been rejected by many editors, among whom are Sanadon, Iani, and Fea, and *Saevis* has been substituted on the authority of a single MS. (that of the Sorbonne) and the Rouen edition of 1701. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

12 All Vanderbourg's MSS have *Fulgura*. The common reading is *Fulmina*. Bentley adopts *Fulgura* also, and remarks that *fulgur* has often the same import with *fulmen* among the best poets. But where the strict distinction between these two terms can be maintained without injury to the verse, it ought always to be done. *Fulgur*, strictly speaking, is merely the vivid flash of the lightning ; whereas *fulmen* denotes not only the corus-

cations, but likewise the effects, of the electric matter, presenting to the mind the same idea which we express by the phrase, " a stroke of lightning." *Fulgur* is the Greek *ἀστραπή*. *fulmen* on the contrary is equivalent to *κεραυνός*. We may add that *tonitru* and *βροντή* denote merely the noise of the thunder.

17 Many MSS. have *citharæ*. Cuningam adopts this reading, as also *Tacentis*. But the one which we have given is far preferable in point of spirit and poetry. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

Opt 11.

6. One of Valart's MSS. has *remittit*.

- Poscentis aevi pauca. Fugit retro. 5
 Levis Juventas, et Decor ; arida
 Pellente lascivos Amores .
 Canitie facilemque Somnum.
- Non semper idem floribus est honor
 Vernis ; neque uno Luna rubens nitet 10
 Vultu : quid aeternis minorem
 Consiliis animum fatigas ?
- Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac
 Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa 15
 Canos odorati capillos,
 Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo
- Potamus uncti ? Dissipat Euius
 Curas edaces. Quis puer ocius
 Restinguet ardentis Falerni. 20
 Pocula praetereunte lymphæ ?
- Quis devium scortum eliciet domo
 Lyden ? eburna, dic age, cum lyra
 Maturet, in comtum Lacaenae
 More comam religata nodum.

VARIOUS READINGS.

9. The common editions have *honos* (certainly the older form), yet the recurrence of the *s* in each of the two preceding words requires *honor*, as given by Bentley, Cuningam, and others.

15. Markland and Wakefield suggest *coronati*; but the disagreeable alliteration which in that event would be produced by the initial *c*, in each of the three words *canos*, *coronati*, *capillos*, condemns the emendation.

17. The common and erroneous reading is *Euius*. (*Vid.* Ode 18. line 9. Book 1. Various Readings.)

23. The Venice edition of 1549, and some other old ones, read *Incomtam*, and in the text line *nodo*. One MS. of Torrentius' has *In comtam*; but almost all the rest *In comtum* or *Incomtum*. Bentley objects to *comtum*, on the ground of its being inconsistent with *maturet*; since, if the poet wishes Lyde to hasten with the lyre, it is implied, of course, that she lose no time in arranging her locks. The same critic condemns *incomtum*, observing, "*nodus incomtus nihilo minus ineptum quam nodus comtus.*" He reads, therefore, *incomtam nodo*. Döring adopts Bentley's emendation. Bentley is certainly correct in condemning *incomptum*; and he might have added, that pure Latinity would require along with it the preposition *in*. But his objection to *comtum* may be disputed. There is nothing in the verb *matureo* that is incon-

sistent with the epithet *comtum*, as here employed. The true meaning of *matureo* is "to make ripe:" hence figuratively it signifies "to do a thing with convenient speed;" or, as Macrobius explains the force of *maturè* (*Sat.* 6 8.), "*Mature est, quod neque citius, neque serius, sed medium quiddam et temperatum est.*" Hence Lyde might very well delay for a moment "*comam religare*" before she obeyed the summons which had been given. A difficulty, however, still remains. Bentley asserts that there is nothing on ancient monuments, or in the remains of art which have reached our times, by which it can be shown that the custom of binding back the hair in a knot was peculiar to the virgins of Sparta. The English critic expresses a wish therefore, that he could find some MS. reading *Diana* for *Lacaenae*. But Gessner and Fea consider the poet as alluding to the Spartan virgins when about to engage in gymnastic exercises; and the latter critic observes that this peculiar mode of disposing the hair was subsequently ascribed to the Nymphs also, and to the goddess Diana, when engaged in the chase. Hence Ovid, in speaking of this deity, says (*Met.* 8 319.) "*Crinis erat simplex, nodum collectus in unum.*" We have thus endeavoured to state as briefly as possible the claims of the reading adopted in the text.

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Num tu, quae tenuit dives Achaemenes,
 Aut pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes,
 Permutare velis crine Licymniae,
 Plenas aut Arabum domos ?

Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula
 Cervicem, aut facili saevitia negat,
 Quae poscente magis gaudeat eripi,
 Interdum rapere occupet.

25

CARMEN XIII.

In arborem, cujus casu paene oppressus fuerat.

Ille et nefasto te posuit die,
 Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu
 Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
 Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim sui
 Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
 Sparsisse nocturno cruore
 Hospitis ; ille venena Colcha,

5

Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
 Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
 Te triste lignum, te caducum
 In domini caput immerentis.

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

.25. Some read *flagrantia*, as in Statius, (*Silv.* 2. 1. 46.), we have "*Oscula vernos redolentia flores.*" The epithet *flagrantia*, however, is certainly more spirited and poetical. One of Bentley's objections to *flagrantia* is calculated to provoke a smile. "Tum praeterea quia vox *Fragrantia*, sic nude et per se posita, mediae foret significationis, et tam malum quam bonum odorem indicare posset." There would be little danger of such a misinterpretation in the present case.

.28. Some editions read *occupat* ; and among the rest Bentley's, in which it first appeared. The English critic gives it on the authority of his best MSS. ; but it may be safely pronounced an erroneous reading. The repetition of *dum*, in construction, with *interdum* is extremely offensive. The true ellipsis is (*Quae*) *interdum rapere occupet*.

ODE 13.

1. Heinsius and Cuningam give, on conjecture, *Illum, et*. Bentley has *Illum, o*. Each of these editors, moreover, remove the comma after *die*, and place a semicolon after *pagi*. But in the 5th line they all read *Illum et*. For a translation of these readings, and for the true ellipsis, *vid.* Explanatory notes. Bentley's objection to the common reading, as we have given it, is, that the ellipsis is an awkward one. A similar charge may fairly be brought against his own arrangement of *nefasto te posuit die quicumque primum*, for *quicumque te primum posuit die nefasto*.

8. The oldest MSS. of Craquius give *Colcha* ; others have *Colchica*, by Synapsis.

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
Cautum est, in horas. Navita Bosporum
Poenus perhorrescit, neque ultra
Caeca timet aliunde fata ;

15

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam
Parthi ; catenas Parthus et Italum
Robur : sed improvisa leti
Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.

20

Quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae.
Et judicantem vidimus Aeacum :
Sedesque discretas piorum ; et
Aeoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus ;
Et tē sonantem plenius aureo,
Alcaeae, plectro dura navis,
Dura fugae mala, dura belli.

25

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
Mirantur Umbrae dicere : sed magis
Pugnas et exactos tyrannos
Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus.

30

Quid mirum ? ubi illis carminibus stupens
Demittit atras bellua centiceps
Aures, et intorti capillis
Eumenidum recreantur angues :

35

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
Dulci laborum decipitur sono :
Nec curat Orion leones
Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

40

VARIOUS READINGS.

13. Valart states that three MSS. have *Quod*.
14. Some editions remove the comma after *est*.
This will make a slight difference in the construction. *vid.* Explanatory notes.
23. The best and oldest MSS. have *discretas* but some of inferior note *descriptas*.

34. Valart (Pr. viii.) suggests *Admittit*.
38. The best MSS. and also the ancient scholiasts read *laborum* as we have given it; Bentley, however, as well as Cuningam and Lambinus, prefer *laborem*.

CARMEN XIV.

AD POSTUMUM.

Eheu ! fugaces, Postume, Postume,
 Labuntur anni : nec Pietas moram
 Rugis et instanti Senectae
 Afferet, indomitaeque Morti.

Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, 5
 Amice, places illacrimabilem
 Plutona tauris ; qui ter amplum
 Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus, 10
 Quicumque terrae munere vescimur,
 Enaviganda, sive reges
 Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus,
 Fractisque rauci fluctibus Adriae ;
 Frustra per auctumnos nocentem 15
 Corporibus metuemus Austrum :

Visendus ater flumine languido
 Cocytos errans, et Danaï genus
 Infame, damnatusque longi
 Sisyphus Aeolides laboris. 20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
 Uxor ; neque harum, quas colis, arborum
 Te, praeter invisas cupressos,
 Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 14.

1. Fea and some other editors read *Heu, heu!* Vanderbourg remarks of the reading *Postume*, in the same line ; "Cette orthographe est celle de tous mes MSS. sans exception : elle est aussi celle des 4 celebres MSS. de Virgile, à l'endroit cité par Torrentius, (*Aen.* 6. 763.)"

5. The common editions read *tricenis*, but this violates the metre ; the first syllable in *tricenis* being properly long. (*Forcellin. Lex. Tot. Lat. ad ovc.*)

13. Gruter (*Misc. Lips.* 3. 501.) conjectures *cavebimus*.

18 The common editions have *Cocytus*, but Bentley and Jani give *Cocytos*, which, according to Valart, is the reading of fourteen MSS.

23. Jani gives *cupressus* on the authority of MSS. Valart states that this reading is found in only two of his MSS.

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Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem
 Leges sinebant, oppida publico
 Sumtu jubentes et deorum
 Templata novo decorare saxo.

20

CARMEN XVI.

AD GROSPHUM.

Otium divos rogat impotenti
 Pressus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes
 Condedit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
 Sidera nautis :

Otium bello furiosa Thrace, 5
 Otium Medi pharetra decori,
 Grophe, non gemmis neque purpura ve-
 nale neque auro.

Non enim gazae neque consularis 10
 Summovet lictor miseros tumultus
 Mentis, et Curas laqueata circum
 Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum 15
 Splendet in mensa tenui salinum :
 Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido
 Sordidus aufert.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 16.

1. Bentley cites a remark of Barthius (*Advers.* 36. 14.), who states that a very ancient MS. had *impotenti*, and that he afterwards found this same reading in an edition of Horace, in the Strasbourg Library. From this Bentley conjectures the true reading to be *impotenti*. Sanadon admits *impotenti* into the text, and defends it in his notes. Horace, he observes, gives this same epithet *impotens* to the wind *Aquilo*, in the sense of "stormy," "impetuous," (Ode 3. 30. 3.) and Catullus uses the same term, when speaking of the waves of the Ægean, "*impotentia freta*." (4. 8.) Gesner also inclines to the opinion that *impotenti* is the true reading, and thinks *potenti* a better epithet for the main ocean.

2. The common reading is *Pressus*, "caught," "overtaken;" but *Pressus* appears to convey a much livelier image of danger.

3. Gesner, in his notes, approves of *lumen* in place of the common reading *Lunam*, in order that the idea of the sun may also be included. This would require *lumen* to be translated "the light of heaven." It may well be doubted, however, from the expression immediately following, "neque certa fulgent sidera," whether any other reading than *Lunam* can be the true one.

4. The common reading is *nec*.

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo
 Multa? quid terras alio calentes
 Sole mutamus? Patriae quis exsul
 Se quoque fugit? 20

Scandit aeratas vitiosa naves
 Cura: nec turmas equitum relinquit:
 Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos
 Ocior Euro.

Laetus in praesens animus, quod ultra est 25
 Oderit curare, et amara lento
 Temperet risu. Nihil est ab omni
 Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
 Longa Tithonum minuit senectus: 30
 Et mihi forsán, tibi quod negarit,
 Porriget Hora.

Te greges centum Sicalaeque circum
 Mugiant vaccae; tibi tollit hinnitum
 Apta quadrigis equa; te bis Afro 35
 Murice tinctae

Vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura, et
 Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae
 Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
 Spernere vulgus. 40

VARIOUS READINGS.

17. Barthius conjectures *arcu* for *aevo*.—Three of Bentley's MSS. have *sontes* for *fortes*.

18. Cuningam reads *terris*, and Sanadon follows him. The latter critic observes: "Les copistes n'ont mis apparemment *terras*, que parce qu'ils ont cru que *calentes* demandoit un substantif de même cas. Ce n'est pas la seule fois qu'ils ont altéré le texte par le même principe dans la construction du verbe *mutare*." In accordance with these remarks, he translates the passage as follows: "Que faisons-nous en passant continuellement d'un climat à un autre?" Wakefield (*ad Virg. Georg.* 4. 511. *Lucret* 4. 67. *et in edit. Horat.*) suggests the following reading: *quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus patria?* This is adopted by Döring. Bothe likewise approves of it, with the exception of *patria*, for which he proposes to read *patriae?* making *patriae* an ellipsis for *patriae sole*. But

these critics seem to have overlooked the beautiful antithesis in *patrias* and *se*, according to the common reading. *vid.* Explanatory notes. As regards the phrase *patriae exsul*, it is sanctioned by the usage of Horace himself, (*Ode* 2. 7. 2.) "*dux militiae*," as Mitscherlich observes. Bentley also cites, in its support, *Ovid. Met.* 9. 409. "*Attonitusque malis, exsul mentisque domusque*."

25. Bentley conjectures *animi*.

26. Bentley conjectures *oderis* to accord with *laetus animi*, in the preceding line; and for *lento temperet risu*, in this and the following line, *leni temperes risu*. The common reading is *laeto*; but the occurrence of *laetus* in the 25th line renders this reading more than suspected. The one which we have adopted, *lento*, is found in the best MSS., and in many old editions. Bentley objects to it, as an unusual epithet: but *vid.* Explanatory notes.

CARMEN XVII.

AD MAECENATEM.

Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?
 Nec dīs amicum est, nec mihi, te prius
 Obire, Maecenas, mearum
 Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah! te meae si partem animae rapit 5
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera?
 Nec carus aequae, nec superstes
 Integer. Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum 10
 Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus,
 Utcunque praecedes, supremum
 Carpere iter comites parati.

Me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae,
 Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyges 15
 Divellet unquam. Sic potenti
 Justitiae placitumque Parcis.

Seu Libra, seu me Scorpius adspicit
 Formidolosus, pars violentior
 Natalis horae, seu tyrannus
 Hesperiae Capricornus undae: 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

7. Two MSS. have *alteram*; which appears also to have been the reading of Porphyryon. At least he explains this part of the line as follows: "*partem quae apud me est non retinebo.*" Burmann also (*ad Virg. Æn.* 2. 647.) is in favour of *alteram*.

14. *Gyas* is the reading of Muretus, Lambinus, Stephens, Cuningam, Sanadon, and many others. Bothe likewise approves of it, and cites, in its support, the Junta Hesiod (*Theog.* 149.), which has Γύης in place of Γύγης. Bentley discusses this question at considerable length, and decides in favour of *Gyges*, adopting the reading Γύγης in Hesiod. Gaisford also gives Γύγης (*Poetae Gr. Min.* vol. I. *Hes. Theog.* l. c.), but Heyne (*Apollod.*

Biblioth. I. 1.) has Γύης. The last-mentioned critic, however, seems to have adopted Γύης, in the text of Apollodorus, more in conformity with the MSS. than from any conviction of its being the true form. *vid.* Ode 3 18. 5. where *Gygen* occurs with a long penult. (Various Readings.)

19. Cuningam and Sanadon have the Greek form *Scorpios*.

19. Some MSS. have *Letalis*; on which reading Vanderbourg remarks, "Cruquius pense qu'on ne doit pas rejeter trop légèrement la leçon *Letalis*. Je la recommande comme lui à la méditation des astrologues."

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At fides et ingeni	
Benigna vena est ; pauperemque dives	10
Me petit ; nihil supra	
Deos lacesso : nec potentem amicum	
Largiora flagito,	
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.	
Truditur dies die,	15
Novaeque pergunt interire Lunae :	
Tu secanda marmora	
Locas sub ipsum funus ; et, sepulcri	
Immemor, struis domos ;	
Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges	20
Summovere litora,	
Parum locuples continente ripa.	
Quid ? quod usque proximos	
Revellis agri terminos, et ultra	
Limites clientium	25
Salis avarus ; pellitur paternos	
In sinu ferens deos	
Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.	
Nulla certior tamen,	
Rapacis Orci fine destinata	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis ? Aequa tellus	
Pauperi recluditur	
Regumque pueris : nec satelles Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum	

VARIOUS READINGS.

muntis est ; apud Afranium autem in *Romana clientam inveneris ; interim tua clienta* — uti et apud Horatium." Plautus also uses this form, (*Mil.* 3. 1. 193.) "*Habeo eccillam clientam meam.*"

25. Brodaeus reads *Limitem*, of which Gesner approves, but incorrectly, as we are inclined to think.

30. All the ancient scholiasts, and all the MSS., except four, together with the early editions, read *fine*, as we have given it. The phrase *Orci fines* appears to be of Grecian origin, and analogous to *θανάτου τέλος*, and *θανάτου τελευτή*, which are both of common occurrence in the Greek poets. Three

of Cruquius's MSS., however, and one of Bentley's, have *sede*, which the latter critic adopts. But Döring well remarks: "Haec lectio fortasse habuit auctorem, qui frustra de grammatica esset sollicitus. Nam *finis* non raro apud optimos quosque scriptores in genere foeminino ponitur." Perhaps, after all, *sede* is to be regarded as originating from a mere gloss.

34. Some of Lambinus's MSS., and one of Bersmann's, have *Regumque natis*

36. Some of Lambinus's MSS. give *Revinxit*. One of Valart's has *Deverit*.

Tantalum, atque Tantali
 Genus coërcet ; hic levare functum
 Pauperem laboribus
 Vocatus atque non moratus audit.

40

CARMEN XIX.

IN BACCHUM.

Bacchum in remotis carmina rupibus
 Vidi docentem, (credite posteri !)
 Nymphasque discentes, et aures
 Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.

Euoe ! recenti mens trepidat metu,
 Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
 Laetatur ! Euoe ! parce, Liber !
 Parce, gravi metuende thyrso !

5

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,
 Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
 Cantare rivos, atque truncis
 Lapsa cavis iterare mella.

10

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
 Stellis honorem, tectaque Penthei
 Disjecta non leni ruina,
 Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

15

VARIOUS READINGS.

40. Cuningam reads *adstat*, but gives *audet* in his notes as an anonymous conjecture: of this last Bothe approves. The common reading is *Vocatus atque non vocatus audit*. This is scarcely defensible, unless we make *levare* depend on the first *vocatus*, in the sense of *ut levet*, and consider *non vocatus audit* as an instance of the oxymoron. The arrangement will then be, *hic vocatus atque non vocatus levare, &c. audit*. Döring sanctions this interpretation. We have preferred, however, the elegant emendation of Withofius, who reads *moratus* in place of the second *vocatus*. (*Withof. ad Disticha*. pp. 548-9: *conf. Encasem*. pp. 69. 70. 71.) Sanadon joins *audit* to *levare* in the sense of *dicatur*, like the Greek *ἀκρόω*, a mode of explanation far from unhappy.

ODE 19.

5. The editions vary, some reading *Euhoë*,

others *Euohë*, and others again *Heuhoe*. As the Greek *Ἐβοῖ* is the parent sound, we have adopted an orthography which most nearly approximates to it.

7. Bentley cites *Lymphatur* as a conjecture of Heinsius's.

9. Bentley reads *sit* for *est*; but the form which we have adopted harmonizes better with the general tenour of the previous part of the sentence. In this same line, the common text has *Thyadas*, but the purer Greek form is *Θυιάδες* (from *Θυιάς*) and hence we obtain *Thyiades* in Latin.

15. Many of Lambinus's MSS. give *leni*, which Bentley adopts, and which we have received into our text, as preferable, in a metrical point of view, to *levi* the common reading. (*vid. Remarks on Iambic Dimeter Hypermeter verse*. p. liv.) H. Stephens, (*Diatrib.* 2. p. 55.) observes; "Non stat versus nisi legatur *leni*:" and Torreatius remarks, "Nusquam eo loco iambum reperias."

'Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum :
 Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
 Nodo coërces viperino
 Bistonidum sine fraude crines.

24

Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum
 Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
 Rhoetum retorsisti leonis
 Unguibus horribilique mala :

Quamquam, choreis aptior et jocis
 Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus
 Pugnae ferebaris ; sed idem
 Pacis eras mediusque belli.

25

Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens
 Caudam, et recedentis trilingui
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

30

CARMEN XX.

AD MAECENATEM.

Non usitata, non tenui ferar
 Penna biformis per liquidum aethera
 Vates : neque in terris morabor
 Longius : invidiaque major

Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum
 Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas
 Dilecte, Maecenas, obibo,
 Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.

5

VARIÖUS READINGS.

23. The Greek form most in use is 'Poikos ; but, as Bentley remarks, the Latin writers in general prefer the form *Rhoecus*. Compare Heyne, *ad Apollod. Bibliothec.* p. 269. *Obs.*

24. Bentley conjectures *horribilisque*.

ODE 20.

1. The common reading is *nec tenui*, for which

we have substituted a much more expressive one, as found in several MSS. This last is adopted also by Cuningam, Sanadon, Jani, Mitscherlich, Döring, &c.

3. Some MSS. have *terra*, and some of the early editions *terras*.

6. The common text has *quem vocas*, *Dilecte Maecenas*, Bentley conjectures *vocant*, while others remove the comma after *vocas*, and place it

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Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
 Marsae cohortis ; Dacus, et ultimi
 Noscent Geloni : me peritus
 Discet Iber, Rodanique poter.

20

Absint inani funere naeniae,
 Luctusque turpes et querimoniae :
 Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri
 Mitte supervacuos honores.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

the very emendation of Bentley ; for if the poet, in prosecuting his daring flight, is to be *notior*, this would certainly imply that he is to be more successful, and consequently *tutior*.

18. The common text has no point after *cohortis*. The punctuation which we have adopted brings in the mention of the Parthians, and seems preferable too in point of geographical classification.

20. Fea reads *Hiber* from ancient monuments, and in accordance with many MSS. But the Greek form is Ἰβηρ, and of course the preferable

orthography in Latin is *Iber*. In this same line we have given *Rodani* as more correct than *Rhodani*. The name *Rodanus* is not of Greek origin, and therefore the aspirate cannot enter after the initial *R*. The same remark applies to *Renus*, *Raetia*, *Raeti*, and other words derived from foreign tongues and naturalized immediately into the Latin, without passing previously through the Greek. *vid.* Ode 4. 4. 17. (Various Readings,) and Niebuhr's *Rome* (Hare and Thirlwall's translation) vol. 1. p. 91. *in notis*.

Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M

LIBER TERTIUS.

CARMEN I.

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo :
Favete linguis : carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges, 5
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilio moventis.

Est ut viro vir latius ordinet 10
Arbusta sulcis ; hic generosior
Descendat in Campum petitor ;
Moribus hic meliorque fama

Contendat ; illi turba clientium
Sit major : aequa lege Necessitas 15
Sortitur insignes et imos ;
Omne capax movet urna nomen.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 1.

9. Bentley reads *Esto* on conjecture, which many editors adopt. The common reading, however, is far more elegant, and conveys, at the same time, a meaning more in accordance with the idea expressed in the previous stanza. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

Destructus ensis cui super impia Cervice pendet, non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Non avium citharaeve cantus	20
Somnum reducent. Somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit, umbrosamve ripam, Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.	
Desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec saevus Arcturi cadentis Impetus, aut orientis Haedi :	25
Non verberatae grandine vineae, Fundusve mendax, arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.	30
Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt Jactis in altum molibus : huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis, dominusque terrae	35
Fastidiosus : sed Timor et Minae Scandunt eodem, quo dominus : neque Decedit aerata triremi, et Post equitem sedet atra Cura.	40
Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis, Nec purpurarum sidere clarior Delenit usus, nec Falerna Vitis, Achaemeniumve costum ;	

VARIOUS READINGS

17. Eighteen of Valart's MSS. give *Districtus*, which is found also in many of Bentley's. The common text has likewise *Districtus*.

20. The common reading is *citharaeve*, for which we have substituted Markland's emendation.

33. Markland conjectures *sentiunt*, and in the 35th line *demittat*.

39. In many MSS. the conjunction is wanting. Hence Bentley conjectures that the line ended with *triremi*, and the next commenced with *Postque*.

40. We have given *Cura*, with a capital letter, as care is here personified. Compare Ode 2. 32. of this same book.

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Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
 Coelum, negata tentat iter via :
 Coetusque vulgares et udam
 Spernit humum fugiente penna.

Est et fideli tuta silentio 25
 Merces : vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
 Vulgarit arcanæ, sub îsdem
 Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum

Solvat phaselon. Saepe Diespiter 30
 Neglectus incesto addidit integrum :
 Raro antecedentem scelestum
 Deseruit pede Poena claudo.

CARMEN III.

Justum ac tenacem propositi virum
 Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
 Non vultus instantis tyranni
 Mente quatit solida, neque Auster;

Dux inquieti turbidus Adriae, 5
 Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis :
 Si fractus illabatur orbis,
 Impavidum ferient ruinae.

Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules 10
 Enisus arces attigit igneas :
 Quos inter Augustus recumbens
 Purpureo bibit ore nectar.

VARIOUS READINGS.

29. We have given the Greek form *phaselon*, with Bentley and Jani, in preference to the common reading *phaselum*.

32. Punishment being here personified, we have given *Poena* with the capital letter.

ODE 3.

1. *ac tenacem* is the reading of Porphyrius, Cuningham, Sanadon, &c.: the common one is *et tenacem*.

6. The Venice edition of 1486, and some more

recent ones, have *magna Jovis manus* : on the authority of a few MSS.

10. Some editions have *Innixus*, but *Enisus* is to be preferred both in point of meaning and authority.

12. Markland conjectures *bibet*. Vanderbourg observes, " Mes MSS. se partagent entre *bibet* et *bibit*. Il me semble qu'on doit préférer le dernier, et qu'Horace parle au présent de l'apothéose d'Auguste, dans cet endroit, comme dans la première strophe de l'Ode cinquième."

Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae
 Vexere tigres, indocili jugum
 Collo trahentes. Hac Quirinus 15
 Martis equis Acheronta fugit,

Gratum elocuta consiliantibus
 Junone divis : Ilion, Ilion
 Fatalis incestusque iudex
 Et mulier peregrina vertit 20

In pulverem ; ex quo destituit deos
 Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
 Castaeque damnatum Minervae
 Cum populo et duce fraudulento.

Jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae 25
 Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus
 Perjura pugnaces Achivos
 Hectoreis opibus refringit :

Nostrisque ductum seditionibus
 Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves 30
 Iras, et invisum nepotem,
 Troïa quem peperit sacerdos,

Marti redonabo. Illum ego lucidas
 Inire sedes, discere nectaris
 Succos, et adscribi quietis 35
 Ordinibus patiar deorum.

Dum longus inter saeviat Ilion
 Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules
 In parte regnanto beati :
 Dum Priami Paridisque busto 40

VARIOUS READINGS.

23. Bentley would prefer *damnatum*, in order to prevent *damnatum* being regarded, through mistake, as an epithet of *pulverem*. This, of course, supposes *Ilion* to be from *Ilios*. But the pointing which we have adopted prevents the risk of any ambiguity. Sanadon, however, also reads *damnatum*.

32. Bentley gives the form *Troïa* as a conjecture of Heinsius's, which Fea and others adopt. *vid. Heins. ad Ovid. Her. 1. 28. et Bentl. l. c.*

34. Many MSS. have *discere*, which Porphyron, in his scholia, makes equivalent in meaning to "*assuescere saporibus nectaris*." This is certainly a much more poetical term than the common reading *ducere*, especially when supposed to proceed from a goddess who is just parting with her enemy, and who imagines that she is bestowing a distinguished favour upon a mere mortal. Bentley, however, condemns *discere*, while Gesner approves of it though he retains the common reading.

Insultet armentum, et catulos ferac
 Celent inultae, stet Capitolium
 Fulgens, triumphatisque possit
 Roma ferox dare jura Medis.

Horrenda late nomen in ultimas
 Extendat oras, qua medius liquor
 Secernit Europen ab Afro,
 Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus :

45

Aurum irrepertum, et sic melius situm
 Quum terra celat, spernere fortior,
 Quam cogere humanos in usus
 Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.

50

Quicumque mundo terminus obstitit,
 Hunc tangat armis, vincere gestiens,
 Qua parte debacchantur ignes,
 Qua nebulae pluviique rores.

55

Sed bellicosus fata Quiritibus
 Hac lege dico ; ne nimium pii
 Rebusque fidentes avitae
 Tecta velint reparare Trojae.

60

Trojae renascens alite lugubri
 Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
 Ducente victrices catervas
 Conjuge me Jovis et sorore.

VARIOUS READINGS.

49. Valart (*Pr.* IV.) considers this whole stanza spurious. And indeed, if the common meaning, ("as yet undiscovered,") be applied to *irrepertum*, it is difficult to say what peculiar merit there can be in despising gold thus situated. The absurdity, however, may be avoided by making *irrepertum* a general epithet of *aurum*. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

50. Some editions remove the comma at the end of the line, and place it after *cogere*.

54. Markland conjectures *vincere* in place of the common reading *visere*. His defence of this emendation is, "cujuslibet otiosi erat visere; sed Romanorum erat vincere; et eo tendunt tangat armis,

et bellicosus Quiritibus." We have adopted this reading as being far more spirited than *visere*.

54. Bentley suggests *Quacunque*. In some editions *mundi* occurs for *mundo*.

55. Markland reads *debacchantur*, as we have given it, in place of *debaechentur*, which is the reading generally received.

61. An anonymous critic in the *Class. Journ.* (No. 54. p. 202.) conjectures *Trojae renascenti alite lugubri*, on the ground that there is a confusion arising from construing both *renascens* and *iterabitur* with *Fortuna*. He is answered, however, in the words of Döring, "Exquisitius pro *Fortuna Trojae renascentis*."

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Texere : mirum quod foret omnibus,
 Quicumque celsae nidum Acherontiae,
 Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum 15
 Pingue tenent humilis Forenti ;

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
 Dormirem et ursis ; ut premerer sacra
 Lauroque collataque myrto,
 Non sine dīs animosus infans. 20

Vester, Camenae, vester in arduos
 Tollor Sabinos ; seu mihi frigidum
 Praeneste, seu Tibur supinum,
 Seu liquidae placere Baiae.

Vestris amicum fontibus et choris 25
 Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
 Devota non exstinxit arbor,
 Nec Sicula Palinurus unda,

Utcunque mecum vos eritis, libens 30
 Insanientem, navita, Bosporum
 Tentabo, et urentes arenas
 Litoris Assyrii, viator.

Visam Britannos hospitibus feros,
 Et laetum equino sanguine Concanum ;
 Visam pharetratos Gelonos 35
 Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ble consonant in *Appulo*, while the very next line has *Apuliae*, would of itself lead to a suspicion of the text having been corrupted. One of Vanderbourg's MSS. has *Puliae* written over *Apuliae*. Is this the name of the poet's nurse, and may we, by a slight alteration, read *Nutricis extra limina Pulhae*? The only answer is, that such a reading seems wanting in dignity and spirit. The best course seems the one which we have pursued, that of leaving the common reading unaltered.

14. Glareanus has *Acheruntiae*.

16. Almost all the MSS. and early editions have *Forenti* as we have given it. The common reading is *Ferenti*. *vid Gronov. ad Liv. 9. 16.*

31. The common reading is *arentes*, which wants spirit, and makes also a disagreeable alliteration with the first syllable of the following word. Many MSS. have *urentes*.

Vos Caesarem altum, militia simul
 Fessas cohortes abdidit oppidis,
 Finire quaerentem labores,
 Pierio recreatis antro : 40

Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato
 Gaudetis almae. Scimus, ut impios
 Titanas immanemque turmam
 Fulmine sustulerit corusco,

Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45
 Ventosum ; et umbras regnaque tristia,
 Divosque, mortalesque turbas
 Imperio regit unus aequo.

Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi
 Fidens, juvenus horrida, brachiis, 50
 Fratresque tendentes opaco
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

Sed quid Typhoëus et validus Mimas,
 Aut quid minaci Porphyryon statu,
 Quid Rhoetus, evulsisque truncis 55
 Enceladus jaculator audax,

VARIOUS READINGS.

37. Fea removes the comma after *altum*, and reads *Vos Caesarem, altum militia, simul, &c.* The expression *altum militia* he makes equivalent to *bello innutritum*, and refers it to Augustus's early acquaintance with arms. The common punctuation, however, is far more simple and natural.

38. Many editions have *reddidit*. We have preferred, however, *abdidit*, as referring to the military colonies established by Augustus.

44. Bentley conjectures *corusco*, and Cuningam *acuto*. We have not hesitated to adopt the former as far more spirited than the common reading *caduco*. It is the *αθαλόεντα κεραιών* of Hesiod.

46. Bentley very justly objects to *urbes*, the reading of the common text, as making a mere tautology with *mortales turbas* in the succeeding line, and he therefore substitutes *umbras*, which we have received into the text together with the punctuation recommended by the critic. The common editions have a comma after *urbes*, and a colon at the end of the line, but no point after either *Ventosum* or *Divosque*. Cuningam reads *orbis*, and Wade *imbres*. It has been suggested by Weston, in opposition to Bentley's con-

jecture, that *umbras* is comprised in *regnaque tristia*, and is equally tautological with the common reading. The answer to this objection is found in the passages which Bentley cites in order to confirm his emendation. Thus in Seneca, (*Medea* 5. 10.) we have

————— noctis aeternae chaos,
 Aversa superis regna, manesque impios
 Dominumque regni tristis. —————

and again (*Oedip.* 869.)

————— tuque tenebrarum potens
 In Tartara ima, rector umbrarum, rape.

and in Virgil (*Aen.* 5. 735.)

————— non me impia namque
 Tartara habent, tristesque umbrae.

These authorities are fully sufficient to support the lection of our text.

55. Some editions have *Rhoecus*; but *vid.* Ode 2. 19. 23. Various Readings.

Contra sonantem Palladis aegida
 Possent ruentes? Hinc avidus stetit
 Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et
 Nunquam humeris positurus arcum, 60

Qui rore puro Castaliae lavit
 Crines solutos, qui Lyciae tenet
 Dumeta natalemque silvam,
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua! 65
 Vim temperatam di quoque provehunt
 In majus; idem odere vires
 Omne nefas animo moventes.

Testis mearum centimanus Gyges 70
 Sententiarum, notus et integrae
 Tentator Orion Dianae
 Virginea domitus sagitta.

Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,
 Moeretque partus fulmine luridum
 Missos ad Orcum; nec peredit 75
 Impositam celer ignis Aetnae;

Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur
 Relinquit ales, nequitiae additus
 Custos: amatorem et trecentae
 Pirithoum cohibent catenae. 80

CARMEN V.

Coelo tonantem credidimus Jovem
 Regnare: praesens divus habebitur
 Augustus, adjectis Britannis
 Imperio gravibusque Persis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

69. Some editions have *Gyas*, but *vid.* Ode 2. 17. 14. remove the comma after *Sententiarum*, and place it after *notus*.

70. The Venice edition and that of Lambinus

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Nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit,
Curat reponi deterioribus. 30

Si pugnet extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,

Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus ;
Et Marte Poenos proteret altero,
Qui lora restrictis lacertis 35
Sensit iners, timuitque mortem

Hinc, unde vitam sumeret aptius :
Pacem et duello miscuit. O pudor !
O magna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italiae ruinis !” — 40

Fertur pudicae conjugis osculum,
Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,
Ab se removisse, et virilem
Torvus humi posuisse vultum ;

Donec labantes consilio Patres 45
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,
Interque moerentes amicos
Egregius properaret exsul.

Atqui sciebat, quae sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet ; non aliter tamen 50
Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
Et populum reditus morantem,

Quam si clientum longa negotia
Dijudicata lite relinqueret,
Tendens Venafranos in agros, 55
Aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.

VARIOUS READINGS.

36. We have adopted in this line, and the two which follow, the ingenious emendation of Bentley. The common editions place a period after *mortem*, and read *Hic, unde vitam sumeret, inscius, Pacem duello miscuit*. Bentley very justly objects to *Hic* as referring to the Roman soldier just before designated by *ille*: nor will it even, if regarded as an

adverb, and equivalent to *in bello*, at all improve the sense. *Aptius* is found, moreover, in several MSS.

43. Some editions have *A se*. *Ab se* is Bentley's reading, and sanctioned by the best MSS.

51. Some MSS. and editions read *amicos*.

CARMEN VI.

AD ROMANOS.

Delicta majorum immeritus lues,
Romane, donec templa refeceris,
Aedesque labentes deorum, et
Foeda nigro simulacra fumo.

Dīs te minorem quod geris, imperas :
Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum,
Dī multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiae mala luctuosae.

5

Jam̄ bis Monaeses et Pacori manus
Non auspicatos contudit impetus
Nostros, et adjecisse praedam
Torquibus exiguis renidet.

10

Paene occupatam seditionibus
Delevit Urbem Dacus et Aethiops ;
Hic classe formidatus, ille
Missilibus melior sagittis.

15

Fecunda culpa saecula nuptias
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos :
Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit.

20

Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo, et fingitur artibus :
Jam nunc et incestos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 6.

6. Some of the MSS. of Torrentius have *Huc omne, &c.*

10. Some editions read *Inauspicatos*, which makes a disagreeable alliteration with *impetus*.

20. Bentley conjectures *Inque patres populumque*, and Cuningam *In patriam, populosque*, meaning by *patriam* Rome, and by *populos* the nations generally. But there is no need whatever of any alteration, nor is the common reading in the text tautological. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

21. Faber (*ad Lucret.* 3. 568.) conjectures *Motus moveri*.

22. Acron and Porphyrius read *artubus*, and the latter commentator observes, "*Artubus* legendum, non *artibus*, quia non venit a nominativo *artes*, sed *artus*." But, as Lambinus and Bentley remark, if this opinion were correct we should want, in the present passage, *artus* in the accusative. Hunter opposes their authority, and Fea successfully defends it. If *artubus* be the true reading, as Hunter maintains, it forms an unmeaning pleonasm after *motus*. Mitscherlich, Jani, and Döring likewise have *artibus*.

Mox juniores quaerit adulteros Inter mariti vina ; neque eligit, Cui donet impermissa raptim Gaudia, luminibus remotis ;	25
Sed jussa coram non sine conscio Surgit marito, seu vocat institor, Seu navis Hispanae magister, Dedecorum pretiosus emtor.	30
Non his juvenus orta parentibus Infecit aequor sanguine Punico, Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit Antiochum, Hannibalemque dirum :	35
Sed rusticorum mascula militum Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus Versare glebas, et severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos	40
Portare fustes, sol ubi montium Mutaret umbras et juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, amicum Tempus agens abeunte curru.	
Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ! Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiore.	45

CARMEN VII.

AD ASTERIEN.

Quid fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
Primo restituent vere Favonii,
Thyna merce beatum,
Constantis juvenem fide,

VARIOUS READINGS.

36. Some editions have *durum*, *vid.* Ode 2. 12.
2. Various Readings.
- ODE. 7.
- * Some editions have *fidei*, but *fide* is the reading of nearly all the MSS. and is itself one of the old forms of the genitive of the 5th declension. *vid.* Ovid. *Met.* 3. 341. *Virg. Georg.* 1. 208. *Sallust. Jug.* 56. *Id. ibid.* 102. &c. Compare the words of Hunter (*Praef. ad Virg.*) "Ex *die-is* factum vel *di-es* (*vid.* *Aul. Gell.* 9. 14.) vel *die-i*, et

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CARMEN VIII.

AD MAECENATEM.

Martius caelebs quid agam Kalendis,
 Quid velint flores et aceris thuris
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo
 Cespite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguae? 5
 Voveram dulces epulas et album
 Libero caprum, prope funeratus
 Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus 10
 Corticem adstrictum pice demovebit
 Amphorae fumum bibere institutae
 Consule Tullo.

Sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
 Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas
 Perfer in lucem : procul omnis esto 15
 Clamor et ira.

Mitte civiles super Urbe curas :
 Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen :
 Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
 Dissidet armis : 20

Servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae,
 Cantaber, sera domitus catena :
 Jam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu
 Cedere campis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 8.

1. The common orthography is *Calendis*, but *vid. Diomed. p. 417* and the several authorities cited by Schneider, *L. G. vol. 1. p. 292. seqq.*

4. Most editions have *carbo in*.

5. The common text has a period after *linguae*. We have adopted the interrogation as imparting a more animated air to the sentence.

10. The common editions have *demovebit*, but

Lambinus gives *demovebit* as the reading of three MSS.

15. Some MSS. have *Profer*, which several editions adopt.

19. Fea places a comma after *infestus*, observing "*infestus nempe Romanis*." This punctuation is entirely at variance with the spirit of the passage.

Negligens, ne qua populus laboret
 Parte, privatim nimium cavere,
 Dona praesentis cape laetus horae, et
 Linque severa. 25

CARMEN IX.

CARMEN AMOEBAEUM.

Horatius.

Donec gratus eram tibi,
 Nec quisquam potior brachia candidae
 Cervici juvenis dabat :
 Persarum vigui rege beatior.

Lydia.

Donec non aliam magis 5
 Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën :
 Multi Lydia nominis
 Romana vigui clarior Ilia.

Horatius.

Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit,
 Dulces docta modos, et citharae sciens : 10
 Pro qua non metuam mori,
 Si parcent animae fata superstiti.

Lydia.

Me torret face mutua
 Thurini Calais filius Ornyti :
 Pro quo bis patiar mori, 15
 Si parcent puero fata superstiti.

VARIOUS READINGS.

26. Marklaud conjectures *privatis*. Some MSS. have *Parte*, on which is founded the elegant conjecture of Withofius (*ad Disticha*, pp. 556. 6.) which we have adopted in the text. The common reading places a comma after *laboret*, and in the 26th line has *parce privatus nimium*, &c. *vid. Explanatory notes.*

ODE 9.

5. Glareanus, Torrentius and Bentley read

aliam which we have adopted, as the more elegant construction.

6. Markland conjectures *eram*.

9. Some MSS. have *Cressa*, but *Thressa* is sanctioned by Valckenaer (*apud Koppiers. Obs. Philol.* p. 145.)

14. The editions vary as to the form of the proper name *Ornyti*, some having *Ornythi* and others *Ornithi*.

Horatius.

Quid? si prisca redit Venus,
 Diductosque jugo cogit aëneo?
 Si flava excutitur Chloë,
 Rejectaeque patet janua Lydiae?

20

Lydia.

Quamquam sidere pulchrior
 Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo
 Iracundior Adria:
 Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

CARMEN X.

AD LYCEN.

Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
 Saevo nupta viro; me tamen asperas
 Projectum ante fores objicere incolis
 Plorares Aquilonibus.

Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus
 Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat?
 Sentis et positas ut glaciēt nives
 Puro numine Jupiter?

5

Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
 Ne currente rota funis eat retro.
 Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
 Tyrrhenus genuit parens,

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

20. Cuningam conjectures *Ejectaeque*.

ODE 10.

1. The Greek form *Tanain* is preferable to *Tanain* in Lyric composition. *vid.* Ode 1. 15. 2. Various Readings.

3. Bentley very properly reads *Projectum* as far more forcible than the common *Porrectum*. Compare Epode 10. 22. and Sat. 2. 3. 112. Various Readings.

6. Heinstus defends *satum* (*ad Sil.* 10. 533) Many MSS., however, have *situm*. Valart makes *satum* the reading of five MSS. In this stanza we have adopted the punctuation of Bentley, and in

the 7th line have given, on his conjecture, *Sentis* for the common reading *Ventis*. The reading generally received places a comma after *Audis*, and a mark of interrogation after *Ventis*, with no point at all after *remugiat*. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

8. Scaliger conjectures *luminis* (*Lect. Auson.* 1. 1.)

10. We have given this line according to the arrangement of Bentley. The common editions have *Ne, currente retro, funis eat, rota*. Bentley is guided in this emendation by MSS. Cuningam adopts it, but cites Erasmus, and the edition of 1477, besides referring to Bentley.

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Quin et Ixion Tityosque vultu
Risit invito : stetit urna paulum
Sicca, dum grato Danaï puellas
Carmine mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas 25
Virginum poenas, et inane lymphæ
Dolium fundo pereuntis imo,
Seraque fata,

Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
Impiæ, nam quid potuere majus ? 30
Impiæ sponso potuere duro
Perdere ferro.

Una de multis, face nuptiali
Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem .
Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo 35
Nobilis ævum.

“ Surge,” quæ dixit juveni marito,
“ Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
Non times, detur : socerum et scelestas
Falle sorores ; 40

Quæ, velut nactæ vitulos læenæ,
Singulos, eheu ! lacerant. Ego, illis
Mollior, nec te feriam, neque intra
Clastra tenebo.

Me pater sævis oneret catenis, 45
Quod viro clemens misero peperci :
Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
Classe releget.

I, pedes quo te rapiunt et auræ,
Dum favet nox et Venus : I secundo 50
Omne : et nostri memorem sepulcro
Scalpe querelam.”

VARIOUS READINGS.

have been offered. Bentley suggests *exeatque* in place of *ejus, atque*. Cuningam proposes *Muniunt a. c. aestuatque*, or else *efflat atque*, and in the following line *manet*. Gesner is in favour of *effluatque*, and Bothe of *ejulatque*. We have adopted the emendation of Wakefield.

28. Markland proposes *Certaque*.

30. One of Bentley's MSS. has *nam* for *nam*.

52. The old reading is *Sculpe* ; but Muretus, Crequius, Bentley, &c. prefer *Scalpe*. Fea contends for *Sculpe*, and endeavours to show that this is always the proper verb to express inscriptions,

CARMEN XII.

AD NEOBULEN.

Miserarum est, neque Amori dare ludum, neque dolci
 Mala vino lavere : aut exanimari metuentes
 Patruae verbera linguae. Tibi qualum Cythereae
 Puer ales, tibi telas, operosaeque Minervae
 Studium aufert, Neobule, Liparei, nitor Hebri, 5
 Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis,
 Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
 Neque segni pede victus : catus idem per apertum
 Fugientes agitato grege cervos jaculari, et
 Celer arcto latitantem fruticeto excipere aprum. 10

CARMEN XIII.

AD FONTEM BANDUSIUM.

O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,
 Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus,
 Cras donaberis haedo,
 Cui frons turgida cornibus

VARIOUS READINGS.

&c. He is expressly contradicted, however, by the remark of Noltenius, (*Lex Antibarb.* vol. i. p. 1735.) "Neque enim verbum sculpendi ad litteras, aut earum aliquid simile, sed ad materiam, quae litterarum elementa aut scripturam quandam repraesentet, accommodatur. Ita v. g. recte dicitur *Sculpere marmor*; sed non, *Sculpere litteras in marmore.*" Scheller (*Lat. D. Wörterbuch*) maintains that there is no difference whatever between these two verbs except in form, while Oudendorp (*ad Suet. Galb. c. 10.*) approves of *scalpe*. (Compare Baumgarten-Crusius *ad Sueton. l. c.*) Amid these conflicting authorities we have deemed it most advisable to adopt *Scalpe* in our text.

ODE 12.

5. The common editions have *Liparaci*, but Bentley, Cuningam, Jani, &c. give *Liparei*. The Greek form is *Λιπαρείου*, like *Ὀμηρείου*.

6. Cruquius, Bentley, and Cuningam give this line in its proper place. Aldus arranges it after

victus in the 8th line : an order which is said to be observed in two MSS.

10. Many editors, and Bentley among the rest, prefer *arcto* or *arcto*, which we have adopted, in place of *alto*, the common reading. Bentley, in speaking of *altus*, remarks; "Potius *profundus* hoc sensu dixerunt Latini, quam *altus*, ad evitandum credo ambiguum, cum de *silvis* loquantur."

ODE 13.

1. The common reading is *Blandusiae*, but *Bandusiae* is given in many MSS. and is adopted by Bentley, Sanadon, Jani, Döring, &c. In addition to these Fea cites an ecclesiastical record in its favour, (*Privileg. Paschalis II. anni 1103. ap. Ughell. Ital. Sacr. tom. 7. col. 30. ed. Ven. 1721.*) in the following words; "In *Bandusino fonte apud Venusiam*;" and a little after, "cum aliis ecclesiis de castello *Bandusii*." Cuningam reads *Bandusie*.

Primis et Venerem et proelia destinat : 5
 Frustra : nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 Rubro sanguine rivos
 Lascivi suboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
 Nescit tangere : tu frigus amabile 10
 Fessis vomere tauris
 Praebes, et pecori vago.

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 Saxis, unde loquaces 15
 Lymphae desiliunt tuae.

CARMEN XIV.

A D R O M A N O S.

Herculis ritu modo dictus, O Plebs !
 Morte venalem petiisse laurum,
 Caesar Hispana repetit Penates
 Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito
 Prodeat, justis operata divis ;
 Et soror clari ducis, et decorae
 Supplice vitta

Virginum matres, juvenumque nuper
 Sospitum. Vos o pueri, et puellae 10
 Jam virum expertes, male nominatis
 Parcite verbis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

6. Bentley conjectures *liquidus*, but without any necessity. Gasner well remarks, "*non semper respondent sibi epitheta.*"

9. Wakefield conjectures *aura* for *hora*, an emendation which Eichstadt calls ingenious but unnecessary.

16. Some MSS. have *Nymphae*, and *dissiliunt*.

ODE 14.

5. Cuniugam reads *Unice* on conjecture, which

Sanadon also adopts. But there is no necessity for this emendation. *Unico* is here used in the sense of *praestantissimo*.

7. Some of Bentley's MSS. have *cari*.

11. Bentley conjectures *Non* for *Jam*. In the same line *virum expertes* is an emendation of Cuningam's which has been received by Sanadon, Wakefield, Mitscherlich, and others. Bentley retains the common reading *expertae*. The MSS. and editions vary also as regards the close of the line. Muretus has *maled ominatis*. Sanadon con-

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Expugnat juvenum domos,
 Pulso Thyias uti concita tympano. 10
 Illam cogit amor Nothi
 Lascivae similem ludere capreae :
 Te lanae prope nobilem
 Tonsae Luceriam, non citharae, decent,
 Nec flos purpureus rosae, 15
 Nec poti, vetulam, faece tenus cadi.

CARMEN XVI.

AD MAECENATEM.

Inclusam Danaën turris aënea,
 Robustaeque fores, et vigilum canum.
 Tristes excubiae munierant satis.
 Nocturnis ab adulteris, 5
 Si non Acrisium, virginis abditae
 Custodem pavidum, Jupiter et Venus
 Risissent : fore enim tutum iter et patens
 Converso in pretium deo.
 Aurum per medios ire satellites,
 Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius 10
 Ictu fulmineo ! Concidit auguris
 Argivi domus, ob lucrum
 Demersa exitio. Diffidit urbium
 Portas vir Macedo, et subruit aemulos
 Reges muneribus. Munera navium 15
 Saevos illaqueant duces.
 Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
 Majorumque fames. Jure perhorru
 Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
 Maecenas, equitum decus ! 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

16. Some MSS. of Vanderbourg's give *vetula*. ley maintains *exitio* to be the reading of the best MSS.

ODE 16.

13. The earlier editions give *excidio*. But Bent-

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
Ab dīs plura feret. Nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
Partes relinquere gestio ;

Contemtae dominus splendidior rei, 25
Quam si, quidquid arat impiger Appulus,
Occultare meis dicerer horreis,
Magnas inter opes inops.

Purae rivus aquae, silvaque jugerum
Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meae, 30
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae
Fallit. Sorte beatior,

Quamquam nec Calabriae mella ferunt apes,
Nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora
Languescit mihi, nec pingua Gallicis 35
Crescunt vellera pascuis :

Importuna tamen Pauperies abest ;
Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
Contracto melius parva cupidine
Vectigalia porrigam, 40

Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
Campis continuem. Multa petentibus
Desunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parca, quod satis est, manu.

VARIOUS READINGS.

32. The true punctuation of this line has been strongly contested. Nearly all the editions have *Fallit sorte beatior* : and Mitscherlich endeavours to defend this reading by a reference to the Greek idiom ; "ignoratur ei sorte beatior, sc. ὅν, Graeco prorsus pro, sorte beatiozem esse." The Latinity of such an interpretation is, however, extremely questionable, if not decidedly incorrect. Where the reference, both in the primary and dependant propositions, is to the same person, there the principle contended for may operate, but otherwise not. We have adopted Wakefield's emendation, as decidedly superior to the commonly received punctuation ; and it is sanctioned, moreover, by the authority of Döring.

39. Some few editions and MSS. have *Contracta*. But though *cupido* "desire," is by the general rule feminine, still the poets sometimes use the term as masculine, and Horace always. (*vid. Zumpt. L. G. sect. 15 Ruddiman. Instit. L. G. vol. i. p. 16. ed. Stalbaum.*)

41. Some editions have *Alyattici*, others *Alyatthii*. The Attic and Ionic form of the proper name is Ἀλυάττης, which in Æolic becomes Ἀλυαττεύς, (*Maittaire Dial. p. 247. ed. Sturz.*) and in Latin is either pronounced with *eūs* as one syllable, or, as in the present instance, *ēus*.

CARMEN XVII.

AD AELIUM LAMIAM.

Aeli, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo !
 [Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
 Denominatos, et nepotum
 Per memores genus omne fastos

Auctore ab illo ducit originem,] 5
 Qui Formiarum moenia dicitur
 Princeps et innantem Maricae
 Litoribus tenuisse Lirim,

Late tyrannus : cras foliis nemus
 Multis et alga litus inutili 10
 Demissa tempestas ab Euro
 Sternet, aquae nisi fallit augur

Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum
 Componere lignum : cras Genium mero
 Curabis et porco bimestri, 15
 Cum famulis operum solutis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 17.

2. We have included all from line 2 to 6 within brackets, as savouring strongly of interpolation. It is thrown entirely out by Sanadon, who well observes; "J'ai cru devoir decharger Horace de cette fade et inutile parentèse, qui défiguroit cette ode par sa longueur, par son tour prosaïque, et par son obscurité. *Dicitur* est à la suite de *ferunt* dans la même phrase, et dans le même sens. Le mot *denominatos* ne se trouve dans aucun bon auteur devant Quintilien. *Ducis*, qui est la leçon de tous les manuscrits et de toutes les éditions, mettoit dans la construction un embarras dont il n'est

pas possible de se tirer." We have altered the common reading *ducis*, to which Sanadon alludes, into *ducit*, a conjecture of Heinsius and Bentley; which Cuningam adopts.

13. Instead of the common reading *Dum potes*, five MSS. have *Dum potis*. Jani observes of this reading, "sine dubio vera lectio, vix enim a librariis est tam exquisitum et rarum verbum. Itaque sic Bentleius, Cuningamius, Baxterus. Et extitit haud dubie in pluribus aliorum etiam codicibus, sed neglectum fuit."

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Quo Chium pretio cadum	5
Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,	
Quo praebente domum et quota	
Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.	
Da Lunae propere novae,	
Da Noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris	10
Murenæ: tribus aut novem	
Miscentor cyathis pocula commodis.	
Qui Musas amat impares,	
Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet	
Vates: tres prohibet supra	15
Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,	
Nudis juncta sororibus.	
Insanire juvat: cur Berecynthiae	
Cessant flamina tibiae?	
Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra?	20
Parcentes ego dexteras	
Odi: sparge rosas: audiat invidus	
Dementem strepitum Lycus	
Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.	
Spissa te nitidum coma,	25
Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero,	
Tempestiva petit Rhode:	
Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meae.	

VARIOUS READINGS.

11. The true orthography is *Murenæ*, as we have given it. The name in Greek is *Μουρηνάς*.

12. All the MSS. of Heinsius and Bentley read *Miscentur*. Rutgersius and Heinsius, however, conjecture *Miscentor*, which is approved of by Bentley, Dacier, and Sanadon. The last-mentioned critic observes; "Tout ceci est dit pour maniere de commandement, l'expression est plus vive et

convient parfaitement à la liberté de la table." In this same line Cuningam reads *commodum*, on conjecture.

27. The common reading is *Chloë*: Many MSS. however give *Rhode*, of which Jani observes; "Sine dubio vera haec lectio: vix enim librarii ignotum sibi et Horatio inusitatum nomen pro notiori Chloës substituerunt."

CARMEN XX.

AD PYRRHUM.

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo,
 Pyrrhe, Gaetulae catulos leaenae?
 Dura post paulo fugies inauspax
 Proelia raptor : ●

Quum per obstantes juvenum catervas
 Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum :
 Grande certamen, tibi praeda cedat
 Major an illi.

5

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
 Promis, haec dentes acuit timendos,
 Arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo
 Sub pede palmam

10

Fertur, et leni recreare vento
 Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis ;
 Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa
 Raptus ab Ida.

15

CARMEN XXI.

AD AMPHORAM.

O nata mecum consule Manlio,
 Seu tu querelas, sive geris jocos,
 Seu rixam et insanos amores,
 Seu facilem pia, Testa, somnum ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 20.

1. Some editions have *Nun vides*. In this same line some of Bentley's MSS. give *tumultu* for *periclo*.

3. Brodaeus has *Dura* and *paullum*, in which last reading some MSS. and early editions coincide.

6. Cuningam adopts the Greek form *Nearchon*.

10. One of Jani's Altorff MSS. has *superbos*.
 15. Atterbury conjectures *Qualis aut Nireus, puer aut aquosa Raptus ab Ida*. Bentley prefers *Pastor* to *Raptus*.

ODE 21.

4. Bentley, (*Curae Noviss. Mus. Crit.* vol. 1. p.

- Quocunque laetum nomine Massicum 5
 Servas, moveri digna bono die,
 Descende, Corvino jubente
 Promere languidiora vina.
- Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet 10
 Sermonibus, te negliget horridus :
 Narratur et prisci Catonis
 Saepe meo caluisse virtus.
- Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves 15
 Plerumque duro : tu sapientium
 Curas et arcanum jocosum
 Consilium retegis Lyaeo :
- Tu spem reducis mentibus anxius
 Viresque : et addis cornua pauperi,
 Post te neque iratos trementi
 Regum apices, neque militum arma. 20
- Te Liber, et, si laeta aderit, Venus,
 Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae,
 Vivaeque producent lucernae,
 Dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

194) alters the common punctuation. We have adopted his conjecture. The line is usually pointed as follows : *Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum.*

5. The common reading is *lectum nomine*. Bentley conjectures *foetum numine*, which Cuningam very justly condemns. The ground of Bentley's objection to *nomine* is, that it makes a disagreeable pleonasm with *consule Manlio* in the first line. Dacier appears to have foreseen this difficulty, since he refers the *amphora* itself to the consulship of Manlius, supposing it to have been made in that year; while he makes *nomine* allude to the year when the wine was poured into it. Bentley well observes of this interpretation, that Dacier "suo acuminis ludum risumque praebet." Still, however, the great critic himself is in error, with respect to the necessity of his own emendation : *quocunque nomine* does not here signify "under whatsoever name," but is equivalent to *in quemcunque finem et usum* : we have therefore allowed it to stand. With regard to the epithet *lectum* we have introduced in its stead Valart's conjecture of *laetum*, which is decidedly the better of the two : (*Valart. Pr. ad Hor. viii. ix.*) it is also adopted by Kidd. Döring indeed retains *lectum*, and explains

lectum Massicum by "vinum ex uvis, in monte Massico lectis, expressum." He seems, however, and with good reason we think, to have no great faith in the propriety of *lectum*.

7. The common editions place a comma after *jubente*, so that *promere* will depend on *descende*, a construction at once harsh and unmeaning.

10. Bentley and Cuningam prefer *negligit* on the authority of MSS. and early editions.

12. Bentley reads *incaluisse* on the authority of Marius Victorinus (p. 2606.) who so cites the line. This emendation is followed likewise by Cuningam and Sanadon, but it is in defiance of all the MSS. Hence it is not adopted by Mitscherlich, Fea, Döring, or Bothe.

24. Valart (*Pr. ad Hor. IX.*) maintains that correct Latinity requires *fuget*; but it must be observed in relation to *dum*, that in the sense of *usque* it may have either the indicative or subjunctive; the indicative if nothing more is contemplated than the time of termination; the subjunctive if there is a reference to an object to be obtained. *vid. Zumpt L. G. sect. 76.* On this principle the true reading is here not *fuget* but *fugat*.

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Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
 Non sumtuosa blandior hostia
 Mollivit aversos Penates
 Farre pio et saliente mica,

20

CARMEN XXIV.

Intactis opulentior
 Theauris Arabum et divitis Indiae,
 Caementis licet occupes
 Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,
 Si figit adamantinos 5
 Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
 Clavos, non animum metu
 Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.
 Campestris melius Scythae,
 Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, 10
 Vivunt, et rigidi Getae :
 Immetata quibus jugera liberas
 Fruges et Cererem ferunt,
 Nec cultura placet longior annua :
 Defunctumque laboribus 15
 Aequali recreat sorte vicarius.
 Illic matre carentibus
 Privignis mulier temperat innocens :
 Nec dotata regit virum
 Conjux, nec nitido fidit adultero : 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

19. The common reading is *mollibit*, but many MSS. and three early editions have *mollivit*, which Bentley adopts. The critic remarks with regard to this reading, "*Certe nemo unus illius aevi Futuros quartae conjugationis in IBO protulit.*" In farther confirmation of the correctness of *mollivit* we may cite the observation of Hunter : "In hujusmodi *γυναικας* quas per tempus, vel praesens, vel praeteritum, vel futurum, efferre licet, Horatius saepe utitur praeterito; ut

Raro antecedentem scelestum
 Deseruit Poena pede claudo. (*Carm. S. 2. 32.*)"

Cuningam, however, on the authority of a single MS., reads *Mollirit*, in which he is followed by Sanadon. Fea finds this same reading also in one of his own MSS., but notwithstanding has *Mollivit* in his text. After all, however, the difference between these various readings is very slight; and, to quote the words of a grammarian, "cum de Na-

tura loquimur, quae constans semper eademque est, nihil refert quo tempore utamur, quoniam idem semper *facit, fecit, et faciet.*" R. Johnson, *Aristarch.* pt. 2. p. 38.

ODE 24.

4. *Apulicum* is the reading most generally received, and is sanctioned by many MSS. It is adopted by Lambinus, Bentley, Cuningam, and other editors. Landinus reads *Punicum*, while others have *Ponticum*, *Pulicum*, or *Publicum*.

5. Bentley, without any necessity, conjectures *Sic* for *Si*, and makes a parenthesis from *Sic* to *clavos* inclusive. He also proposes *dura* for *dira* in the 6th line. This, it seems, was the reading also of Porphyrio. Cuningam, Sanadon, and Markland, likewise approve of *dura*. We have allowed, however, the common reading to stand, as being far superior to these emendations. Bentley's strange explanation of the phrase *summis verticibus, &c.*, may be seen in the Explanatory notes.

Dos est magna parentium
 Virtus, et metuens alterius viri
 Certo foedere castitas,
 Et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori.
 O quis, quis volet impias 25
 Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam ?
 Si quaeret Pater Urbium
 Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
 Refrenare licentiam,
 Clarus postgenitis, quatenus, heu nefas ! 30
 Virtutem incolumem odimus,
 Sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.
 Quid tristes querimoniae,
 Si non supplicio culpa reciditur ?
 Quid leges, sine moribus 35
 Vanae, proficiunt, si neque fervidis
 Pars inclusa caloribus
 Mundi, nec Boreae finitimum latus,
 Durataeque polo nives,
 Mercatorem abigunt ? horrida callidi 40
 Vincunt aequora navitae ?
 Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet
 Quidvis et facere et pati,
 Virtutisque viam deserit arduae ?
 Vel nos in Capitolium, 45
 Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
 Vel nos in mare proximum
 Gemmas, et lapides, aurum et inutile,

VARIOUS READINGS.

24. The common reading is *pretium est mori*. The best of Pulmann's MSS. has *emori*, in which it agrees with one of Bersmann's, and one also of Bentley's. This reading is adopted by Cuningam, Sandon, Gesner, Mitscherlich, Döring, and others.

25. We have adopted Bentley's punctuation as more spirited than the common reading, which has *quisquis*, with a comma after *civicam*. Valart observes of this conjecture of Bentley's; "Quae lectio mihi videtur quam verissima." It is given also by Kidd.

27. Some of Bentley's MSS. have *quaerit*.

30. A MS. of Canter's has *Carus*, which is found also in some of Vanderbourg's.

32. Crusius conjectures *invidia*. Wakefield pla-

ces a comma after *quaerimus*, and of course refers *invidi* to the clause *quatenus — odimus*.

35. Some editions have a comma after *moribus*, and remove the one after *vanae*; by which punctuation *vanae* is referred directly to *leges*.

39. Bentley conjectures *gelu* for the common reading *solo*; but Cuningam very justly condemns this suggestion. We have adopted in the text the emendation of Wyngaard (*Act. Soc. Traj.* vol. 1. p. 198.).

40. Some editions begin a new clause at *horrida*, and place a comma after *navitae*, and a period after *arduae*, in the 44th line.

44. Bentley reads *deserere* in opposition to all the MSS.

Summi materiem mali,
 Mittamus, scelerum si bene poenitet. 50
 Eradenda cupidinis
 Pravi sunt elementa: et tenerae nimis
 Mentis asperioribus
 Firmandae studiis. Nescit equo rudis
 Haerere ingenuus puer, 55
 Venarique timet; ludere doctior,
 Seu Graeco jubeas trocho,
 Seu malis vetita legibus alea:
 Quum perjura patris fides
 Consortem, socium fallat, et hospitem, 60
 Indignoque pecuniam
 Haeredi properet. Scilicet improbae
 Crescunt divitiae: tamen
 Curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.

CARMEN XXV.

AD BACCHUM.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
 Plenum? Quae nemora? quos agor in specus,
 Velox mente nova? Quibus
 Antris egregii Caesaris audiar
 Aeternum meditans decus 5
 Stellis inserere et consilio Jovis?

VARIOUS READINGS.

49. Some of the old editions have *materiam*.

50. Some editions place a period after *Mittamus*, and begin a new sentence with *scelerum*.

54. Bentley very ingeniously conjectures *Firmandae*, as more in accordance with *nimis tenerae* and *asperioribus* than the common reading *Firmandae*. We have adopted the emendation. Cuningam, Sansdon, and Gesner approve of it, although the latter still allows the common reading to remain.

60. The common editions have no comma after *Consortem* or *fallat*. But *consortem* must be distinguished from *socium*, as we have given it in the text. Porphyrio first adopted this punctuation, and it has been followed by Cuningam and others. Cuningam, however, prefers the plural forms *Consortes*, *hospites*. Bentley reads *Consortem* and *hospites*. The Milan edition of 1477 also has *hospites*. Cicero distinguishes between the terms in question; "Socium, et consortem gloriosi laboris amiseram." (*de cl. Orat.* 1.)

62. Markland conjectures *Sed licet* or *Cui licet* in place of *Scilicet*; with a comma after *divitiae*; and *crescant* for *crescunt*.

OBS 25.

2. Some editions insert the preposition *in* before *nemora*, but inelegantly. Cuningam removes *aut* from the text. We have adopted his reading and punctuation. The common editions have *Quas nemora*, *aut quas agor*, &c., with a mark of interrogation only after *nova*. The Venice edition and that of Glareanus have *et quos*.

6. The common reading is *consilio*; but the majority of MSS., and among them those of the best note, together with many of the early editions, read *consilio*. Gronovius has proved very successfully that *concilium* means an assembly of the people, or an assembly of deputies from several nations or bodies of men; whereas *consilium* means a meeting of counsellors, or chiefs. In this opinion

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O quae beatam, diva, tenes Cyprum, et
 Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,
 Regina, sublimi flagello
 Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.

10

CARMEN XXVII.

AD GALATEAM.

Impios parrae recinentis omen
 Ducat, et praegnans canis, aut ab agro
 Rava decurrens lupa Lanivino,
 Fetaque vulpes :

Rumpat et serpens iter institutum,
 Si per obliquum similis sagittae
 Terruit mannos.—Ego cui timebo,
 Providus auspex,

5

Antequam stantes repetat paludes
 Imbrium divina avis imminentum,
 Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
 Solis ab ortu.

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

cus, the reading commonly adopted. Cuningam gives on conjecture *vectis*, for the common reading *vectes*, and *harpas* for *arcus*. The objection to *arcus* is, that "bows" are by no means fit instruments for "breaking open doors." Döring thinks that the poet alludes to the arrows which angry lovers might discharge against the closed doors of their mistresses: an interpretation far from satisfactory. Others, and particularly Dacier, suppose that the "bows" would be needed against the "lenones" who might be defending the gates; but this seems hardly consistent with "*oppositis foribus* minaces." Amid this diversity of interpretation, we have attempted to cut the knot by adopting the reading of Cuningam, *harpas*.

10. The common editions have *Memphin*; but Bentley, on the authority of MSS., and the usage of Horace himself in Lyric verse, restores *Memphun*.

ODE 27.

2. Cuningam reads *Ducit, aut*, in which he is followed by Sanadon.

3. The MSS. vary between *Lanuvino* and *Lanivino*. Some have also *Lanvino* and *Lanubino*. Fea, after a comparison of ancient inscriptions, decides in favour of the form which we have adopted.

5. Bentley and Cuningam read *Rumpit*. The first of these critics insists that *Rumpat* cannot be

the true reading, since it would be a favour and benefit, not an evil, if the wicked were to be prevented from pursuing any inauspicious route by the force of evil omens. "Bene erit impiis, si rumpant iter infauste susceptum: si domum redeant, ubi contra auspiciam exire intellexerint." He proposes, therefore, to read *Rumpit* in the sense of *Rumpere solet*, and to make the clause from *Rumpit* to *mannos* parenthetical and general. Bentley, however, appears to us to have indulged here in something of hypercriticism. The poet merely wishes to express the following idea: "Let the wicked alone have evil omens to fill them with alarm. Let those omens either accompany them on their way, and, by presenting themselves every moment, fill their bosoms with constant and increasing alarm, or, assuming some still more terrific aspect, let them cause the intended journey to be completely given up." This interruption of their plans, especially if ambition, the love of gain, or some other motive of a similar nature, be the governing principle, would rather, we conceive, come to them as a hardship than a benefit.

7. The common reading is *Ego quid*, with a mark of interrogation after *auspex*. Some editions too have *Ego cur*: but *Ego cui* is decidedly superior, and is sanctioned by Stephens, Torrentius, Rutgersius, Heinsius, Burmann, Bentley, and others.

Sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis,
At memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :
Teque nec laevus vetet ire picus,
Nec vaga cornix. 15

Sed vides, quanto trepidet tumultu
Pronus Orion. Ego, quid sit ater
Adriae, novi, sinus, et quid albus
Peccet Iapyx. 20

Hostium uxores puerique caecos
Sentiant motus orientis Austri, et
Aequoris nigri fremitum, et trementes
Verbere ripas.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso 25
Credidit tauro latus ; at scatentem
Belluis pontum mediasque fraudes
Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et
Debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, 30
Nocte sublustri nihil astra praeter
Vidit et undas.

Quae simul centum tetigit potentem
Oppidis Creten, " Pater ! O relictum
Filiae nomen ! pietasque," dixit, 35
" Victa furore !

VARIOUS READINGS.

13. From *navis*, a vicious reading of one of Stephens's MSS., Rutgersius conjectures *nabis*: an emendation so very ingenious, especially when compared with the idea of an intended voyage, as to leave strong doubts whether it be not the true reading.

14. Cuningam and Sanadon read *at memor* in place of the common reading *et memor*. We have adopted their lection.

15. Lambinus, on the authority of a single MS., has *vetat*, in which he is followed by Bentley and Cuningam, the latter of whom reads *Namque* for *Teque*. Neither emendation is necessary.

18. The common arrangement is to place a mark of interrogation after *Orion*; but the full period accords better with the deep and anxious feelings of the monitor.

22. Muretus conjectures *Hoedi* in place of *Austri*, on the authority of Ode 3. 1. 28. but the wind *Auster* is the "companion of Orion." (Ode 1. 28. 21.)

23. Bentley conjectures *gementes*, but *trementes* is far more poetical.

26. The common reading is *et scatentem*. We have adopted *at scatentem* with Bentley.

34. In this and the following lines, down to *unde*, great variety of punctuation exists. That which we exhibit in the text appears to us the most spirited. Bentley reads *Pater O relictum filiae nomen*, and the rest as we have given it. Döring's punctuation is *Pater O, relictum filiae nomen*, and the remainder like Bentley's, agreeing with ours. Kidd adopts the pointing suggested by Best (p. 126), *Pater ! O relictum filiae nomen ! Pieta-*

Unde ? quo veni ? Levis una mors est
 Virginum culpa. Vigilansne ploro
 Turpe commissum ? an vitio carentem
 Ludit imago

40

Vana, quam e porta fugiens eburna
 Somnium ducit ? Meliusne fluctus
 Ire per longos fuit, an recentes
 Carpere flores ?

Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum
 Dedat iratae, lacerare ferro et
 Frangere enitar modo multum amati
 Cornua monstri !

45

Impudens liqui patrios Penates :
 Impudens Orcum moror ! O deorum
 Si quis haec audis, utinam inter errem
 Nuda leones !

50

Antequam turpis macies decentes
 Occupet malas, teneraeque succus
 Defluat praedae, speciosa quaero
 Pascere tigres.

55

VARIOUS READINGS.

que! dicit: Vieta furore: making *Vieta furore* begin a new sentence, and refer, not to *Pietas*, but to what follows. A very strong objection arises to this last-mentioned system of punctuation. It is harsh and awkward to open a new sentence with an Adonic verse, of which the first and natural use is to close the metre with an agreeable rest. In all the odes of Horace, if we follow the readings of the best MSS., there is only one which seems to yield any pretence for a deviation from this rule, (Ode 4. 11. 1...6.) Catullus, though very irregular, if compared with the models left by his successor Horace, never offends against it. (vid. *Class. Journ.* vol. 18. p. 378.)

38. Markland conjectures *Virginis* in place of the common reading *Virginum*. The frequent recurrence of the *s*, however, from *Levis* to *Virginis*, militates against the emendation.

39. Mancinelli reads *vitio* in opposition to the MSS., but more in accordance with pure Latinity than the common reading *vitiiis*. His conjecture is adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, and others.

41. Sanadon reads *quam* for *quae*; making *Somnium* the nominative. "Il ne paroît pas naturel que l'image amène le songe, c'est plutôt le songe qui doit amener l'image." The same critic imagines *quae* to be corrected from *quam e*, which was placed by the Grammarians, according to him, as a marginal gloss. We differ from him in this respect, and are persuaded that *quam e* is the true reading. vid. *Harri Opera.* vol. 2. p. 423.

46. Some omit *et* as weakening the energy of the passage.

48. The best MSS. give *monstri*. Others of inferior note have *tauri*. Eleven of Valart's have the former reading. Sanadon well remarks, "Je ne sais par quel goût *tauri*, qui n'est que la glose de *monstri*, a prevalu dans les éditions depuis celle de Locher. L'expression est languissante en comparaison de *monstri* qui est énergique et passionnée. Le poète a déjà dit *juvencum* trois vers auparavant, et *taurus* reviendra au vers soixante deuxième."

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CARMEN XXVIII.

AD LYDEN.

Festo quid potius die
 Neptuni faciam? Prome reconditum,
 Lyde strenua, Caecubum,
 Munitaeque adhibe vim sapientiae.
 Inclinare meridiem 5
 Sentis: ae, veluti stet volucris dies,
 Parcis deripere horreo
 Cessantem Bibuli Consulis amphoram?
 Nos cantabimus invicem
 Neptunum, et virides Nereïdum choros: 10
 Tu curva recines lyra
 Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiae:
 Summo carmine, quae Gnidon
 Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon
 Junctis visit oloribus: 15
 Dicetur merita Nox quoque naenia.

CARMEN XXIX.

AD MAECENATEM.

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi
 Non ante verso lene merum cado,
 Cum flore, Maecenas, rosarum, et
 Pressa tuis balanus capillis

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 27.

2. Bentley maintains that Lyde was the mistress, not the slave, of Horace; and that, as the entertainment was to take place not at the poet's residence but her own, *faciam* must be altered to *facias*. And he observes, "omnino ineptum est, quod omnes hic editiones exhibent, *Quid faciam*: quasi ipse ex suo penu Caecubum praerberet." This reasoning is far from satisfactory. Zeune observes in reply: "Sed et ita *faciam* suum obtinet locum: *hodie nil melius facere possum quam bibere. Ergo, &c.*" We are inclined, however, to adopt the opinion that the entertainment took place at the poet's own abode, and that Lyde was the superintendent of his household.

7. The Venice edition and that of Glareanus read *diripere*.

8. The common text has a mark of exclamation after *amphoram*. We have substituted the interrogation as much more spirited.

10. The common reading is *comas*, for which we have given *choros* on the authority of one of Jani's MSS.

13. The more usual, though not the more correct, form is *Cnidon*. *vid.* Ode 1. 30. 1. Various Readings.

ODE 29.

2. Brodaeus has *versum*.

Jam dudum apud me est. Eripe te morae :
 Ut semper-udum Tibur, et Aesulae
 Declive contempleris arvom, et
 Telegoni juga parricidae.

5

VARIOUS READINGS.

6. The common text has *Neu semper udum*, for which some read *Ne semper udum*. We have adopted the very elegant and spirited emendation of N. Hardinge, Esq. "In the opening part of this Ode," observes Mr. G. Hardinge, the son of Mr. H. "is a passage, which, in every conceivable view of it, as it now stands, is so very absurd as to make it impossible that it was written as we find it. Having told his patron, that wine in the cask, a wreath of roses, and liquid perfumes, have been made ready for him some time, he adds: *Eripe te morae!* then come these lines:

*Neu (or Ne) semper udum Tibur et Aesulae
 Declive contempleris arvom, et
 Telegoni juga parricidae.*

The sense will therefore be this: 'your wine, the rose and the perfumes, wait for you; make haste, that you may not always contemplate the streams of *Tibur*, the sloping field of *Aesula*, or the hills of *Telegonus*.' Or, if *Neu* is preferred, 'make haste, nor always contemplate,' &c. the scenery above described. The first and the most obvious remark upon this passage was yet never made before it was pointed out by my father. *Make haste!* that you may not always contemplate *the very scene to which you are invited!!* whereas the natural turn of the challenge would be to hasten him away from Rome, that he might contemplate these new objects, which are to give him the enjoyment of the change and of the contrast. It is, however, explained, and is reconciled, as they would have us believe, by the interpreters thus: 'Maecenas lived upon the Esquilian hill. From that hill, and especially from his tower upon it, he could see at a distance, and could therefore contemplate, these three places.' There are some who suppose, that in the line '*molem propinquam nubibus*,' Horace adverts to the height of this tower, as having the command of so extensive a scene. We are told by Suetonius, that Nero, from that same tower, saw Rome in flames. There are some who represent that ruins either of the villa or the tower appear at this day; and that, when the building was up, it would command in its prospect the cities or villages here named. Indeed, Strabo represents 'that Rome' in general (that is upon *all* its hills) 'commanded the Tivoli scene.' The distance, however, is twelve miles at least, and some call it sixteen. I will assume it at the distance of twelve miles, and as being commanded by Maecenas from his house or from his tower if you will. I will then ask if a more puerile absurdity was ever committed, than to say, 'Come to me, and come to the beauties of the scene around me; to their stream, and their shade, that you may not always contemplate them at Rome!!!' One should rather suppose that he would have said, 'Come to me, that

you may not always contemplate the wealth and smoke of Rome,' which are the objects of contemplation more at hand than Tivoli, at the distance of twelve miles. It happens too, that it is just what he does actually say in the following stanza, but in different words; for there, just after having exhorted him to desert fastidious plenty and palaces of lofty height, he says

'Omitte mirari beatas
 Fumum, et opes, strepitumque Romae.'

would such a man as Horace, or would any man of common sense, desire his patron to contemplate no more a distant scene to which he invites him; and would he in the same breath deprecate his contemplation of the city which he inhabits? But is it forgot that Maecenas had something else to do than to be a kind of star-gazer at the environs of Horace's villa twelve or sixteen miles off? Is he not first magistrate of Rome, and politically intent upon her safety against invasion? Is he not surrounded with '*fastidious plenty*,' with *smoke*, and with *noise*? Are these proper channels for the contemplation of Tivoli at the distance of twelve miles? I have thus far assumed the verbal and literal construction of the word as applicable to a distant view of Tivoli, inasmuch as it has been so represented by the interpreters; and I have used the general term '*contemplate*;' but which must have the peculiar sense of a distant view before it can answer their purpose. It will then be interpreted thus, 'Come to me that you may enjoy Tivoli at your elbow, instead of seeing it from Rome, twelve miles off!' It happens, however, most inauspiciously, that *contemplor* means the direct reverse in all the best authorities for it, and peculiarly in Horace himself." Mr. H. then proceeds to cite the following: *Terence Phorm.* 1. 4. 33. *Cic. pro Deiot.* 40. *Id. De Off.* 2. 153. *Id. De Nat. Deor.* 2. 2. *Id. pro Flacc.* 26. *Id. pro Planc.* 2. "In every one of these passages," resumes Mr. H. "the word *contemplor* imports close inspection of the subject. But it happens also that we have in Tully a similar use of the participle *contemplans*, applied by him to a villa as the subject. It is in the *De Senect.* 55. '*Cujus quidem ego villam contemplans (abest enim non longe a me) admirari satis non possum, &c.*' In this passage it is emphatically distinguished from a distant view. But how did Horace himself understand the word? He shall tell us. He has twice made use of it, in *Serm.* 1. 2. 90. and 1. 1. 66. In both these passages it means close inspection of a subject at hand. Another circumstance adds a peculiar feature of ridicule to the dissuasive admonition; 'Make haste,' says the poet, "that you may not always take a distant view of the wet Tibur." How does the view twelve miles off, address itself to the cas-

Fastidiosam desere copiam et
 Molem propinquam nubibus arduis : 10
 Omitte mirari beatae
 Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.

Plerumque gratae divitibus vices,
 Mundaeque parvo sub lare pauperum
 Coenae, sine aulaeis et ostro, 15
 Sollicitam explicuere frontem.

Jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater
 Ostendit ignem : jam Procyon furit
 Et stella vesani Leonis,
 Sole dies referente siccos. 20

Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
 Rivumque fessus quaerit, et horridi
 Dumeta Silvani : caretque
 Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.

Tu civitatem quis deceat status 25
 Curas, et Urbi sollicitus times,
 Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
 Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

VARIOUS READINGS.

caedes of Tivoli? One of my friends rather hastily conjectured that *udum Tibur* was a *marsh*, and was meant by Horace to be condemned as a disagreeable object. Against this critique two little objections occurred; one, that a marsh twelve miles off is a very innocent object of sight; and the second, that *udum* is nothing like a marsh, but, as applicable to Tibur, or Tivoli, means refreshed with streams. I have observed that some of the readings have it *no*, and that others give us the word *neu*. Those who prefer the second, reason well upon the absurdity of the first, which makes *eripe te moras* an advice to operate against the *continued residence at Rome*; whereas the residence would be equally discontinued, whether by an accelerated change of scene, or by that of a remoter period. But the word *neu* is inadmissible; for it is never used in the sense of *nor*, unless where the negative divides the sentence, and where also the former branch of it is governed by a verb in the subjunctive mood. It is clear too, that the poet means to recommend the features of the scene to which he invites Maecenas, and of course does not mean to depreciate them by advising his patron to desert them or discontinue his contemplation of them. The ridicule of the word *semper* cannot be overlooked; it supposes Maecenas to have an eye intently and incessantly fixed on Ti-

hur and its neighbourhood." ("Poems, &c by N. Hardinge, Esq. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Collected and Revised by G. Hardinge." London, 1818. p. 225. seqq.) This excellent piece of criticism is said to have been adopted by Bentley, though not recorded. It received the commendations also of Markland (*Explicat. V. A. A.* 258—267.) Parr, (*Memoirs of the Revd. Sneyd Davies, D.D.* by G. Hardinge. p. 248. note.) and Taylor (*Elements of the Civil Law*, p. 37.)

17. All the best MSS., and the early editions give *Andromedae*. Muretus first altered this to *Andromedes*, in which he has been followed by some subsequent editors.

22. The best MSS. have *Horridi*. Some few give *Horrida*.

23. One MS. reads *caret qua*.

26. Sanadon reads *Orbis*, and *Cuningam Urbis*; but *Urbi* is decidedly preferable.

28. Bentley conjectures *dissors* in place of *discors*, on the ground that *discors* is an improper epithet to be here applied to the Tanais; but *vid.* Explanatory notes. He explains *dissors* as follows: "quia neque ad Europam, nec ad Asiam pertineat, inter utramque medius, et quasi extra sortem positus."

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Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
 Malus procellis, ad miseræ preces
 Decurrere ; et votis pacisci,
 Ne Cypriæ Tyriæve merces

60

Addant avaro divitias mari.
 Tum me, biremis praesidio scaphæ
 Tutum, per Aegæos tumultus
 Aura feret geminusque Pollux.

CARMEN XXX.

Exegi monumentum aere perennius,
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;
 Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
 Annorum series et fuga temporum. 5
 Non omnis moriar ! multaque pars mei
 Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
 Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
 Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
 Dicar, qua violens obstrepat Aufidus, 10
 Et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
 Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
 Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
 Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
 Quaesitam meritis, et mihi Delphica 15
 Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

VARIOUS READINGS.

60. Markland conjectures *Tyriæve*, as we have given it, for the common reading *Tyriæque*.

62. Locher and Bentley read *Tum*, on the authority of MSS., in place of the common reading *Tunc*, Sanadon prefers *Dum*.

64. Bentley reads *ferat*, on the authority of MSS. This is also found in the Göttingen MS.

nized by the old commentators, and also by Servius. Among more recent editors, Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Fea, Döring, and almost all others have adopted it. The Hellenism of this construction, however, seems to have been misunderstood by some of the grammarians, who accordingly changed *Regnavit* into *Regnator*; which latter reading has been followed in some inferior editions.

ODE 30.

12. The best MSS. have *Regnavit*. It is recog-

Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M

LIBER QUARTUS.

CARMEN I.

AD VENEREM.

Intermissa, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves. Parce, precor, precor !
Non sum, qualis eram bonae
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
Mater saeva Cupidinum, 5
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis. Abi,
Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestivius in domum
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10
Comissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum.
Namque et nobilis, et decens,
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,
Et centum puer artium, 15
Late signa feret militiae tuae :

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 8.

2. The common editions have a mark of interrogation after *moves*. But a period suits better, as it is rather a complaint or exclamation on the part of the poet.

4. The MSS. vary as to the form of this proper name. It is *Κινάρα* in Greek, and consequently *Cinara* in Latin.

9. Many MSS. and early editions have *in domo*, which is certainly more in accordance with the general idiom of the Latin tongue. The best edi-

tions, however, give *in domum*, examples of which construction are found in the Greek. Thus in Theocritus (Id. 3. 1.), *Κωμάσω ποτὶ τὴν Ἀμαρυλλίδα*. Cuningam has *Tempestivior*.

11. The common editions have *comessabere*, as if the verb were derived from *comesse*. The true orthography is *comissabere*, and the root is the Greek *κωμάζω* (*κωμάδω*, *κωμάσσω*), or perhaps a verb *κωμίζω* may have existed, of the same sense as *κωμάζω*.

Et quandoque potentior
 Largis muneribus riserit aemuli,
 Albanos prope te lacus
 Ponet marmoream, sub trabe citrea. 20
 Illic plurima naribus
 Duces thura, lyraeque et Berecynthiae
 Delectabere tibiae
 Mixtis carminibus, non sine fistula.
 Illic bis pueri die 25
 Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
 Laudantes, pede candido
 In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
 Me nec femina, nec puer
 Jam, nec spes animi credula mutui, 30
 Nec certare juvat mero,
 Nec vincere novis tempora floribus. —
 Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur
 Manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
 Cur facunda parum decoro 35
 Inter verba cadit lingua silentio?
 Nocturnis ego somniis
 Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor
 Te per gramina Martii
 Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles. 40

CARMEN II.

AD IULUM ANTONIUM.

Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari,
 Iule, ceratis ope Daedalea
 Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus
 Nomina ponto.

VARIOUS READINGS.

18. Torrentius, on the authority of a few MSS., reads *largi*; in which he is followed by Bentley and Cuningam. The best editions, however, have *largis*, and all the early ones of any note. Only two of Valart's MSS. have the former reading.

20. In place of *citrea* many MSS. and editions have *Cypria*, which Gesner adopts, on the ground that the citron wood was too rare and expensive a material to be employed for such works. But *vid.* Explanatory notes.

22. The true reading is *Berecynthiae*. The name of the mountain is *Berecynthus* in Latin, from the

Greek *Βερεκυνθος*. Some read *lyra* and *tibia* for *lyrae* and *tibiae*, but without the least necessity.

37. The MSS. and editions vary. Some have *Nocturnis te ego somniis*, others *Nocturnis te somniis*, and others again *Nocturnis ego te somniis*. But the reading which we have given is found in the best MSS., and adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Mitscherlich, Fea, and Döring.

ODE 2.

1. The common editions have *aemulari I—so*

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Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
 Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique 30
 Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
 Carmina fingo.

Concines majore poëta plectro
 Caesarem, quandoque trahet feroces
 Per sacrum clivum, merita decorus 35
 Fronde, Sygambros :

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
 Fata donavere bonique divi,
 Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
 Tempora priscum. 40

Concines laetosque dies, et Urbis
 Publicum ludum, super impetrato
 Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque
 Litibus orbum.

Tum meae (si quid loquor audiendum) 45
 Vocis accedet bona pars : et, " O Sol
 Pulcher, O laudande," canam, recepto
 Caesare felix.

Tuque dum procedis, " Io triumphe !"
 Non semel dicemus, " Io triumphe !"
 Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis 50
 Thura benignis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

31. Bentley conjectures *riuos*, in which he is followed by Sanadon. The objection urged against *ripas* is, that *ripa* is never used by itself, but always with reference to some stream or piece of water. The presence of *uvidi* would, of itself, be a sufficient answer to this remark, if it were a well-grounded one: but *vid.* Ode 3. 25. 15. Various Readings.

36. *Sygambros* is undoubtedly the best orthography. They are called by Ptolemy, Σύγαμβροι, and by Strabo, Σουγυάμβροι. Tacitus styles them *Sugambri*. The common form is *Sycambri*.

45. Bentley has *loquor* in place of the commonly received reading *loquar*. His argument in favour of it is as follows: " *si quid loquor* ; hoc est, *si quid loqui soleo Romanorum auribus dignum* : quippe jam diu tres Carminum libros emiserat, qui avidis-

sime ab omnibus legebantur." We have adopted the emendation.

49. The true reading of this line has been a subject of much controversy. The greater number of MSS. have *Teque*, which Bothe adopts; placing a period after *Teque*, and having none after *felix* in the preceding line. Heinsius conjectures *Dusque dum procedit*. Bentley, after reviewing the several readings and interpretations which have been given, suggests *Isque dum procedit*. But the reading which we have adopted is undoubtedly preferable, notwithstanding the opposition of the great critic. *Tuque* refers directly to Antonius. Cuningam conjectures *Tanque, dum procedit*, which Sanadon adopts, with the exception of *procedit*, for which he has *procedet*.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,
 Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta
 Matre, qui largis juvenescit herbis 55
 In mea vota,

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
 Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,
 Qua notam duxit niveus videri,
 Caetera fulvus. 60

CARMEN III.

AD MELPOMENEN.

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
 Nascentem placido lumine videris,
 Illum non labor Isthmius
 Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger 5
 Curru ducet Achaico
 Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
 Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio :
 Sed quæ Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt, 10
 Et spissae nemorum comae,
 Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.
 Romae principis urbium
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros : 15
 Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.

VARIOUS READINGS.

58. Some MSS. have *orbem* for *ortum*.

ODE 3.

10. The commonly received reading is *praefluunt*; but many MSS. and early editions have *perfluunt*. If this latter verb be taken in the sense of *irrigant*, it will make no bad reading; and Fea introduces it into the text with this interpretation. The common reading, however, is a more simple and natural one. Some editions have *profluunt*.

Valart makes *praefluunt* the reading of eighteen MSS.

16. Cuningam has *torqueor*, on the authority of a few MSS. Sanadon adopts this reading, and remarks: "Le poète veut dire non seulement que l'envie commençoit à se déchaîner moins contre lui, mais encore qu'il commençoit à se mettre au dessus de l'envie, et à ne plus redouter ses traits." The defence is an ingenious one; but still *mordeor* is more directly in unison with *dente*.

O, testudinis aureae

Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas :

O, mutis quoque piscibus

Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum !

20

Totum muneris hoc tui est,

Quod monstror digito praetereuntium

Romanae fidicen lyrae :

Quod spiro et placeo, (si placeo,) tuum est.

CARMEN IV.

DRUSI LAUDES.

Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,

Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas

Permisit, expertus fidelem

Jupiter in Ganymede flavo,

Olim juvenas et patrius vigor

5

Nido laborum propulit inscium :

Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,

Insolitos docuere nisus

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 4.

6. Some MSS. have *protulit*, which is less forcible than *propulit*.

7. J. Caesar Scaliger objects to the mention of *spring* in this passage, on the ground that the young eagle is not sufficiently strong, during any part of that season, to perform the several feats which the poet assigns to it. His criticism will be found answered in the Explanatory notes. Bentley, yielding to Scaliger's authority, and following the reading of some MSS. and early editions, gives *Vernisque jam nimbis remotis*, &c. This is adopted likewise in Burmann's edition, and also by Cuningham and Sanadon. Bentley's argument in favour of this reading is, that the Italian spring was marked by showers and stormy weather. But among the authorities which he cites in defence of this position, none will be found fully to the point. Eustace shows very conclusively, that the climate of Italy has undergone little variation in moderate times; and, in his remarks on the Italian spring,

he observes, "Rain is *not frequent* during the *spring* and summer months, yet occasional showers fall, abundant enough to refresh the air and to revive the face of nature" And again: "even the clouds and storms of winter are only transient and temporary interruptions of the general serenity that constitutes one of the principal advantages of this delightful climate" (Eustace's *Tour*, vol. 4. p. 142. Lond. ed.) We have adopted *Vernique*, the common reading, as conveying the best sense in connection with *venti*, and also as far more melodious than the disagreeable alliteration in "*Vernisque jam nimbis remotis*," although Sanadon pretends to consider this as no blemish. In favour of the common reading the following passage may be cited: "Ceteris hominibus, atque regionibus vi frigorum adstrictis, et oppressis, vos solos aurae lenes, *vernique flatus*, et deductis nubibus ad itenera vestra directi solis radii sequebantur." (*Claud. Mamertinus Paneg. Maxim.* 9.)

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Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles, 25
 Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,
 Posset, quid Augusti paternus
 In pueros animus Neronis.

Fortes creantur fortibus: et bonis 30
 Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
 Virtus: neque imbellem feroces
 Progenerant aquilae columbam.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
 Rectique cultus pectora roborant: 35
 Utcunque defecere mores,
 Indecorant bene nata culpae.

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
 Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal 40
 Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
 Ille dies Latio tenebris,

Qui primus alma risit adorea,
 Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
 Ceu flamma per taedas, vel Eurus
 Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus 45
 Romana pubes crevit, et impio
 Vastata Poenorum tumultu
 Fana deos habuere rectos:

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal: 50
 "Cervi, luporum praeda rapacium,
 Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
 Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

VARIOUS READINGS.

29. The true punctuation of this passage has been much contested. The one most commonly adopted has a colon after *bonis*: but *fortibus et bonis* makes an awkward pleonasm, since *bonus* is used by the best writers, both in prose as well as in poetry, with the same force as *validus*, *strenuus*, *praestans* or *fortis*. Wakefield's punctuation, on the contrary, is very ingenious, and we give it a decided preference over the common reading. It is exhibited in our text.

36 *Indecorant* is found in some MSS., and in

the ancient scholiasts. The common reading is *de-decorant*. Bentley praises *indecorant*, and Cuningam receives it into the text.

42. Glareanus reads *it Italas*.

43. Cuningam gives, on conjecture, *ut Eurus*. Some MSS. and editions have *et Eurus*.

48. Brodaeus reads *tectos*: which is a conjecture of Marsilius's, and refers to the rebuilding of the temples which had been destroyed by the Carthaginians.

52. Cuningam rejects *est*.

Gens, quae cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra,
Natosque maturosque patres 55
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per caedes, ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro. 60

Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem :
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Majus, Echioniaeve Thebae.

Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit : 65
Luctere, multa proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem, geretque
Proelia conjugibus loquenda.

Carthagini jam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos : occidit, occidit 70
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interemto.

Nil Claudiae non perficient manus :
Quas et benigno numine Jupiter
Defendit, et curae sagaces 75
Expediunt per acuta belli.

CARMEN V.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulae
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu :
Maturum reditum pollicitus Patrum
Sancto consilio, redi.

VARIOUS READINGS.

60. One of Valart's MSS. has *animosque*. It is found also in two of Bentley's.

65. Many MSS. have *Mersus*, and also some of the early editions. Seventeen of Valart's MSS. have this reading. Two others read *erit* for *evenit*.

66. One or two MSS. have *proruit*, and in the following line *geritque*.

73. A few MSS., and among them a very ancient one of Cruquius's, have *perficiunt*. Some of Torrentius's have *efficient*.

76. The Venice edition and that of Glareanus have *bella* for *belli*.

Ille non, inclusus equo Minervae
 Sacra mentito, male feriatos
 Troas et laetam Priami choreis 15
 Falleret aulam ;

Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas ! heu !
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
 Matris in alvo : 20

Ni, tuis flexus Venerisque gratae
 Vocibus, divûm pater adnuisset
 Rebus Aeneae potiore ductos
 Alite muros.

Doctor Argivae fidicen Thaliae, 25
 Phoebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
 Dauniae defende decus Camenae,
 Levis Agyieû.

Spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem
 Carminis, nomenque dedit poëtae. 30
 Virginum primae, puerique claris
 Patribus orti,

Deliae tutela deae, fugaces
 Lycas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
 Lesbium servate pedem, meique 35
 Pollicis ictum,

Rite Latonae puerum canentes,
 Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,
 Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos
 Volvere menses. 40

VARIOUS READINGS.

13. Some editions very erroneously punctuate as follows : *Ille, non inclusus equo*

19. Some MSS. give *latentes* which is found also in a few of the early editions, but seventeen MSS. of Valart's have *latentem*, the reading commonly adopted.

21. A very ancient MS. of Cruquius's has *flexus* in place of the common reading *victus*. Bentley adopts the former, and we have also admitted it into the text.

25. Cuningam reads *Doctor Argeae*, but the common editions give *Doctor argutae*. Some

MSS. have *Ductor* and a few *Argivae*. The reading which we have adopted appears to afford the best sense. *Ductor* would have, moreover, an awkward sound immediately after *ductos* in the 23d line, while *Argivae* seems preferable to *argutae* on account of its being put in direct opposition to *Dauuia* (i. e. *Latina*) *Camena*.

28. *Agyieû* is the true orthography, from the Greek form 'Αγυιεύς. Some MSS. and early editions have *Agileu* and *Agyllu*.

38. Some MSS. give *noctiluca* and *prospera*.

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Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 Liberat Hippolytum :
 Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 Vincula Pirithoo.

25

CARMEN VIII.

AD CENSORINUM.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis aera sodalibus ;
 Donarem tripodas, praemia fortium
 Graiorum : neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium, 5
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas,
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
 Sed non haec mihi vis : nec tibi talium
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 10
 Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quae spiritus et vita redit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugae, 15
 Rejectaeque retrorsum Hannibalis minae,
 [Non stipendia Carthaginis impiae,]
 Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
 Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
 Laudes, quam Calabriae Pierides : neque, 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 8.

1. Some of Lambinus's MSS. all those of Torrentius, and a few others give *commodis*.

4. The Milan edition of 1477 has *munera*.

8. Four of Valart's MSS. give *pingere* in place of *ponere*.

9. Some few editions have *non* for *nec*.

12. Torrentius, Bentley, Jani, Zeune, and Wakefield, are in favour of *muneri* as we have given it. Some MSS, however, have *muneris*, which is adopted in the Milan edition of 1476, in that of Venice 1492, and also by Ascensius, Bond, Heinsius, Fea, and Bothe. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

17. The common reading is *Non incendia Carthaginis impiae*, Bentley condemns the whole line

as spurious, on the ground of its containing a direct and palpable error in ascribing the overthrow of Hannibal and the destruction of Carthage to one and the same Scipio. "Horribilis sane hallucinatio est," observes the great critic, "quae vix in ullum hominem de media plebe cadere potuit." Cuningham reads *impendia* and Döring *stipendia*. Fea retains the common reading and makes *incendia* refer, not to the final overthrow of Carthage, but to the disasters inflicted by the elder Scipio on the Carthaginian power. We are inclined to think with Bentley that the line is spurious, and have therefore enclosed it within brackets, making, however, the alteration recommended by Döring.

5
 Multa, qua crines religata fulges :
 Ridet argento domus : ara castis
 Vincia verbenis avel immolato
 Spargiar agno :

10
 Cuncta festinat manus : huc et huc
 Cursitant mixtae pueris puellae :
 Sordidum flammae trepidant rotantes
 Vertice tumm.

15
 Ut tamen noris, quibus advocaris
 Gaudiis : Idus tibi sunt agendae,
 Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae
 Ffindit Aprilis :

20
 Jure solennis mihi, satiororque
 Paene natali proprio, quod ex hac
 Luce Maecenas meus affluentes
 Ordinat annos.

25
 Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,
 Non tuade sortis juvenem, puella
 Dives et lasciva, tenetque grata
 Compede vincium.

30
 Terret ambustus Phaethon avaras
 Spes : et exemplum grave praebet ales
 Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus
 Bellerophonem :

30
 Semper ut te digna sequare, et, ultra
 Quam licet sperare nefas putando,
 Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum
 Finis amorum, —

VARIOUS READINGS.

9. Heinsius and Cuningham read *festinant* on the authority of some MSS. But Rea well observes: "male, et contra solitum loquendi modum Horatii." 11. Bentley conjectures *crepidant*. This reading is found in both the Alfort MSS. of Jauq. But *trepidant* is by far the more poetical reading.
13. Cuningham gives *advocare* on conjecture. The same reading is found in the collation of Sax. The common is the more usual form.
27. Cuningham gives the Greek form *Pegasus*.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris

45

Recte beatum : rectius occupat

Nomen beati, qui deorum

Muneribus sapienter uti,

Duramque callet pauperem pati,

Pejusque leto flagitium timet ;

Non ille pro caris amicis

Aut patria timidus perire.

50

AD LIGURINUM.

CARMEN X.

O crudelis adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,

Inesperata tuae quum veniet pluma superbiae,

Et, quae nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comae,

Nunc et, qui color est puniceae flore prior rosae,

Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem vertent hispidam :

Dices, heu ! quoties te in speculo videtis alterum,

Quae mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?

Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genae ?

5

AD PHYLLIDEM.

CARMEN XI.

Est mihi nonum superantis annum

Plenus Albani cadus : est in horto,

Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;

Est ederae vis

VARIOUS READINGS.

ODE 10.

2. Bentley proposes *bruma* for *pluma*; on the ground that *pluma* is a very unusual word to express the meaning of *barba*. This emendation of Bentley's is adopted by Sandon and Wakefield. Markland (*ad Livy. Supp.* p. 259—268.) gives *poena* for *pluma*, while elsewhere (*vid. Class. Journ.* vol. 18. p. 128.) he suggests *ruga*. We have retained the common reading, however, as sufficiently expressive.

4. The true orthography is *ederae*. The word is derived from the Celtic *edhear*.

ODE 11.

5. Two MSS. of Torrenius's give *Ligurine* but all the rest *Ligurinum*.

6. Many MSS. omit *te*.

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Si chartae sileant, quod bene feceris,
Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Ithae
Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
Obstaret meritis invida Romuli?

25

Ereptum Stygis fluctibus Aecum
Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori:
Coelo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
Optatis epulis impiger Hercules:

30

Clarum Tyndaridae sidus ab inhamis
Quassas eripiunt equoribus rates:
Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

AD TOLLIVM.

CARMEN IX.

Ne forte credas interitura, quae,
Longe sonantem natus ad Audidum,
Non ante vulgatas per artes
Verba loquor socianda chordis.

5

Non, si priores Maeonius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricae latent,
Caeque, et Alcaei manaces,
Stesichorique graves Camenae:

10

Nec, si quid olim Iusit Anacreon,
Delevit aetas: spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Aeoliae fidibus puellae.

15

Non sola comtos arsit adulteri
Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
Mirata, regalesque cultus
Et comites Helene Lacena:

VARIOUS READINGS.

31. Cunningham and Saneodon read *ab intus*. preferable, and is equivalent to *loqui soles*.

Oss 9.

4. The early editions have *loquet*, but *loquetur* is

Non enim posthac alia calebo
 Femina, — condisce modos, amanda
 Voce quos reddas : minuuntur atrae
 Carmine curae.

35

CARMEN XII.

AD VIRGILIUM.

Jam Veris comites, quae mare temperant,
 Impellunt animae linthea Thraciae :
 Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
 Hiberna nive turgidi.

Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens,
 Infelix avis, et Cecropiae domus
 Aeternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
 Regum est ultra libidines.

5

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
 Custodes ovium carmina fistula,
 Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigrae
 Colles Arcadiae placent.

10

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili :
 Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
 Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens,
 Nardo vina mereberis.

15

VARIOUS READINGS.

85. A MSS. of Bersmann's, and another containing Acron's scholia, give *minuuntur*. It is found also in some of Valart's and Jani's MSS. We have adopted this reading as preferable to the common one *minuentur*. Bentley gives the latter, however, and considers it better than *minuuntur*. But *minuentur* is received by Heinsius, Cuningam, Wakefield, and others.

ODE 12.

The title of this ode varies in the MSS. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

5. The editions vary, some reading *Itym*, others *Itym*, and others again *Itin*.

11. Some MSS. have *delectante*, a reading

which Gesner, Wakefield, and others adopt. Zeune, however, has removed it from Gesner's text, and substituted *Delectantque*, which is given likewise in the best editions.

11. Bentley, on the authority of an ancient MS. reads *nigrae* in the place of the common *nigri*. This is adopted also by Cuningam and Sanadon, the latter of whom observes : "Ce changement de *nigri* en *nigrae* est peu de chose, cependant il donne plus d'élégance à la construction."

16. The common reading is *merebere*, but many MSS. have *mereberis*, which Bentley and Kidd adopt. "Quare non recipiatur," observes the former in speaking of this reading, "nihil video: libentius enim huic versum pede Cretico quam Dactylico claudere solet Noster."

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
 Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis,
 Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
 Curarum eluere efficax. 20

Ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua
 Velox merce veni: non ego te meis
 Immunem meditor tinguere poculis,
 Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri;
 Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium,
 Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
 Dulce est desipere in loco. 25

CARMEN XIII.

A D L Y C E N.

Audivere, Lyce, dî mea vota, dî
 Audivere, Lyce. Fis anus, et tamen
 Vis formosa videri,
 Ludisque et bibis impudens,

Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem 5
 Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et
 Doctae psallere Chiae
 Pulchris excubat in genis.

Importunus enim transvolat aridas
 Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi 10
 Dentes te. quia rugae
 Turpant et capitis nives.

VARIOUS READINGS.

18. Some editions have *Sulpitiis*, but the true orthography is given in the text. *vid. Fea ad loc.*

ODE 13.

Some MSS. have *Licen* in the title of this ode.

10. In place of *luridi* the collation of *Saxius* has *lividi*.

11. *Vanderbourg* states that the punctuation of all his MSS. is *Dentes; te quia, &c.* which is followed also in the common editions.

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- Aeternet? o, qua sol habitabiles
 Illustrat oras, maxime principum :
 Quem legis expertes Latinae
 Vindelici didicere nuper, 5
- Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
 Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus,
 Breunosque veloces, et arces
 Alpibus impositas tremendis, 10
- Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.
 Major Neronum mox grave proelium
 Commisit, immanesque Raetos
 Auspiciis pepulit secundis : 15
- Spectandus in certamine Martio,
 Devota morti pectora liberae
 Quantis fatigaret ruinis :
 Indomitas prope qualis undas 20
- Exercet Auster, Pleiadam choro
 Scindente nubes : impiger hostium
 Vexare turmas, et frementem
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.
- Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus, 25
 Qua regna Dauni praefluit Appuli,
 Quum saevit, horrendamque cultis
 Diluviem meditatur agris :

 VARIOUS READINGS.

5. Lambinus has *lux* for *sol*. It is found also in the collation of Saxius.

10. The form most commonly received is *Genaunos*. Brodaeus has *Genantos*. Baxter prefers *Genaunos* from some MSS. of Lambinus, which Wakefield also favours. Other editions have *Germanos*. The same difference exists in relation to the name *Breunos* in the succeeding line. Cruquius, Bentley, Fea, Döring and some others give the form just mentioned. But almost all the remaining editions have *Brennos*. The *Breuni* and *Genantes* are mentioned by Pliny (3. 20). Ptolemy also speaks of *Βρεῦνοι* or *Βρεῦνοι* (2. 13.) and Strabo τῶν Βρεῦνων (where the Aldine edition has Βρεῦνων) καὶ Γεναῦνων.

13. Jani places a comma after *acer*, and refers *plus vice simplici* to Nero. Cuningam conjectures in his notes *Disjecit* for *Dejecit*.

15. The common reading is *Rhaetos*, for which

some of the early editions substitute *Rhoetos*. Both forms are incorrect. *vid.* Ode 4. 4. 17. Various Readings.

19. Some editions have *fatigaret*, others *fatigerit*.

20. Bentley conjectures *Indomitus*.

24. Bentley suggests *enses* for *ignes*; but the poet evidently alludes to some historical event which has not come down to us.

26. The commonly received reading is *Qui regna, &c.* We have adopted, however, the conjecture of Bentley, of which Cuningam does not disapprove.

28. Many MSS. of good repute have *minitatur*, and this reading is adopted by Rutgersius, Bentley, Valart, and others. But Lambinus, Cruquius, Muretus, Stephens, Heinsius, Dacier, Gesner, &c. give *meditatur*.

Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 30
 Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum, sine clade victor,

Te copias, te consilium et tuos
 Praebente divos. Nam, tibi quo die
 Portus Alexandria supplex 35
 Et yacuum patefecit aulam,

Fortuna lustris prospera tertio
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus,
 Laudemque et optatum peractis
 Imperiis decus arrogavit. 40

Te Cantaber non ante domabilis,
 Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes
 Miratur, o tutela praesens
 Italiae dominaeque Romae :

Te, fontium qui celat origines, 45
 Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,
 Te belluosus qui remotis
 Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis :

Te non paventis funera Galliae
 Duraeque tellus audit Iberiae : 50
 Te caede gaudentes Sygambri
 Compositis venerantur armis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

35. Some of the best MSS. have *Alexandrea*, and this form is adopted in the Milan edition of 1476, the Venice editions of 1478, 1479, 1483, 1486, 1490, 1492, 1509, the edition of Aldus 1501, and that of Junta, 1503. It is given also by Muræus, Cruquius, Torrentius, Stephens, Heinsius, Desprez, Rutgersius, Faber, Dacier, Bentley, Cunningham, Talbot, Jani, Oberlinus, Mitscherlich, Foa, Hunter, Döring, Bothe, &c. Nor is the adoption of this form the result of mere caprice or arbi-

trary usage: on the contrary, it is sanctioned by the language of numerous medals and MSS. *vid. Burmann ad Propert. 3. 9. 33. Ursin. ad Cic. ep. ad fam. 4. 2. 10. Foa. ad loc.*

49. Bentley, following the authority of two MSS., and also a MS. copy of Acron's scholia, reads *pa-ventes* in place of *paventis*, so that *Galliae pa-ventes* will be the nominative plural.

51. The common form is *Sicambri*. *vid. Ode 4. 2. 36. Various Readings.*

CARMEN XV.

AUGUSTI LAUDES.

Phoebus volentem proelia me loqui
 Victas et urbes, increpuit, lyra ;
 Ne parva Tyrrenum per aequor
 Vela darem. Tua, Caesar, aetas

Fruges et agris retulit uberes, 5
 Et signa nostro restituit Jovi,
 Derepta Parthorum superbis
 Postibus, et vacuum duellis

Janum Quirinum clusit, et ordinem
 Rectum evaganti frena Licentiae 10
 Injecit, emovitque culpas,
 Et veteres revocavit artes :

Per quas Latinum nomen et Italae
 Crevere vires, famaue et imperi
 Porrecta majestas ad ortum 15
 Solis ab Hesperio cubili.

VARIOUS READINGS

ODE 15.

1. Torrentius conjectures *volente*.
 2. Critics differ respecting the punctuation of this line. The common text has a comma after *urbes* and no stop after *increpuit*. By this arrangement, *increpuit* is joined in construction with *lyra*, and a double meaning arises. The first of these, "Phoebus smote me with his lyre," borders on the ludicrous. Virgil's *aurem vellit* (*Eclog.* 6. 3.) can no more be cited in its defence, than one instance of bad taste be allowed to palliate another. The second meaning is, "Phoebus chid me with his lyre," i. e. swept the strings in anger. Apollo is here compared to the leader of a chorus, regulating, by the tones of his instrument, the movements of his followers. Much may be said in favour of this mode of interpretation. The punctuation, however, which we have given in the text, appears to yield the simplest and most natural

meaning. By it *lyra* is referred to *loqui*. Döring, in his last edition, adopts this way of explaining the passage. In his previous edition he had given the second interpretation mentioned above.

7. Most MSS. have *Derepta*.

9. All the MSS. and early editions have *Janum Quirini*; but Passeratius and Gronovius are in favour of *Quirinum*, and this emendation is adopted by Cuningam, Jani, Oberlinus, &c. Oudendorp also approves of it (*ad Suet. Aug.* 22.). *vid.* Explanatory notes. Passeratius found *Janum* in one of his MSS., whence some editors have been led to conjecture *Fanum Quirini*.

10. A few editions have *vaganti* or *et vaganti*.

11. Some read *demovitque*, others *amovitque*.

15. *ortum* is the reading of the best editions. A few others have *ortus*.

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Q. HORATHI FLACCI

EPODON

LIBER:

CARMEN I.

AD MAECENATEM.

Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
Amice, propugnacula,
Paratus omne Caesari periculum
Subire, Maecenas, tuo ?
Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite 5
Jucunda, si contra, gravis ?
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium,
Non dulce, ni tecum simul ?
An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet
Qua ferre non molles viros ? 10

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPODE I.

3. The common reading is *Caesaris*, with a period in the following line after *tuo*. Some editors, however, among whom is Bentley, place a mark of interrogation after *tuo*. Wakefield, (*Tragoed. Dialect.* 2. p 22.) conjectures *tui*, in imitation of Propertius (2. 1. 25.), “*Bellaque resque tui memorarem Caesaris.*” Of this emendation Eichstadt approves, except as to its wanting the mark of interrogation after *tuo*. Bothe suggests *Caesari—tuo?* which we have adopted as decidedly preferable to every other. The common reading is tame and frigid.

5. The first Venice edition has *sit*, in which it is followed by many subsequent editions. But the edition of Locher gives *si*, which, according to

Mancinellus, is sanctioned by all the more ancient MSS. The presence of *si* in the text is also expressly recognized by the scholiast Porphyrio. This latter reading is adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Mitscherlich, Fea, Döring, and many others.

10 *Qua* is found in the Florence edition of 1482, that of Venice 1544, and is adopted also by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Mitscherlich, Fea, Hunter, Döring, &c. *Quem* is given in the collation of Saxius, in the Venice edition of 1479, in that of Milan 1486 and 1502, and also in 24 of Valart's MSS.

Feremus; et te vel per Alpium juga,
 Inhospitalem et Caucasum,
 Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum
 Forti sequemur pectore.
 Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo 15
 Imbellis ac firmus parum?
 Comes minore sum futurus in metu,
 Qui major absentes habet:
 Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis
 Serpentium allapsus timet 20
 Magis relictis; non, ut adsit, auxili
 Latura plus praesentibus.
 Libenter hoc et omne militabitur
 Bellum in tuae spem gratiae;
 Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus 25
 Aratra nitantur mea:
 Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
 Lucana mutet pascuis:
 Nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi
 Circaea tangat moenia. 30
 Satis superque me benignitas tua
 Ditavit: haud paravero,
 Quod aut, avarus ut Chremes, terra premam,
 Discinctus aut perdam ut nepos.

VARIOUS READINGS.

12. Markland conjectures *aut* for *et*.

15. Glareanus, Torrentius, Dacier, Heinsius, Faber, Bentley, &c. give *labore*. Some editions read *laborem*, which violates the metre.

17. Heinsius conjectures *sim*, which Bentley adopts. The reason assigned by the latter for this emendation is far from convincing. "Lege *sim*, ut respondeat *q̄ juvem*." The expression *sim futurus*, denoting less of certainty than *sum futurus*, is manifestly at variance with the idea intended to be conveyed.

21. Most MSS. have *ut adsit*. Bentley reads, however, *ut sit*, which derives some sanction from *ut sit* in the *editio princeps*.

25. Glareanus has *alligata*.

26. Some MSS. have *mea* instead of the common reading *meis*: The former is certainly preferable, as the possessive should always refer to the nearest noun; and besides, a double epithet for *juvencis* is far from elegant. Heinsius, Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Fea, Döring, Bothe, and many others, adopt *mea*:

28. The common reading is *pascua*: but *pascuis* is found in many MSS. of the best repute, and is adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Fea, and Döring. Bentley's objection to *pascua* appears well-grounded: "Nos ideo *pascuis* praesferimus

ne in tribus continuis Epodis eadem exeat terminatio. Quod vitium sedulo evitare solet Noster, ex reconditae artis praecepto."

29. Bentley considers *superni* an incorrect epithet to be applied to Tusculum, which, according to Cluver, whom he cites, but whose meaning he mistakes, the critic makes to have been situated "in clivo leviter assurgente." The truth is, ancient Tusculum was built on the *summit*, not on the declivity, of a hill. Thus, Eustace remarks; "From Grotto Ferrata we proceeded to the hills that hang over *Frescati*, the summit of which was once crowned with Tusculum, whose elevation and edifices of white stone made it a beautiful and striking object in Roman landscape. The modern town of *Frescati* stands on the side of the hill much lower down than the ancient city." *Classical Tour*, vol. 2. p. 264. *Lond. ed.*) So also Fea, in commenting on the propriety of Bentley's *superni*, observes: "Hoc de hodierno Tusculo, *Frescati*, dici quidem potest; at vetus in monte supremo situm erat, ut testantur scriptores omnes ab ipso Cluverio allati, et notat Acron, cujus aevo adhuc extabat, tantum anno 1191, funditus a Romanis eversam; et ruinae id comprobant a me pluries visae." Markland conjectures unnecessarily *superbi* (*ad Stat.* 1. 3. 86.).

CARMEN II.

" Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 Paterna rura bubus exercet suis,
 Solutus omni fenore.
 Neque excitatur classico miles truci, 5
 Neque horret iratum mare ;
 Forumque vitat et superba civium
 Potentiorum limina.
 Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine 10
 Altas maritat populos,
 Inutilesque falce ramos amputans
 Feliciores inserit ;
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium
 Prospectat errantes greges ;
 Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris ; 15
 Aut tondet infirmas oves ;
 Vel, quum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Auctumnus agris extulit,
 Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
 Certantem et uvam purpurae, 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPODE 2.

5. Glareanus reads *Nec*.—In this same line some editions have *ut miles*.

6. Glareanus and Bentley give *Nec*.

10. Some editions have *Albas* for *Altas*. But the poplar is styled "*alta*" by Tibullus (l. 4. 30), and "*celsa*" by Phaedrus (§. 17. 4.). Cicero too denominates it "*procerissima*" (*de Legg.* 1. 5.). Besides, according to Pliny (*H. N.* 17. 23.), it was not the *white* but the *black* poplar (*nigra*) which the ancients employed in their vineyards.

11. All the MSS. and early editions place this and the succeeding verse after the 13th and 14th, with the exception of a single MS. of H. Stephens's, in which they are arranged as we have given them. Stephens remarks: "Versus duos, loco suo motos, in eum restitui; quod non sine unius exemplaris assensu feci: quamvis illam iis deberi sedem tam manifestum sit, ut multi fortasse, si hoc animadvertissent, absque ullius libri auctoritate id ausuri fuerint." (*H. Steph. Diatriba* 1.) This disposition of the verses in question is followed by Baxter, Cuningam, Sanadon, Oberlinus, Wakefield, Klotz,

Mitscherlich, Döring, Hunter, Valart, and others. Bentley opposes it, on the ground that the union of the vine with the poplar and other trees takes place in the autumn, whereas grafting is an operation performed in the spring. But this will form a strong argument in favour of the new arrangement; for the usurer Alphius, entirely unacquainted with the more accurate precepts of husbandry, merely blends together those ideas which most naturally present themselves to his mind. Hence, after alluding to the marriage of the vine with the trees, he immediately subjoins what appears to him to have reference to the same general branch of rural economy. Fea and Bothe, however, side with Bentley.

18. Many MSS. have *agris* in place of the common reading *arvis*. The first is certainly preferable; for though these two terms are frequently, even in Horace, synonymous, yet strictly speaking *arvum* means arable, or ploughed land, intended for the reception of grain; whereas *ager* denotes land in general, and has reference to all the productions of the earth.

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Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,
 Dapes inemptas apparet :
 Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia,
 Magisve rhombus, aut scari, 50
 Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus
 Hiems ad hoc ~~vertat~~ mare ;
 Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
 Non attagen Ionicus
 Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis 55
 Oliva ramis arborum,
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi
 Malvae salubres corpori,
 Vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus,
 Vel haedus ereptus lupo. 60
 Haec inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves
 Videre properantes domum !
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 Collo trahentes languido !
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, 65
 Circum renidentes Lares !"
 Haec ubi locutus fenerator Alphius,
 Jam jam futurus rusticus,
 Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam —
 Quaerit Kalendis ponere ! 70

VARIOUS READINGS.

52. Heinsius conjectures *verrat*, but he is refuted by Bentley, who adopts the common reading *vertat*. Priscian quotes this same passage (*Op.* vol. 1. p. 455. *ed. Krehl.*) but reads *vertit*, on which his editor remarks: "Pro vulgato *vertat* secundum codices praestantissimos scribendum fuit *vertit*." But there is no necessity for this use of the indicative. If adopted, it would require a correspondent change in the verbs which precede, namely, *juvet*, *exstruat*, &c.

54. Sanadon and Fea read *Ionicus*. But this form clashes with the remark of Maltby (*Morell. Lex. Graec. Pros. s. v. 'Ιωνικός in notis*): "*'Ιωνικός* apud Poetas mihi nondum occurrit: nam ad Pind. *Nem. 4, 87*, rectè dedit Heynius *'Ιόνιον*."

59. Joseph Scaliger reads *caesa festis agna*.

60. A MS. copy of Acron's scholia has *exceptus*.

63. Cuningam reads *fessos*, but *vid.* Epod. 9. 22. Various Readings.—In this same line Servius (*ad Virg. Ecl. 2. 66.*) gives *versum*.

67. Cuningam conjectures *ut locutus*.

69. The common reading is *relegit*, but the greater number of MSS. have *redegit*, which is adopted by Cruquius, Dacier, Bentley, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Mitscherlich, Fea, Döring, Hunter, &c.

69. All the editions that we have seen place either a comma or semicolon after *pecuniam*. The unexpected turn of the last line will certainly admit of a better punctuation than this. We have ventured to arrange it therefore in a way which appears more in accordance with the spirit of the passage.

CARMEN III.

AD MAECENATEM.

Parentis olim si quis impia manu
 Senile guttur fregerit,
 Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
 O dura messorum ñlia !
 Quid hoc veneni saevit in praecordiis ? 5
 Num viperinus his cruor
 Incoctus herbis me fefellit ? an malas
 Canidia tractavit dapes ?
 Ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum
 Medea mirata est ducem, 10
 Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,
 Perunxit hoc Iasonem :
 Hoc delibutis ultra donis pellicem,
 Serpente fugit alite.
 Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor 15
 Siticulosae Apuliae :
 Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
 Inarsit aestuosius.
 At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
 Jucose Maecenas, precor 20
 Manum puella savio opponat tuo,
 Extrema et in sponda cubet.

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPODE 3.

3. *Edit* is given for *edat*, according to the ancient mode of inflecting, *edim, edis, edit* ; like *sim, sis, sil*. This form is adopted in all the best editions. The common reading is *Edat*.

5. Scaliger and Rutgersius read *Queis* with reference to the "messores."

12. Cuningam has *Iasona*.

20. Markland, Bowyer, and Wakefield, are in favour of *Jocosa*, applying the epithet to *puella*. For condemns this reading : "non *jocosa* dici potest *puella*, quae serio os avertit ab odore gravi alii."

21. There is something very hypercritical in the following emendation proposed by Markland. "Lege, *aut* : non enim conjungi haec possunt : si enim *savio manum opponat*, quomodo potest simul *in extrema sponda cubare* ? Disjunctenda igitur." But it does not follow from the common reading that the two acts here alluded to are simultaneous, and that therefore *et* is improper. Such a supposition is perfectly gratuitous.

CARMEN IV.

Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
 Tecum mihi discordia est,
 Ibericis peruste funibus latus,
 Et crura dura compede.
 Licet superbus ambules pecunia, 5
 Fortuna non mutat genus.
 Videsne, Sacram metiente te viam
 Cum bis trium ulnarum toga,
 Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
 Liberrima indignatio? 10
 "Sectus flagellis hic Triumviribus,
 Praeconis ad fastidium,
 Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera,
 Et Appiam mannis terit;
 Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques, 15
 Othone contemto, sedet.
 Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
 Rostrata duci pondere
 Contra latrones atque servilem manum,
 Hoc, hoc tribuno militum?" 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPODE 4.

8. All the MSS. and most editions give *bis ter*. Sanadon well remarks of this reading. "On ne pardonneroit pas à un jeune écolier qui diroit *bis ter ulnae* pour *bis tres ulnae*, et l'on auroit raison." Barthius (*Adv.* 54. 26.) gives *trium*, in which he is followed by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Döring, and Bothe. Gesner retains the common reading, but confesses that it has an unusual and anomalous appearance. He suggests that the true form may have been *bis ternam ulnarum*, subsequently shortened and corrupted to *ter*.

9. Cuningam reads *vertit*.

16. The Venice edition, of 1478, has *contento*.

17. Bentley proposes *aera* for *ora*, while Cuningam suggests *oro*; Sanadon reads *rostra* and in the following line *Aerata*. The whole difficulty arises from the phrase *ora navium* in the common reading; and Sanadon remarks that *ora navium rostrata* makes a gross pleonasm, being equivalent to *rostra rostrata*. But Markland well observes: "*ora navium*, i. e. *naves*: sic *ora bigae* pro *biga* apud Sen. *Herc. Oct.* v. 518. vide quae notavi ad *Stat. Sylv.* 2. 1. 215."

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Horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus, aut Laurens aper. Abacta nulla Veia conscientia Ligonibus duris humum	30
Exhauriebat, ingemens laboribus ; Quo posset infossus puer Longo die bis terque mutatae dapis Inemori spectaculo ;	35
Quum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua. Suspensa mento corpora : Exsucca uti medulla et aridum jecur Amoris esset poculum, Interminato quum semel fixae cibo Intabuissent pupulae.	40
Non defuisse masculae libidinis Ariminensem Foliam, Et otiosa credit Neapolis, Et omne vicinum oppidum ;	45
Quae sidera excantata voce Thessala Lunamque coelo deripit. Hic irresectum saeva dente livido Canidia rodens pollicem Quid dixit ? aut quid tacuit ? " O rebus meis Non infideles arbitrae,	50
Nox, et Diana, quae silentium regis, Arcana quum fiunt sacra, Nunc nunc adeste : nunc in hostiles domos Iram atque numen vertite.	55
Formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, Dulci sopore languidae,	

VARIOUS READINGS.

28. N. Heinsius conjectures *Laurens* in place of the common reading *currens*, which Bentley adopts but Fea condemns. Döring, however, successfully defends the proposed emendation on the ground that *currens* is not a proper epithet to be applied to the wild boar. "*currens* aprorum naturae repugnat, quippe qui non *currendo* sed *stando* et pugnae se aptando setis inhorrescere solent." Bentley moreover shows by various citations that *Laurens* is a very common epithet among the Latin poets, as well for the boar itself as for the woods in which the fiercest animals of this species were nurtured.

33. Aldus and R. Stephens read *terve*.

37. The MSS. vary in a remarkable degree

with respect to the true reading of this line. The larger and better portion have either *exsecta* or *execta*, in which also the early editions and the scholiasts concur. Some MSS. of Lambinus's and one of Bersmann's give *exsucca*. Others have *exucta*, *exusta*, *exuta*, *exulta*, *exerta*, &c. Cuningam conjectures *Exsucca*, which is also found by Valart in the King's MS. This is certainly the best reading. Heinsius suggests *Fixesta*, and Bentley *Exesa*, which they respectively adopt in their texts.

54. Instead of *Iram* a MS. of Brodaeus's has *Arcum*.

55. *Formidolosae* is found in many MSS. and in most of the early editions. Dacier and Bentley,

- Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
 Latrent Suburanae canes,
 Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
 Meae laborarint manus. — 60
- Quid accidit? cur dira barbarae minus
 Venena Medae valent,
 Quibus superbam fugit ultra pellicem,
 Magni Creontis filiam,
 Quum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65
 Incendio nuptam abstulit?
 Atqui nec herba, nec latens in asperis
 Radix fefellit me locis.
 Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
 Oblivione pellicum. — 70
 Ah! ah! solutus ambulat veneficae
 Scientioris carmine.
 Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,
 O multa fleturum caput!
 Ad me recurre: nec vocata mens tua 75
 Marsis redibit vocibus.
 Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi
 Fastidienti poculum.
 Priusque coelum sidet inferius mari,
 Tellure porrecta super, 80
 Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti
 Bitumen atris ignibus." —
 Sub haec puer, jam non, ut ante, mollibus
 Lenire verbis impias;
 Sed dubius, unde rumperet silentium, 85
 Misit Thyesteas preces:

VARIOUS READINGS.

however, contend for *Formidolosis* as given by Mancinelli and Ascensius, and in the Aldine edition of 1501, together with that of Junta 1503. This reading is adopted also by Cuningam, Sandon, and others. Bentley well remarks; "*Formidolosus* ambigue significat, et qui formidat, et qui formidatur: quorum neutrum convenit *feris*, dum *sopore languidae sunt*."

58. Fea states that some of his MSS. and of the early editions have either *Suburbanae* or *Suburranae*. The true form is that given in the text, which Fea establishes from a comparison of ancient inscriptions, and likewise from the Greek form of the word, *Σουβούρα*.

59. Lambinus reads *nec perfectius*.

60. The Milan edition of 1482, that of Venice

1544, and in general all the early editions have *laborarunt*.

63. Brodaeus, the collation of Saxius, the Venice editions of 1479 and 1544, as well as the Milan edition of 1482, have *superba*. The reading *superbam*, however, is sanctioned by the best MSS. and advocated by many critics, especially Lambinus and Bentley. The latter observes "*Rectius superbam legeris: dulcior enim compositio est, et epitheton aptissimum*."

71. Bentley gives *Aha!* and Cuningam *Ha!* *ha!* The common reading, however, is preferable: *vid.* Explanatory notes.

80. Bentley in the text of his first edition has *projecta*, but in his preface recommends the substitution of *porrecta*.

" Venena magica fas nefasque, non valent
 Convertere humanam vicem.
 Diris agam vos : dira detestatio
 Nulla expiatur victima. 90
 Quin, ubi perire jussus expiravero,
 Nocturnus occurram Furor,
 Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus,
 Quae vis deorum est Manium ;
 Et inquietis assidens praecordiis, 95
 Pavore somnos auferam.
 Vos turba vicitim hinc et hinc saxis petens
 Contundet obscenas anus.
 Post insepulta membra different lupi
 Et Esquilinae alites. 100
 Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites !
 Effugerit spectaculum.

CARMEN VI.

Quid immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
 Ignavus adversum lupos ?
 Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
 Et me remorsurum petis ?
 Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, 5
 Amica vis pastoribus,
 Agam per altas aure sublata nives,
 Quaecunque praecedet fera.

VARIOUS READINGS.

87. The true reading of this passage is extremely doubtful. The commonly received one is *Venena magnum fas nefasque, non valent convertere humanam vicem*. Bentley conjectures *Venena magica fas nefasque non valent, Non vertere humanas vices*. This emendation, although exceedingly ingenious, we have preferred adopting only in part. Perhaps after all the remark of Bentley is nearest the truth, in which he conjectures that the line may be a mere interpolation. "Frustra tamen, opinor, labor omnis impenditur: et fortasse locum spurium et interpolatum curamus, qui sola spongia sanari poterit, nulla alia medicina."

90. Gesner conjectures *expiator*.

100. Many of the earlier editions have *Esquilinae*, which Fea maintains is the true form. Both *Esquilinae* and *Esquilinae*, however, are in use,

and the latter is given not only in good MSS., but also in the editions of Bond, Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, &c.

102. *Effugerit* is the reading of many MSS. and is adopted in the best editions. Some have *Effugerint* or *Effugerant*.

EPODE 6.

3. A MS. of Pulmann's reads; *Quid? hęc inaneis verte, si potes, minas, Et me remorsurum pete*.

5. Cuningam gives *Molossos* and *Laco*, which last is found in two of Valart's MSS.

8. Some few editions read *procedet*.

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Tacent ; et ora pallor albus inficit, 15
 Mentisque percussae stupent.
 Sic est ; acerba fata Romanos agunt,
 Scelusque fraternae necis,
 Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
 Sacer nepotibus cruor. 20

CARMEN VIII.

IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

Rogare longo putidam te saeculo,
 Vires quid enervet meas ?
 Quum sit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus
 Frontem senectus exaret ;
 Hietque turpis inter aridas nates 5
 Podex, velut crudae bovis.
 Sed incitat me pectus, et mammae putres,
 Equina quales ubera ;
 Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus
 Exile suris additum. 10
 Esto beata, funus atque imagines
 Ducant triumphales tuum ;
 Nec sit marita, quae rotundioribus
 Onusta baccis ambulet.
 Quid ? quod libelli Stoici inter sericos 15
 Jacere pulvillos amant :
 Illiterati num minus nervi rigent ?
 Minusve languet fascinum ?
 Quod ut superbo provoces ab inguine,
 Ore allaborandum est tibi. 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

15. The commonly received reading is that which we have given in the text. *et ora pallor albus inficit* ; some MSS. however, and early editions give the following arrangement, *et albus ora pallor inficit*, which Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Fea, and others adopt. The last mentioned critic considers this a softer and more harmonious reading than the former, but we may be permitted to doubt the accuracy of his remark.

16. The MSS. and editions vary, some having *percussae* and others *percussae*. As regards the distinction between these two forms, Bentley well remarks : " In re graviore *percussus* aptius vocabulum est : contra in leviori affectu *percussus* potius dixeris, ubi animus scilicet est *ictus*, *saucius* ;

non eversus tamen et consternatus. *vid.* Ode 1. 7. v. 11. Various Readings.

ERODE 8.

1. One of Bernmann's MSS. has *putridam*, and in the following line *quod*.

2. The editions vary, some placing a note of admiration after *meas*, while others conclude the line with a mark of interrogation. The latter is preferable as expressing more of indignant feeling.

15. Some editions place a mark of interrogation after *Quid*, a comma after *amant*, *rigent*, and *fascinum*, respectively, and a second mark of interrogation after *tibi*

CARMEN IX.

AD MAECENATEM.

Quando repostum Caecubum ad festas dapes,
 Victore laetus Caesare,
 Tecum sub alta, sic Jovi gratum, domo,
 Beate Maecenas, bibam,
 Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, 5
 Hac Dorium, illis barbarum ?
 Ut nuper, actus quum freto Neptunius`
 Dux fugit, ustis navibus,
 Minatus Urbi vincla, quae detraxerat
 Servis amicus perfidis. 10
 Romanus, eheu ! posteri negabitis,
 Emancipatus feminae,
 Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus
 Servire rugosis potest !
 Interque signa turpe militaria 15
 Sol adspicit conopium !
 Ad hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos
 Galli, canentes Caesarem ;
 Hostiliumque navium portu latent
 Puppes sinistrorsum citae. 20
 Io Triumphe ! tu moraris aureos
 Currus, et intactas boves ;
 Io Triumphe ! nec Jugurthino parem
 Bello reportasti ducem,

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPODE 9.

1. N. Heinsius conjectures *Quando O repostum*, which Bentley and Cuningam adopt. "Quam durè et ineptè !" observes Fea.

5. Two of Lambinus's MSS. have *mixtis*, of which Bentley and Cuningam approve. Torrentius states that this reading was found by him in no MSS. worthy of credit; and Fea remarks, "Ego neque in MSS. ueque in editis (inveni.)" Valart gives *mixtis* as the reading of the Sorbonne MS.

6. The Milan edition of 1476 has *Doricum*, which Rutgersius also adopts.

15. Some editions read (*turpe*!) Cuningam also introduces this among his *corrigenda*.

16. The true form is *conopium*, from the Greek

κωνόπιον, which is given in the best editions. Some editors give *conopeum*, others *conopeium*.

17. The MSS. and early editions vary in the reading of this passage, some having *Ad hunc*, others *Adhuc*, *At huc*, and *Ad huc*. Bentley substitutes *Ad hoc*, which Cuningam, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Mitscherlich, Döring, and others adopt. Fea reads *At hoc*, and Bothe *Ad hunc*.

20. Some MSS. of Cruquius's and Lambinus's have *sitae*, but Cruquius acknowledges that the original writing in his MSS. appears to have been *ci-tae*.

23. Dacier places a mark of interrogation after *boves*, in which he is followed by Fea and others.

Neque Africanum, cui super Carthaginem 25
 Virtus sepulcrum condidit.
 Terra marique victus hostis, Punico
 Lugubre mutavit sagum ;
 Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
 Ventis iturus non suis ; 30
 Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto ;
 Aut fertur incerto mari.
 Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
 Et Chia vina, aut Lesbia,
 Vel, quod fluentem nauseam coërceat, 35
 Metire nobis Caecubum.
 Curam metumque Caesaris rerum juvat
 Dulci Lyaeo solve.

CARMEN X.

IN MAEVIUM POETAM.

Mala soluta navis exit alite,
 Ferens olentem Maevium.
 Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,
 Auster, memento fluctibus.
 Niger rudentes Eurus, inverso mari, 5
 Fractosque remos differat ;
 Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
 Frangit trementes ilices ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

25. Many MSS. and early editions have *Africano*, which is adopted by Muretus, Lambinus, Cruquius, D. Heinsius, Dacier, Gesner, Oberlinus, and Combe. But other MSS., and the Venice editions of 1479, 1483, 1490, 1492, give *Africanum*, which Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, Mitscherlich, Döring, and others adopt. The objections to *Africano*, as a reading, are well stated by Bentley. "Quid vero est *Africano bello*? annon et Jugurthinum etiam erat *Africanum*? Si id voluit Horatius, bello *Punico* dictum oportuit, non *Africano*: quo quidem nomine hoc ab illo distinguere non potest. Sed esto hoc: quid deinde erit, quo illud *cui* referatur? *cui bello* in ea constructione necessario accipiendum erit; quo nihil ineptius fingi potest."

34. Bentley conjectures *Aut Chia*, referring it to *metire* which follows.

37. Klotz conjectures *Caesaris tecum*, understanding by *tecum* Maecenas. But Fea very cor-

rectly remarks, "Quis, sine commentario, *tecum ad Maecenatem referat, quum immediate Horatius puerum alloquatur*?"

EPODE 10.

4. Burmann (*ad. Val. Flacc. 1. 639.*) conjectures *flatibus*, which is also found in one of Valart's MSS.

8. Wakefield reads *Plangit*, on the authority of the Editio Princeps, which Bothe adopts. Wakefield, in defending this reading, observes, "Praecesserat vox *fractos*; et quorsum sodes *tremere*, si frangantur?" To which Döring replies; "Sed ex meo sensu *frangit* bene respondet *fractos*, et multo illo gravius est; ut *frangit* enim Aquilo ilices, ita frangere quoque debet *remos*; *franguntur* autem ilices dum *tremunt*." Cuningam reads *frementes*, and Klotz conjectures *gemen-*

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In queis amantem et languor et silentium
 Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus. 10
 Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
 Pauperis ingenium ! querebar applorans tibi ;
 Simul calentis inverecundus deus
 Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco.
 Quod si meis inaestuat praecordiis 15
 Libera bilis, ut haec ingrata ventis dividat
 Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia ;
 Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.
 Ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram,
 Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede 20
 Ad non amicos heu ! mihi postes, et heu !
 Limina dura, quibus lumbos et infregi latus.
 Nunc, gloriantis quamlibet mulierculam
 Vincere mollitia, amor Lycisci me tenet :
 Unde expedire non amicorum queant 25
 Libera consilia, nec contumeliae graves ;
 Sed alius ardor aut puellae candidae,
 Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis comam.

CARMEN XII.

IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

Quid tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris ?
 Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas
 Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesae ?
 Namque sagacius unus odoror,

VARIOUS READINGS.

11. Some few editions read *Contraque*.

14. The Aldine edition of 1501, those of Basle, 1527, and 1531, and that of Fribourg 1536, give *Fervidiora mero arcana*, which is adopted by Baxter, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, and a few others. Fea asks with respect to this reading, "Qua auctoritate, et qua significatione?" to which Bothe replies; "Fervidiora facta vino hic dicit arcana et tanquam effervescentia." But this is at best a forced and unnatural interpretation.

17. The Florence edition of 1482 and that of Venice 1483 give *allevantia*, which Cuningam adopts.

19. A MS. in the British Museum, cited by Combe, has *Ut haec*, a reading which Cuningam had previously given on conjecture.

24. Bentley, following the authority of some MSS., gives *mollitiae*, which Cuningam and Wakefield adopt. The objection to *mollitia* is the un-

pleasant sound produced by the final *a* of *mollitiae* coming in contact with the initial *a* of *amor*. Fea, however, answers this extremely well: "Immo dulcior et mollior evadit, si aliquanto suspendas, et trahendo pronuncies, languidulè; ut res videtur exigere."

28. Saxius gives as the reading of one of the Bodleian MSS. *longa residentis coma*. The Florence edition of 1482, has *longam residentis comam*.

EPODE 12.

2. Bentley, on the authority of MSS., reads *quid mihi*, in which he is followed by Cuningam, Valart, and Wakefield. Some MSS. and early editions have, in this same line, *curve tabellas*.

3. Cuningam and Valart follow the reading of the Venice edition and Glareanus, *nec naris*.

Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, 5
 Quam canis acer, ubi lateat sus.
 Qui sudor vietis et quam malus undique membris
 Crescit odor ! quum, pene soluto,
 Indomitam properat rabiem sedare ; neque illi
 Jam manet humida creta, colorque 10
 Stercore fucatus crocodili ; jamque subando
 Tenta cubilia tectaque rumpit.
 Vel mea quum saevis agitat fastidia verbis :
 “ Inachia langues minus ac me :
 Inachiam ter nocte potes ; mihi semper ad unum 15
 Mollis opus : pereat male, quae te,
 Lesbia, quaerenti taurum, monstravit inertem ;
 Quum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,
 Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,
 Quam nova collibus arbor inhaeret. 20
 Muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanæ
 Cui properabantur ? tibi nempe ;
 Ne foret aequales inter conviva, magis quem
 Diligeret mulier sua, quam te.
 O ego infelix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres 25
 Agna lupos, capreaeque leones.”

CARMEN XIII.

AD AMICOS.

Horrida tempestas coelum contraxit, et imbres
 Nivesque deducunt Jovem ; nunc mare, nunc silvae
 Threicio Aquilone sonant. Rapiamus, amici,
 Occasionem de die ; dumque virent genua,

VARIOUS READINGS.

7. Some editions have *Quis sudor*.
 8. Cuningam has *Crescat*.
 9. Glareanus gives *properanti* and *nec illis*.
 12. The same critic has *rumpis*, and in the succeeding line *agitas*.
 25. Some MSS. of Torrentius's, Bentley's, and Valart's, have *O ego infelix*, the reading of our text, and it is cited in this form by several of the ancient grammarians (*Charis* p. 131. *Servius de ult. syll.* p. 1802. *Mart. Cap.* p. 64). Bentley, however, although he quotes these authorities, pre-

fers *O ego non felix*, which is given also by Cuningam, Valart, and Fea. The reading *O ego infelix* is adopted, on the other hand, by Oberlinus, Combe, Gesner, Mitscherlich, Döring, and others.

EPODE 13.

1. Cuningam conjectures *constrixit*, a bold and unnecessary emendation.
 3. Bentley reads *amice*, and gives as the title of the Epode AD AMICUM, in which he is followed

Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. 5
 Tu vina Torquato move Consulè pressa meo.
 Caetera mitte loqui : deus haec fortasse benigna
 Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achaemenio
 Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea
 Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus. 10
 Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno :
 Invicte, mortalis dea nate, puer, Thetide,
 Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
 Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simois ;
 Unde tibi reditum curto subtemine Parcae , 15
 Rupere ; nec mater domum caerulea te revehet.
 Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
 Deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis.

CARMEN XIV.

AD MAECENATEM.

Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
 Oblivionem sensibus,
 Pocula Lethaeos ut si ducentia somnos
 Arente fauce traxerim,

VARIOUS READINGS.

by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, and Wakefield. The objection to *amicis* is that the presence of *Tu* in the 6th, and *mitte* in the 7th line, prove the Epode to have been addressed to a single individual. To this we reply that *Tu* and *mitte* apply merely to one person of the assembled company, the singling out of whom from those present imparts spirit and animation to the passage. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

8. Some MSS., and nearly all the editions previous to that of Bentley, have *Achaemenia*. Bentley, on the authority of other MSS., reads *Achaemenio*, in which he is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Valart, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Fea, and Hunter. *Nardum* as a neuter is preferable, in Horace at least, to *nardus* of the feminine gender, and the poet gives it as such in the 5th Epode, v. 59. *Nardo perunctum, quale, &c.* It is used also, as a neuter, by *Tibullus*, 2. 2. *Plin. H. N.* 12. 12. 26. *Celsus*, 3. 21. and *Columella* 12, 20. 5.

10. Bentley reads *diris*, in which he is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, and Wakefield ; but *diris*

is found in the best MSS., and is adopted among others by Gesner, Mitscherlich, Fea, Döring, and Bothe.

15. The commonly received reading is *certo*, which Bentley alters to *curto* : an emendation of such peculiar elegance that we have not hesitated to admit it into our text. It is surprising that so few editions since Bentley's time have adopted it. For *subtemine* the collation of Saxius has *substamine*, and some of the early editions *subtegmine* ; among which are the Milan edition of 1477, and that of Venice 1479. Klotz conjectures *certo sub nomine*, which Fea very properly condemns.

18. Bentley finds *et* interlined, in some of his MSS., between *aegrimoniae* and *dulcibus* ; for which he conjectures *ac*, and reads as follows : *Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato Deformis aegrimoniae, ac dulcibus alloquiis."*

EPODE 14.

3. Some of Bentley's MSS. have *veluti* for *ut si*.

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At tu, quicumque es felicior, atque meo nunc
 Superbus incedis malo,
 Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit,
 Tibique Pactolus fluat,
 Nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati,
 Formaue vincas Nirea ;
 Eheu ! translatos alio moerebis amores :
 Ast ego vicissim risero.

20

CARMEN XVI.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
 Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
 Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
 Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
 Aemula nec virtus Capuae, nec Spartacus acer,
 Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox ;
 Nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube,
 Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal :
 Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas ;
 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.
 Barbarus, heu ! cineres insistet victor, et Urbem
 Eques sonante verberabit ungula ;
 Quaeque carent ventis et solibus, ossa Quirini,
 Nefas videre ! dissipabit insolens.
 Forte, quid expediat, communiter, aut melior pars
 Malis carere quaeritis laboribus.

5

10

15

VARIOUS READINGS.

and defends: "Dedi nempe pro vulgari lectione: *offensae*," observes the latter, "quae, sive hanc vocem active, (*ubi me semel offendisti*,) sive passive, (*ubi te semel offendero*,) explicaveris, friget et dura est, cum Bentleyo *offensi*."

17. Instead of *At tu* many MSS and some of the early editions have *Et tu*.

22. Some MSS. and editions give *Nerea*; a manifest error.

EPODE 16.

2. Barthius conjectures *ut* for *et*, in the sense of *ex quo*.

6. Bentley gives *Novisve*, and in the 8th line

Parentibusve, on mere conjecture. Cuningam also adopts this reading.

15. We have retained the common reading as being sufficiently expressive. Fea, however, places a mark of interrogation after *expediat*, and another after *laboribus*, understanding *quaeritis* in the first clause. Rutgersius (*Lect. Venusin. c. 11.*) conjectures *Forte, (quod expediat,) communiter, aut melior pars Malis carere quaeritis laboribus?* Bentley approves of this emendation, although he does not admit it into his text, but gives the common reading with a mark of interrogation after *laboribus*.

Nulla sit hac potior sententia ; Phocaeorum
 Velut profugit exsecrata civitas :
 Agros atque Lares proprios, habitandaque fana
 Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis : 20
 Ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas
 Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.
 Sic placet ? an melius quis habet suadere ? secunda
 Ratem occupare quid moramur alite ?
 Sed juremus in haec : Simul imis saxa renarint 25
 Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas ;
 Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
 Padus Matina laverit cacumina ;
 In mare seu celsus proruperit Apenninus ;
 Novaque monstra junxerit libidine 30
 Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
 Adulteretur et columba miluo ;
 Credula nec flavos timeant armenta leones ;
 Ametque salsa laevis hircus aequora.
 Haec, et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulces, 35
 Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
 Aut pars indocili melior grege ; mollis et exspes
 Inominata perprimat cubilia.
 Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
 Etrusca praeter et volate litora. 40
 Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus : arva, beata
 Petamus arva, divites et insulas ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

19. We have given *proprius*, which is found in the early editions, as preferable to the commonly received reading *patrios*.

20. Bonfin conjectures *Its*, and some of the early editions give *ferunt* for *ferent*.

29. Fea substitutes *proruperit*, which he finds in several MSS., for the common reading *procurrerit*. We have adopted his emendation, as far more forcible and spirited than the last-mentioned form. "Proprius congruit," observes the critic, "alto motu, qui se magno impetu efferat, horrendoque strepitu in mare praecipitet."

32. Some MSS. and editions give *milvio*, but *milvius* can hardly be considered as a correct form ; the best editions of the Latin poetical writers have either *miluus* or *milvus*: *vid. Phaed. Fab. l. 31. ed. Burman. in notis*.

33. Lambinus gives *fulvos*, which is found in some MSS. The greater number of MSS., however, and most of the early editions, give *flavos*. But Bentley, on the authority of four MSS. of Cruquius's,

reads *ravos*, because *rava lupa* occurs in Ode 3. 27. 3, and Cicero (*Acad. 2. 33.*) styles the sea *ravum*. Until more conclusive arguments for this emendation can be found, the common reading must be allowed to stand.

35. Some MSS. have *abscidere*. Cuningam reads *quae reditus poterunt abscindere*.

36. One of Bersmann's MSS. has *omnes* ; but this reading is refuted by Jan. Dousa (*Commentat. c. 7. p. 661.*).

37. Some MSS. and editions have *expers*, a reading which Porphyrio would seem to have adopted, since he explains the latter part of this line as follows: "quae mollis animi, et sine spe est, expersque virtutis."

38. Cuningam and Sanadon have *perprimant*.

39. Lambinus, on the authority of MSS., prefers *pellite luctum*, but he is refuted by Torrentius.

41. The true punctuation of this line is greatly contested. We have followed in our text the one most commonly received, and which certainly af-

Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
 Et imputata floret usque vinea ;
 Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivae, 45
 Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem ;
 Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
 Levis crepante lymphæ desilit pede.
 Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ,
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera : 50
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovili ;
 Nec intumescit alma viperis humus.
 Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
 Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia.
 Pluraque felices mirabimur ; ut neque largis 55
 Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,
 Pingua nec siccis urantur semina glebis ;
 Utrumque rege temperante Coelitum.
 Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
 Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem ; 60
 Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,
 Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixæi.

VARIOUS READINGS.

fords the most spirited meaning. Bentley, Cuningham, Dacier, Valart, Gesner, Oberlinus, and Combe remove the colon after *circumvagus*, and make *arva* depend upon it in construction. They differ among themselves, however, in placing, some, as Bentley for example, a semicolon after *beata*, and a comma after *arva*; and others, as Gesner, a colon after *arva* and no point after *beata*, which last therefore will refer to *arva* in the succeeding line. Some again make *circumvagus*, as we have done, an entire word, while others read *circumvagus*.

48. Bentley mentions *Nympha* as the reading of some MSS., and as having been approved of by many critics. He rejects it, however, and adopts the common reading, which we have given. Among those who advocate *Nympha* is Markland. But *crepante pede* is too elegantly figurative when applied to *lymphæ* to require any alteration of the received text. In this same line, Terentianus Maurus (*ap. Putsch. c. 249.*) has *dissilit*, and Marcius *prosilat*.

51. Markland conjectures *vespentinum* and *ovile*; as more poetical, and refers to *Serm. 1. 6. 113.* Cuningam reads *vespertinus* and *ovile*; we have

retained the common reading as decidedly the best, although Zeune maintains that *ovile* is sanctioned by more numerous authorities, and therefore restores it to Gesner's text.

52. Markland conjectures *alma*, in place of the common reading *alta* which hardly has any meaning here. We have adopted the emendation. Döring also appears fully aware of the necessity of some alteration of the text: "Si statuere liceat, librariorum fortasse in epitheto voci *hamus* addito peccasse, equidem pro *alta* malim *alma*, vel *atra*, ut, sicut *intumescit*, ad *atrum* viperarum venenum referatur."

53. In most editions this line is given as the 61st, and the one immediately following as the 62d. An anonymous critic in the *Miscell. Obs. 1733*, edited by Burmann, first suggested the arrangement given in our text, and which Wakefield, Valart, and Döring adopt. The verses in question certainly appear to much more advantage as they are at present placed, and harmonize better with the general sense of the preceding lines. Perhaps, after all, however, they are, as Döring suspects, a mere interpolation. Gesner retains the old arrangement, but encloses the lines within brackets.

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Setosa duris exuere pelibus 15
 Laboriosi remiges Ulixei,
 Volente Circa, membra ; tunc mens et sonus
 Relapsus, atque notus in vultus honor.
 Dedi satis superque poenarum tibi,
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20
 Fugit juventas, et verecundus color
 Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida ;
 Tuis capillus albus est odoribus,
 Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.
 Urguet diem nox, et dies noctem, neque est 25
 Levare tenta spiritu praecordia.
 Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,
 Caputque Marsa dissilire naenia.
 Quid amplius vis ? O mare ! O terra ! ardeo, 30
 Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
 Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida
 Furens in Aetna flamma. Tu, donec cinis
 Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar,
 Cales venenis officina Colchicis. 35
 Quae finis ? aut quod me manet stipendium ?
 Effare : jussas cum fide poenas luam ;
 Paratus, expiare seu poposceris

 VARIOUS READINGS.

16. The commonly received form is *Ulysses*.

18. Some read *relatus*. Valart places immediately after this line, the 42d, 43d, 44th, and 45th.

22. Julius Scaliger objects to *ossa*, in which he is seconded by Bentley. "Quis," observes the former, "dicat colorem reliquisse *ossa* ? non igitur debuit dicere *ossa amicta pelle*, sed reliquisse *pelle amictam ossa*." To the same purpose is the remark of Bentley. "Quid enim ? *Verecundus color est rubor*. Id quidem sine controversia est. *Rubor ergo reliquit ossa*. Qui pote, ut locum relinquat, ubi nunquam fuit ? *Quis rubra ossa vel fando audivit ?*" Bentley therefore conjectures *ora*. Cuningam allows *ossa* to remain, but places a comma after *reliquit*, understanding *me*, and reads *ossa pelle amictus lurida*, in which he is followed by Sanadon and Wakefield. But, notwithstanding all this opposition and censure, the common reading is correct, and must not be changed either in the form of the words or in the punctuation. The error of Scaliger and Bentley consists in their supposing *reliquit ossa* to be equivalent here to *exit ex ossibus*, which is very far from being the case. The verb *relinquo* is frequently used in reference to things which one on departing does not take with him, but suffers to remain behind.

Precisely so in the present instance ; the vigour and bloom of youth depart, leaving behind them nought but a pallid and emaciated frame. Thus in Ovid, (*Am.* 9. 13. 14.) we have,

"Quid juvat in nudis hamata retundere tela
 Ossibus ? *ossa mihi nuda reliquit amor*."

29. A MSS. of Burmann's has *desilire*.

30. Bentley gives *O terra* on the authority of a MS. copy of Acron's scholia, which Fea adopts as more forcible than the common reading *et terra*. We have also given it in the text. This reading is likewise received by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, and Wakefield.

33. A MS. of Vossius's has *Urens*. It is found also in many other MSS., and in some of the early editions. Many MSS. again have *virens*, from which Bentley suggests *vivens*. But *Furens* is found in some MSS. of Torrentius's, in one of Pulmann's, and in another of Bernmann's. It is undoubtedly the true reading.

35. Bentley gives *Calet* on conjecture.

38. The received reading and punctuation of this and the following lines down to the 41st is as follows : *Paratus expiare, seu poposceris cen-*

Centum juvencis, sive mendaci lyra
 Voles sonare Tu pudica, tu proba ; 40
 Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.
 Infamis Helenae Castor offensus vice,
 Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece,
 Ademta vati reddidere lumina.
 Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementia, 45
 O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
 Nec in sepulcris pauperum prudens anus
 Novendiales dissipare pulveres.
 Tibi hospitale pectus, et purae manus :
 Tuusque venter Pactumeius ; et tuo 50
 Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
 Utcunque fortis exsilis puerpera,

Canidia.

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces ?
 Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis
 Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo. 55
 Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
 Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis ?
 Et Esquilini Pontifex veneficî

VARIOUS READINGS.

tum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra Voles sonari : tu pudica, tu proba, Perambulabis, &c. We have adopted in our text the reading and punctuation recommended by Bentley in his *Curæ Novissimæ* (*Mus. Crit.* vol. 1. p. 194.) and which is also followed by Kidd. The form *juvencis*, which Bentley adopts, is found in the Battelian MS. and is given also by Ceningam and Sanadon.

42. This verse and those immediately following down to the forty-fifth inclusive, are inserted by Valart after the 18th line.

50. Previous to Bentley's time, *partumeius*, the reading of a few MSS. of inferior note, was defended by Turnebus, Lambinus, Dacier, Talbot, Torrentius, Desprez, and others. Bentley, however, shows conclusively that *Pactumeius* is the true reading. "Nulla foedior sordes," observes the critic, "usquam Horatium inquinavit, quam hoc in loco ; ubi ex malæ notæ codicibus *partumeius*, verbum ad ultimam Barbariam oblegandum, nobis obtrudunt. Quid autem est *venter partumeius* ? Respondebunt tam lepidæ mercis mangones, compositum esse a *partu* et *meiere* ; qui tam facile scilicet et sine ullo nixa pariat, ut potius *meiere*

quam parturire videatur. Quid autem ? quisquamne alius hac voce usus est ? Non. An ad analogiæ regulas formatum est ? Ne hoc quidem. Sunt tamen, qui *submeius* et *submeilus* ex infima corruptæ Latinitatis faece deprimant. Præclare vero comparatum est, si Flaccus ex Marcello Empirica Latine loqui discat. Revocanda igitur est antiqua et vera lectio *Pactumeius*, quam solum agnoscunt scholiastes uterque, et editiones priscae ante Aldum, et omnes opinor membranæ paullo vetustiores." Vanderbourg observes to the same effect : "*Partumeius* ne se trouve point dans les anciens MSS. Parmi les miens le meilleur de ceux qui la rapportent n'est que du 12 siècle. Ce mot est tout-à-fait barbare. Il est bas et injurieux dans un passage où Horace soutient une ironie que ce seul mot auroit suffi pour dévoiler. *Pactumeius* au contraire, est la leçon des meilleures éditions et des plus anciens MSS." Every editor of note since Bentley's time adopts the reading which he advocates, except Fea, who seeks to renew the objections of Dacier. But every difficulty disappears if with Bentley we understand *erat*.

Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo ?
 Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus 60
 Velociusve miscuisse toxicum ?
 Sed tardiora fata te votis manent :
 Ingrata misero vita ducenda est, in hoc,
 Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
 Optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater, 65
 Egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis ;
 Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti ;
 Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
 In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.
 Voles modo altis desilire turribus, 70
 Modo ense pectus Norico recludere ;
 Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo,
 Fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia.
 Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques,
 Meaeque terra cedet insolentiae. 75
 An, quae movere cereas imagines,
 Ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo
 Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis,
 Possim crematos excitare mortuos,
 Desiderique temperare poculum, 80
 Plorem artis, in te nil agentis, exitum ?

 VARIOUS READINGS.

60. Bentley gives *proderat* on the authority of two MSS. in place of the more common form *proderit*. Among the advocates of the latter reading are Cuningam, Sanadon, and Fea. The former, however, is decidedly superior.—For *ditasse*, in this same line, Markland conjectures *vicisse*.

62. Some read *Si tardiora*, but *Sed tardiora* is found in many good MSS., in the Milan edition of 1477, in the Venice editions of 1479, 1483, 1490, in the Florence edition of 1482, and is adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Oberlinus, Gesner, Combe, Wakefield, Mitscherlich, Döring, and others. The editions which have *Si* remove the mark of interrogation after *toxicum* and place it after *manent*.

64. Bentley, on the authority of some of the early editions, reads *laboribus* in place of the common form *doloribus*. We have adopted the emendation, especially as the latter seems to have been originally a mere gloss of the former word.

65. The common reading is *infidus*. But almost all the MSS., together with the edition of Locher, have *infidi*, which is adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, Döring, Hunter, and Kidd.

72. Some have *insectes*; as for example R. Stephens, Lambinus, and Talbot. It is found also in the collation of Saxius, in the Milan edition of 1477, in that of Venice 1479, and in the Florence edition of 1482. But the greater number of authorities are in favour of *nectes*.

78 and 79. All Bentley's MSS., together with very many of Vanderbourg's and Fea's, have *possim*. It is found also in several of the early editions. On the other hand, *possum* is found in the Aldine edition of 1501, and is adopted by H. Stephens, Muretus, Dacier, and a few others. The former is to be preferred.

80. Bentley gives *pocula* on the authority of MSS.

81. The Milan edition of 1477, that of Venice 1479, together with R. and H. Stephens, give *habentis*. Lambinus, in his second edition, abandons the reading *agentis* and adopts *habentis* in its place. He is refuted by Torrentius and Talbot. Five of Valart's MSS. give *nil habentis exitus*, and twenty-three *nil agentis exitus*.

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Diva, producas subolem, Patrumque
 Prosperes decreta super jugandis
 Feminis, prolisque novae feraci
 Lege marita : 20

Certus undenos decies per annos
 Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,
 Ter die claro, totiesque grata
 Nocte frequentes.

Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcae, 25
 Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
 Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
 Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
 Spicea donet Cererem corona : 30
 Nutriant fetus et aquae salubres,
 Et Jovis aurae.

Condito mitis placidusque telo
 Supplices audi pueros, Apollo :
 Siderum regina bicornis, audi, 35
 Luna, puellas.

VARIOUS READINGS.

21. Some MSS. and three editions of the 16th century have *ut denos*, and in the succeeding line *Orbis et*.

25. The true interpretation, and consequently the reading, of this stanza have been greatly contested. Bentley objects to *dictum est* and *servat*, on the ground that the subjunctive would be more in accordance with correct Latinity. For *servat* therefore he reads *servet*, and for *dictum est* he retains *dictum* merely, as an accusative case, while he substitutes *stabilis per aevum* for *stabilisque rerum*. The whole stanza as arranged by him then will be as follows :

*Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcae,
 Quod semel dictum stabilis per aevum
 Terminus servet, bona jam peractis
 Jungite fata.*

In his *Curas Novissimas*, however, the same critic suggests the following :

*Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum.
 Terminus haeret :*

to which he subjoins, "Ita fortasse pro *servet*,

quod sane non capio. US producitur ob casuram vel ob H." (*Mus. Crit.* vol. 1. p. 196). This emendation, however, is far inferior to the former; and Kidd well remarks of it, "At, vir praestantissime, nisi ipsa illa acies iudicii tui quotidiana pugna retunderetur, hanc licentiam non concessisses." The more usual reading in the editions is *Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum Terminus servet*, which is given among others by Gesner. Cuningham has *Quod semel dictum, stabilisque rerum Terminus servet*. The reading which we have adopted appears to us decidedly superior to the rest; and if our interpretation of the whole passage (vid. Explanatory notes) be correct, the direct reference in *dictum est* and *servat* to what is certain and immutable necessarily requires the indicative mood. Aldus was the first that gave *servat*.

31. Editors differ with respect to the punctuation of this line, some placing a comma after *aquae*, and referring *salubres* to *aurae*, others placing a comma after *salubres*. This latter punctuation we have adopted, but *salubres* still may be referred as well to *aurae* as to *aquae*.

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque
Litus Etruscum tenuere turmae,
Jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem
Sospite cursu : 40

Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam
Custus Aeneas patriae superstes
Liberum munivit iter, daturus
Plura relictis :

Dî, probos mores docili juventae, 45
Dî, senectuti placidae quietem,
Romulae genti date remque prolemque
Et decus omne.

Quique vos bubus veneratur albis,
Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis, 50
Imperet, bellante prior, jacentem
Lenis in hostem.

Jam mari terraque manus potentes
Medus Albanasque timet secures :
Jam Scythae responsa petunt, superbi 55
Nuper, et Indi.

Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque
Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus
Audet : apparetque beata pleno
Copia cornu. 60

VARIOUS READINGS.

45. For *docili* in this, and *senectuti* in the succeeding line, Bentley gives, on the authority of a few MSS., *docilis* and *senectutis*. One MS. has *Dî, senectuti placidam quietem*.

49. Most of the MSS. of Torrentius and Cruquius have *Quaeque* for *Quique*, and in the 51st line *impetret* for *imperet*; which reading one of the scholiasts favours. The Göttingen MS. and the collation of Saxius also have *Quaeque*. This reading is strongly advocated by Bentley, who introduces both *Quaeque* and *impetret* into his text. Cunningham likewise approves of it, and Bos (*Ani-*

madv. p. 55.) We have preferred the common reading, however, with Gesner, Hunter, and others, as more in accordance with the precept of Anchises (*Virg. Æn.* 6 852.)

“ Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento ;
Hæc tibi erunt artes ; pacisque imponere moram,
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.”

53. Bentley conjectures *manum potentem*, but *vid.* Explanatory notes.

Augur, et fulgente decorus arcu
 Phoebus, acceptusque novem Camenis,
 Qui salutari levat arte fessos
 Corporis artus.

Si Palatinas videt aequus arces, 65
 Remque Romanam Latiumque, felix,
 Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper
 Proroget aevum.

Quaeque Aventinum tenet Algidumque, 70
 Quindecim Diana preces virorum
 Curet, et votis puerorum amicas
 Applicet aures.

Haec Jovem sentire, deosque cunctos,
 Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
 Doctus et Phoebi chorus et Dianae 75
 Dicere laudes.

VARIOUS READINGS.

65. Many MSS. of good repute have *aras*; and this reading is recognized also by Porphyron, who observes; "Apparet jam eo tempore ab Augusto dedicatum fuisse in Palatio Apollinis templum, et sensus est—*Si acceptas aras habet Apollo quae in Palatio dedicatae sunt.*" Other MSS., on the contrary, as well as all the early editions, have *arces* or *arcis*. We have retained *arces*. Bentley observes, "Utraque quidem lectio proba est et venusta, ut nescias fere utri priores partes jure sint deferendae."

68. Instead of *proroget* in this line, and *curet* and *applicet* in those which follow, four MSS. of Cruquius's, one of Bersmann's, and two of Bentley's have *prorogat*, *curat*, and *applicat*. Three of Bersmann's and the same number of Bentley's have *curat* and *applicat*; and in this reading many

of the early editions concur. The greater number of MSS., however have *proroget*, *curet*, and *applicet*, and these forms are certainly preferable, particularly on account of what precedes: "*Si Palatinas videt aequus arces.*"

66. The editions vary with respect to the punctuation of this line, some placing no comma after *Romanam* or *felix*, but one between *Latiumque* and *felix*; others reading *Remque Romanam, Latiumque felix*. We have adopted the former, making *felix* an epithet of Phoebus, in the sense of "*promptus.*" This explanation is likewise given by the scholiast in one of Cruquius's MSS., and accords with the meaning given to *felix* in the following passage of Virgil (*Æn.* 1. 330.).

"*Sis felix, et nostrum leves quaecunque laborem.*"

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Q. HORATII FLACCI
S E R M O N U M

LIBER PRIMUS.

SATIRA I.

IN AVAROS.

Quî fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?
O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis
Miles ait, multo jam fractus membra labore. 5
Contra mercator, navim jactantibus austris,
Militia est potior! Quid enim? concurritur: horae
Momento aut cita mors venit aut victoria laeta.
Agricolam laudat juris legumque peritus,
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat. 10

VARIOUS READINGS.

SATIRE I.

2. Several MSS. have *ulla*, which is found also in the editio princeps. Fea approves of this reading as "elegantius et plenius vulgato *illa*." But the common *illa* is adopted, as it should be, in the best editions, being found in the best MSS.

4. An anonymous critic, supposed to be Boucher, in the Journal published at Trevoux (June, 1715) conjectures *armis* for *annis*, which emendation is adopted by Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, and Bothe. Among other advocates it has F. A. Wolf. (*Horat. Erste Satire Lat. u. Deutsch.* Berlin, 1813.) But *gravis annis* is much simpler, and more in accordance with the rest of the line: *multo jam fractus membra labore*. Besides, it is far from

being an uncommon form. Thus in Virgil (*Æn.* 9. 246.) we have "*Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes*," and in Terence, (*Heaut.* 4. 1. 32.) "*Quanto tu me es annis gravior, tanto es ignoscentior*." So also among the Greek writers: *χρόνη βραδύς*. ed. Col. 851. ed. Brunck. *ἐν γῆρα βραδύς*, *Aj.* 981 *ἐν γῆρα βραδύς*, *Oed. Tyr.* 17. *βραδύς ἐνταυροῖς*. *Theocr. Idyll.* 34. 100. They who are in favour of *armis* here, give it a general signification: "quodvis officii militaris instrumentum."

7. A few MSS. have *Quid ni?* which Fea prefers. But *Quid enim?* is far preferable, answering to the *τί γάρ* of the Greeks.

8. In Bersmann's MSS. the first *aut* is wanting.

Ille, datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est,
Solos felices viventes clamat in urbe.

Cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem
Delassare valent Fabium. Ne te morer, audi

Quo rem deducam. Si quis deus, *En ego*, dicat, 15

*Jam faciam quod vultis : eris tu, qui modo miles,
Mercator : tu, consultus modo, rusticus : hinc vos,
Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus. Eia,*

Quid statis ? — nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis.

Quid causae est, merito quin illis Jupiter ambas 20

Iratus buccas inflet, neque se fore posthac

Tam facilem dicat, votis ut praebeat aurem ?

Praeterea, ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens

Percurram : quamquam ridentem dicere verum

Quid vetat ? ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi 25

Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima :

Sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

Ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro,

Perfidus hic cautor, miles, nautaeque, per omne

Audaces mare qui currunt, hac mente laborem 30

VARIOUS READINGS.

19. Markland conjectures *At quis licet esse beatis, Quid, &c.*

23. An anonymous critic in Sandby's edition suggests *Praetereo*.

25. Many MSS. have *Quis*. In this same line Sanadon conjectures *et* for *ut*.

27. Markland observes of this line, "Vix est Horatii."

29. The commonly received reading is *Perfidus hic caupo*, for which Markland (*Epist. Crit. ad Hare*, p. 4.) proposes to substitute *Causidicus vafer hic*. The mode by which the critic arrives at this new reading is rather an amusing one. The letters *fidus hic cau*, says he, being transposed, give us the word *causidicus*; for *s* and *f* are frequently mistaken in the manuscripts for each other, and the letter *h* is often thrown into the middle of a word by the blundering of copyists. "A manner of criticism," observes Dr. Francis, "not unlike that of Lord Peter, who not being able to find the word *shoulder-knot*, in the will *totidem syllabis*, was determined to find it *totidem literis*." Schrader (*Emend.* c. 4) and an anonymous critic cited by Taylor (*Elements of Civil Law*, p. 220.) conjecture *cautor* for *caupo*. Valart (*Praef. ad Horat.* p. x.) suggests *Callidus hic cautor*, Wakefield, after accumulating many passages to illustrate St. Paul's use of *καπηλεύοντες* (2. *Corinth.* c. 2. v. 17.) decides in favour of the common reading, while Porson (*ad Thuc.* p. 506.) declares for *cautor*, and also remarks, "Δόγων κάπη-

λος et *caupo verborum pro causidico* recte dicitur. Sed dubito an simplex *κάπηλος* vel *caupo* sensum eundem admittat." Fea, on the authority of a few MSS., gives *campo* for *caupo*, and on mere conjecture reads *praefidus*, in the sense of *fidissimus*, for *perfidus*, placing no point after *campo*, but a semicolon after *miles*. This same reading is also suggested by H. de Bosch. (*Praef. ad Poem.* p. xxiii.), except that he gives *Pernigil* for *Perfidus*. Of all these emendations *cautor* is undoubtedly the best, and as such we have adopted it in our text. As to the common reading *caupo*, it is difficult to conceive on what grounds it can be defended. Horace, in order to prove his general proposition, that no man lives contented with his lot, introduces four classes of persons, the *soldier*, the *trader*, the *lawyer*, and the *farmer*, (v. 4—12,) each dissatisfied with their respective pursuits in life. The same characters are brought forward a second time (v. 18. 19.) and in the same order. When, however, they are mentioned a third time by the poet, and in an inverted order (v. 28—30.) he is made by the common reading to substitute for the lawyer, the *caupo* or "vintner," (for that *caupo* cannot here be taken in the sense of *causidicus* we have good reason with Porson to doubt.) Now, why is the lawyer excluded? If we believe Döring, it is done by Horace out of respect for that class of men, or else because the Roman lawyers did not then make the giving of advice to suitors a source of emolument to them-

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Plenior ut si quos delectet copia justo,
 Cum ripa simul avulsos ferat Aufidus acer :
 At qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo
 Turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis. 60
 At bona pars hominum, decepta cupidine falso,
 Nil satis est, inquit ; quia tanti, quantum habeas, sis.
 Quid facias illi ? Jubeas miserum esse, libenter
 Quatenus id facit. Ut quidam memoratur Athenis
 Sordidus ac dives populi contemnere voces 65
 Sic solitus : Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
 Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca. —
 Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat
 Flumina : Quid rides ? mutato nomine de te
 Fabula narratur : congestis undique saccis 70
 Indormis inhians, et tanquam parcere sacris
 Cogaris, aut pictis tanquam gaudere tabellis.
 Nescis quo valeat nummus ? quem praebeat usum ?
 Panis ematur, olus, vini sextarius : adde,
 Queis humana sibi doleat natura negatis. 75
 An vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque
 Formidare malos fures, incendia, servos,
 Ne te compilent fugientes, hoc juvat ? Horum
 Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum. —
 At si condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, 80
 Aut alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui
 Assideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, ut te
 Suscitet, ac natis reddat carisque propinquis. —
 Non uxor salvum te vult, non filius : omnes

 VARIOUS READINGS.

59. The collation of Saxius and one of Bersmann's MSS. have *tantulo*. In this same line Bentley gives *quantum* on the authority of MSS. in which he is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, and Wakefield.

63. Bentley conjectures *miseram* (referring to *bona pars*.) in which he is followed by Cuningam and Sanadon. Valart finds this same reading in one of his MSS., and adopts it in like manner. Every other edition, however, of any celebrity has *miserum*, which may be satisfactorily explained by Synesis.—In this same line, the more usual punctuation is to place a comma after *libenter*, and none after *esse*. We have pointed the line in the mode adopted by Torrentius, Cuningam, Sanadon, Markland, Fea, Döring, and others, on the authority of good MSS.

71. Markland conjectures *Qui dormis* for *Indormis*.

77. Fea places a comma after *malos*, and refers to *Serm.* 1 4. 3. But his reference does not bear him out, since the poet here alludes to vice in general.

81. Most MSS., and nearly all the editions, as well of an early as a more recent date, have either *affixit* or *adfixit*. Others give *affixit*. The first is preferable, and Gesner well remarks: "Affixit mihi magis hic placet, quia vehementia et primus impetus morbi, quem exprimit *affixit*, non tam eget amicorum auxilio, quam ejus duratio et longa molestia, quam signat *adfixit*, ut surgere, et rebus suis superesse, ministrare sibi necessaria, non possit."

83. Many editions have a mark of interrogation

- Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae. 85
 Miraris, quum tu argento post omnia ponas,
 Si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?
 An sic cognatos, nullo natura labore
 Quos tibi dat, retinere velis, servareque amicos?
 Infelix operam perdas, ut si quis asellum 90
 In campo doceat parentem currere frenis!
 Denique sit finis quaerendi; quoque habeas plus,
 Pauperiem metuas minus, et finire laborem
 Incipias, parto quod avebas. Ne facias, quod
 Ummidius, qui, tam (non longa est fabula) dives, 95
 Ut metiretur nummos; ita sordidus, ut se
 Non unquam servo melius vestiret; ad usque
 Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victus
 Opprimeret, metuebat. At hunc liberta securi
 Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum. 100
 Quid mî igitur suades? ut vitam Maenius aut sic
 Ut Nomentanus? Pergis pugnancia secum
 Frontibus adversis componere? Non ego, avarum
 Quum veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebalonem.
 Est inter Tanain quiddam socerumque Viselli: 105
 Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
 Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

VARIOUS READINGS.

after *propinquis*, others a simple period. The latter is preferable, and is sanctioned by the authority of Markland. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

87. The more usual mode is to place a comma after *amorem*.

88. The common reading is *At, si* for which many MSS. of good repute give *An, si*. Bentley contends strenuously for this latter reading. Baxter and Sandby give *Atqui*, but Gesner alters Baxter's text to *An si* Wakefield conjectures *An sic* which Valart also finds in the Sorbonne MS. We have adopted this with Valart, Fea, and Döring.

92. Nearly all the MSS. have *Cumque*, which Bentley receives into his text. Others read *quumque*, but *quoque* is found in some of the best editions. Markland declares in favour of it, observing, "Lege quoque, i. e. quanto plus habeas tanto minus metuas pauperiem." So also Taylor (*ad Lys.* p. 576. 2.) "quoque, ita scribendum puto, pro quomque, id est, quumque: quo magis dives sis, eo minus pauperiem metuas."

94. The punctuation of this line varies in different editions, some placing a semicolon or colon, others a full stop, after *avebas*. The latter we have adopted as more impressive and forcible. Some editions have *Nec facias*.

95. Bentley acutely conjectures *qui tam* in place of *quidam* the common reading. He is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, Fea, Döring, Hunter, Kidd, and many others. Heindorff endeavours to defend the common reading, and places a full stop after *fabula*. But this produces a very awkward effect. With regard to *quidam* it need only be observed that Horace, who never applies the term to any but inferior and ignoble personages, would certainly never apply it to a man so wealthy as to measure his riches, and who besides must have been known to all. We have given Bentley's emendation, slightly improved in punctuation by Döring.

100. Cuningam reads on conjecture *Tyndarearum*.

101. The more usual reading is *Naeivius*, but some MSS. and several of the early editions have *Mevius*, from which Bentley gives, on conjecture, *Maenius*, especially as an individual of the same name, and similar character, is mentioned in *Epist.* 1. 15. 26. This emendation is adopted in the best editions.

107. Markland conjectures *ci/rave*.

Illuc, unde abii, redeo. Nemon' ut avarus
 Se probet, ac potius laudet diversa sequentes?
 Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, 110
 Tabescat? neque se majori pauperiorum
 Turbae comparet? hunc atque hunc superare laboret?
 Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstat:
 Ut, quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus,
 Instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum 115
 Praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem.
 Inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum
 Dicat, et exacto contentus tempore, vita
 Cedat, uti conviva satur, reperire queamus.
 Jam satis est. Ne me Crispini scrinia lippi 120
 Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

SATIRA II.

IN MOECHOS.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolae,
 Mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne
 Moestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigellî.
 Quippe benignus erat. Contra hic, ne prodigus esse
 Dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico, 5
 Frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.
 Hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis
 Praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem,
 Omnia conductis coëmens opsonia nummis:
 Sordidus atque animi parvi quod nolit haberi, 10
 Respondet. Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.
 Fufidius vappae famam timet ac nebulonis;

VARIOUS READINGS.

108. A very ancient MS. of Cruquius's has *qui nemo ut avarus*.

117. One of Bersmann's MSS. has *Unde*.

118. The common reading is *vitalis*, depending in construction on *tempore*, the one which we have adopted is found in many MSS., and received into the text by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, Fea, Hunter, and Kidd.

SATIRE 2.

2. A few MSS. have *baratrones*.

6. The more usual reading is *depellere*. Many MSS., however, and a few of the early editions

have *propellere*. Bentley defends the former, but at the same time acknowledges that the latter has more manuscript authority in its favour. Torren-
 tius had previously made the same confession. We have therefore given it the preference, along with Cuningam, Valart, Fea, Döring, and Bothe.

10. The Venice edition of 1496 has *animi parvi quod* as we have given it in our text, and which Bothe also adopts. To our ears at least it has a much better sound than the usual reading *animi quod parvi*.

12. Many editions have a comma after *nebulonis*, and a period at *nummis*.

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Hic se praecipitem tecto dedit : ille flagellis
 Ad mortem caesus : fugiens hic decidit acrem
 Praedonum in turbam : dedit hic pro corpore nummos :
 Hunc perminxerunt calones ; quin etiam illud
 Accidit, ut cuidam testes caudamque salacem 45
 Demeterent ferro. Jure omnes : Galba negabat.

Tutior at quanto merx est in classe secunda !
 Libertinarum dico, Sallustius in quas
 Non minus insanit, quam qui moechatur. At hic si,
 Qua res, qua ratio suaderet, quaque modeste 50
 Munifico esse licet, vellet bonus atque benignus
 Esse ; daret quantum satis esset, nec sibi damno
 Dedecorique foret : verum hoc se amplectitur uno ;
 Hoc amat, hoc laudat : Matronam nullam ego tango.
 Ut quondam Marsaeus, amator Originis ille, 55
 Qui patrum mimae donat fundumque laremque,
 Nil fuerit mihi, inquit, cum uxoribus unquam alienis.
 Verum est cum mimis, est cum meretricibus, unde
 Fama malum gravius, quam res, trahit. An tibi abunde
 Personam satis est, non illud, quidquid ubique 60
 Officit, evitare ? Bonam deperdere famam,
 Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicunque. Quid inter-
 Est, in matrona, ancilla peccesne togata ?

Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, hoc miser uno
 Nomine deceptus, poenas dedit usque superque 65
 Quam satis est ; pugnis caesus, ferroque petitus ;
 Exclusus fore, quum Longarenus foret intus.
 Huic si mutonis verbis mala tanta videntis

VARIOUS READINGS.

46. Barthius (*Advers.* 38. 6.) conjectures *Demeterent ferro*. Bentley also suggests the same reading. Fea finds this in two of his MSS., which confirms the conjecture. Nearly all the MSS. and early editions have *Demeteret ferro*.

48. Bentley, on the authority of a single MS., reads *in qua*, which Cuningam and Wakefield adopt.

51. Sixteen of Valart's MSS. have *Munifico*; and it is found also in the best editions. Others give *Munificum*.

54. Many MSS. have *et laudat* for *hoc laudat*; and Bentley, Fea, Kidd, together with a few others, adopt it.

56. The collation of Saxius gives *mimae censum tonavit ararar*

61. Cuningam reads *disperdere* on conjecture.

63. Lambinus conjectures *peccesne* for the common reading *peccesve*. Bentley confirms the conjecture by the authority of MSS.; and Cuningam, Valart, Wakefield, Döring, Bothe, Hunter, Kidd, &c., likewise adopt it. The Latinity of *peccesve* is extremely doubtful.—In this same line many editors place a comma after *ancilla*, separating it from *togata*. This punctuation is erroneous. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

68. Bentley reads *videnti* on the authority of his MSS.; but *videntis* is found in other MSS. of equal note, according to Fea. This latter reading is given also in most of the early editions, and is adopted by Muretus, Cruquius, D. Heinsius, Dacier, Cuningam, Gesner, &c

Diceret haec animus : *Quid vis tibi? numquid ego a te*
Magno prognatum deposco Consule cunnum, 70
Velatumque stola, mea quum conferbuit ira?
 Quid responderet? Magno patre nata puella est.
 At quanto meliora monet, pugnantiisque istis,
 Dives opis natura suae, tu si modo recte
 Dispensare velis, ac non fugienda petendis 75
 Immiscere! Tuo vitio rerumne labores,
 Nil referre putas? Quare, ne poeniteat te,
 Desine matronas sectarier, unde laboris
 Plus haurire mali est, quam ex re decerpere fructus.
 Nec magis huic, niveos inter viridesque lapillos 80
 Sit licet, hoc, Cerinthe, tuo tenerum est femur aut crus
 Rectius, atque etiam melius persaepe togatae est.
 Adde huc, quod mercem sine fucis gestat; aperte,
 Quod venale habet, ostendit; nec, si quid honesti est,
 Jactat habetque palam, quaerit quo turpia celet. 85

Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos

VARIOUS READINGS.

72. Markland places a note of interrogation after *est*.

74. The common reading is *si tu*

81. The common editions have (*Sit licet hoc Cerinthe tuum*) Cuningam and Valart read *Sit licet, hoc, Cerinthe, tuae* Bentley gives *Sit licet, o Cerinthe, tuo* Gesner approves of Bentley's emendation, with the exception of *o* for *hoc*. He restores the pronoun, and makes it equivalent to *ideo*, or *ob hoc*. We have adopted his reading.

82. The common editions have merely *togatae* without *est*, which is added by Bentley on the authority of MSS.

86. In the edition of Francis's Horace published in 1807, under the care of Mr. Du Bois, the following note occurs, which was obtained by the editor from Sir P. Francis, the son of the translator. "*Opertos*, confirmed by the greater number of MSS., is the right reading in this line. *Operiunt eos*, says the old scholiast, *ne, pulchritudine inducti, emant equos mollibus pedibus*. Montaigne was of this opinion, and has afforded us a very pleasing comment on the passage, which we shall transcribe: 'Vous n'achetez pas un chat en poche: si vous marchandez un cheval, vous luy ostez ses bardes, vous le voyez nud et à decouvert: ou, s'il est couvert, comme on les présenteoient anciennement aux princes à vendre, c'est par les parties moins nécessaires, afin que vous ne vous amusiez pas à la beauté de son poil, ou largeur de sa croupe, et que vous vous arrestiez principalement à considérer les jambes, les yeux, et le pied, qui sont les membres les plus utiles: *Regibus*, &c. Pourquoi estimant

un homme, l'estimez vous tout envelopé et empaqueté? Il ne vous fait montre que des parties qui ne sont aucunement siennes: et nous cache celles, par lesquelles seules on peut vraiment juger de son estimation?' *Essais*. tom. 1. liv. 1. c. 42. This latter part exemplifies, in some measure, what Horace would say of the Roman matrons and their peculiar dress. Xenophon, in his tract *de re Equestri* (*περὶ ἵπικῆς*), has well illustrated the importance of the feet of horses, by comparing them to the foundation of a house; which being bad, the rest of the structure, however beautiful, is of no value: ὡς περ γὰρ οἰκίας οὐδὲν ὄφελος ἂν εἴη, εἰ τὰ ἄνω πάντ' ἀλάχοι, μὴ ὑποκειμένων οἰων δεῖ θεμελίων, οὕτω καὶ ἵππου πολεμιστηρίου οὐδὲν ἂν ὄφελος εἴη, οὐδ' εἰ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα ἀγαθὰ ἔχοι, κακῶπος δ' εἴη. 'My mind,' says the learned Dr. Parr, in a private letter to a friend, 'was made up on this passage in Horace, before I had read Mr. Francis's letter. I peremptorily pronounce in favour of *opertos*. You shall have the history of the reading: all the valuable MSS. are for *opertos*; Lipsius, puzzled at the passage, offered the conjectural reading of *apertos*. Faber and Dacier adopted the conjecture, and supported it by reasonings, which to me are quite unsatisfactory, and against the context. You will be glad to hear that Bentley is *σύνψηφος* with our friend. I see that with his usual, and to me his delightful, eagerness, Mr. Francis declares against *apertos*. Bentley says very properly: common men, when they purchase common horses, do not find them *opertos*, nor is there any occasion for them to be covered: they have no charms to de-

Inspiciunt ; ne, si facies, ut saepe, decora
 Molli fulta pede est, emptorem inducat hiantem,
 Quod pulchrae clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix :
 Hoc illi recte : ne corporis optima Lyncei 90
 Contemplere oculis, Hypsaea caecior illa
 Quae mala sunt spectes. — *O crus ! O brachia !* — Verum
 Depygis, nasuta, brevi latere ac pede longo est.
 Matronae praeter faciem nil cernere possis,
 Cetera, ni Catia est, demissa veste tegentis. 95
 Si interdicta petes, vallo circumdata, (nam te
 Hoc facit insanum), multae tibi tum officient res :
 Custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasitae,
 Ad talos stola demissa, et circumdata palla ;
 Plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem. 100

Altera nil obstat : Cois tibi paene videre est
 Ut nudam ; ne crure malo, ne sit pede turpi ;
 Metiri possis oculo latus. An tibi mavis
 Insidias fieri, pretiumque avellier, ante
 Quam mercem ostendi ? *Leporem venator ut alta 105*
In nive sectetur, positum sic tangere nolit,
Cantat ; et apponit, Meus est amor huic similis ; nam
Transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat.
 Hiscine versiculis speras tibi posse dolores,
 Atque aestus, curasque graves e pectore tolli ? 110

VARIOUS READINGS.

ceive the eye of the purchaser, and to seduce him from examining their feet, or tempt him to infer from the *breve caput*, &c., that the foot was not tender. You must observe that the horses of the ancients did not wear shoes ; that hardness of feet was therefore an essential point ; and that, in training them, the jockeys accustomed them to tread on rough and hard pavement for the purpose of strengthening the hoof. All this you may find in Beckmann's History of Inventions, under the article 'Horse-shoe.' Now, when horses were brought to *reges* (a word which Horace uses for men of wealth or rank), they might have the *pulchrae clunes*, &c., and these circumstances might deceive the purchaser, and draw off his attention from their feet. To prevent, therefore, all deceit, these beautiful parts were covered ; and, their effect being destroyed, the purchaser was led to examine the feet. The horses were actually put into body clothes : though Mr. Fox supposes this absurd. They were put so when they were beautiful ; though, in ordinary cases, the covering was taken off ; and this you may see in the two passages taken from Seneca, and in one from Apuleius by Bentley. I see that the Delphin editor prefers *apertos*, "*ob clariorē sensum*," and on the authority of some

"*antiqui codices*." The *clarior sensus* I cannot discover. If the horses were *aperti*, one does not see any peculiar merit in the inspection. But when they were *operti*, the *emptor* was in no danger *hiandi*, and of being deceived by his eye *quod pulchrae*, &c." The letter then proceeds to apply these remarks to the context.

90. The common reading is *Lynceis* ; but, as its penult is long, it violates the metre. Bentley gives *Lyncei* on the authority of MSS. Heusinger (*Observ. Antib. c. 2. v. Lynceus*, p. 373.) strives to defend the reading of the common editions.—Bentley has also *Hoc illi apte : nae tu*, and in the succeeding lines *contemplans* and *spectes*. Cuningam reads *spectas*, but in the rest of the passage follows Bentley : *vid.* Explanatory notes.

101. Scaliger observes, (*ad Propert. p. 206.*), "*Coa proprie puellarum famae non nimium bonae fuerunt. Quare qui lectionem Horatii in Chloria pro Cois mutarunt, minus prudenter fecisse videntur.*"

106. The common reading is *sectatur*, but many MSS., and several of the early editions give *sectetur*, which is certainly preferable.

110. The common reading is *pellis*, which Bent

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Discincta tunica fugiendum est ac pede nudo,
 Ne nummi pereant, aut pyga, aut denique fama.
 Deprendi miserum est; Fabio vel iudice vincam.

SATIRA III.

IN OBTRACTORES ET SUPERCILIUM STOICUM.

Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos
 Ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati,
 Injussi nunquam desistant. Sardus habebat
 Ille Tigellius hoc. Caesar, qui cogere posset,
 Si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non 5
 Quidquam proficeret: si collibuisset, ab ovo
 Usque ad mala citaret Io Bacche! modo summa
 Voce, modo hac, resonat quae chordis quatuor ima.
 Nil aequale homini fuit illi. Saepe velut qui
 Currebat fugiens hostem, persaepe velut qui 10
 Junonis sacra ferret: alebat saepe ducentos,
 Saepe decem servos: modo reges atque tetrarchas,
 Omnia magna, loquens: modo, *Sit mihi mensa tripes et*
Concha salis puri et toga quae defendere frigus,

VARIOUS READINGS.

sus, *doti haec deprensa*, and insists that the presence of *haec* is necessary in order to prevent *deprensa* being applied by mistake to the female attendant. But the common reading, as we have given it, is sufficiently correct. *Deprendere* or *deprehendere* is the term always used in the Roman Law with reference to such transactions, and is of constant occurrence in the Pandects. (*l. 2. § 2. et 6. l. 14. pr. et. § 1. l. 23. l. 24. ad leg. Jul. de adult. coerc. et Ulpin l. 25. pr.*) It signifies, when thus used, "in ipsa turpitudine deprehendere." In the passage under consideration, therefore, *deprensa* can in no way apply to the female attendant, and hence the emendation is not needed.

Markland throws out the succeeding line, reads in this *egomet mi*, with a comma; and in the 138d line alters the arrangement to *Ne nummi pereant, aut fama, aut denique pyga*. We will quote his own words: "Ejecto isto monachali versu, lege et distingue, *egomet mi, Ne nummi pereant, aut fama, aut denique pyga*. Crescit autem, opinor, oratio in ultimo versu; et istius modi heroes non tam solliciti solent esse de fama quam de pyga: de hac vero, quia quosdam moechos et mulgibus intrat." (Expl. V. A. 263—271, 2.)

134. Markland suggests the omission of *est*, so that the line may read *Deprendi miserum, Fabio vel iudice, vincam*.

SATIRE 3.

7. Bentley reads *iteraret* for *citaret*, on conjecture; and Valart finds this same reading in the Sorbonne MSS. Bentley maintains that *citare* is a law term, signifying "to cause a person to appear," and therefore improper in connexion with *Io Bacche!* Cicero, however, uses the verb *citare* in a sense precisely similar to that in which it is here employed. "Hoc vos si facere velimus, ante condemnentur illi, quorum causas receperimus, quam toties, quoties prescribitur, *paeanem* aut *munionem citarimus*." (Cic. de Orat. 1. 59.) Neither is there any thing in *citare* itself to contradict this use of the term, for it is nothing more than a frequentative from *ciere*, and hence is equivalent to *saepe ciere*, or *repetere*.—In this same line some read *Bacchae!* supposing *Bacche* to be a violation of the metre; but the final vowel of *Bacche* is in the *arsis* of the dactyl, and consequently lengthened.

11. The common reading is *habebat*. A MS. of Vossius's, however, has *halebat*, which Bentley, cited by Kidd, considers a corruption for *alebat*, and approves of the latter as an emendation of the text. We have adopted it as such with Kidd.

Quamvis crassa, queat. Decies centena dedisses 15
Huic parco, paucis contento, quinque diebus
Nil erat in oculis. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum
Mane ; diem totum stertebat. Nil fuit unquam
Sic impar sibi.

Nunc aliquis dicat mihi, *Quid tu ?*
Nullane habes vitia ? Imo alia, et fortasse minora. 20

Maenius absentem Novium quum carperet, Heus tu,
Quidam ait, ignoras te ? an ut ignotum dare nobis
Verba putas ? Egomet mî ignosco, Maenius inquit.
Stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari.
Quum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, 25

Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum,
Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius ? At tibi contra
Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.

Iracundior est paulo ; minus aptus acutis
Naribus horum hominum ; rideri possit, eo quod 30
Rusticius tonso toga defluit, et male laxus

In pede calceus haeret : at est bonus, ut melior vir
Non alius quisquam ; at tibi amicus ; at ingenium ingens
Inculto latet hoc sub corpore : denique te ipsum
Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim 35
Natura aut etiam consuetudo mala : namque
Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.

Illuc praevertamur : amatorem quod amicae
Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia, aut etiam ipsa haec
Delectant, veluti Balbinum polypus Hagnae. 40
Vellem in amicitia sic erraremus, et isti
Errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum.
At pater ut gnati, sic nos debemus amici,

VARIOUS READINGS.

20. All the MSS. and all the early editions previous to the time of Aldus have *et fortasse*, as we have given it. Aldus first read *haud fortasse*, in which he is followed by a few subsequent editions. Baxter introduced *at fortasse* into his text, but Gesner restores the genuine reading.

25. The common reading is *pervideas* and *mala*. Bentley, however, on the authority of a single MS., reads *praevidas* (in the sense of *praetervidas*, *παράβλεψς*), and, on the authority of several MSS., *male* for *mala* ; so that *male lippus* may be united in construction like *male parvus*. We have adopted

a part of this emendation. Sanadon reads *praetereas*.

35. Markland conjectures *Excute*.

38. Markland gives, also on conjecture, *amatorumque ut*.

40. The Venice edition of 1483 has *Hagnae*, which is found in many MSS., and generally adopted. Some, among whom are Sanadon and Valart, give *Hagnes*, from the Greek *ἄγνης*. According to Fea, both forms occur in ancient inscriptions.

45. Markland conjectures *gnato* and *amico*.

Si quod sit vitium, non fastidire : straboneni
 Appellat Paetum pater ; et Pullum, male parvus 45
 Si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
 Sisyphus : hunc Varum, distortis cruribus ; illum
 Balbutit Scaurum, pravis fultum male talis.
 Parcius hic vivit ? frugi dicatur. Ineptus
 Et jactantior hic paulo est ? concinnus amicis 50
 Postulat ut videatur. At est truculentior atque
 Plus aequo liber ? simplex fortisque habeatur.
 Caldior est ? acres inter numeretur. Opinor,
 Haec res et jungit, junctos et servat amicos.
 At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus atque 55
 Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis
 Nobiscum vivit ? multum est demissus homo ? Illi
 Tardo cognomen pingui et damus. Hic fugit omnes
 Insidias, nullique malo latus obdit apertum ?
 (Quum genus hoc inter vitae versemur, ubi acris 60
 Invidia atque vigent ubi crimina :) pro bene sano
 Ae non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus.
 Simplicior quis, et est, qualem me saepe libenter
 Obtulerim tibi, Maecenas, ut forte legentem
 Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus ? 65
 Communi sensu plane caret, inquit. Eheu,
 Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam !
 Nam vitii nemo sine nascitur : optimus ille est,
 Qui minimis urguetur. Amicus dulcis, ut aequum est,
 Quum mea compenset vitii bona, pluribus hisce, 70
 Si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet. Amari
 Si volet hac lege, in trutina ponetur eadem.
 Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

48. Cuningam and Sanadon read *talis fultum male parvis*.

51. Markland conjectures *postulet*.

54. Faber and Cuningam have *jungat* and *servat*.

57. Bentley omits *est*, and in this and the following line reads, *multum demissus homo ille : Tardo ac cognomen pingui damus*. Other editions have in the 58th line *Tardo, cognomen pingui damus*.

59. Markland conjectures *dolo* for *malo*.

60. The common reading is *versetur*, which Bentley alters to *versemur* on the authority of a very ancient MS. of Cruquius's. We have given this emendation along with Hunter and Kidd.

63. The punctuation of this line is variously gi-

ven. Most editions have *Simplicior quis et est*, but that which we have adopted is preferable. Lambinus, from some of his MSS., reads *quis et est ? qualem*.

65. The common reading is *impellat*, which is found in fourteen of Valart's MSS. Muretus gives *impellam*, which Valart finds in some of his MSS. Lambinus and Cuningam have *adpellet*, and Bentley *impediat*. We have retained the common reading as sufficiently expressive, although Acron would seem, from his scholium on this passage, to have adopted *adpellet* previous to Lambinus. Acron's explanation is, "Si quis libere et sine observatione temporis *appellaverit* amicum suum, hunc dicant stultum et molestum."

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Donec verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent,
 Nominaque invenere : dehinc absistere bello,
 Oppida coeperunt munire, et ponere leges, 105
 Ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter.
 Nam fuit ante Helenam cunus teterrima belli
 Causa : sed ignotis perierunt mortibus illi,
 Quas, Venerem incertam rapientes, more ferarum,
 Viribus editior caedebat, ut in grege taurus. 110
 Jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est,
 Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi.
 Nec natura potest justo discernere iniquum,
 Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis :
 Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque, 115
 Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti,
 Et qui nocturnus sacra divûm legerit. Adsit
 Regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas,
 Nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.
 Ne ferula caedas meritum majora subire 120

VARIOUS READINGS.

107. Markland considers the whole passage from *Nam fuit* to *taurus* parenthetical; and in the 107th line reads *mulier*, to which he adds the remark, "haec vox de *nupta* proprie dici videtur." Sanadon also has *mulier*.

117. Nearly all the MSS. and early editions have *sacra divûm*. Some of the old editions, however, give *divûm sacra*, which Lambinus, Cruquius, Muretus, D. Heinsius, Dacier, Oberlinus, and others adopt. Bentley first restored the older and more genuine reading, in which he has been followed by Sanadon, Valart, Fea, Bothe, Döring, Kidd, &c. Cuningham gives on conjecture, *sacra Dis sublegerit*; which same reading has been subsequently found by Valart in one of his MSS.

120. The common text has *Nam ut ferula caedas*. The Latinity of this reading, however, appears exceedingly questionable, and we insert with pleasure the very able criticism of Mr. Liston on this subject. (*Class. Journal*. vol. 27. p. 202.) "This use of *vereor ut caedas* for *ne caedas* (as it is generally explained) is contrary to the universal usage of the Latin language: nor does the solution of the difficulty given by Dr. Clarke (*ad. Caes. B. G. 5. 47.*) and generally acquiesced in, appear to me at all satisfactory. '*Nam ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, id equidem non vereor.*' This appears to me to leave the matter where it found it—*id non vereor, quid non veraris?—ut ferula caedas*. He adds '*vel, id ne facias non vereor.*' If this did produce the meaning wished for (which yet I doubt), it would make the author mean *yes* when he says *no*: and, by a similar process, in every instance *vereor ut* might

be made equivalent to *vereor ne*: and any thing might be made of any thing. In other instances Horace has expressed himself as other Latin authors do. '*Opuer ut sis vitalis metuo; et majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat.*' '*Sedit, qui timuit ne non succederet*; equivalent to *ut succederet.*' '*Sed vereor ne cui de te plus quam tibi das*;' where, if we should put *ut* for *ne*, we should reverse the sense; but which by Dr. Clarke's process might be made to bear Horace's meaning. If Horace really wrote the passage as it stands, I would explain it thus: *Ut caedas ferula, (h. e. ne non caedas vel ferula) non vereor.* 'I am not afraid that you will *not even* punish with the rod him who deserves severer chastisement;' that is, 'I am not afraid, lest you Stoics draw from your doctrine that all crimes are equal, this consequence, that *no crime should be punished at all*, which may as justly be drawn from it, as that all crimes ought to be punished with equal severity. If sacrilege be no greater crime than heedlessly breaking down a few coleworts (v. 115. seqq.) it ought not to be punished even with the *ferula*: you will not reason in this manner, for you say, &c.' This explanation gives the Latin phrase its true meaning, and is quite in the author's argument. But after all, it is not so easy and natural as *Ne ferula caedas* would be; which therefore I suspect he wrote." Mr. Liston does not stand unsupported in his objections to the common text. Döring also acknowledges that correct Latinity requires *ne* in this passage and not *ut*. He considers it as an anacoluthon, and supposes that Horace, in place of *non vereor*, had intended to

Verbera, non vereor, quum dicas esse pares res
 Furta latrociniis, et magnis parva mineris
 Falce recisurum simili te, si tibi regnum
 Permittant homines. Si dives, qui sapiens est,
 Et sutor bonus, et solus formosus, et est rex ; 125
 Cur optas quod habes ? — *Non nosti, quid pater, inquit,*
Chrysippus dicat. Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam
Nec soleas fecit ; sutor tamen est sapiens. — Quis ? —
Ut, quamvis tacet Hermogenes, cantor tamen atque
Optimus est modulator ; ut Alfenus vaser, omni 130
Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna,
Tonsor erat : sapiens operis sic optimus omnis
Est opifex solus, sic rex. — Vellunt tibi barbam
 Lascivi pueri, quos tu nisi fuste coërces,
 Urgueris turba circum te stante, miserque 135
 Rumperis, et latras, magnorum maxime regum.
 Ne longum faciam, dum tu quadrante lavatum
 Rex ibis, neque te quisquam stipator, ineptum
 Praeter Crispinum, sectabitur : et mihi dulces
 Ignoscent, si quid peccaro stultus, amici ; 140
 Inque vicem illorum patiar delicta libenter,
 Privatusque magis vivam te rege beatus.

VARIOUS READINGS.

have subjoined *vix adduci poteris*, or some equivalent phrase. We have deemed it the most advisable plan to remove this blot from the text of Horace, by reading *Ne ferula caedas* at once. One of Fea's MSS. gives merely *Nam ferula caedas*, omitting *ut*, and the change from *Ne* to *Nam* might very easily have occurred through a mistake of the copyists. At all events, we obtain correct Latin by this emendation, as well as a meaning free from any serious objection : 'That you will punish indeed merely with the rod, one who deserves to undergo severer chastisement, I am not at all afraid.' On the usage of *vereor*, and other verbs of fearing when connected with *ut* or *ne*, compare *Parizonius, ad Sanct. Minerv. lib. 4. c. 14.* (vol. 2. p. 514. ed. Bauer.) *Ruddiman, Instit. Gram. Lat.* (vol. 2. p. 237. ed. Stalbaum) *Zumpt's L. G.* p. 334. (Kenrick's transl. ed. 2d.) *Scheller. Praecept. Styl.* (vol. 1. p. 163.)

128. Bentley, on the authority of one of his MSS., reads *Qui ?* which we have adopted with Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, Valart, Fea, and others. The same reading occurs in three of Valart's MSS. The common text has *Quo ?*

132. The common reading is *Sutor*, which Bentley, on the authority of two MSS., one of them a MS. copy of Acron, changes to *Tonsor*. His emendation is adopted by Cuningam, Sanadon, Oberlinus, Wakefield, Fea, and others. It is certainly preferable to the old reading, especially as it prevents the same line of business from being awkwardly mentioned twice.—In this same line, Cuningam and Sanadon, on the authority of a MS., give *protinus* for *optimus*.

133. Some of Lambinus's MSS. have *Vellent*.

140. Some read *peccavero*. Bentley first restored *peccaro* to the text, and it has been since followed in the best editions.

SATIRA IV.

IN OBTRACTATORES SUOS.

Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque, poëtae,
 Atque alii, quorum Comoedia prisca virorum est,
 Si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus, aut fur,
 Quod moechus foret, aut sicarius, aut alioqui
 Famosus, multa cum libertate notabant. 5

Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus,
 Mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque, facetus,
 Emunctae naris, durus componere versus.
 Nam fuit hoc vitiosus, in hora saepe ducentos,
 Ut magnum, versus dictabat stans pede in uno. 10

Quum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles :
 Garrulus, atque piger scribendi ferre laborem,
 Scribendi recte : nam ut multum ; nil moror. Ecce,
 Crispinus minimo me provocat. — *Accipe, si vis,*
Accipiam tabulas ; detur nobis locus, hora, 15
Custodes ; videamus, uter plus scribere possit. —
 Dî bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
 Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis ;
 At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,
 Usque laborantes, dum ferrum emolliat ignis, 20
 Ut mavis, imitare.

Beatus Fannius, ultro
 Delatis capsis et imagine ! quum mea nemo

VARIOUS READINGS.

SATIRE 4.

3. Some editions have *ac fur*, but *aut fur* is preferable, since *malus* is the generic term, and *fur* a specific designation.

14. Bentley ingeniously conjectures *nummo* for *minimo*. Gesner praises the emendation, although he does not adopt it in the text. The common reading is sufficiently forcible, and as such we have retained it.

15. *Accipiam* is sanctioned by numerous MSS., and most of the early editions. Landinus, however, Aldus (1509), Muretus, Torrentius, Dacier, Bentley, Sanadon, Cuningam, Wakefield, and others prefer *accipe jam*, on the authority of other MSS.

15. Some MSS. have *dentur*, contrary to the usual style of Horace.

18. Lambinus objects to the expression *animi loquentis*, and conjectures *loquentem*, of which Bentley approves. "But in truth," observes Francis, "it is the mind, especially in writing, that speaks, and the pen is only a kind of interpreter. It is an expression like that in the twelfth line, *garrulus*." To the same effect is the remark of Döring ; "animus loqui dicitur, cum ea, quae meditata est, profert et edisserit."

20. Bentley conjectures *emolliat*, as affording a better sound after *ferrum* than the common reading *molliat*. We have followed his authority.

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Ebrius et, magnum quod dedecus, ambulet ante
Noctem cum facibus. — Numquid Pomponius istis
Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Ergo
Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis,
Quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem 55
Quo personatus pacto pater. His, ego quae nunc,
Olim quae scripsit Lucilius, eripias si
Tempora certa modosque, et quod prius ordine verbum est,
Posterius facias, praeponens ultima primis :
Non, ut si solvas, “ Postquam discordia tetra 60
Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit :”
Invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae ;
Hactenus haec : alias, justum sit necne poëma ;
Nunc illud tantum quaeram, meritone tibi sit
Suspectum genus hoc scribendi. Sulcius acer 65
Ambulat et Caprius, ranci male cumque libellis,
Magnus uterque timor latronibus : at bene si quis
Et vivat puris manibus, contemnat utrumque.
Ut sis tu similis Caeli Birrique, latronum,
Non ego sum Capri neque Sulci : cur metuas me ? 70
Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos,
Queis manus insudet vulgi Hermogenisque Tigelli,
Nec recito cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus,
Non ubivis, coramve quibuslibet. — In medio qui
Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, quique lavantes ; 75
Suave locus voci resonat conclusus. — Inanes
Hoc juvat, haud illud quaerentes, num sine sensu,
Tempore num faciant alieno. — Laedere gaudes,
Inquit, et hoc studio pravus facis. — Unde petitum
Hoc in me jacis? est auctor quis denique eorum, 80
Vixi cum quibus? Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit alio culpante, solutos
Qui captat risus hominum famamque dicacis,

VARIOUS READINGS.

68. Cuningam reads *puris vivat manibus*.

69. Bentley and most subsequent editors have *Birrique*. Fea, however, reads *Byrrhique*, on the authority of Walch, (*Act. Soc. Jen. vol. 1. p. 161.*)

73. Almost all the MSS. have *Nec recito*. Some of Lambinus's give *Non recitem*. Bentley reads *Nec recitem quicquam*, adopting *quicquam* on the authority of a single MS. The collation of Saxius also gives *quicquam*. Cuningam conjectures *Neu*

recitem quidquam, which he receives into the text. Sanadon follows him. Oberlinus and Wakefield read *Nec recitem quidquam*.

74. Cuningam has *Non ubi ubi*.

79. The common reading is *Inquis*, for which Bentley has *Inquit*, as more in accordance with the idiom of the language. He is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, Döring, Hunter, Kidd, Bothe, and others.

Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere
 Qui nequit : hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto. 85
 Saepe tribus lectis videas coenare quaternos,
 E quibus imus amet quavis adspargere cunctos,
 Praeter eum, qui praebet aquam : post, hunc quoque potus,
 Conditam quum verax aperit praecordia Liber :
 Hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur 90
 Infesto nigris : ego si risi, quod ineptus
 Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum,
 Lividus et mordax videor tibi ? Mentio si qua
 De Capitolini furtis injecta Petillî
 Te coram fuerit, defendas, ut tuus est mos : — 95
*Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque
 A puero est, causaque mea permulta rogatus
 Fecit, et incolumis laetor quod vivit in urbe,
 Sed tamen admiror, quo pacto iudicium illud
 Fugerit. — Hic nigrae fucus loliginis, haec est 100
 Aerugo mera, quod vitium procul a fore chartis,
 Atque animo prius, ut si quid promittere de me
 Possum aliud vere, promitto. Liberior si
 Dixero quid, si forte jocosius, hoc mihi juris
 Cum venia dabis. Insuevit pater optimus hoc me, 105
 Ut fugerem, exemplis vitiorum quaeque notando.
 Quum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque
 Viverem uti contentus eo, quod mi ipse parasset ;
 Nonne vides, Albî ut male vivat filius ? utque*

VARIOUS READINGS.

87. Fea reads *imus*, instead of *unus*, which last all the previous editions adopt. In defence of his emendation he refers to *Epist.* 1. 18. 10 : *Epist. ad Pisones*, 32, and to *Petronius*, c. 38. We have received his reading with Döring and Bothe.—In this same line, Bentley, on the authority of a MS. of Cruquius's, reads *amet*, in the sense of *soleat*, for the common *avet*. Fea undertakes to defend the reading *avet*, on the ground that Cicero uses the verb *aveo* in a stronger sense than *amo*. But Cicero most commonly uses *aveo* to denote a strong desire of *knowing* or *hearing* merely. *vid. Schutz, Index. Lat. Cic.* Bentley's reading is followed in the best editions, and deserves the preference. *Avet* only denotes, as we have just remarked, an inclination, whereas *amet* implies a frequency of acting. Besides, even if *avet* answered in point of meaning, it would break the construction, which would require *aveat* after *videas*. Valart, moreover, finds *amet* in two of his MSS.

94. The Göttingen MS. has *Capitolinis*.

95. The collation of Saxius has *defensas*, and Cuningam *defenses*.

100. The common reading is *succus*, but many old MSS. have *fucus*, which Fea very properly adopts. From *fucus* appears to have come, by carelessness in transcribing, the form *sucus*, which some MSS. give ; and this last was no doubt altered by ignorant grammarians to *succus* as it at present stands.—In this same line Fea reads *loliginis*, on the ground that *loliginis* violates the metre, having the antepenult short. The best editions read *loliginis*, however, and the lexicographers invariably give the first syllable with the long quantity. Were it not for this uniformity, we should be inclined to adopt Fea's orthography. *vid. Nolten. Lex. Antibarbarum*. p. 106. *Forcellini Lex. Tot. Lat. ad voc. Schellers Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterb.*

109. Bentley conjectures *ut qui Paris inops?* or *ut qui Farris inops?* which last Sanadon receives into the text. The objection to the common

Barrus inops ? magnum documentum, ne patriam rem 110
Perdere quis velit. A turpi meretricis amore
Quum deterreret : Scetani dissimilis sis.
Ne sequerer moechas, concessa quum Venere uti
Possem : Deprensi non bella est fama Treboni,
Aiebat. Sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu 115
Sit melius, causas reddet tibi ; m̄ satis est, si
Traditum ab antiquis morem servare, tuamque,
Dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri
Incolumem possum ; simul ac duraverit aetas
Membru animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice. Sic me 120
Formabat puerum dictis, et sive jubebat
Ut facerem quid, Habes auctorem, quo facias hoc ;
Unum ex iudicibus selectis objiciebat :
Sive vetabat, An hoc inhonestum et inutile factum
Necne sit, addubites, flagret rumore malo quum 125
Hic atque ille ? Avidos vicinum funus ut aegros
Exanimat, mortisque metu sibi parcere cogit ;
Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria saepe
Absterrent vitiis. Ex hoc ego sanus ab illis,
Perniciem quaecunque ferunt ; mediocribus, et queis 130
Ignoscas, vitiis teneor. Fortassis et istinc
Largiter abstulerit longa aetas, liber amicus,
Consilium proprium ; neque enim, quum lectulus aut me
Porticus excepit, desum mihi. Rectius hoc est ;
Hoc faciens vivam melius ; sic dulcis amicis 135
Occurram ; hoc quidam non belle ; numquid ego illi
Imprudens olim faciam simile ? Haec ego mecum
Compressis agito labris ; ubi quid datur ot̄i,
Illudo chartis. Hoc est mediocribus illis

VARIOUS READINGS.

reading is, that, in the case of every other vice, only one example is given by the father of Horace; whereas here two are mentioned. This argument, however, is far from being conclusive. Why may not two examples be here cited on account of the superior importance and leading nature of this first admonition? Bentley thinks, that, if the common reading were correct, *magnum documentum* ought to be in the plural. The remark is not a very striking one, since the evident meaning of Horace is, that both examples, when combined, furnish "a strong proof," &c. One of Bentley's MSS., however, has *ut qui*, and the Göttingen MS. gives *Paris*, of which Valart observes "*Videtur a prima manu esse.*" Still we have preferred the common

reading which Bentley himself receives into the text. The MSS. vary in the name *Barus*, some having *Varus*, and others *Baius*.

112. *Scetani* is the form adopted by Bentley from some of the best MSS. The common reading is *Sectani*.

119. Some of the older editions have *possim*. Bentley restored *possum*, which is found in most MSS.

124. Lambinus and Bentley prefer *factu*, which is followed by Cuningam and others.

125. Cuningam reads *fragret*, on the authority of a single MS. It is also approved of by Bos, (*Animadv.* p. 65.)

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Nauta piger saxo religat, stertitque supinus.
 Jamque dies aderat, nil quum procedere lintrem 20
 Sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus,
 Ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno
 Fuste dolat. Quarta vix demum exponimur hora.
 Ora manusque tua lavimur, Feronia, lympa.
 Millia tum pransi tria repimus, atque subimus 25
 Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.
 Huc venturus erat Maecenas optimus, atque
 Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque
 Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.
 Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus 30
 Illinere. Interea Maecenas advenit atque
 Cocceius Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem
 Factus homo, Antonî, non ut magis alter, amicus.
 Fundos Aufidio Lusco praetore libenter
 Linquimus, insani ridentes praemia scribae, 35
 Praetextam et latum clavum prunaeque batillum.
 In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,
 Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam.
 Postera lux oritur multo gratissima, namque
 Plotius et Varius Sinuessae Virgiliusque 40
 Occurrunt, animae, quales neque candidiores
 Terra tulit, neque queis me sit devinctior alter.
 O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt !
 Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.
 Proxima Campano ponti quae villula, tectum 45
 Praebuit, et parochi, quae debent, ligna salemque.
 Hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt.
 Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Virgiliusque :
 Namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

20. Bentley recalls *nil quum*, which is found in all the editions previous to that of Aldus 1519. The common reading is *cum nil*.

23. The collation of Saxius has *exponimus*.

24. Heinsius conjectures *lavimur*, which Bentley receives as more in conformity with the usage of the Latin writers than the common reading *lavimus*. We have also adopted it.

25. Some editions have *repsimus*.

27. Bentley places a comma after *Maecenas*, and refers *optimus* to Cocceius, on the ground of the former being too familiar an epithet for the poet to address to his patron. The reason which he assigns appears to us a weak one, and we have therefore retained the common punctuation.

36. The MSS. and editions vary between *vaticillum*, *batillum*, and *bacillum*. We have preferred the second as more in unison with the supposed derivation of the term; *batillum* being a diminutive from *batinum*, which is thought to come from the Sicilian *batnuov*, a dish, or pan. The close affinity, however, of the letters *b* and *v* is well known; and hence the first form may be nearly as correct as the second.

43. Cuningam reads *fuere*.

44. Some MSS. have *praetulerim*.

47. A few MSS. give *Hic*.

Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa, 50.
 Quae super est Caudî cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis
 Sarmenti scurræ pugnam Messique Cicirri,
 Musa, velim memores, et quo patre natus uterque
 Contulerit lites. Messî clarum genus Osci ;
 Sarmenti domina exstat. Ab his majoribus orti 55.
 Ad pugnam venire. Prior Sarmentus: *Equi te
 Esse feri similem dico. Ridemus; et ipse
 Messius, Accipio; caput et movet. O, tua cornu
 Ni foret excecto frons, inquit, quid faceres, quum
 Sic mutilus minitaris? At illi foeda cicatrix* 60.
 Setosam lævi frontem turpaverat oris.
 Campanum in morbum, in faciem permulta jocatus,
 Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa, rogabat ;
 Nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis.
 Multa Cicirrus ad hæc: Donasset jamne catenam 65.
 Ex voto Laribus, quaerebat; scriba quod esset,
 Nihilo deterius dominae jus esse. Rogabat
 Denique, cur unquam fugisset? cui satis una
 Farris libra foret, gracili sic tanquæ pusillo.
 Prorsus jucunde coenam produximus illam. 70.
 Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes
 Paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igne.
 Nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam

VARIOUS READINGS.

51. The MSS. and editions vary with respect to the name of this place, many of them having *Clau-di*. Cluver (*It. Ant.* 4. 7. p. 1196.) states that there is the same discrepancy in the printed editions of Livy, Strabo, and Ptolemy.

52. The common reading is *Cicirri*. Bentley restored *Cicirri*, which is found in several good MSS., and accords with the derivation of the word, *clippes*.

54. Some read *contulerint*.

60. *Minitaris* is given in many of the early editions, and is adopted also by Torrentius, Talbot, Maittaire, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Fea, and others. Many MSS. have *miniteris*, which Bentley, Cuningham, Wakefield, Döring, &c., prefer. The indicative form is certainly the better one here, from the positive assertion which it professes.

67. Many MSS., and all the editions previous to Bentley's and Baxter's, have *Deterius nihilo*. Baxter, Oberlinus, and Combe, read *Nilo deterius*, and others *Nulla deterius*. Bentley gives the preference to the first, grounded on the general usage of

Horace in placing *nihilo* before comparatives. Fea objects to this reading, because the initial foot thereby becomes an anapaest; but *nihilo*, as Bentley well remarks, must be pronounced *nilo*.

70. Bentley prefers *producimus*, on account of the frequent use of the present tense throughout this Satire. But *pervenimus* occurs as a perfect in verse 94; and, besides, the presence of *illam* would appear to make *producimus* more proper. This last is moreover adopted by Fea, Döring, Wieland, and others.

72. Lambinus, on the authority of a single MS., gives *Paene arsit, macros dum tardos*, &c. But the best MSS. and editions, and also the scholiasts. Acron and Porphyron, as well as the scholiast on Persius (*Sat.* 6. 24.) give the reading in our text. Similar examples of Synchysis may be found in other parts of Horace, and in many of the best writers. Fea, however, endeavours to defend the reading of Lambinus on the ground of perspicuity. Compare the remarks of Morgenstern on this passage. *Class. Journ.* vol. 26. p. 242.

Vulcano summum properabat lambere tectum.
 Convivas avidos coenam servosque timentes 75
 Tum rapere, atque omnes restinguere velle videres.
 Incipit ex illo montes Appulia notos
 Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus, et quos
 Nunquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
 Villa recepisset, lacrimoso non sine fumo, 80
 Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.
 Hic ego mendacem stultissimus usque puellam
 Ad mediam noctem exspecto : somnus tamen aufert
 Intentum Veneri ; tum immundo somnia visu
 Nocturnam vestem maculant ventremque supinum. 85
 Quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis,
 Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,
 Signis perfacile est : venit vilissima rerum
 Hic aqua, sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
 Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator ; 90
 Nam Canusî lapidosus, aquae non ditior urna.
 [Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.]
 Flentibus hic Varius discedit moestus amicis.
 Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum
 Carpentem iter et factum corruptius imbri. 95
 Postera tempestas melior, via pejor ad usque
 Barî moenia piscosi. Dehinc Gnatia lymphis
 Iratis exstructa dedit risusque jocosque,
 Dum flamma sine thura liquescere limine sacro
 Persuadere cupit. Credat Judaeus Apella, 100
 Non ego ; namque deos didici securum agere aevum,
 Nec, si quid miri faciat natura, deos id
 Tristes ex alto coeli demittere tecto.
 Brundisium longae finis chartaeque viaeque.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

89. Very many MSS., and the best editions have *ultra*. Some editions, commencing with those of Aldus (1501 and 1519), and Junta (1503), give *nitro*.

92. Bentley rejects this verse as spurious, both on the ground of *locum condere* being unusual, if not incorrect, Latinity, and also because the mention in this place of the founder of Canusium resembles a mere geographical scholium, and is at variance with propriety and good taste.

97. Bentley reads *Dein* for *Dehinc* on the authority of some MSS.

104. The common form is *Brundisium*, but *Brundisium* is more correct, and more in accordance with the language of ancient inscriptions. *vid.* Gruter. p. 151. n. 2. and 801. n. 5. Compare also the Greek forms *Βρουνδίσιον*, *Βρουνθήσιον*, and *Βρουντήσιον*.

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Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus ;
 Vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem.
 Sed fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru
 Non minus ignotos generosis. Quo tibi, Tili,
 Sumere depositum clavum, fierique tribuno ? 25
 Invidia accrevit, privato quae minor esset.
 Nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impedit erus
 Pellibus et latam demisit pectore clavum,
 Audit continuo : Quis homo hic ? et quo patre natus ?
 Ut si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, haberi 30
 Ut cupiat formosus ; eat quacunque, puellis
 Injiciat curam quaerendi singula, quali
 Sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo :
 Sic qui promittit, cives, Urbem sibi curae,
 Imperium fore, et Italiam et delubra deorum ; 35
 Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,
 Omnes mortales curare et quaerere cogit. —
*Tunc Syri, Damae, aut Dionysii filius, audes
 Dejicere e saxo cives, aut tradere Cadmo ? —*
At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno : 40
*Namque est ille, pater quod erat meus. — Hoc tibi Paullus
 Et Messalla videris ? At hac, si plostra ducenta
 Concurrantque foro tria funera, magna sonabit
 Cornua quod vincatque tubas : saltem tenet hoc nos. —*
 Nunc ad me redeo, libertino patre natum, 45
 Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum ;
 Nunc quia sim tibi, Maecenas, convictor, at olim,
 Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.
 Dissimile hoc illi est, quia non, ut forsit honorem
 Jure mihi invidet quivis, ita te quoque amicum, 50
 Praesertim cautum dignos assumere prava
 Ambitione procul. Felicem dicere non hoc

 VARIOUS READINGS.

24. Some read *Tulli*, but *Tilli* is sanctioned by a majority of the MSS.

31. The common reading is *Et cupiat*, but some of the early editions, and many of the best MSS. of Lambinus and Bentley, give *Ut cupiat*, which makes a far better reading. *Et* would refer merely to *si* in the preceding line, whereas *ut* has reference to *morbis*, and the idea intended to be conveyed is, *ita morbus Barri erat ut cuperet formosus haberi*.

34. The common editions read *sura quali, pede, &c.* The punctuation which we have adopted is Bentley's.

34. Some read *urbes*.

37. Some editions have *cogat*.

39. Three MSS. of Cruquius's give *Chamo*, others have *Camo* and *Cathmo*; the last of these favours *Bathmo*, as conjectured by Cruquius.

42. The Venice edition, and those of Lambinus and Bentley, give *Messalla*.

Me possum, casu quod te sortitus amicum ;
 Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit ; optimus olim
 Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. 55
 Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus,
 Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari,
 Non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum
 Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,
 Sed quod eram, narro : respondes, ut tuus est mos, 60
 Pauca : abeo : et revocas nono post mense, jubesque
 Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,
 Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,
 Non patre praeclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.
 Atqui si vitiiis mediocribus ac mea paucis 65
 Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, velut si
 Egregio inspersione reprehendas corpore naevos,
 Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra
 Objiciet vere quisquam mihi ; purus et insons,
 Ut me collaudem, si et vivo carus amicis : 70
 Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello
 Noluit in Flavî ludum me mittere, magni
 Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
 Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,
 Ibant octonis referentes Idibus aera ; 75
 Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum
 Artes, quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
 Semet prognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes,
 In magno ut populo, si qui vidisset, avita
 Ex re praeberi sumtus mihi crederet illos. 80
 Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes
 Circum doctores aderat. Quid multa ? pudicum,

VARIOUS READINGS.

53. Almost all the MSS. and early editions have *possum*, or *possim* ; while some few have *possunt*, or *possit*. The edition of Zaret has *possunt*. Bentley observes that *possunt*, as referring to the envious, is better than *possum*, which carries with it an appearance of boasting and vanity. This remark, however, is hardly correct. Horace merely wishes to state that his acquaintance with Maecenas was not the result of chance ; and his manner of expressing this is equally modest, and devoid of any vain boasting, whether we read *possunt* or *possum*.

54. In place of *mihi te* Bentley reads *tibi me*,

as a more modest way of speaking ; but Geuer well observes, " Superbum esset dicere *mihi te* si fors nobis offerret tantum mancipia ; sed offert etiam patronos. Æque calumnie opportunum et magis forte est *tibi me* : quasi vero magnum munus fortunæ esset obesulus poeta oblatus divinitus Maecenati."

55. Many editors read *Varus*.

68. Cruquius gives *nec mala*, on the authority of MSS., which Cuningam also adopts. The common editions have *ac*.

70. Some editions, and among the rest that of Lambinus, read *si vivo et carus*.

Qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
 Non solum facti, verum opprobrio quoque turpi,
 Nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret olim, 85
 Si praeco parvas, aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
 Mercedem sequer; neque ego essem questus. Ad hoc nunc
 Laus illi debetur et a me gratia major.
 Nil me poeniteat sanum patris hujus, eoque
 Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars, 90
 Quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes,
 Sic me defendam. Longe mea discrepat istis
 Et vox et ratio. Nam si natura juberet
 A certis annis aevum remeare peractum,
 Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscunque parentes: 95
 Optaret sibi quisque; meis contentus honestos
 Fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens
 Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo, quod
 Nollem onus haud unquam solitus portare molestum.
 Nam mihi continuo major quaerenda foret res, 100
 Atque salutandi plures: ducendus et unus
 Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
 Exirem; plures calones atque caballi
 Pascendi; ducenda petorrita. Nunc mihi curto
 Ire licet mulo vel, si libet, usque Tarentum, 105
 Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos.
 Objiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tulli,
 Quum Tiburte via praetorem quinque sequuntur
 Te pueri, lasanum portantes oenophorumque.
 Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator, 110
 Multis atque aliis vivo. Quacunque libido est,
 Incedo solus; percontor, quanti olus ac far;
 Fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro
 Saepe forum; adsisto divinis; inde domum me
 Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum. 115
 Coena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
 Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet; adstat echinus
 Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.

VARIOUS READINGS.

87. Some MSS. and early editions give *Ob hoc* from which he reads *onustos*, which is followed by
 The greater number, however, of MSS. read *Ad hoc*, or, what is the same thing (*vid. Quintil. 1. 7.*), D. Heinsius, Burmann, and Maittaire,
At hoc. Bentley prefers *Ad haec.* 97. Many of the common editions have *Nolim.*
 96. Seven MSS. of Rutgersius's give *Honustos*, 113. Wakefield reads *Vespertinus*, others *Tes-*
pertinusque.

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Ad Regem redeo. Postquam nihil inter utrumque
 Convenit : (hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti, 10
 Quo fortes, quibus adversum bellum incidit : inter
 Hectors Priamiden, animosum atque inter Achillem
 Ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors,
 Non aliam ob causam nisi quod virtus in utroque
 Summa fuit ; duo si discordia vexet inertes, 15
 Aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomed
 Cum Lycio Glaucō, discedat pigrior, ultro
 Muneribus missis.) Bruto Praetore tenente
 Ditem Asiam, Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non
 Compositi melius cum Bitho Bacchius. In jus 20
 Acres procurrant, magnum spectaculum uterque.
 Persius exponit causam ; ridetur ab omni
 Conventu : laudat Brutum laudatque cohortem ;
 Solem Asiae Brutum appellat, stellasque salubres
 Appellat comites, excepto Rege ; canem illum, 25
 Invisum agricolis sidus, venisse : rēbat,
 Flumen ut hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.
 Tum Praenestinus salso multoque fluenti
 Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
 Vindemiator et invictus, cui saepe viator 30

VARIOUS READINGS.

9. Valart proposes to omit all from *Postquam* in this line, to *missis* in the 18th, both inclusive, on the ground of its being irrelevant to what immediately precedes, viz. *Ad regem redeo*. The better editions, however, merely have a parenthesis from *hoc etenim* to *missis*, although Heindorff opposes this. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

11. Bentley considers the repetition of *inter* in this passage as a proof that the phraseology is corrupt, and was never given to the world in this state by Horace. "Vitiosum sane loquendi genus et *Idiomaticum*, quodque magnum emerim nunquam ab Horatio prolatum." According to the great critic, correct Latinity would require a single *inter*, as in Terence, (*And.* 3. 3.) "*Irae sunt inter Glycerium et gnatum.*" He considers the repetition of *inter* as savouring of the Hebrew idiom, which finds its way also into the Greek of the Septuagint: "Ἄνδ' ἑκάστων τοῦ φωτός, καὶ ἀνδ' ἑκάστων τοῦ σκότους." To express this, in Latin by "*Inter lucem et inter tenebras,*" would be violating the idiom of the language. Heyne (*Obs. in Tibull. p. 221. ed. 3d.*) is of a similar opinion. But the learned Hunter (*ad Liv. 1. 9.*) successfully defends the genuineness of the passage. His first position is, that the repetition of *inter* does not violate the usage of the Latin tongue; and he refers, in proof of this, to the following authorities: *Varro R. R. 2. 4. Propertius*

2. 31. 15. *ed. Künigol.* and 2. 23. 15. *ed. Broukhus: Tibullus, 4. 1. 165: Livy, 10. 7: Horace, 1. 2. 12: Cicero De Amic. 25: De Fato, 9: De Fin. 1. 9: Parad. 1. 4: Acad. 2. 7: Orat. 2. in Rull. 33.* His second position is, that the two contiguous clauses have a cross reference to each other, and that the rationale of the expression in dispute is this: "There was a deadly feud between Hector and Achilles, and between Achilles and Hector."

20. The common reading is *Melius compositus*. About one half of the MSS. give *Compositum melius*, while one of Bentley's MSS. has *Compositi melius*. This last we have adopted with him as the most elegant. If *compositum* be taken as the reading, *sit* or *fuerit* will be understood, and the phrase will be a Graecism.

21. Some read *concurrunt*, but *procurrunt* is given in the best editions, and is approved of also by Heinsius (*ad Sil. 7. 566.*)

28. Instead of *multumque fluenti*, the common reading, Bentley adopts *multoque fluenti*, on the authority of many MSS., and thinks the expression is imitated from Demosthenes (*de cor.*) πολλὰ πλῆθι. *vid.* Explanatory notes. D. Heinsius conjectures *mustoque fluenti*, which has found many advocates; but Bentley refutes this emendation.

Cessisset, magna compellans voce cucullum.
 At Graecus, postquam est Italo perfusus aceto,
 Persius exclamat : *Per magnos, Brute, deos te*
Oro, qui reges consuisti tollere ; cur non
Hunc Regem jugulas ? operum hoc, mihi crede, tuorum est.

35

SATIRA VIII.

IN SUPERSTITIOSOS ET VENEFICAS.

Olim truncus eram ficulnus, inutile lignum,
 Quum faber, incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum,
 Maluit esse deum. Deus inde ego, furum aviumque
 Maxima formido : nam fures dextra coërcet
 Obscoenoque ruber porrectus ab inguine palus. 5
 Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo
 Terret fixa, vetatque novis considerare in hortis.
 Huc prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis
 Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca.
 Hoc miserae plebi stabat commune sepulcrum, 10
 Pantolabo scurræ Nomentanoque nepoti.
 Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum
 Hic dabat ; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur.
 Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus, atque
 Aggere in aprico spatium, qua modo tristes 15
 Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum,
 Quum mihi non tantum furesque feraeque, suetae
 Hunc vexare locum, curae sunt atque labori,
 Quantum carminibus quae versant atque venenis
 Humanos animos. Has nullo perdere possum 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

34. Bentley reads *consuisti*, on the authority of the Venice edition of 1490, in the text of which, as well as in the accompanying scholia of Acron and Porphyron, this reading occurs. The greater number of editions have *consuevis*; but the indicative is preferable from its expression of certainty.

SAT. 8.

3. One MS. has *unde*.
 5. One of Valart's MSS. gives *rubens*.
 7. Fea reads and endeavours to defend *fissa*.
 12. Torrentius conjectures *agro*, which Cunin-

gam also adopts. This reading is likewise found in the collation of Saxius.

13. The edition of Glareanus has *monimentum hoc ne*.

15. All the MSS. give *quo*, (*scil. loco*) which probably originated in a mistake of some copyist, who conceived *modo* to be here a noun. Bentley conjectures *qua*, (*scil. parte*) in the sense of *ubi*, which we have adopted in common with some of the best editions.

19. The MSS. vary between *vexant* and *versant*. *vid. Burn. ad. Ovid. Art. 2. 2. 29.*

Nec prohibere modo, simul ac vaga Luna decorum
 Protulit os, quin ossa legant herbasque nocentes.
 Vidi egomet nigra succinctam vadere palla
 Canidiam, pedibus nudis, passoque capillo,
 Cum Sagana majore ululantem. Pallor utrasque 25
 Fecerat horrendas adspectu. Scalpere terram
 Unguibus, et pullam divellere mordicus agnam
 Coeperunt ; cruor in fossam confusus, ut inde
 Manes elicerent, animas responsa daturas.
 Lanea et effigies erat, altera cerea ; major 30
 Lanea, quae poenis compesceret inferiorem.
 Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus ut quae
 Jam peritura modis. Hecaten vocat altera, saevam
 Altera Tisiphonen : serpentes atque videres
 Infernas errare canes, lunamque rubentem, 35
 Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulcra.
 Mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis
 Corvorum, atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum
 Julius, et fragilis Pediatia, furque Voranus.
 Singula quid memorem ? quo pacto alterna loquentes 40
 Umbrae cum Sagana resonarent triste et acutum ?
 Utque lupi barbam variae cum dente colubrae
 Abdiderint furtim terris, et imagine cerea
 Largior arserit ignis, et ut non testis inultus
 Horruerim voces Furiarum et facta duarum ? 45
 Nam, displosa sonat quantum vesica, pepedi
 Diffissa nate ficus : at illae currere in urbem.
 Canidiae dentes, altum Saganae caliendrum
 Excidere, atque herbas, atque incantata lacertis
 Vincula, cum magno risuque jocoque videres. 50

 VARIOUS READINGS.

27. The Hanover fragment has *morsibus*.

32. We have given *ut quas* with Bentley in place of the common *utque*.

38. Bentley reads *veniat* as we have given it, on the authority of MSS. Others read *venient*.

39. The Venice edition, and that of Glareanus, have *Pediatia*.

41. Bentley prefers *resonarint*, on account of *abdiderint*, *arserit*, and *horruerim*, which succeed. But the continued action denoted by the imperfect, accords better with the idea of a dialogue between Sagana and the shades of the dead.

45. Fea gives *Obruerim* (i. e. *oppresserim*, *suppresserim*;) from MSS. Döring adopts it from him.

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Mollius? inuideat quod et Hermogenes, ego canto. 25
Interpellandi locus hic erat. — Est tibi mater?
Cognati, queis te salvo est opus? — Haud mihi quisquam;
Omnes composui. — Felices! Nunc ego resto;
Confice, namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella
Quod puero cecinit, mota divina anus urna: 30
“Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis,
“Nec laterum dolor aut tussis nec tarda podagra;
“Garrulus hunc quando consumet cunque; loquaces,
“Si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit aetas.”
 Ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta jam parte diei 35
 Praeterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato
 Debebat: quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.
Si me amas, inquit, paulum hic ades. — Inteream, si
Aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura;
Et propero quo scis. — Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit; 40
Tene relinquam an rem. — Me, sodes. — Non faciam, ille,
 Et praecedere coepit. Ego, ut contendere durum est
 Cum victore, sequor. — *Maecenas quomodo tecum?*
 Hic repetit. — *Paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae;*
Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. — Haberes 45
Magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,
Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream, ni
Summosses omnes. — Non isto vivitur illic,
Quo tu rere, modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est,
Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit inquam, 50
Ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
Cuique suus. — Magnum narras, vix credibile. — Atqui
Sic habet. — Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi
Proximus esse. — Velis tantummodo; quae tua virtus,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

30. Cruquius and after him Bentley object to the uniform reading of the MSS. *divina mota anus urna*, on the ground of ambiguity. It is uncertain, says the latter critic, whether by the common reading we are to consider *mota anus* as the true construction, or the ablative *mota divina urna*. He recommends, therefore, what Cruquius had already conjectured, *mota divina anus urna*; taking *divina* as an epithet of *anus*, and joining *mota* to *urna* in the ablative. We have adopted the emendation.

36. Bentley, in opposition to all the MSS. and editions, conjectures and reads *vadatus*. But for this there is not the least necessity, since, as he himself confesses, *vador* is a common verb, and

used both in an active and passive sense. Bentley, however, is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, and Wakefield.

42. Bentley omits *est* on the authority of MSS.

48. The common reading is *vivimus*, for which Bentley, on the authority of MSS., substitutes *vivitur*. This latter reading is not only more elegant, but also expresses more modestly the intimacy which subsisted between the poet and Maecenas.

50. Bentley, on the authority of good MSS., reads *inquam* in place of the common *inquam*. His emendation is spirited and elegant, and is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, and Döring.

Expugnabis, et est qui vinci possit, eoque 55
Difficiles aditus primos habet. — Haud mihi deero ;
Muneribus servos corrumpam ; non, hodie si
Exclusus fuero, desistam ; tempora quaeram ;
Occurram in triviis, deducam. Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus. — Haec dum agit, ecce, 60
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum
Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. Unde venis ? et,
Quo tendis ? rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi,
Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,
Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus 65
Ridens dissimulare. Meum jecur urere bilis.
Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
Aiebas mecum. — Memini bene, sed meliori
Tempore dicam ; hodie tricesima sabbata ; vin' tu
Curtis Judaeis oppedere ? — Nulla mihi, inquam, 70
Relligio est. — At mî ; sum paulo infirmior, unus
Multorum ; ignosces, alias loquar. — Huncceine solem
Tam nigrum surrexe mihi ! Fugit improbus ac me
Sub cultro linoquit. Casu venit obvius illi
Adversarius, et, Quo tu turpissime ? magna 75
Inclamat voce, et, Licet antestari ? Ego vero
Appono auriculam. Rapit in jus. Clamor utrinque,
Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

VARIOUS READINGS.

55. Waddel gives *eo quod*, which is found also in some MSS., and in the Milan edition of 1477.

64. Baxter reads *nictans*.

69. Bentley, in opposition to the MSS., conjectures *vis tu* ; and in his remarks on the 92d verse of the 6th Satire, Book 2, observes : "*Vis tu non interrogantis modo est, ut vin' tu : sed orantis, hortantis, flagitantis, jubentis. Vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponeere silvis ? hoc est, an dubitas praeponeere ? praepone, amabo, si sapis.*" But Hunter well observes in reply : "*Sed, ita intellectum, vis tu minime huic loco convenire potest*"

73. The Göttingen MS. has *Tam mihi surrexisse nigrum*.

76. *Inclamat* is more elegant than the common reading *exclamat*. Some editions have *adclamat*.

77. Fea maintains that *appono* is more correct than the common reading *Oppono*, because the latter denotes opposition, and, to quote his own words, "*Qui opponit, renuit, resistit.*" The reading *Appono* is found in two of his MSS.

SATIRA X.

IN INEPTOS LUCILII FAUTORES.

*Lucili, quam sis mendosus, teste Catone
 Defensore tuo pervincam, qui male factos
 Emendare parat versus. Hoc lenius ille,
 Quo melior vir adest; longe subtilior illo,
 Qui multum puer est loris et funibus udis
 Exoratus, ut esset, opem qui ferre poetis
 Antiquis posset contra fastidia nostra,
 Grammaticorum equatum doctissimus. Ut redeam illuc.*

VARIOUS READINGS.

SAT. 10.

1. The first eight verses of this Satire are printed in a different type from the rest, because it is uncertain whether they were composed by Horace or not. Fea finds them in several MSS., and they are given in Zarat's first edition, and in that of Milan, 1486. Lambinus removed them from the text of the Florence edition of 1482, into the notes, assigning as his reason for this arrangement, that Acron's scholia on the Satire begin with the words *Nempe incomposito*. Aldus, Ascensius, Lambinus, Cruquius, Rutgersius, the Dauphin editor, Dacier, and others, have done the same. It is acknowledged, at the same time, however, by all the commentators, that they are to be found in many MSS. Aldus moreover recognizes in them the peculiar style of Horace. Glareanus says that they were either written by Horace himself, or by some ape of the poet's. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this part of the subject. Bentley omits the verses in question, without any remark; while Gesner, on the other hand, restores them to the text. Döring follows Gesner, and gives the following reasons for so doing: 1. Because these verses are not only found in early editions, but also in many MSS. 2. Because they are not inconsistent with Horace's usual mode of writing. 3. Because the idea contained in them is not at variance with the rest of the Satire, but, on the contrary, coincides with it. 4. Because the initial word of this Satire, in the

common editions, *Nempe*, has nothing to refer to unless something previous be supplied by the mind: but it has a plain and direct reference if the verses in question be made to precede. (*vid.* Explanatory notes.) A very natural question, however, here arises. If these verses were genuine, and actually written by Horace, how comes it that they are omitted in some of the MSS? Döring, in reply, supposes that Maecenas requested Horace to expunge them, as being too severe on one of the members of the Equestrian order. With regard to the remark which some might be inclined to make, namely, that Persius commences one of his Satires, (the third,) with the same abrupt use of *Nempe*, nothing more can be inferred from it, according to this same critic, than that he copied Horace in this particular instance, and that too, from a MS., in which the objectionable verses did not appear. Döring, however, has been opposed by Eichstadt, in an Academical Dissertation, Jena, 1822.

4. One of Fea's MSS. has *ille*.

6. Some MSS. give *Exoratus*, which we have preferred to *Exhortatus*, as found in other MSS. and adopted by most editors. From its opposition to *loris* and *funibus*, *Exoratus* appears to us to produce a more amusing, and at the same time ironical, effect. Rutgersius, however, reads on conjecture as follows: *Qui multum nuper loris et funibus udis Exornatus*.

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Corvinus; patriis intermiscere petita
 Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis? 30
 Atqui ego quum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra,
 Versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus,
 Post mediam noctem visus, quum somnia vera:
In silvam non ligna feras insanius, ac si
Magnas Graecorum malis implere catervas. 35
 Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, dumque
 Defingit Rheni lateum caput: haec ego ludo,
 Quae neque in aede sonent certantia iudice Tarpa,
 Nec redeant iterum atque iterum spectanda theatris.
 Arguta meretrice potes, Davoque Chremeta 40
 Eludente senem, comis garrere libellos,
 Unus vivorum, Fundani; Pollio regum
 Facta canit pede ter percusso: forte epos acer,
 Ut nemo, Varius ducit: molle atque facetum
 Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae. 45
 Hoc erat, experto frustra Varrone Atacino
 Atque quibusdam aliis, melius quod scribere possem,
 Inventore minor; neque ego illi detrabere ausim
 Haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam.
 At dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, saepe ferentem 50
 Plura quidem tollenda relinquendis. Age, quaeso,
 Tu nihil in magno doctus reprendis Homero?
 Nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Atti?
 Non ridet versus Enni gravitate minores?
 Quum de se loquitur, non ut majore repressis? 55
 Quid vetat et nosmet Lucili scripta legentes
 Quaerere, num illius, num rerum dura negarit
 Versiculos natura magis factos et euntes
 Mollius, ac si quis, pedibus quid claudere senis,
 Hoc tantum contentus, amet scripsisse ducentos 60

 VARIOUS READINGS.

32. Bentley, on the authority of a Trinity College MS., reads *tali me voce*, as preferable in sound to the common reading *me tali voce*. We have adopted his lection.

27. Some MSS. and early editions give *Diffingit*, but *Defingit* is far preferable. Bentley, in speaking of the two readings, the latter of which he adopts, observes, "Hoc enim (*Diffingere*) non male *ingere*, sed *fictum corrumpere* notat." Some MSS. have *Depingit* which has little if any thing to recommend it.

41. Wakefield reads *comes*, the order being, according to him, *Tu unus vivorum potes garrere comes libellos*.

44. Some MSS. have *Varius dictu molle* (Turneb. *Advers.* 18. 11.)

49. Two of the early editions have *multa can laude*.

51. Some editions have *quaero*.

58. Some MSS. have *magis comptos*, others *magis aptos*, and *magis aptos*.

59. The reading *ac si* is authorised by MSS. and

Ante cibum versus, totidem coenatus ? Etrusci
 Quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni
 Ingenium, capsis quem fama est esse librisque
 Combustum propriis. Fuerit Lucilius, inquam,
 Comis et urbanus ; fuerit limatior idem, 65
 Quam rudis et Graecis intacti carminis auctor,
 Quamque poetarum seniorum turba : sed ille,
 Si foret hoc nostrum fato delatus in aevum,
 Detereret sibi multa, recideret omne, quod ultra
 Perfectum traheretur, et in versu faciendo 70
 Saepe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet unguis.
 Saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint,
 Scripturus ; neque, te ut miretur turba, labores,
 Contentus paucis lectoribus. An tua demens
 Vilibus in ludis dictari carmina malis ? 75
 Non ego ; nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax,
 Contemptis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit.
 Men' moveat cimex Pantilius ? aut cruciet, quod
 Vellicet absentem Demetrius ? aut quod ineptus
 Fannius Hermogenis laedat conviva Tigelli ? 80
 Plotius et Varius, Maecenas Virgiliusque,
 Valgius, et probet haec Octavius optimus, atque
 Fuscus, et haec utinam Viscorum laudet uterque !
 Ambitione relegata, te dicere possum,
 Pollio, te, Messala, tuo cum fratre, simulque 85
 Vos, Bibule et Servi ; simul his te ; candide Furni,
 Compluresque alios, doctos ego quos et amicos
 Prudens praetereo, quibus haec, sint qualiacunque,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

early editions, and is adopted in the best editions. Dacier gives *an si*, which Bentley confutes.

64. Instead of the common reading *ambustum* we have given *combustum* on the authority of some MSS. of Lambinus's.

68. Some MSS. and early editions have *dilatus*, and others *dilapsus*, *delapsus*, and *delatus*. Lambinus prefers *ditatus* (i. e. *reservatus*) which was adopted after him by Croquius, D. Heinsius, Torrentius, Bentley, Cuningam, and others. Baxter, on the other hand, adopted *delatus*, which has been given also by Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield,

Fea, Döring, &c. It is certainly the most correct reading.

70. Some MSS. have *versus*, which is adopted also in the Aldine edition of 1509.

78. Some read *crucier*, which Bentley and Fea reject, as not found in any MSS. or early editions. The best editions give *cruciet*.

86. For *Bibuli*, we have adopted *Bibule*, the emendation of N. Heinsius. *Servius* would not admit a contraction in the vocative plural, as Bentley correctly remarks.

Arridere velim ; doliturus, si placeant spe
 Deterius nostra. Demetri, teque, Tigelli,
 Discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras.
 I, puer, atque meo citus haec subscribe libello.

VARIOUS READINGS.

91. The best MSS. and editions have *Discipularum*, which Heindorf and Fea consider as referring to the effeminate character of some of the

disciples of Tigellius. Döring retains this reading, but explains it differently. *vid.* Explanatory notes. Some editions have *discipulorum*.

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Trebatius.

Aio.

Horatius.

Peream male, si non
Optimum erat ; verum nequeo dormire.

Trebatius.

Ter uncti
Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto,
Irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento. 10
Aut si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude
Caesaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum
Praemia laturus.

Horatius.

Cupidum, pater optime, vires
Deficiunt ; neque enim quivis horrentia pilis
Agmina, nec fracta pereuntes cuspide Gallos, 15
Aut labentis equo describat vulnera Parthi.

Trebatius.

Attamen et justum poteras et scribere fortem,
Scipiadam ut sapiens Lucilius.

Horatius.

Haud mihi deero,
Quum res ipsa feret ; nisi dextro tempore Flacci
Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem ;
Cui male si palpere, recalcitret undique tutus. 20

VARIOUS READINGS.

19. Rutgersius conjectured *Irriguumque*, which Combe afterwards found in a MS. in the British museum. Valart adopts this reading.

10. Bentley is in favour of *capit*, but *rapit* is much more forcible, and denotes an ardent desire of writing.

15. Some MSS. give *describet*, and some of the early editions *describat*. This latter reading is followed by Lambinus, H. Stephens, Cruquius, D. Heinsius, Cuningam, Gesner, and others. But Bentley, Wakefield, Döring, &c., prefer *describit*.

We have adopted *describat* as more elegant and correct, since it denotes difficulty and risk in the performance.

20. Some MSS. have *palpare*. Bentley recommends either *palpare* and *recalcitrat*, or *palpare* and *recalcitret*: "ut utrumque verbum eodem modo efferatur." He adopts the latter, which recommends itself as a more respectful mode of expression, and as indicating what may possibly occur.

Trebatius.

Quanto rectius hoc, quam tristi laedere versu
 Pantolabum scurræ Nomentanumque nepotem !
 Quum sibi quisque timet, quamquam est intactus, et odit.

Horatius.

Quid faciam ? Saltat Milonius, ut semel icto
 Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis. 25
 Castor gaudet equis ; ovo prognatus eodem
 Pugnans ; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
 Millia : me pedibus delectat claudere verba,
 Lucilî ritu, nostrum melioris utroque.
 Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim 30
 Credebat libris ; neque, si male cesserat, unquam
 Decurrens alio, neque, si bene : quo fit, ut omnis
 Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
 Vita senis. Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps :
 Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque, colonus 35
 Missus ad hoc, pulsus, vetus est ut fama, Sabellis,
 Quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis,
 Sive quod Appula gens, seu quod Lucania bellum
 Incuteret violenta. Sed hic stilus haud petet ultro
 Quemquam animantem ; et me veluti custodiet ensis 40
 Vagina tectus, quem cur destringere coner,
 Tutus ab infestis latronibus ? O pater et rex
 Jupiter, ut pereat positum robigine telum,
 Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis ! at ille,
 Qui me commôrit, (melius non tangere, clamo) 45
 Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.
 Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam :
 Canidia, Albuti, quibus est inimica, venenum :

VARIOUS READINGS.

24. Fea contends for *ut simul*, which he finds in a single MS.

31. In place of *cesserat* some editions have *gesserat*. Fea finds *cesserat* in some of his best MSS. It is given also in some of the early editions, and is adopted by Lambinus, H. Stephens, Bentley, Cunningham, Sanadon, Wakefield, Döring, &c. Bentley maintains that *si male gesserat* (scil. *se*) is in-

correct Latinity. Torrentius, Talbot, and Gesner endeavour to defend *gesserat*.—In this same line we have given *unquam* in place of the more common *usquam*. This latter reading, if it be taken for *ullo in loco*, is inconsistent with *decurrens* : while, on the other hand, if it be regarded as equivalent to *ullum in locum*, it is the same as *quo*, and therefore tautological.

Grande malum Turius, si quid se iudice certes.
 Ut, quo quisque valet, suspectos terreat, utque 50
 Imperet hoc natura potens, sic collige mecum :
 Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit ; unde, nisi intus
 Monstratum ? Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti
 Matrem : nil faciet sceleris pia dextera. (Mirum,
 Ut neque calce lupus quemquam, neque dente petit bos.) 55
 Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.
 Ne longum faciam, seu me tranquilla senectus
 Exspectat, seu mors atris circumvolat alis,
 Dives, inops, Romae, seu, fors ita jussert, exsul,
 Quisquis erit vitae, scribam, color.

Trebatius.

O puer, ut sis 60
 Vitalis, metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus
 Frigore te feriat.

Horatius.

Quid ? quum est Lucilius ausus
 Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem,
 Detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora
 Cederet, introrsum turpis ; num Laelius, aut qui 65
 Duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen,
 Ingenio offensi ? aut laeso doluere Metello,
 Famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus ? Atqui
 Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim ;
 Scilicet uni aequus virtuti atque ejus amicis. 70
 Quin ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remôrant
 Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli,
 Nugari cum illo et discincti ludere, donec
 Decoqueretur olus, soliti. Quidquid sum ego, quamvis
 Infra Lucilî censum ingeniumque, tamen me 75
 Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque

VARIOUS READINGS.

49. The common editions have, *si quis se iudice certet*. But the early editions give *si quid*, and three of Bentley's MSS. *si quid . . . certes*. We have adopted this last. "Noli de hac lectione dubitare," observes the great critic.

54. We have included from *Mirum to bos* in a parenthesis, with Döring.

55. Bentley reads *petit*, but considers *petat*, which is the reading of some MSS., as preferable

in point of Latinity. He suspects, at the same time, that Horace may have written *Ni neque . . . petit*.

65. Bentley reads *Laelius, et qui*, on the authority of three MSS. His objection to *Laelius, aut qui* is, that *offensi* and *doluere*, in verse 67, would then be respectively *offensus* and *doluit*. But *vid.* Ode 1. 12 6. Various Readings.

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SATIRA II.

IN VITAE URBANAE LUXURIAM ET INEPTIAS.

Quae virtus, et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo,
(Nec meus hic sermo est, sed quem praecepit Ofellus
Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva)

Discite, non inter lances mensasque nitentes,

Quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, et quum

Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat ;

Verum hic impransi mecum disquirite. — *Cur hoc ?*

Dicam, si potero. Male verum examinat omnis

Corruptus iudex.

Leporem sectatus, equove

Lassus ab indomito, vel, si Romana fatigat

Militia assuetum graecari, seu pila velox,

Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,

Seu te discus agit ; pete cedentem aëra disco :

Quum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis.

Sperne cibum vilem ; nisi Hymettia mella Falerno

Ne biberis diluta. Foris est promus, et atrum

Defendens pisces hiemat mare ; cum sale panis

Latrantem stomachum bene leniet. Unde putas ? aut

Qui partum ? Non in caro nidore voluptas

Summa, sed in te ipso est. Tu pulmentaria quaere

Sudando : pinguem vitibus albumque neque ostrea

Nec scarus aut poterit peregrina juvare lagois.

Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone, velis quin

Hoc potius, quam gallina, tergere palatum,

Corruptus vanis rerum, quia veneat auro

Rara avis et picta pandat spectacula cauda ;

5

10

15

20

25

VARIOUS READINGS.

SAT. 2.

1. Many MSS. and early editions have *bonis*, which Fea and some other recent editors adopt.

2. Instead of *quae*, the common reading, we have given *quem* with Bentley and others, on the authority of three MSS. of Torrentius's.

4. Cuningam reads *non lances inter* on mere conjecture.

14. In place of *extuderit*, most of Torrentius's MSS. and some of Bentley's give *extulerit*,

whence Bentley is led to suggest *expulerit*, a reading which he found in the Bodleian MSS. "quod Excerpta Bodleiana, annis, opinor, abhinc CCCC. scripta, sine litura mihi exhibuerunt."

19. Cuningam, on mere conjecture, gives *caro non in nidore*, of which Fea ironically observes. "quam grate auribus."

24. Some of Fea's MSS. have *turgere*.

Tanquam ad rem attineat quidquam. Num vesceris ista,
 Quam laudas, pluma ? cocto num adest honor idem ?
 Carne tamen quamvis distat nihil hac magis illa,
 Imparibus formis deceptum te patet : esto. 30
 Unde datum sentis, lupus hic Tiberinus an alto
 Captus hiet ? pontesne inter jactatus an amnis
 Ostia sub Tusci ? laudas insane trilibrem
 Mullum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est.
 Ducit te species, video : quo pertinet ergo 35
 Proceros odisse lupos ? quia scilicet illis
 Majorem natura modum dedit, his breve pondus,
 [Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.]
 Porrectum magno magnum spectare catino
 Vellem, ait Harpyiis gula digna rapacibus : at vos 40
 Praesentes Austri coquite horum opsonia. Quamquam
 Putet aper rhombusque recens, mala copia quando
 Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, quum rapula plenus
 Atque acidas mavult inulas. Necdum omnis abacta
 Pauperies epulis regum : nam vilibus ovis 45
 Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Haud ita pridem
 Gallonî praeconis erat acipensere mensa
 Infamis : quid ? tum rhombos minus aequora alebant ?
 Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido,
 Donec vos auctor docuit praetorius. Ergo 50
 Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos,
 Parebit pravi docilis Romana juvenus.
 Sordidus a tenui victu distabit, Ofello
 Judice ; nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud,
 Si te alio pravum detorseris. Avidienus, 55

VARIOUS READINGS.

28. Glareanus has *coctove*. Cuningam gives the reading in the text, but thinks that Horace wrote *cocton' et adest*. Some MSS. read *cocto nec*.

38. Most of the MSS., and many early editions, have the reading in the text. Others give *Jejunus stomachus raro*. Baxter writes *rare* for *raro*, which is mentioned as a different reading by the scholiast on Acron, who prefers, however, *rari*. This last is commended also by Heindorff. If *rari* be adopted, the construction will be *jejunus rari* in the sense of *cupidus rari*; and the expression may, (though with no great strength, if we consider the age in which the writer flourished,) be defended by a passage from Justin : (38. 6.) "animos divitiarum avidos ac jejunos habere." The whole verse is considered spurious by Bentley, (ad. A. P. 337.) and is omitted by Sanadon and Valart. Gesner, however, defends it as the apodosis to verse 36.

43. The common reading is *aequor alebat*. But many MSS. and early editions give *aequora alebant*. Hence the question put by Bentley, "Quo pertinebat, receptam in vetustis editionibus lectionem è suo loco ejicere?"

53. Many MSS. have *distabit*, which we have given in the text ; and Fea observes, "Rectius *distabit* quia sententiose non historice dictum."

55. Bentley, on the authority of a single one of Bernmann's MSS., prefers reading *pravus*, in which he is followed by very few subsequent editors. His objection to the common reading, *pravum*, is as follows : "Si *pravum* legeris ; jam tum fuisse pravum criminaberis, priusquam ad aliud vitium se detorserit." The same argument, however, might be adduced in favour of *pravus*, as Hunter correctly remarks. The sense is the same, whether we read *pravus* or *pravum*. Thus : ideo scilicet *pravus*, ideo pravum, quod te alio detor-

Cui Canis ex vero ductum cognomen adhaeret,
 Quinquennes oleas est et silvestria corna,
 Ac nisi mutatum parcat defundere vinum, et
 Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre, (licebit
 Ille repotia, natales, aliosve dierum 60
 Festos albatus celebret) cornu ipse bilibri-
 Caulibus instillat, veteris non parcus aceti.

Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? et horum
 Utrum imitabitur? Hac urguet lupo, hac canis, aiunt.
 Mundus erit, qui non offendat sordidus, atque 65
 In neutram partem cultus miser. Hic neque servis,
 Albuçî senis exemplo, dum munia didit,
 Saevus erit; neque sic ut simplex Naevius unctam
 Convivis praebebit aquam; vitium hoc quoque magnum.

Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quae quantaque secum 70
 Afferat. Inprimis valeas bene: nam variae res
 Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius escae,
 Quae simplex olim tibi sederit. At simul assis
 Miscueris elixa, simul conchyliis turdis:
 Dulcia se in bilem vertent, stomachoque tumultum 75
 Lenta feret pituita. Vides, ut pallidus omnis
 Coena desurgat dubia? Quin corpus onustum
 Hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una,
 Atque affigit humo divinae particulam aerae.
 Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori 80

VARIOUS READINGS.

queas. Hunter cites the following passages in support of the common reading. "Premitt *placida aequora pontus*." (*Æn.* 10. 103.) And "*Refixa celo devocare sidera* (*Hor. Epod.* 17. 5.) In the first of these, *placida* implies, "ideo *placida* quod premerentur," and not "jam tum *placida priusquam* premerentur." In the second example, *refixa* is equivalent to "ideo *refixa*, quia devocarentur."

56. In place of *ductum* some of the early editions have *dictum*, which is given also in many MSS. The oldest of the Blandinian MSS. has *ductum*.

58. Some MSS. have *diffundere*. But *defundere* (*scil.* in pocula, vel ad libandum) is undoubtedly the true reading.

62. For *parcus*, Zarat's edition has *largus*.

64. Most of Lambinus's MSS. have *aiunt*, and it is found by Cruquius and Torrentius in the best of their MSS. Bentley is silent respecting his MSS., but gives *aiunt* in his text. The editions before Lambinus have *angit*.

65. In place of the common reading *offendet*, many of the early editions, and almost all the MSS., have *offendat*. The Blandinian MSS., in

this same line, give *qua* instead of *qui*. This is the reading of Acron also, who explains it by *quatenus*. The greater part of the editions read *sordibus*, for which we have substituted *sordidus*, as found in two of the Blandinian MSS.

66. The Aldine edition of 1501, and that of Junta 1503, give *cultu*.

79. Lambinus introduces into the text *adfigit*, which he professes to have found in 12 MSS. Cruquius approves of this reading, because some of his MSS. have the following explanatory comment on this passage: "*deicit in terram*." Bentley also adopts it, and he is followed by Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, &c. Some of Fea's MSS. have also *adfigit*. All the other MSS., however, and all the early editions previous to that of Lambinus, give *affigit* or *adfigit*; and this same reading is also found in some of the best editions since that of Bentley's. The difference between the two verbs is this: *Affigit* implies violence: *adfigit* denotes inability to rise. The latter is certainly the more appropriate of the two in the passage under consideration. Thus Plato (*in Phaedone*): "Ἐκάστη ἕδονη καὶ λύπη ὥσπερ ἦλον ἔχουσα, προστίθει τὴν ψυχὴν πρὸς τὸ σῶμα καὶ προσπειρονᾷ."

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Integris opibus novi non latius usum,
 Quam nunc accisis. Videas metato in agello
 Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colonum, 115
 Non ego, narrantem, temere edi luce profesta
 Quidquam praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae;
 Ac mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes,
 Sive operum vacuo gratus conviva per imbrem
 Vicinus, bene erat, non piscibus urbe petitis, 120
 Sed pullo atque haedo: tum pensilis uva secundas
 Et nux ornabat mensas cum duplici ficu.
 Post hoc ludus erat, culpa potare magistra:
 Ac venerata Ceres, ita culmo surgeret alto,
 Explicuit vino contractae seria frontis. 125
 Saeviat atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus;

VARIOUS READINGS.

113. H. Stephens (*Diatrib.* p. 68.) conjectures *non laetius*, which Cruquius praises in one of his notes, but which Bentley rejects, although he acknowledges it to be superior to *laetius* as suggested by Heinsius.

118. Bentley justly condemns *At mihi cum longum*, which is given by Muretus.

123. All the MSS. and early editions have *cuppa*, for which Lambinus conjectures *cuppa* in the sense of *poculo* or *cyatho*. The phrase *cuppa potare magistra* will then import, according to the critic, "to drink as much as one pleases," the cup being the sole director of the feast, and the size of it depending entirely on the pleasure of the individual who drinks. Unfortunately for this emendation, *cuppa*, as Bentley observes, does not mean "a drinking cup," but a large wine-jar, resembling in dimensions a *dolius* or cask, and used not only to contain wine, but subsequently corn also, and other articles of food. To drain an entire jar or cask, at a festive meeting is utterly at variance with the character of the wise and sober Ofellus. Theodore Marcilius, however, who reads *cupa* in the sense of *dolius*, supposes it to imply merely "to drink as much as one pleases out of the full jar or cask," but this in no way removes the manifest inconsistency to which we have just alluded. Neither is Bentley's explanation of the passage at all superior to that of his predecessors. The great critic reads *cupa* like Marcilius, but makes it equivalent to *copa* "a hostess," or "vintress." He supposes Ofellus therefore, to bring the wine, with which he intends to entertain his guests, from a neighbouring tavern, and the female keeper of the tavern to be herself invited to bear a part in the entertainment, either as a dancer, or in some other character. "Mensis remotis ipsam *Cupam*, τὴν κερηλῶνα, ut Horatius suam Lydon aut Phyllidem, accersivit, qua et *potandi magistra*, et saltatrice, et crotalistris, et siquid amplius vellent convivae uterentur." As far as regards the mere Latinity of the passage, the term *cupa* may undoubtedly be used in the sense for which Bentley contends,

and it is so used by Cicero (*in Pis.* 27.); but that this meaning, and the explanation given by the critic, at all suit the present passage, is what we strenuously deny. The interpretation of Marcilius makes the sage Ofellus a mere wine-bibber, while that of Bentley, which not only introduces a female dancer amid the entertainment, but makes her also the reigning toast, the arbitress of the feast, presents our rustic philosopher in a much more suspicious light. But if we reject these readings, shall we adopt the conjecture of Heinsius, as mentioned by Withofius, and read *pupa* for *cupa*? To do this, would, it is conceived, be avoiding Scylla to fall into Charybdis. The expression *pupa potare magistra* implies that some rural beauty, of a form directly opposed to sylph-like, presides at the entertainment, and establishes the rules of drinking, like another Venus, for her rustic admirers. (Compare *Pers. Sat.* 2. 65.) From all that has been said, it will appear evident, we trust, that the common reading must not be disturbed. Gesner, Fea, Döring, and others accordingly retain it. The phrase *culpa potare magistra*, clearly alludes to the custom prevalent at the entertainments of former days, and not disused even in our own times, by which the individual, who might chance to offend against any of the rules of the feast, was fined in one cup, or in many, according to the extent of his offence. The nature of his *fault* therefore, would be the *standard* by which his amercement was to be estimated. If it be alleged against this reading that it also indicates a mere drinking-bout, we reply that the very context shows the absence of all excess in the entertainment in question; and moreover, that, from the very character of the parties, none could have been intended by the poet.

124. The common reading is *ut*, for which many MSS. and early editions give *ita*, which Bentley first restored to the text, and which Cuningam, Senadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Fea, Döring, &c. adopt. Some MSS. and early editions have *ita culmo ut*.

*Quantum hinc imminuet? quanto aut ego parcus, aut vos,
 O pueri, nituistis, ut huc novus incola venit?
 Nam propriae telluris herum natura neque illum,
 Nec me, nec quemquam statuit: nos expulit ille; 130
 Illum aut nequities aut vafri inscitia juris,
 Postremum expellet certe vivacior heres.
 Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli
 Dictus, erit nulli proprius, sed cedit in usum
 Nunc mihi, nunc alii. Quocirca vivite fortes, 135
 Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.*

SATIRA III.

OMNES INSANIRE, ETIAM IPSOS STOICOS, DUM HOC
DOCENT.

Damasippus.

*Sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno
 Membranam poscas, scriptorum quaeque retexens;
 Iratus tibi, quod vini somnique benignus
 Nil dignum sermone canas. Quid fiet? Ab ipsis 5
 Saturnalibus huc fugisti. Sobrius ergo
 Dic aliquid dignum promissis: incipe. Nil est.
 Culpantur frustra calami, immeritusque laborat
 Iratis natus paries dīs atque poētis.
 Atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis,
 Si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto. 10*

VARIOUS READINGS.

129. Fea reads *proprie*, and maintains that *propriae* is incorrect. There is no necessity whatever for the change. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

134. Some read *Dictus erat*;—In this same line one of Bersmann's, and another of Fea's, MSS. give *cedit* in place of the common *cedet*. The former is adopted in the best editions.

SAT. 3.

1. Some MSS. have *Si raro scribes*.

4. Bentley, on the authority of MSS., gives *At ipsis*, which reading Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, and others adopt. Some MSS., on the other hand, exhibit *Ab ipsis*, which Glareanus, Lambinus, Fea, Bothe, &c. receive. Fea contends for the superiority of the latter reading, on the ground of its making the poet flee

from Rome, at the very commencement of the Saturnalia. This argument, had already been urged by previous critics; and Bentley seeks to overthrow it by remarking, that the poet would find the festival in question celebrated in the country as well as in the city. The great critic, however, forgets that there would be far less noise and confusion at a country villa, on such an occasion, than in a large and crowded city. Compare Pliny the younger's description of his own villa, 2. 17. 24.

5. The common editions place a period or colon after *Sobrius*.

10. Bentley conjectures in his notes *lecta*, on which Fea remarks: "Anne lecto hujusmodi contentus esse poterat Horatius, qui impatientis frigoris, ad mare descendebat, ut ipse fatetur. Ep. 1. 7. 10. seqq.?"

Alterum et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, ignes
 Per medios fluviosque ruentis ; clamet amica,
 Mater, honesta soror, cum cognatis pater, uxor :
Hic fossa est ingens, hic rupes maxima, serua !
 Non magis audierit, quam Fufius ebrius olim, 60
 Quum Ilionam edormit, Catiensis mille ducentis,
Mater, te appello, clamantibus. Huic ego vulgus
 Errori similem cunctum insanire docebo.
 Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo :
 Integer est mentis Damasippi creditor ? esto. 65
 Accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, si tibi dicam,
 Tune insanus eris, si acceperis, an magis excors,
 Rejecta praeda, quam praesens Mercurius fert ?
 Scribe decem a Nerio : non est satis : adde Cicutae
 Nodosi tabulas centum ; mille adde catenas : 70
 Effugiet tamen haec sceleratus vincula Proteus.
 Quum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,
 Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum, et, quum volet, arbor.
 Si male rem gerere insani, contra bene sani est,
 Putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perillî 75
 Dictantis, quod tu nunquam rescribere possis.
 Audire atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis :
 Ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

56. Nearly all the MSS. have *varium*. Fea, however, finds *varum* in some of his MSS., and it occurs also in others of Valart's and Oberlinus's. The scholiasts Acron and Porphyrius likewise give it. "*varum*," observes Gesner, "etiam eo nomine placet, quo illo utitur plus semel imitator nostri Persius."

57. Many editions have no comma after *amica*.

60. The Venice edition of 1479, has *Sufius*. The common reading is *Fufius*. But *Fufius*, as given in many MSS., and in the editio princeps, is preferred by Bentley and the best editors. It is in accordance also with the language of early inscriptions. The *Fusii* are named nowhere.

62. The common reading is *vulgum*. Many MSS., however, and early editions, have *vulgus*, which Bentley restores to the text, and the best editions after his time exhibit.

69. Nearly all the early editions have *decem Nerio*, omitting the preposition, and such is the reading of Acron and Porphyrius, of the scholiast on Persius, (*Sat.* 2. 14.) and of Servius (*ad Æn.* 7. 422.) Acron and Porphyrius, however, acknowledge that some in their days were accustomed to

read *decem a Nerio*, which is undoubtedly the true lection ; and the meaning of the passage will then be, *scribe te accepisse tot a Nerio*. An anonymous critic (*Class. Journ.* vol. 17. p. 14.) makes mention of an emendation by Dr. George, of this passage of Horace : viz. *Scribe dicam a Nerio*. It is this emendation very probably, to which Porson alluded, according to the statement of Mr. Kidd. (*Porson's Tracts* p. 378.) "In conversing one day in the Strand, about emendations which cannot be easily traced to their rightful authors, R. P. began to instance two restorations of Horace, which, he observed, were well known at Eton ; one by Snape, (*Serm.* 2. 4. 32.) Our Professor was proceeding to specify the other by Dr. George, when a friend passing by suddenly interrupted him."

72. Some MSS. of Torrentius's have *jura*, which alters, of course, the quantity of *malis* to *mâlis*, and refers the term to the unjust and evil-doers.

74. The common reading places *est* after *insani*, and omits it after *sani*. The one which we have adopted is more favourable to perspicuity, and is sanctioned by MSS.

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Qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti
 Compositis, metuensque velut contingere sacrum? 110
 Si quis ad ingentem frumenti semper acervum
 Projectus vigilet cum longo fuste, neque illinc
 Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum,
 Ac potius foliis parcus vescatur amaris;
 Si positus intus Chii veterisque Falerni 115
 Mille cadis, nihil est, tercentum millibus, acre
 Potet acetum; age, si et stramentis incubet unde-
 Octoginta annos natus, cui stragula vestis,
 Blattarum ac tinearum epulae, putrescat in arca:
 Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eo quod 120
 Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.
 Filius aut etiam haec libertus ut ebibat heres,
 Dīs inimice senex, custodis? ne tibi desit?
 Quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum,
 Unguere si caules oleo meliore, caputque 125
 Coeperis impexa foedum porrigine? Quare,
 Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers
 Undique? tun' sanus? Populum si caedere saxis
 Incipias, servosve tuo quos aere pararis,
 Insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellae: 130
 Quum laqueo uxorem interimis, matremque veneno,
 Incolumi capite es? Quid enim? Neque tu hoc facis Argis,
 Nec ferro, ut demens genitricem occidit Orestes.
 An tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente,

VARIOUS READINGS.

112. Bentley conjectures *Projectus*, as more consistent with the character here described than *Porrectus*, the common reading. According to the critic, the latter would exhibit him stretched out at ease, and enjoying the luxury of a soft couch ("in molli lectulo et culcitra plumea") whereas *projectus* will present him to the view, careless of personal comfort, and thrown upon a heap of straw or on the bare ground. We have adopted Bentley's emendation the more readily, as these two forms are often confounded by the copyists. (Compare Ode 3, 10, and Epode 11, 22. Various Readings.) Burmann (*ad Propert.* 2. 7. 21.) praises this emendation of Bentley's.

129. One of the Hanover MSS. has *tuos* in place of the common reading *tus*. Fea likewise finds *tuos* expressed in some of his MSS. It occurs also in the edition of Ascensius, and is given as a conjecture by Faber, whom Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Valart, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, and many others, follow. Bentley is right in

objecting to *Servosque tuos, quos aere pararis*, as not only cacophonous, but presenting also an awkward tautology.

132. We have retained the common reading, as given in some of the best editions. Bentley does not condemn it, although he reads *Quidni? neque enim hoc facis Argis*, which he gives partly from MSS. (four of Pulmann's having *Quid ni*) and partly from a conjecture of Lambinus's, who suggests *enim* for *tu*.

133. In place of the common *occidit*, Bentley restores *occidis* on the authority of seven MSS. Valart and Fea likewise find *occidis* in their MSS. Bentley is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Oberlinus, Gesner, Combe, and Wakefield. We have retained, however, the common reading with Döring and Hunter, the latter of whom explains the passage as follows: "Neque tu uxorem et matrem interimis Argis, nec ferro ut demens Orestes genitricem occidit." The Stoic wittily and ironically argues, that the individual in ques-

Ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis, quam 135
 In matris jugulo ferrum tepescit acutum ?
 Quin ex quo habitus male tutae mentis Orestes,
 Nil sane fecit, quod tu reprehendere possis :
 Non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem est
 Electram : tantum maledicit utrique, vocando 140
 Hanc Furiam, hunc aliud, jussit quod splendida bilis.
 Pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri,
 Qui Veientanum festis potare diebus
 Campana solitus trulla, vappamque profestis,
 Quondam lethargo grandi est oppressus, ut heres 145
 Jam circum loculos et claves laetus ovansque
 Curreret. Hunc medicus multum celer atque fidelis
 Excitat hoc pacto : mensam poni jubet, atque
 Effundi saccos nummorum, accedere plures
 Ad numerandum : hominem sic erigit ; addit et illud, 150
 Ni tua custodis, avidus jam haec auferet heres. —
Men' vivo ? — Ut vivas igitur, vigila : hoc age : Quid vis ? —
 Deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque
 Ingenua accedit stomacho fultura ruenti.
 Tu cessas ? agedum, sume hoc ptisanarium oryzae. 155
Quanti emtae ? — Parvo. — Quanti ergo ? — Octussibus. — Eheu !
Quid refert, morbo an furtis pereamque rapinis ?
 Quisnam igitur sanus ? — Qui non stultus. — Quid avarus ? —

 VARIOUS READINGS.

tion is not insane, because he neither committed the guilty deed at Argos, nor with a sword. If, however, we read *occidis*, the comparison with Orestes respects merely the instrument by which the murder was perpetrated ; unless we suppose, (what is not true), that Orestes slew not only his mother but his wife. Such is the reasoning of Hunter, and it appears perfectly satisfactory.

139. Bentley inserts *est* at the end of this line on the authority of MSS. It is found also in some of Fea's MSS. We have adopted the correction.

154. The greater number of MSS. have *accedit*, which Bentley recalls into the text in place of the common reading *accedat*. The former certainly harmonises better with *ni tua custodis* in the 15th verse. It is adopted in many of the best editions. — In this same line, Bentley conjectures *Praesens* for the common reading *Ingens*, and Cuningham *Instans*. Markland is in favour of *Ingest*, which Bentley, however, condemns. Valckenaer (*ad Act. Apost.* p. 459.) cites Bentley's reading. The

most ingenious conjecture is that of Withofius, which we have not hesitated to adopt. "An aegrotus indiget *ingenti fultura*," asks the critic, "aut copioso cibo, quo stomachus fulciatur ? Imo vero sibi praesens damnum inde contrahet. Non multo, sed selecto denique cibo indiget. Hic vero de Opimio avarissimo homine sermo est, qui, ut nummis parceret, sordidissime vivebat." It would seem that the final *a* of *ingenua* had been elided by some of the copyists, on account of the initial vowel of the following word, and that *ingenu* was subsequently corrupted into *ingens*. (*vid.* Withof. *Encaen.* pp. 305—308, cited by Kidd.)

156. Lambinus gives on conjecture *Octo assibus*, which a few other editors adopt. All the MSS. and scholiasts have *Octussibus*, (i. e. singula ptisanaria singulis Octussibus.)

157. Many MSS. give *pereamve*, which Bentley and most other editors of note adopt. The common reading *pereamque*, is, however, also sanctioned by MSS. and occurs in many early editions.

Stultus et insanus. — Quid? si quis non sit avarus,
 Continuo sanus? — Minime. — Cur, Stoice? — Dicam. 160
 Non est cardiacus, Craterum dixisse putato,
 Hic aeger. Recte est igitur surgetque? Negabit,
 Quod latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.
 Non est perjurus neque sordidus: immolet aequis
 Hic porcum Laribus; verum ambitiosus et audax: 165
 Naviget Anticyram. Quid enim differt, barathrone
 Dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis?
 Servius Oppidius Canusî duo praedia, dives
 Antiquo censu, gnatis divisse duobus
 Fertur, et haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis 170
 Ad lectum: *Postquam te talos, Aule, nucesque
 Ferre sinu laxo, donare et ludere vidi,
 Te, Tiberi, numerare, cavis abscondere tristem:
 Extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors,
 Tu Nomentanum, tu ne sequerere Cicutam.* 175
*Quare per divos oratus uterque Penates,
 Tu cave ne minuas, tu, ne majus facias id,
 Quod satis esse putat pater, et natura coërcet.
 Praeterea ne vos titillet gloria, jure-
 Jurando obstringam ambo: uter Aedilis fueritve* 180

VARIOUS READINGS.

163. The indicative form *tentantur*, is preferred by Bentley to the common reading *tententur*. (Compare verse 121 of this same satire.)

166. The reading of this line, as appears from the scholiasts, was disputed even among the ancients. The scholiast Acron reads *balathroni*, and remarks, "Balathrones dicuntur rustici homines inepti et triviales. Publius Servilius Balathro multa in Augustum amaré, nec sine joco, dixit. Fuit autem tantus devorator, ut simili vitio laborantes Balathrones dicti sunt." Porphyriou, on the other hand, reads *balatrone*, and explains *balatro* by "luxoriosus." The greater number of MSS., and nearly all the editions, give *barathrone*. Two of Bentley's, and also the Göttingen, MSS., exhibit *balatro ne*. Two of Bersmann's have *balatroni* which Cuningam adopts. Bentley gives in his text *balatrone*, and explains the passage as follows: *Dones ne et profundas quicquid habes, ut balatro*. According to this interpretation *balatro* will denote an ambitious office-seeker, who lavishes his money in endeavouring to secure the votes of the populace. The same critic, however, highly commends also the reading *balatroni*, and is inclined to consider it the best. If thislection be adopted, *balatro* will then mean the whole tribe of hangers-on and parasites who are found in the train of the rich and ambitious. Amid these conflicting opinions, we have judged it most

advisable to retain the common reading. *Barathrum* will then be a fit epithet for the greedy and all-devouring populace, constantly demanding new gratifications from the candidates for their favour, and never satiated.

172. Bentley strenuously objects to the common reading *ludere*. The critic maintains, that the father would be acting a very foolish part to object to his son's *playing* with his *playthings*, the only use for which they were ever intended. He insists, moreover, that *donare* and *ludere* are directly opposed to each other, and asks, how one who has given away his playthings can be said after that to play with them. He reads therefore *perdere*, on conjecture, for *ludere*. Hunter, on the other hand, very successfully defends the common reading, and explains the syntax of the passage as follows: *Postquam te, Aule, talos nucesque ferre sinu laxo, —postquam te, Aule, talos nucesque donare, — et postquam te, Aule, talos nucesque ludere vidi, &c.* The phrase *talos nucesque ludere* he considers equivalent to *talos nucesque perdere*, (i. e. "to lose them at play,") and he cites as a parallel instance of construction *operam ludimus* in Plautus (*Pseud.* 1. 3. 135.) The expression *ferre sinu laxo* will refer to the boy's losing his playthings on other occasions, by mere carelessness in carrying them. Cuningam conjectures *credere* for *ludere*, and Wakefield *effundere*.

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Verum ego, ut haerentes adverso litore naves 205
Eriperem, prudens placavi sanguine divos. —
Nempe tuo, furiose. — Meo, sed non furiosus. —
 Qui species alias veri scelerisque, tumultu
 Permixtas, capiet, commotus habebitur ; atque
 Stultitiane erret, nihilum distabit, an ira. 210
 Ajax quum immeritos occidit, desipit, agnos ;
 Quum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes,
 Stas animo ? et purum est vitio tibi, quum tumidum est, cor ?
 Si quis lectica nitidam gestare amet agnam,
 Huic vestem ut gnatae pater, ancillas paret, aurum, 215
 Rufam aut Pusillam appellet, fortique marito
 Destinet uxorem : interdicto huic omne adimat jus
 Praetor, et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos.
 Quid ? si qui gnatam pro muta devovet agna,
 Integer est animi ? Ne dixeris. Ergo ibi parva 220
 Stultitia, haec summa est insania : qui sceleratus,
 Et furiosus erit ; quem cepit vitrea fama,
 Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.
 Nunc age, luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum.
 Vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes. 225
 Hic simul accepit patrimonî mille talenta,
 Edicit, piscator uti, pomarius, auceps,
 Unguentarius ac Tusci turba impia vici,
 Cum scurris fartor, cum Velabro omne macellum
 Mane domum veniant. Quid tum ? Venere frequentes. 230
 Verba facit leno : *Quidquid mihi, quidquid et horum*
Cuique domi est, id crede tuum et vel nunc pete, vel cras.

VARIOUS READINGS.

208. Lambinus conjectured *veris*, which Cruquius subsequently found in the oldest of the Blandinian MSS. Another of his MSS. had *veri*, with an *o* written over the *i*. Bentley places a comma after *alias*, and considers the term equivalent to *alienas a veritate*. The pointing which we have adopted presents, in our opinion, the best sense. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

215. The common reading is *ut gnatae paret*, in place of which we have adopted the elegant emendation of Wakefield.

216. Cruquius gives *Pusam aut pusillam*, Lambinus *Pupam aut pupillam*, Scaliger *Putam et Putillam*, and N. Heinsius *Pupam aut pusinam*. There is a great deal of truth in Bentley's remark, that it would show far less of madness to apply a

pet-name to a *pet-lamb*, than to address the animal by a *female* name. He reads therefore, with the oldest of the Blandinian MSS., *Rufam aut Posillam*. Instead of *Posillam* we have given *Pusillam*, which is an appellation of more frequent occurrence, and is found in nearly all of Fea's MSS.

220. The common reading is *Ergo ubi prorsus Stultitia, hic summa est insania*. We have adopted the emendation of Waddel, as decidedly superior.

225. Some of the early editions, and one of Fea's MSS., have *Vincit*.

230. Instead of *Quid tum ?* two of Torrentius's MSS. have *Quidem ?* and one of Bentley's MSS. has *Quid tum ?* whence the latter edits *qui cum*.

Accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit aequus :

In nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, ut aprum

Coenem ego ; tu pisces hiberno ex aequore vellis ;

Segnis ego, indignus qui tantum possideam : aufer :

Sume tibi decies : tibi tantundem ; tibi triplex,

Unde uxor media currit de nocte vocata.

Filius Aesopi detractam ex aure Metellae,

Scilicet ut decies solidum obsorberet, aceto

Diluit insignem baccam ; quî sanior, ac si

Illud idem in rapidum flumen jaceretve cloacam ?

Quinti progenies Arrî, par nobile fratrum,

Nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum,

Luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmtas.

Quorsum abeant ? Sani ut creta, an carbone notandi ?

Aedificare casas, plostello adjungere mures,

Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa,

Si quem delectet barbatum, amentia verset.

Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare,

Nec quidquam differre, utrumne in pulvere, trimus

Quale prius, ludas opus, an meretricis amore

Sollicitus plores : quaero, faciasne quod olim

Mutatus Polemon ? ponas insignia morbi,

Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, potus ut ille

VARIOUS READINGS.

233. Bentley reads on conjecture *Tu nive*.

235. Lambinus gives *verris* on the authority of MSS. Bentley defends the same reading. The early editions generally, and about one half of the MSS., have *vellis*. This latter reading is preferable, as being better adapted to the idea of winter. Hence Fea remarks: "Tunc (*scil.* hiberno tempore) *vellis* proprie dictum, quia piscator tractim hac, illac; vel alio etiam, quam retibus, modo, evellit, extrahit magno labore, ac periculo electos pisces, quibus belluones coenent."

238. Some MSS. and early editions have *currat*, which Lambinus, Torrentius, D. Heinsius, and many others adopt. All the MSS., however, of Cruquius and Torrentius, as well as many of Fea's, give *currit*. This reading is preferred by Bentley, Cuningam, Valart, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Fea, Döring, &c. and is well explained by "*solita est currere*."

240. Many MSS. have *absorberet*, which is the reading of Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, and Döring. Other MSS. and many early editions have *essorberet*, which has become the common reading. Some MSS. give *obsorberet* which appears to have been the true and original lection, subsequently altered by the copyists on account of its unusual form.

246. The common editions punctuate this line

very incorrectly, *Quorsum abeant sani?* and Bentley well remarks: "Si enim *sani* sunt, nulla jam dubitatio est, *quorsum*, hoc est, *quo abeant*: nempe ad partes sanorum." Some of the best editions have *Quorsum abeant? Sani ut creta, &c.* for which Bentley reads on conjecture *sanin' creta*, and, at the end of the line, *notati* for *notandi*, on the authority of MSS. The critic's objection to *notandi* is far from being a strong one: viz. "Non enim *abeunt* ablegati ad insanos, *notandi* carbone; sed jam tum *notati* illuc deportantur." The verb *abeo* has not the meaning in this passage, which Bentley assigns to it. By *quorsum abeant* the poet merely wishes to express, *cui parti eos aggregabimus?* and immediately follows up this question by another one, intended to be explanatory of it.

252. In the place of *ludas opus*, which is sanctioned by all the MSS. and editions, Wakefield reads on mere conjecture *ducas opus*, ascribing the common lection to the ignorance and carelessness of the copyists. There is no necessity whatever for this emendation. The verb *ludere* is elegantly used in this phrase for "*per lusum formare*, or "*efficere*. vid. Explanatory notes.

255. The true form is *cubital*. Fea states that all the MSS. and early editions give *cubital'* as if by apostrophe from *cubitale*. Zeune makes *cubi-*

Dicitur ex collo furtim carpsisse coronas,
 Postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri /
 Porrigis irato puero quum poma, recusat :
Sume, Catelle : negat ; si non des, optat. Amator
 Exclusus quî distat, agit ubi secum, eat, an non, 260
 Quo rediturus erat non arcessitus, et haeret
 Invisis foribus? *Ne nunc, quum me vocat ultro,*
Accedam ? an potius mediter finire dolores ?
 Excluserit, revocat : *redeam ? Non, si obsecret. Ecce*
 Servus, non paulo sapientior : *O here, quae res* 265
Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque
Tractari non vult. In amore haec sunt mala : bellum,
Pax rursum. Haec si quis tempestatis prope ritu
Mobilia, et caeca fluitantia sorte, laboret
 Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si 270
 Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.
 Quid ? quum Picens excerpens semina pomis
 Gaudes, si camaram percusti forte, penes te es ?
 Quid ? quum balba feris annoso verba palato,
 Aedificante casas quî sanior ? Adde cruorem 275
 Stultitiae, atque ignem gladio scrutare modo, inquam.
 Hellade percussa, Marius quum praecipitat se,
 Cerritus fuit ? an commotae crimine mentis
 Absolves hominem, et sceleris damnabis eundem,
 Ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus ? 280
 Libertinus erat, qui circum compita siccus
 Lautis mane senex manibus currebat, et, *Unum,*
 (Quiddam magnum addens,) *unum me surpente morti,*
Dis etenim facile est, orabat ; sanus utrisque

VARIOUS READINGS.

ale to be the reading of the Göttingen MS. No apostrophe, as Fea well observes, can operate here ; and *cubitale* would offend against the metre, as the initial syllable of *focalia* is long.

259. Many MSS. and early editions have *optet*.

261. Some MSS. and early editions give *arcessitus* for *arcessitus* ; but *accerso* is a mere corruption from *urcesso*, and is not found in any good writer.

262. Bentley reads *Ne nunc* on MSS. authority, and he is followed by Cuningham, Sanadon, Valart, Oberlinus, &c. The common texts have *nec nunc*.

270. Some read *magis* for *plus*.

273. Charisius (*lib. 1. p. 55. ed. 1551.*) states

that Verrius Flaccus wrote *camaram*, but Lactantius *cameram*. If we follow etymology, the true form is *camera* (*Καμαρα*).

283. Some MSS. have *Quid tam magnum ?* which is given by Cruquius, Bentley, Cuningham, Wakefeld, and others. Aldus, R. Stephens, and Fabricius, read *Quoddam*. The common lectio is that which we have given in the text. It is adapted by Lambinus, Torrentius, H. Stephens, Rutgersius, Heinsius, &c. What *magnum* refers to, the poet purposely leaves uncertain. The reading *Quid tam magnum ?* produces an awkward tautology with *Dis etenim facile est*.

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Damasippus.

Accipe : primum .

Aedificas, hoc est, longos imitaris, ab imo
 Ad summum totus moduli bipedalis ; et idem
 Corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis 310
 Spiritum et incessum : quî ridiculus minus illo ?
 An quodcunque facit Maecenas, te quoque verum est,
 Tantum dissimilem et tanto certare minorem ?
 Absentis ranae pullis vituli pede pressis,
 Unus ubi effugit, matri denarrat, ut ingens 315
 Bellua cognatos eliserit. Illa rogare,
 Quantane ? num tantum, se inflans, sic magna fuisset ? —
Major dimidio. — Num tantum ? — Quum magis atque
 Se magis inflaret ; *Non, si te ruperis, inquit,*
Par eris. Haec a te non multum abludit imago. 320
 Adde poëmata nunc, hoc est, oleum adde camino ;
 Quae si quis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.
 Non dico horrendam rabiem.

Horatius.

Jam desine.

Damasippus.

Cultum

Majorem censu.

Horatius.

Teneas, Damasippe, tuis te.

VARIOUS READINGS.

313. The common reading is *Tanto dissimilem*, for which Cruquius found in the oldest Blandinian, and also in another MS. of good repute, *Tantum dissimilem*. Bentley complains that neither Cruquius, nor any other editor before his time, had introduced this reading into the text. He considers it equivalent to *Tam dissimilem*, and much more correct in point of Latinity, than the common lection. With *tantum dissimilis* may be compared *multum dissimilis*, and other analogous forms.

317. This verse is variously read. Cruquius, on the authority of his MSS., gives *num tantum, se inflans, sic magna fuisset?* Bentley advocates this emendation, and is followed by Cuningam, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Gesner, Döring, and others. The last mentioned of these editors sug-

gests in his notes, *num in tantum*, in order to obviate Fea's charge against the Latinity of *tantans magna*. We have adopted the reading which Waddel cites from MSS., and which appears to us superior to any of the rest. Fea adopts nearly the same lection ; *num tandem, se inflans, sic magna fuisset?* The expression *num tantum?* will be elliptical for *num tantum ingens?*

318. In this verse, *Num tanto?* is the common reading, for which Bentley substitutes *Num tantum?* on MS. authority.

322. We have retained the common reading, as it is found in the earliest editions. Some MSS. have *facit, et sanus facias tu*. Fea reads *facit ; et sanus facies tu?* on the authority of some of his MSS.

Damasippus.

Mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores.

325

Horatius.

O major tandem parcas, insane, minori.

SATIRA IV.

LEVES CATILLONES EPICUREAE SECTAE DERIDET.

Horatius.

Unde et quo Catus ?

Catus.

Non est mihi tempus aventi

Ponere signa novis praeceptis, qualia vincunt

Pythagoran Anytique reum doctumque Platona.

Horatius.

Peccatum fateor, quum te sic tempore laevo

Interpellarim : sed des veniam bonus, oro.

5

Quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, repetes mox,

Sive est naturae hoc, sive artis, mirus utroque.

Catus.

Quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem,

Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas.

Horatius.

Ede hominis nomen ; simul et, Romanus an hospes.

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

SAT. 4.

2. Many MSS. and almost all the early editions, have *vincunt*, for which Lambinus first substituted *vincant* on the authority of other MSS. This latter reading is adopted by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, &c. We have preferred, however, the indicative, with Cruquius, Talbot,

Gesner, Fea, Döring, and Bothe, as more expressive of the arrogance of the Epicurean sect.

6. In place of *Quod si* ? Zaret's edition, and that of Milan, 1477, have *Quam si*.

10. The common reading is *simul an Romanus an hospes*. But the early editions previous to the

Catus.

Ipsa memor praecepta canam, celabitur auctor.

Longa quibus facies ovis erit, illa memento
Ut succi melioris et ut magis alma rotundis
Ponere ; namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum.

Caule suburbano, qui siccis crevit in agris, 15
Dulcior ; irriguo nihil est elutius horto.

Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes,
Ne gallina malum responset dura palato,
Doctus eris vivam mauto mersare Falerno ;
Hoc teneram faciet.

Pratensibus optima fungis 20
Natura est ; aliis male creditur.

Ille salubres
Aestates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris
Finiet, ante gravem quae legerit arbore solem.

Ausidius forti miscerat mella Falerno,
Mendose, quoniam vaetis committere venis 25
Nil nisi lene decet ; leni praecordia mulso
Prolueris melius.

Si dura morabitur alvus,
Mitulus et viles pellent obstantia conchae,
Et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Coo.

Lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunae ; 30
Sed non omne mare est generosae fertile testae.
Murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris ;
Ostrea Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini ;
Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum.

Nec sibi coenarum quivis temere arroget artem, 35
Non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum.

VARIOUS READINGS.

Aldine, have *simul et*, which is sanctioned by the authority of nearly all the MSS. Bentley remarks, that the repetition of *an* in the common reading, is a violation of correct Latinity, and that the first clause should either have *ne* or nothing at all expressed. Hunter, who however adopts the same reading with Bentley, which is that given in our text, opposes the critic's *dictum* by referring to Virg. Aen. 10. 680. seqq.

15. In place of the common reading *magis alba* Bentley, by a most happy conjecture, reads *magis alma*, (i. e. *magis nutritiva*). Fea attempts to defend the common lection, and makes it equivalent

to *magis abundantia albumine*, but this explanation is scarcely consistent with correct Latinity.

15. Cuningam reads *siccis qui*.

19. The common reading is *misto*, for which Landinus conjectured *mulso*, and Bentley *musto*. Fea claims this latter conjecture for Castellanus.

32. Snape (formerly Master of King's College, Cambridge) as cited by Kidd, conjectured *Mures Baianus melior, Lucrina peloris*. Compare Senec. 2. 9. 39. (Various Readings.) Porson's Tracts, p. 309.

33. Some read *Circaeis*.

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Est operae pretium duplicis pernoscere juris
 Naturam. Simplex e dulci constat olivo,
 Quod pingui miscere mero muriaque decebit, 65
 Non alia quam qua Byzantia putuit orca.
 Hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis,
 Corycioque croco sparsum stetit, insuper addes
 Pressa Venafranae quod bacca remisit olivae.

Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo ; 70
 Nam facie praestant. Venucula convenit ollis ;
 Rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam.
 Hanc ego cum malis, ego faecem primus et halec,
 Primus et invenior piper album, cum sale nigro
 Incretum, puris circumposuisse catillis. 75
 Immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello,
 Angustoque vagos pisces urguere catino.

Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis
 Tractavit calicem manibus, dum furta ligurrit,
 Sive gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit. 80
 Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe, quantus
 Consistit sumtus ? neglectis, flagitium ingens.
 Ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma,
 Et Tyrias dare circum illota toralia vestes,
 Oblitum, quanto curam sumtumque minorem 85
 Haec habeant, tanto reprimi justius illis,
 Quae nisi divitibus nequeant contingere mensis ?

Horatius.

Docte Cati, per amicitiam divosque rogatus,
 Ducere me auditum, perges quocunque, memento.
 Nam quamvis memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, 90

VARIOUS READINGS.

licet et hillis comestis, reficitur potor in morsus : quid magis praeposterum ? atque in morsus debet refici, priusquam possit comedere." Some of the scholiasts agree with Bentley in understanding by *immorsus*, "stomachus vellicatus, excitatus, punctus, pervulsus."

65. A few MSS. have *At pingui*, and a Cambridge one *Cum pingui*, whence Witbofus (*Encyclopaedia*, p. 308.) as cited by Kidd, conjectures the true reading to have been *Indigena miscere*.

66. Some MSS., and many both of the early and recent editions have *putruit*.

78. The common reading is *movent*, but *movet* is sanctioned by higher MS. authority, and is more in accordance with the style of Horace. It is given by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Gessner, Fea, Döring, &c.

79. Some MSS. have *frusta*.

81. T. Faber conjectures *in mattis*, which Sanadon adopts.

87. Some read *nequeunt*.

90. The early editions generally read *referas memori mihi*. The arrangement which we have adopted is sanctioned by many MSS., and gives

Non tamen interpres tantundem juveris. Adde
 Vultum habitumque hominis; quem tu vidisse beatus
 Non magni pendis, quia contigit; at mihi cura
 Non mediocris inest, fontes ut adire remotos,
 Atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beatae.

95

SATIRA V.

IN CAPTATORES ET HEREDIPETAS.

Ulysses.

Hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti
 Responde, quibus amissas reparare queam res
 Artibus atque modis. Quid rides?

Tiresias.

Jamne doloso

Non satis est Ithacam revehi, patriosque penates
 Adspicere?

Ulysses.

O nulli quidquam mentite, vides ut
 Nudus inopsque domum redeam, te vate, neque illic
 Aut apotheca procis intacta est, aut pecus. Atqui
 Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est.

5

Tiresias.

Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres,
 Accipe, qua ratione queas ditescere. Turdus
 Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc,

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, Fea, &c. It is to be preferred on the ground of perspicuity at least.

SAT. 5.

3. Almost all the MSS. and early editions have *doloso* as we have given it. Bentley, however, reads *dolose*, on the authority of a single MS., and adopts in its defence the remark of Daniel Heinsius, who considers the vocative *dolose* in this pas-

sage as affording a pleasing contrast with, and as being in some degree called for by, the vocative (*mentite*) which follows immediately after. We have not thought this a sufficient reason for disturbing the common lection; and besides *doloso* makes the meaning of the sentence more perspicuous, and the reference to Ulysses plainer. Bentley's emendation is adopted by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, and Wakefield.

6. Cuningam and Sanadon have *redeo*.

11. The reading *privum* must not be disturbed

Res ubi magna nitet, domino sene ; dulcia poma,
 Et quoscunque feret cultus tibi fundus honores,
 Ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lare dives ;
 Qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente, cruentus
 Sanguine fraterno, fugitivus ; ne tamen illi
 Tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.

15

Ulysses.

Utne tegam spurco Damae latus ? haud ita Trojae
 Me gessi, certans semper melioribus.

Tiresias.

Ergo

Pauper eris.

Ulysses.

Fortem hoc animum tolerare jubebo ;
 Et quondam majora tuli. Tu protinus, unde
 Divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos.

20

Tiresias.

Dixi equidem et dico. Captes astutus ubique
 Testamenta senum, neu, si vafer unus et alter
 Insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo,
 Aut spem deponas aut artem illusus omittas.
 Magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim,
 Vivet uter locuples sine gnatis, improbus, ultro
 Qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, illius esto
 Defensor : fama civem causaque priorem
 Sperne, domi si gnatus erit fecundave conjux.
 Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles
 Auriculae) tibi me virtus tua fecit amicum ;

25

30

VARIOUS READINGS.

in order to introduce *primum*, which is the reading of a few MSS. The former is directly recommended by its rarity.

15. Wakefield conjectures *sine mente*, but *sine gente* is the true reading and must not be disturbed. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

18. Some of the early editions, and also a MS. of Fea's, have *Visne tegam*, which Lambinus refers

21. Bentley gives *protinus*, an orthography which certainly coincides more with the derivation of the word (*porro, tenuis*.) Custom, however, has sanctioned the other reading. Some of the old grammarians maintain that *protinus* refers to place, and *protinus* to time ; but this is contradicted by the readings of the best MSS. in which the latter is by far the more usual form.

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Ulysses.

Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede.

Tiresias.

Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto
 Demissum genus Aenea, tellure marique
 Magnus erit, forti nubet procera Corano
 Filia Nasicae, metuentis reddere soldum. 65
 Tum gener hoc faciet; tabulas socero dabit, atque
 Ut legat orabit. Multum Nasica negatas
 Accipiet tandem, et tacitus leget, invenietque
 Nil sibi legatum praeter plorare suisque.
 Illud ad haec jubeo: mulier si forte dolosa 70
 Libertusve senem delirum temperet, illis
 Accedas socius; laudes, lauderis ut absens.
 Adjuvat hoc quoque, sed vincit longe prius, ipsum
 Expugnare caput. Scribet mala carmina vecors?
 Laudato. Scortator erit? cave te roget; ultro 75
 Penelopam facilis potiori trade.

Ulysses.

Putasne,

Perduci poterit tam frugi tamque pudica,
 Quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu?

Tiresias.

Venit enim magno: donandi parca juvenus;
 Nec tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa culinae. 80
 Sic tibi Penelope frugi est: quae si semel uno
 De sene gustarit, tecum partita lucellum,
 Ut canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto.
 Me sene, quod dicam, factum est. Anus improba Thebis

VARIOUS READINGS.

68. Some of Torrentius's MSS. omit the *et*, which is done also by Cuningam.

73. Some of Fea's MSS. have *vincet*.

75. Some MSS. give *caveas roget*.

76. The Latin form *Penelopam* is to be here preferred. *vid.* Ode. 1. 15. 2. Various Readings.

79. All the MSS., except one of Fea's, have *Venit enim magnum donandi parca juvenus*, for which Bos, as cited by Lambinus and Faber,

elegantly conjectures *Venit enim magno: donandi parca juvenus*; making *venit* equivalent to *venialis est* from *veneo* (i. e. contracted from *venit* and used as the present perfect.) We have adopted the emendation. Bentley gives on conjecture *Venit enim (indignum)*. In the common reading, the order of construction is *juvenus parca donandi multum*.

Ex testamento sic est elata : cadaver	85
Unctum oleo largo nudis humeris tulit heres :	
Scilicet elabi si posset mortua : credo,	
Quod nimium institerat viventi. Cautus adito,	
Neu desis operae neve immoderatus abundes.	
Difficilem et morosum offendes garrulus : ultro	90
Non etiam sileas. Davus sis comicus ; atque	
Stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti.	
Obsequio grassare : mone, si increbuit aura,	
Cautus uti velet carum caput : extrahe turba	
Oppositis humeris : aurem substringe loquaci.	95
Importunus amat laudari ? donec, Ohe jam !	
Ad coelum manibus sublatis dixerit, urgue ; et	
Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem.	
Quum te servitio longo curaque levarit,	
Et certum vigilans, <i>Quartae esto partis Ulixes,</i>	100
Audieris, heres : <i>Ergo nunc Dama sodalis</i>	
<i>Nusquam est ? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem ?</i>	
Sparge subinde, et, si paulum potes illacrimare. Est	
Gaudia prodentem vultum celare. Sepulcrum	
Permissum arbitrio sine sordibus exstrue : funus	105
Egregie factum laudet vicinia. Si quis	
Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu	
Dic, ex parte tua, seu fundi sive domus sit	
Emtor, gaudentem nummo te addicere. Sed me	
Imperiosa trahit Proserpina : vive valeque.	110

VARIOUS READINGS.

90. All the MSS. except one, have *offendet*. The MS. which varies from the rest exhibits *offendit*. Bentley reads *offendes*. Both *offendet* and *offendes* are good : the latter perhaps is the more elegant. In this same line, many MSS. give *ultra* in place of the common reading *ultro*, which last, however, we have notwithstanding retained with some of the best editions. Some punctuate the line in such a way as to join *garrulus* in construction with *esto*.

93. Some MSS. and the Aldine edition of 1501 have *increpuit*, which Fea considers more elegant than *increbuit*, and explains by " *ad quemcumque aurae motum atque crepitum.*"

103. In the 3d edition of Bentley's Horace, the mark of interrogation is removed from the end of the line, and a colon put after *subinde*.—In this same line we have adopted Döring's punctuation, who understands, after *illacrimare*, the imperative, *illacryma*, in accordance with the colloquial style of the Romans. Bentley reads *et, si paulum potes illacrimare, est Gaudia, &c.* The common punctuation is as follows: *et, si paulum potes, illacrimare. Est, &c.* making *illacrimare* the imperative of *illacrymor*.

SATIRA VI.

HORATII VOTUM.

Hoc erat in votis ; modus agri non ita magnus,
 Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquae fons,
 Et paulum silvae super his foret. Auctius atque
 Dî melius fecere : bene est ; nil amplius oro,
 Maia nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis. 5
 Si neque majorem feci ratione mala rem,
 Nec sum facturus vitio culpave minorem ;
 Si veneror stultus horum nihil, O si angulus ille
Proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum !
 O si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret, ut illi, 10
Thesaurο invento qui mercenarius agrum
Illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico
 Hercule ! Si, quod adest, gratum juvat : hac prece te oro,
 Pingue pecus domino facias et cetera praeter
 Ingenium ; utque soles, custos mihi maximus adsis. 15
 Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex Urbe removi,
 (Quid prius illustrem Satiris Musaque pedestri ?)
 Nec mala me ambitio perdit, nec plumbeus Auster,
 Auctumnusque gravis, Libitinae quaestus acerbae.
 Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, 20
 Unde homines operum primos vitaeque labores
 Instituunt, (sic dîs placitum,) tu carminis esto
 Principium. Romae sponsorem me rapis. — Eia,
Ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urgue !
 Sive Aquilo radit terras, seu bruma nivalem 25
 Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est. —
 Postmodo, quod mî obsit, clare certumque locuto,
 Luctandum in turba et faciendâ injuria tardis. —

VARIOUS READINGS.

4. One of Valart's MSS. has *amplius opto*.

8. Wakefield, (*Obs. Crit.*) suggests *Si venor* Glareanus, however, in his annotations makes this to have been a conjecture of Erasmus's. The emendation has little, if any, merit.

9. Many MSS. and early editions have *deformat*, but other MSS. and editions give *denormat*, which is far preferable. "Verbum technicum," observes Fea in speaking of the latter, "praesertim apud Auctores de limitibus."

10. Bentley restored *quae* to the text; most of the previous editions, and many MSS., reading *qua*. His emendation is adopted by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, &c. Fea retains *qua*, and insists that *qua* is never used for *aliqua*; but *vid. Fabricii Lex. Tot. Lat.* where examples to the contrary are given.

24. Lambinus gives *urges*, which is found also in one of Bersmann's MSS.

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Perditur haec inter misero lux, non sine votis :
 O rus, quando ego te adspiciam ? quandoque licebit, 60
 Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis
 Ducere sollicitae jucunda obliviae vitae ?
 O quando faba Pythagorae cognata, simulque
 Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo ?
 O noctes coenaeque deum ! quibus ipse meique 65
 Ante larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces
 Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,
 Siccat inaequales calices conviva solutus
 Legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
 Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius. Ergo 70
 Sermo oritur non de villis domibusve alienis,
 Nec, male necne Lepos saltet ; sed, quod magis ad nos
 Pertinet et nescire malum est, agitamus : utrumne
 Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati :
 Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos : 75
 Et quae sit natura boni summumque quid ejus.
 Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles
 Ex re fabellas. Si quis nam laudat Arelli
 Sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit : Olim
 Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur 80
 Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum ;
 Asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen arctum
 Solveret hospitium animum. Quid multa ? neque ille
 Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae ;
 Aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi 85
 Frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia coena

 VARIOUS READINGS.

67. Bentley gives *Cum, ut cuique*, which he finds in one of his MSS., and which one of Fea's also exhibits, in place of the common reading *Prout cuique*. The critic's objection to the latter is grounded merely on the harsh sound of *Prout*, when operated upon by the synaeresis in the scanning of the line.

69. Dousa reads *quis cupit*.

70. A few of the early editions have *humescit*, but most MSS. present *uvescit*, which the best editions adopt.

77. Some MSS. have *Servius*, and a few of the early editions, *Gerrius*. In this same line some of Palmann's and Cruquius's MSS. and several of Fea's give *vicinos*.

78. Bentley, on the authority of MSS., gives *Si*

quis nam, which is found also in Zaret's edition of 1470, and in the Junta editions of 1503 and 1514. The rest of the early editions have *Nam si quis*. Bentley's reading is adopted by the best editors since his time. Cuningam gives *Si qui nam*. Dacier, without any propriety, maintains that *nam* is never found after two words, as *si quis*.

82. Three MSS. of Cruquius's and several of Fea's have *intentus*, which is given also by Acron, and in the Venice editions of 1486 and 1514. The more correct reading, however, is the one presented by our text.

84. Some read *illi*. This lection in particular is given by Aldus in the editions of 1509 and 1519.

Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo.
 Quum pater ipse domus, palea porrectus in horna,
 Esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens ;
 Tandem urbanus ad hunc : Quid te juvat, inquit, amice, 90
 Praerupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso ?
 Vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis ?
 Carpe viam, mihi crede, comes, terrestria quando
 Mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est
 Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga ; quo, bone, circa, 95
 Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus ;
 Vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis. Haec ubi dicta
 Agrestem pepulere, domo levis exsilit : inde
 Ambo propositum peragunt iter, urbis aventes
 Moenia nocturni subrepere. Jamque tenebat 100
 Nox medium coeli spatium, quum ponit uterque
 In locuplete domo vestigia, rubro ubi cocco
 Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,
 Multaque de magna superessent fercula coena,
 Quae procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris. 105
 Ergo ubi purpurea porrectum in veste locavit
 Agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes,
 Continuatque dapes ; nec non verniliter ipsis
 Fungitur officiis, praelibans omne quod affert.
 Ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, bonisque 110
 Rebus agit laetum convivam, quum subito ingens
 Valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.
 Currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque
 Exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis
 Personuit canibus. Tum rusticus, Haud mihi vita 115
 Est opus hac, ait, et valeas : me silva cavusque
 Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur ervo.

 VARIOUS READINGS:

89. In this and the two preceding lines we have adopted the punctuation recommended by Hunter. The generality of editions have a colon after *superbo*, and connect the 88th and 89th verses with what goes before. This mars the beauty of the passage.

92. In place of *Vis tu*, which is sanctioned by most MSS, some editions have *Vin' tu*.

108. Bentley and others prefer *verniliter*, which rests on good MS. authority, to the common reading *vernaliter*. Both forms are good. Compare

Bentley ad loc. and *Noltensii Lex. Anti-Barb. p. 1209.*

109. Bentley with good reason gives *praelibans* instead of the common reading *praelambens*, and observes "*colapho vel scutica castigandus fuerit verna, qui id facere [praelambens] ausus sit.*" The same critic condemns the interpretation of the scholiast, who makes *praelambens* in this passage have the meaning of *praegustans*: this explanation can only be given to *praelibans*.

SATIRA VII.

LEPIDE SE IPSE CARPIT EX PERSONA SERVI, ET
OSTENDIT, LIBERUM SOLUM ESSE SAPIENTEM.

Davus.

Jamdudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus
Pauca reformido.

Horatius.

Davusne ?

Davus.

Ita. Davus, amicum
Mancipium domino, et frugi quod sit satis, hoc est,
Ut vitale putes.

Horatius.

Age, libertate Decembri,
Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere ; narra.

5

Davus.

Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urguet
Propositum ; pars multa natat, modo recta capessens,
Interdum pravis obnoxia. Saepe notatus
Cum tribus anellis, modo laeva Priscus inani.
Vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas ;

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

SAT. 7.

1. It is an ingenious conjecture on the part of Bentley, that this Satire either refers back to the one that precedes, or else ought to be connected with it as one composition. Whatever Horace has asserted in his previous Satire, Davus now undertakes to refute ; so that the slave and his master appear like parties to one and the same dialogue. Hence the great critic accounts for the circumstance of both these pieces being given as a single

Satire in the best of the Blandinian MSS. and also in some others. Gesner, on the other hand, thinks that a slave is merely introduced here who says that he has been long listening to his master's remarks and watching for an opportunity to reply to them.

4. Best (*de rat. emend. leg.* p. 199.) conjectures *Ut tu id tale putes.* and Cannegieter (*ad Ulpian. fragm. tit. 22. p. 93.*) *Ut vitare putes.*

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Tollis ad astra levis. Si nusquam es forte vocatus
 Ad coenam, laudas securum olus ; ac, velut usquam 30
 Vincit eas, ita te felicem dicis, amasque,
 Quod nusquam tibi sit potandum. Jusserit ad se
 Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire
 Convivam : Nemon' oleum fert ocius ? ecquis
 Audit ? cum magno blateras clamore, fugisque. 35
 Mulvius et scurræ tibi non referenda : recati
 Discedunt. Etenim, fateor me, dixerit ille,
 Duci ventre levem ; nasum nidore supinor :
 Imbecillus, iners ; si quid vis, adde, popino.
 Tu, quum sis quod ego, et fortassis nequior, ultro 40
 Insectere velut melior ? verbisque decoris
 Obvolvam vitium ? Quid, si me stultior ipso
 Quingentis emto drachmis deprenderis ? Aufer
 Me vultu terrere ; manum stomachumque teneto,
 Dum, quae Crispini docuit me janitor, edo. 45
 Te conjux aliena capit, meretricula Davum :
 Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius ? Acris ubi me
 Natura incendit, sub clara nuda lucerna
 Quaecumque excepit turgentis verbera caudae
 Clunibus, aut agitavit equum lasciva supinum : ~ 50
 Dimittit neque famosum, neque sollicitum, ne
 Ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem.
 Tu, quum projectis insignibus, annulo equestri
 Romanoque habitu, prodis ex judice Dama
 Turpis, odoratum caput obscurante lacerna, 55
 Non es quod simulas ? Metuens induceris, atque

 VARIOUS READINGS.

30. In this and the succeeding line, Marcilius conjectures *usquam in*—*Vitus*.

34. Bentley gives *fert* as the reading of six of his MSS. It is found also in other MSS. of Palmann's, Cruquius's, Torrentius's, Valart's, and Fea's. Besides being adopted by Bentley, it is followed by Sanadon, Valart, Combe, Wakefield, Gesner, Fea, Döring, &c. Others prefer *feret*, but *fert* coincides better with the idea of activity and despatch.

35. The common reading *fugisque* is found in two of Lambinus's MSS., in the oldest of the Blandinian, and in three other of Cruquius's, as also in five of Torrentius's and a few of Fea's. Many, however, of Lambinus's, all the rest of Cruquius's and Torrentius's, the collation of Saxius, the edition of Zaret, and that of Milan 1477, have *fugis-*

que. Both readings are good, though the latter is upon the whole entitled to the preference. Hunter explains it by "domo fugis, ad coenam properans."

42. Some read *stultior ipse*. The lection, however, which we have given in the text is sanctioned by the best MSS. and many of the early editions. The Vossian MS. has *astutior* for *stultior*.

47. Cuningam gives *dignior* on conjecture.

48. Some MSS. of Palmann's, Cruquius's, Valart's, and Fea's, have *intendit*, which is found also in one or two early editions. Fea gives it the preference. His explanation of the term may be found in his notes.

49. One of Cruquius's MSS. and two of Fea's have *accipit*.

Altercante libidinibus tremis ossa pavore,
 Quid refert, uri, virgis ferroque necari
 Auctoratus eas ; an turpi clausus in arca,
 Quo te demisit peccati conscia herilis, 60
 Contractum genibus tangas caput ? Estne marito
 Matronae peccantis in ambo justa potestas,
 In corruptorem vel justior ? Illa tamen se
 Non habitu mutatve loco, peccatve superne,
 Quum te formidet mulier, neque credat amanti. 65
 Ibis sub furcam prudens, dominoque furenti
 Committes rem omnem et vitam et cum corpore famam.
 Evasti ? metues, credo, doctusque cavebis.
 Quaeres, quando iterum paveas iterumque perire
 Possis, O toties servus ! Quae bellua ruptis, 70
 Quum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis ?
 Non sum moechus, ais. Neque ego hercule fur, ubi vasa
 Praetereo sapiens argentea. Tolle periculum :
 Jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis.
 Tune mihi dominus, rerum imperiis hominumque 75
 Tot tantisque minor, quem ter vindicta quaterque
 Imposita haud unquam misera formidine privet ?
 Adde super, dictis quod non levius valeat : nam
 Sive vicarius est qui servo paret, uti mos
 Vester ait, seu conservus : tibi quid sum ego ? Nempe 80
 Tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser ; atque
 Duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum.
 Quisnam igitur liber ? Sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus ;
 Quem neque pauperies neque mors neque vincula terrent ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

58. One of Fea's MSS. and another of Cruquius's give *virgis uri*. Cuningam adopts this latter reading. But, as Fea remarks, "Ustio, virgae, ferrum, tria sunt diversa."

60. Many MS. and editions have *dimisit*.

62. Some read *ambos*, but *ambo* is given in several MSS. and adopted by Bentley and the best editors. It is sanctioned also by the authority of Cujacius (*Obs. l. 12. c. 18.*)

64. Withofius (*ad Disticha*, pp. 577, 8.) as cited by Kidd, conjectures *peccatve sequens te*. Others read *supine*, instead of *superne*; but *superne* is to be explained from verse 50.

68. The common reading is *Evasti ? credo metues*, for which we have given Bentley's, as obtained from one of his MSS. The critic's objections to the common lection are as follows : "In vulgata lectione nescias prima fronte utrum ad *evasti* an ad *metues* referendum sit illud *credo* : et praeterea

medium clausulae libentius occupat quam initium." Fea reads from some of his MSS. and from the Venice edition of 1514, *Evasti ? credo, metuens*.

71. One of Oberlinus's MSS. and another of Fea's have *effugerit*.

78. The common reading is *Adde supra dictis, quod*. Bentley restored the lection given in our text, from MSS. It is also found in many of Fea's MSS., and in a few early editions.

82. Douza, Marcilius, Bentley, Sanadon, &c. give *signum* on conjecture, but the common reading must be retained : *lignum* is here equivalent to the Greek *νευρόμακρον*.

83. All the editions from that of Lambinus to Bentley's have *Sapiens, sibi que imperiosus*. But the older editions from the Venice press, and also that of Locher, together with many MSS. (among them nine of Bentley's) have *qui* instead of *que*. Bentley adopts *qui*, and is followed by Cuningam,

Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores	85
Fortis ; et in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus,	
Externi ne quid valeat per leve morari,	
In quem manca ruit semper Fortuna. Potesne	
Ex his ut proprium quid noscere ? Quinque talenta	
Poscit te mulier, vexat, foribusque repulsum	90
Perfundit gelida ; rursus vocat : eripe turpi	
Colla jugo : Liber, liber sum, dic age. Non quis :	
Urguet enim dominus mentem non lenis, et acres	
Subjectat lasso stimulos, versatque negantem.	
Vel quum Pausiaca torpes, insane, tabella,	95
Quî peccas minus atque ego, quum Fulvî Rutubaeque	
Aut Placideiani contento poplite miror	
Proelia, rubrica picta aut carbone ; velut si	
Re vera pugnent, feriant, vitentque moventes	
Arma viri ? Nequam et cessator Davus ; at ipse	100
Subtilis veterum iudex et callidus audis.	
Nil ego, si ducor libo fumante : tibi ingens	
Virtus atque animus coenis responsat opimis ?	
Obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est : cur ?	
Tergo plector enim : quî tu impunitior illa,	105
Quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas ?	
Nempe inamarescunt epulae sine fine petitae,	
Illusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant	
Corpus. An hic peccat, sub noctem qui puer uvam	
Furtiva mutat strigili ? qui praedia vendit,	110
Nil servile, gulae parens, habet ? Adde, quod idem	
Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte	
Ponere ; teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro,	
Jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam :	
Frustra : nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem.	115

VARIOUS READINGS.

Baxter, Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Fea, Döring, and others.

86. We have adopted Bentley's punctuation. The common editions have no point after *totus*, which makes an awkward and unintelligible reading.

94. Markland suggest *fasso* in place of *lasso*, in order that it may be opposed to *negantem* ; and also *ve* for *que*.

97. The MSS. vary in this name, some reading

Placideiani as we have given it in common with the best editions, and others *Placidiani*. This last violates the metre, unless we call the *arsis* to our aid. Fea, who retains it, cites in its defence the authority of Lucilius.

106. Most MSS. and early editions give this line without *cum* before *obsonia*. Bentley restored the former reading.

110. Lambinus reads from nine of his MSS. *furtivam mutat strigilem*, which Bentley refutes.

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Fundanius.

Sic, ut mihi nunquam
In vita fuerit melius.

Horatius.

Da, si grave non est,
Quae prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca.

5

Fundanius.

In primis Lucanus aper : leni fuit Austro
Captus, ut aiebat coenae pater ; acria circum
Rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum
Pervellunt stomachum, siser, halec, faecula Coa.
His ubi sublatis puer alte cinctus acernam
Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter
Sublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile, quodque
Posset coenantes offendere : ut Attica virgo
Cum sacris Cereris, procedit fuscus Hydaspes
Caecuba vina ferens, Alcon Chium maris expers.
Hic herus, Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum
Te magis, appositis delectat, habemus utrumque.

10

15

Horatius.

Divitias miseras ! Sed queis coenantibus una,
Fundani, pulchre fuerit tibi, nosse laboro.

Fundanius.

Summus ego, et prope me Viscus Thurinus, et infra,
Si memini, Varius ; cum Servilio Balatrone
Vibidius, quos Maecenas adduxerat umbras.

20

VARIOUS READINGS.

4. Many of the early editions give *Da, si grave non est*, which is adopted by Lambinus, Muretus, Cruquius, Torrentius, D. Heinsius, Valart, Gesner, Fea, Döring, &c. Bentley, declares in favour of *Dic, si grave non est*, because *Da* is not found in any of his MSS. But Fea states that he found it in the best of his own. "Sed nunc firmetur ex MSS. nostris optimae notae."

5. Some MSS. and early editions have *pacaverit*.

7. Tilius conjectures *coctus* for *captus*, which Fea refutes.

9. The orthography of *halec* is contested Bentley reads *altec*, while others give the preference to *alec*. In strict propriety the word should commence with the *aspirate*, as being derived from *ἄλς, ἄλος, sal*.

18. The Aldine editions of 1501, 1509, 1519, that of Junta 1503, and one or two others, have *Si quis*.

20. Pulmann conjectures *Turranus*, to correspond with the name of the individual mentioned by Ovid, (*Ep. ex. Pont.* 4. 16. 29)

Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,
 Ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas.
 Nomentanus ad hoc, qui, si quid forte lateret, 25
 Indice monstraret digito: nam cetera turba,
 Nos, inquam, coenamur, aves, conchylia, pisces,
 Longe dissimilem noto celantia succum;
 Ut vel continuo patuit, quum passeris assi et
 Ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi. 30
 Post hoc me docuit, melimela rubere minorem
 Ad lunam delecta. Quid hoc intersit, ab ipso
 Audieris melius. Tum Vibidius Balatroni:
 Nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti;
 Et calices poscit majores. Vertere pallor
 Tum parochi faciem, nil sic metuentis ut acres
 Potores, vel quod maledicunt liberius, vel
 Fervida quod subtile exsurdant vina palatum.
 Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota
 Vibidius Balatroque, secutis omnibus: imi 40
 Convivae lecti nihilum nocuere lagenis.
 Affertur squillas inter muraena natantes
 In patina porrecta. Sub hoc herus, *Haec gravida, inquit,*
Capta est, deterior post partum carne futura.
His mixtum jus est: oleo, quod prima Venafri 45
Pressit cella; garo de succis piscis Iberi;
Vino quinquenni, verum citra mare nato,
Dum coquitur; cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non
Hoc magis ullum aliud; pipere albo, non sine aceto,
Quod Methymnaeam vitio mutaverit uvam. 50
Erucas virides, inulas ego primus amaras
Monstravi incoquere; illotos Curtillus echinos,

VARIOUS READINGS.

23. Lambinus conjectures *erat supra ipsum*, referring to Cic. *Ep. ad Fam.* 9. 26. This reading is given likewise by Cuningam and Sanadon. A counter-authority is found in Sallust (*Hist. lib.* 3. *apud Serv. ad Aen.* 1. 698.)

24. In place of *simul* many MSS. of good repute give *semel*, which here amounts to the same thing. Instead of the common reading *absorbere*, we have adopted *obsorbere*, on the authority of two MSS. of Lambinus's, as many of Torrentius's, and three of Cruquius's. This form occurs likewise in some of Fea's MSS. It is undoubtedly the genuine lection. *vid. Serm.* 2. 3. 240. Various Readings.

29. The common reading is *passeris, atque*, for which Bentley adopts the lection found by Lambi-

nus in some of his MSS. *passeris assi, et*. The words of the critic are "Nempe passerem piscem et rhombum, non elixos, sed assos exhibuit Nasidienus; idque pro hujus Sertmonis iadole minime hic tacendum erat."

30. Some read *porrexerit*.

35. Some read *poscunt*.

39. The true form is *Allifanis*, not *Aliphanis* nor *Alliphianis*. Compare *Cluver. Ital. Antiq. lib.* 4. c. 7. p. 1195.

40. The common reading is *secutis omnibus imis: Convivae lecti*.

50. The common reading is *mutaverat*.

52. The Strasbourg edition of 1514 has *Cotillus*, and one of Palmann's MSS. *Cotillus*, which is

Ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit,
 Interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas
 In patinam fecere, trahentia pulveris atri 55
 Quantum non Aquilo Campanis excitat agris.
 Nos majus veriti, postquam nihil esse perichi
 Sensimus, erigimur. Rufus posito capite, ut si
 Filius immaturus obisset, flere. Quis esset
 Finis, ni sapiens sic Nomentanus amicum 60
 Tolleret? Heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos
 Te deus? ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
 Humanis! Varius mappa compescere risum
 Vix poterat. Balatro suspendens omnia naso,
 Haec est conditio vivendi, aiebat, eoque 65
 Responsura tuo nunquam est par fama labori.
 Tene, ut ego accipiar laute, torquerier omni
 Sollicitudine districtum? ne panis adustus,
 Ne male conditum jus apponatur? ut omnes
 Praecinctorum recte pueri contique ministrent? 70
 Adde hos praeterea casus, aulaea ruant si,
 Ut modo; si patinam pede lapsus frangat agaso.
 Sed convivatoris, uti ducis, ingenium res
 Adversae nudare solent, celare secunda e.
 Nasidienus ad haec: Tibi di, quaecunque preceris, 75
 Commoda dent; ita vir bonus es convivaque comis.
 Et soleas poscit, Tum in lecto quoque videres
 Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros.

Horatius.

Nullos his malle ludos spectasse; sed illa
 Redde, age, quae deinceps risisti.

VARIOUS READINGS.

found also in the Florence edition of 1482. The Aldine edition of 1501, and that of Junta 1503, have *Curcillus*.

53. There is great variance in the MSS. and early editions about the reading of this line. Some have *quam . . . remittet*, others *quam . . . remittat*, others *quo . . . remittat*, and others again *quod . . . remittet*.

54. Lambinus conjectures *suspansa*, which Cuningam praises in a note, and Wakefield adopts. It is contrary, however, to all the MSS., and contrary too to the meaning of the poet, who makes

the hangings to have fallen on the dish itself, not upon the whole table.

58. Cuningam reads on conjecture *Rufus capite hactenus, ut si*. But the common reading requires no alteration, and is well explained by the old commentator whom Cruquius cites, "*capite posito in lectum*."

71. The Junta edition of 1503, and that of Strasbourg 1514, have *ruent*.

75. Some MSS. and early editions have *preceris*, but *preceris* is approved of by Bentley and others

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Q. HORATII FLACCI
E P I S T O L A R U M
LIBER PRIMUS.

EPISTOLA I.

AD MAECENATEM.

Prima dicte mihi, summa dicende Camena,
Spectatum satis, et donatum jam rude, quaeris,
Maecenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo?
Non eadem est actas, non mens. Veianius, armis
Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro, 5
Ne populum extrema toties exoret arena.
Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem :
*Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, ne
Peccet ad extremum ridendus, et ilia ducat.*
Nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono ; 10
Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum ;
Condo et compono, quae mox depromere possim.
Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter ;
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. I.

3. Some of Bersmann's MSS. have *includere*. We have given this line as interrogative, with Wakefield, Eichstaedt, Fea, Döring, and others. Most editions have a period after *ludo*.

6. Some of Lambinus's and Fea's MSS. give *exornet*.

7. The collation of Saxius has *purgata* and *aure*.

14. Some of Fea's MSS. and one of Combe's exhibit *adductus*.

Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes. 15
 Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis,
 Virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles ;
 Nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor,
 Et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.
 Ut nox longa, quibus mentitur amica, diesque 20
 Lenta videtur opus debentibus ; ut piger annus
 Pupillis, quos dura premit custodia matrum :
 Sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, quae spem
 Consiliumque morantur agendi gnaviter id, quod
 Aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, 25
 Aequae neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit.
 Restat, ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis :
 Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lyneus,
 Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi ;
 Nec, quia desperes invicti membra Glyconis, 30
 Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra.
 Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.
 Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus ?
 Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem

VARIOUS READINGS.

16. The editio princeps has *versor*, as also the Milan editions of 1476, 1477, the Venice edition of 1478, and some others. But the language of the MSS. is uniformly in favour of *mersor*.

19. Some of Fea's and Valart's MSS., and several of the early editions, have *submittere*.—In this same line, Valart reads *Nec mihi res, sed me rebus*, which he mentions as the conjectural emendation of a friend. Sanadon has *Nunc mihi res, non me rebus*; and, conceiving that the lines as they at present stand are not in their proper order, he places the 19th after the 16th. Sanadon is ably refuted, however, by Batteux (*Mem. Acad. Inscript.* vol. 2. p. 2. 4ta. ed.)

20. Sanadon reads *quibus somni pars nulla* in accordance with the precept of Quintilian; on which lection Wiehand remarks, "Sanadon ist zwar eher zu loben als zu tadeln, dass er in seiner Uebersetzung des Horaz viele Stellen um der Jugend schonen gänzlich weggelassen hat. Aber alles hat sein Mass. Wenn er sogar dem *quibus mentitur amica* sein unlateinisches *quibus somni pars nulla* unterschiebt, so ist er ungerecht gegen seinen Autor, unversichtig gegen seine Schueler, und laecherlich obendrein."

21. The common reading is *Longa videtur*, for which Bentley substitutes *Lenta videtur* as cited by Barthe, (*Advers.* 37. 19.) from an old MS. The advantage gained by this emendation is the elegant variety of the three epithets, *longa*, *lenta*, and *piger*. Bentley is followed by Cuningam, Sa-

nadon, Gesner, Valart, Wakefield, Wetzel, and others. The common reading is retained by Fea and Döring.

28. One of Lambinus's MSS. and two of Valart's have *oculos*. Bentley considers both this and the common reading *oculo* as equally admissible, though he gives the preference on the whole to the former, "*quia Noster utrumque oculum inungere solebat.*" This reason is certainly none of the strongest. The one assigned by Gesner in favour of the common reading appears to us far preferable: "*Oculos contendere videtur simpliciter modo hoc significare, versus aliquem locum dirigere oculos, et velut collineare; oculo contendere vel oculis indicat summum conatum efficiendi, et effectum adeo.*"

29. Baxter, Bentley, Cuningam, Gesner, Oberlinus, Wakefield, and Treutzer, give the preference to the form *inungui*, which is found also in some MSS.

30. Some of the early editions have *Et quia*. Cuningam reads *Neu quia*.

31. The form *Chiragra*, which some adopt, vitiates the metre. *vid. Sat.* 2. 7. 15. *Various Readings.*

32. The oldest Blandinian, and another of Cruquius's MSS. give *quadam*, which is undoubtedly the true lection. Many of the early editions have *quoddam*. Most MSS. exhibit *quodam*.

33. One of Bersman's MSS. has *miseraque*.

34. Cuningam reads *laborem* after Cruquius.

Possis, et magnam morbi deponere partem. 35
 Laudis amore tumes? sunt certa piacula, quae te
 Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.
 Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator?
 Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,
 Si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem. 40
 Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima
 Stultitia caruisse. Vides, quae maxima credis
 Esse mala, exiguum censum turpemque repulsam,
 Quanto devites animo capitisque labore.
 Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, 45
 Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes:
 Ne cures ea, quae stulte miraris et optas,
 Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis?
 Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax
 Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes, 50
 Cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmae?
 Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.
 O cives, cives, quaerenda pecunia primum est,
 Virtus post nummos. Haec Janus summus ab imo
 Prodocet; haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, 55
 Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.
 Est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua fidesque;
 Sed quadringentis sex septem millia desint:

VARIOUS READINGS.

35. One of Combe's MSS. has *depellere*.

40. The Collation of Saxins and one of Bersmann's MSS. have *accommodet*.

44. We have adopted *animo* as found by Cruquius in three of his MSS., and which Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, and Wakefield receive. The common reading is *animi*.

48. Zarot's edition has *audere*, which Gesner praises though he does not adopt. "*Audere* mihi blanditur, ut sit vehementior et acrior cohortatio. Brevior longe ad tranquillitatem via est, si audeas contemnere, quae mirantur alii, quam si ea parare studeas."

52. Bentley reads, on the authority of some of Torrentius's MSS. *Vilius est auro argentum, virtutibus aurum*, and observes in its defence. "dulcius nescio quid et numerosius in se habet." We are inclined to think that this commendation should have been given rather to the common reading.

55. In place of the common lection *Prodocet*, the far greater number of MSS., and those too of the best repute, exhibit *Prodocat*. Two of Cruquius's MSS. have *Praedocat*, and one *Edocat*.

56. This line, which has already appeared *Serm.*

1. 6. 74., has been considered by many editors a mere interpolation, and Sanadon even removes it from the text. Markland, in order to produce a more evident connexion between this and the preceding verse, proposes to read *senesque, et*, by which emendation the whole of the present line becomes a mere periphrasis for *pueri*. It is certainly, however, not at all in character to put such a piece of advice, as that mentioned by the poet, into the mouths of mere boys at school, who know and care very little about money affairs. It is far more probable that Horace uses this line with a satirical reference to the young men and their aged seniors, each of whom he arms with an abacus and bag of counters, and makes to be as busily employed in these their calculations of monied merit, as boys at school with their operations in arithmetic.

57. The common reading is

*Si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt,
 Est animus tibi, sunt mores, et lingua, fidesque;
 Plebs eris. . .*

But in place of *Si* the better class of MSS. have

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Si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem
 Festinantis heri ; cui si vitiosa libido 85
 Fecerit auspiciū, cras ferramenta Teanum
 Tolletis, fabri. Lectus genialis in aula est :
 Nil ait esse prius, melius nil caelibe vita ;
 Si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis.
 Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo ? 90
 Quid pauper ? ride, ut mutat coenacula, lectos,
 Balnea, tonsores ; conducto navigio aequē
 Nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis.
 Si curatus inaequali tonsore capillos
 Occurro, rides : si forte subucula pexae 95
 Trita subest tunicae, vel si toga dissidet impar,
 Rides. Quid ? mea quum pugnat sententia secum ;
 Quod petiit, spernit ; repetit quod nuper omisit ;
 Aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto ;
 Diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis : 100
 Insanire putas solennia me ? neque rides ?
 Nec medici credis nec curatoris egere
 A praetore dati, rerum tutela mearum
 Quum sis, et prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem
 De te pendentis, te respicientis amici ? 105
 Ad summam, sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives,
 Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum ;
 Praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

84. Waddel conjectures *Davus* for *dives*, and supposes the meaning to be, that if the *slave* shall praise *Baiae*, in the presence of his master, the latter will immediately retire thither.

85. Markland conjectures *ventosa* for *vitiosa*.

91. The MSS. and early editions are almost uniformly in favour of *ride*. One or two have *rides*. Cuningam adopts the latter. Bentley conjectures *viden*.

94. Almost all the MSS. and the greater part of the early editions give *curatus*, others read *curta-*

tus. Gesner remarks, "Nec potest aliter hic peccari, nisi *curtatis capillis* quibusdam magis quam opus erat. Sed cum haec notio jam sit in *inaequali tonsore*, *curatus* damnare non ausim."

105. N. Heinsius conjectures *te suscipientis* which Bentley adopts and endeavours to defend, but Gesner remarks in favour of the common reading, "*Respiciamus* ea, unde opem exspectamus, non minus quam ea quibus auxilium debemus. Nudum latus hic Johnsono praebuit Bentleyus."

EPISTOLA II.

AD LOLLIUM.

Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,
 Dum tu declamas Romae, Praeneste relegi;
 Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe; quid utile, quid non,
 Planius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.
 Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te detinet, audi.

5

Fabula, qua Paridis propter narratur amorem
 Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello,
 Stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus.

Antenor censet belli praecidere causam:

Quod Paris, ut salvus regnet vivatque beatus,

10

Cogi posse negat. Nestor componere lites

Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden:

Hunc amor, ira quidem communiter urit utrumque.

Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

Seditione, dolis, scelere, atque libidine et ira

15

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.

Rursum, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit,

Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen;

Qui domitor Trojae multorum providus urbes

Et mores hominum inspexit, latumque per aequor,

20

Dum sibi, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa

Pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. 2.

4. Instead of *Planius*, one half of the MSS. and most of the early editions exhibit *Planus*, which is adopted by the majority of editors since Bentley restored it to the text.

5. Cuningamus reads *ni quid*. In this same line some of Lambinus's MSS., exhibit *destinet*, an error probably for *distinet*.

10. In place of the common reading *Quid Paris?* we have given with Bentley, on the authority of seven MSS., *Quod Paris*, notwithstanding the efforts of Gesner, Döring, and others to elucidate the former. The advocates for the common reading maintain that Paris is not to be considered, by the words *cogi posse negat*, as having actually expressed himself to that effect, but merely as hav-

ing shown opposition by his conduct, and hence they consider the phrase just quoted, as equivalent to "adduci et permoveri non potest." A most unsatisfactory explanation. Every difficulty, on the other hand, is removed by the emendation of Bentley: "quod (belli scilicet causam praecidere et Helenam reddere) Paris negat se posse cogi etiam ut salvus regnet vivatque beatus." The expression *quod cogi* is analogous, as Hunter remarks, to that of Terence, "*Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret.*" (*Adelphi*. 3. 4. 44.)

17. Bentley, on the authority of one of his MSS., gives *Rursum* instead of the common *Rursus*, to avoid the unpleasant repetition of the final syllable *us* at so short an interval, in the same line.

Sirenum voces et Circae pocula nosti ;
 Quae si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset ;
 Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors, 25
 Vixisset canis immundus, vel amica luto sus.
 Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati,
 Sponsi Penelopae, nebulones Alcinoique,
 In cute curanda plus aequo operata Juventus ;
 Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et 30
 Ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam.
 Ut jugulent hominem, surgunt de nocte latrones :
 Ut te ipsum serves, non expergisceris ? atqui
 Si noles sanus, cures hydropicus ; et ni
 Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non 35
 Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
 Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere. Nam cur,
 Quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere ; si quid
 Est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum ?
 Dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet ; sapere aude, 40
 Incipe. Qui recte vivendi prorogat horam,
 Rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis : at ille
 Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis aevum.
 Quaeritur argentum, puerisque beata creandis
 Uxor, et incultae pacantur vomere silvae. 45
 Quod satis est cui contigit, hic nihil amplius optet.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

23. Some read *Circes*. *vid.* Od. 1. 15. 2. Various Readings.

25. Markland conjectures *excors*, which Valart (Pr. xiii) also suggests.

28. Some read *Penelopes*, *vid.* Ode 1. 15. 2. Various Readings.

28. Almost all the MSS. and early editions sanction the common reading, which we have therefore retained. Four, however, of the Blandinian MSS. have *somnum* in place of *curam*. The Florence edition of 1482, moreover, and that of Venice 1490, give *cessantem*. Hence Bentley is led to conjecture and edit *cessantem ducere somnum*. Scaliger suggests *cessatam ducere curam*, but *cessatum* in the common reading is the supine. "If the Phaeacian youth slept till mid-day," observes Francis, in commenting on Bentley's reading, "they could hardly wish to invite a longer repose by the power of music." As to Bentley's objection, that such personages, as those mentioned in the text could have few if any cares to disquiet them, it appears to us not only hypercritical, but actually incorrect. Compare the beautiful conclusion of the 1st Ode of the 2d Book.

32. All the older MSS. give *hominem*, not *homi-*

nes. Bentley adopts the former, and thus avoids the unpleasant homoioteleuton between *homines* and *latrones*.

34. The earlier editions and the oldest of Bentley's MSS. have *Si nolis sanus, cures hydropicus*, (i. e. "Si nolis sanus expergisci, at postea, per somnolentiam istam hydropicus factus, cures saltem expergisci jussu medici, ne morbus evadat letalis.") Bentley, who gives this explanation, exhibits in his text the common reading, though he considers the other far preferable. D. Heinsius conjectures *Si non is sanus, &c.* The common reading, however, is supported by the authority of Porphyron. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

38. The common reading is *oculum*, which is sanctioned by some of the best MSS. and defended also by Bentley. Some read *oculos*. Bentley is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, &c.

41. Some read *vivende recte qui*, and others *vivendi qui recte*.

45. "*Placantur*," says Wakefield, "turpissimo errore sublato." The *turpissimus error* existed merely in the critic's own imagination.

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Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adhibe puro
 Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer.
 Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
 Testa diu. Quod si cessas aut strenuus anteis,
 Nec tardum opperior nec praecedentibus insto.

70

EPISTOLA III.

AD JULIUM FLORUM.

Juli Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris
 Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.
 Thracane vos, Hebrusque nivali compede victus,
 An freta vicinas inter currentia turres,
 An pingues Asiae campi collesque morantur? 5
 Quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hoc quoque curo.
 Quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit?
 Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in aevum?
 Quid Titius, Romana brevi venturus in ora,
 Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, 10
 Fastidire lacus et rivos ausus apertos?
 Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? fidibusne Latinis
 Thebanos aptare modos studet, auspice Musa?
 An tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte?
 Quid mihi Celsus agit? monitus multumque monendus, 15
 Privatas ut quaerat opes, et tangere vitet
 Scripta, Palatinus quaecunque recepit Apollo;
 Ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim

VARIOUS READINGS.

67. Some MSS. and early editions exhibit *adhibe*, which violates the measure.

EPIST. 3.

4. All the editions previous to Bentley's have *turres*, which is the reading likewise of almost all the MSS. and of the ancient scholiasts. Two MSS., however, of Cruquius's have *terras*, and two of Bentley's *terres*, with an *u* written over the first *e* by a later hand. Bentley therefore reads *terras*, referring the term to the two continents of Europe and Asia. Valart states that *terras* is also found in the Sorbonne MS. The common reading, however, strikes us as being more picturesque. *Turres* is put for the fortified cities of Sestos and Abydos.

5. Some MSS. and early editions give *morentur*.

The subjunctive, however, is required only in the first line of the epistle, in order to express the poet's uncertainty with regard to the scene of warfare. When, however, he particularises individual spots, this very act of the mind, in designating a certain place, implies a diminution of its uncertainty, and the poet fancies that he beholds his friends amid the snowy plains of Thrace, on the borders of the Bosphorus, or in the rich fields of Asia. So in relation to their several employments, his knowledge of their respective characters makes him certain in a great degree with regard to their individual occupations.

6. Some MSS. give *Hoc* for *Haec*. Bentley, approves of the former as referring to what immediately precedes. We have adopted the emendation with Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, Wetzel, and others.

Grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum
 Furtivis nudata coloribus. Ipse quid audes? 20
 Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma? non tibi parvum
 Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum.
 Seu linguam causis acuis, seu civica jura,
 Respondere paras, seu condis amabile carmen:
 Prima feres ederae victricis praemia. Quod si 25
 Frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses,
 Quo te coelestis sapientia duceret, ires.
 Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli,
 Si patriae volumus, si nobis vivere cari.
 Debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curae, 30
 Quantae conveniat, Munatius; an male sarta
 Gratia nequidquam coit et rescinditur? At, vos
 Seu calidus sanguis seu rerum inscitia vexat
 Indomita cervice feros, ubicunque locorum
 Vivitis, indigni fraternum rumpere foedus, 35
 Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca.

EPISTOLA IV.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex,
 Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?
 Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat,
 An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,

VARIOUS READINGS.

22. Bentley, on the authority of some MSS. prefers *et* to *nec*, which is given in the common editions, because *incultum* and *hirtum* do not refer to different things, but merely amplify and enlarge one and the same idea.

30. Some MSS. have *sit tibi*. Most editions read and point the whole passage as follows:

*Debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curae,
 Quantae conveniat, Munatius: an male sarta
 Gratia nequidquam coit, et rescinditur. At, vos
 Seu calidus sanguis, seu rerum inscitia vexat,
 Indomita cervice feros, &c.*

Craquius finds *Heu* *heu* in some MSS., and gives a part of the passage as follows:

*At vos
 Heu! calidus sanguis, heu! rerum inscitia vexat.*

Gesner approves of this last, though he allows *Seu* *seu* to remain. Bentley introduces *ac* into the text in place of *at*, on the authority of his oldest MSS., and reads as follows:

*Debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curae,
 Quantae conveniat, Munatius; an male sarta
 Gratia nequidquam coit, et rescinditur: ac vos
 Seu calidus sanguis, seu rerum inscitia vexat
 Indomita cervice feros. Ubicunque locorum
 Vivitis, indigni fraternum rumpere foedus,
 Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca.*

Our punctuation and reading is nearly like Fea's and Döring's. In the 33d line one or two early editions have *versat* for *vexat*.

Curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonoque est ? 5
 Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Dî tibi formam,
 Dî tibi divitias dederant, artemque fruendi.
 Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,
 Qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui 10
 Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde,
 Et domus et victus, non deficiente crumena ?
 Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,
 Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum :
 Grata supervenist, quæ non sperabitur, hora.
 Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, 15
 Quam ridere voles Epicuri de grege porcum.

EPISTOLA V.

AD TORQUATUM.

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis,
 Nec modica coenare times olus omne patella,
 Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.
 Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa, palustres

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. 4.

7. Torrentius found *dederant* in all his MSS. except two. One of Cruquius's has the same lection, and it occurs also in thirteen of Valart's. We have adopted this reading with Hunter and others on account of *eras* which precedes. The common lection is *dedērunt*.

9. In place of *Quam sapere*, which is found in the common editions; the four Blandinian MSS. of Cruquius, and two of Bentley's, give *Qui*, which we have preferred with Bentley, Cuningam, Sana-don, Gesner, Fea, Döring, and others. Bos conjectures *Quam ut sapere*, &c.

11. All the editions previous to Bentley's, together with the greater part of the MSS., exhibit *Et mundus victus*. Some MSS. give *Et modus et victus*, whence Bentley conjectures *Et domus et victus*, which we have also received into the text.

13. Many of the early editions have *deluxisse*. Muretus conjectures *tibi illuxisse*, by an archa-ism for *tibi illuxisse*. This is writing rather in the style of Accius and Pacuvius than of Horace.

16. Meibomius (*ad Diog. Laert.* 10. 132.) conjectures *de grege parcum*, which emendation is mentioned by Brucker (*Hist. Philos. lib.* 1. c. 2. §. 1. *per 2. part.* 1.) It is opposed by the uniform

authority of all the MSS. and editions. St. Jerome (*contra Iovin, lib.* 2. c. 12.) also reads *parcum*.

EPIST. 5.

1. Some of the early editions and many MSS. have *Archaicis*, in the sense of *antiquis*; so that *Archaicis lectis* would denote couches of clumsy and old-fashioned workmanship. This reading is advocated by Lambinus, Cruquius, Dacier, and others. But, even if no other objection could be urged against it, that of violating the metre would alone be sufficient, for *Archaicus* has the antepenult long: thus, *Aristoph. Nub.* 821. "Ὅτι καὶ δάριον εἶ, καὶ φρονεῖς τὰρχαῖκα." By far the greater number, however, of MSS. and early editions have *Archiacis*, which Bentley and the best critics adopt. The scholiast Porphyrio explains this reading: "*Archias* breves lectos fecit, unde *Archiaci*; sicut a Boëtio Boëtios dicimus." Acron will also coincide with him, if a slight correction, fully warranted by the context, be made: "*Lecti humiles ab Archaico (read Archia) fabro, qui non magnæ staturæ dicitur fuisse.*"

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EPISTOLA VI.

AD NUMICIUM.

Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici,
 Solaque, quae possit facere et servare beatum.
 Hunc solem, et stellas, et decedentia certis
 Tempora momentis, sunt qui formidine nulla
 Imbuti spectent. Quid censes munera terrae? 5
 Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos?
 Ludicra quid, plausus, et amici dona Quiritis?
 Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore?
 Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem
 Quo cupiens pacto; pavor est utrobique molestus; 10
 Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque.
 Gaudeat an doleat, cupiat metuatne, quid ad rem,
 Si, quidquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe,
 Defixis oculis, animoque et corpore torpet?
 Insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, 15
 Ultra quam satis est virtutem si petat ipsam.
 I nunc, argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes
 Suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores,
 Gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem,
 Gnavus mane forum, et vespertinus pete tectum, 20
 Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris
 Mutus, et (indignum, quod sit peioribus ortus)
 Hic tibi sit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.
 Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet aetas,
 Defodiet condetque nitentia. Quum bene notum 25
 Porticus Agrippae et via te conspexerit Appi,
 Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit et Ancus.

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. 6.

8. The editio princeps has *Nunc solem*.9. Two of Valart's MSS. have *fere is miratur*.10. Some MSS. and many early editions have *utrique*, which is approved of by Muretus, Torrentius, D. Heinsius, Dacier, and some others. Lambinus first restored *utrobique* from other MSS. and early editions, and it has been adopted by Cruquius, Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Valart, Combe, Fea, Döring, &c.10 Markland conjectures *exercet*, and so likewise Valart (*Praef. ad Hor.* xiii.)12. Many early editions have *metuatne*.22. The common reading is *Mucius: indignum*, &c. for which Bentley gives, on the authority of good MSS. and several early editions, the lection which we have adopted in our text. *Mutus* occurs as a proper name in Gruter, (*Inscrip.* 302. 1.); Some read *Mutius: indignum*.

Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto,
 Quaere fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere? quis non?
 Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis 30
 Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas, et
 Lucum ligna? cave ne portus occupet alter;
 Ne Cibyrica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas.
 Mille talenta rotudentur; totidem altera porro, et
 Tertia succedant, et quae pars quadret acervum. 35
 Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque, et amicos,
 Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat,
 Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.
 Mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex:
 Ne fueris hic tu. Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt, 40
 Si posset centum scenae praebere rogatus,
 Quî possum tot? ait; tamen et quaeram, et quot habebo
 Mittam. Post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque
 Esse domi chlamydum; partem, vel tolleret omnes.
 Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, 45
 Et dominum fallunt, et prosunt furibus. Ergo
 Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,
 Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.
 Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
 Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum 50
 Qui fodicet latus, et cogat trans pondera dextram
 Porrigere. Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;
 Cui libet is fasces dabit, eripietque curule
 Cui volet importunus ebur; Frater, Pater, adde;
 Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facctus adopta. 55
 Si, bene qui coenat, bene vivit: lucet, eamus

VARIOUS READINGS.

31. In place of the common reading *ut*, we have adopted *et* with Bentley and others. This slight verbal change essentially improves the meaning of the passage.

34. Some editions omit *et*. The conjunction is found, however, in good MSS.

38. Turnebus (*Advers.* 7. 18.) recommends *Et bene*.

40. Cuningam gives *Chlamydas*.

42. Cruquius and Cuningam prefer *Qui possim*, which Fea has also in some of his MSS.

42. Some MSS. of Lambinus and the Basle edition of 1555 have *quod habebo*. Lambinus, however, and also Bentley and others of the best

critics, adopt the reading we have given in the text.

47. The collation of Saxius has *potis*, which is also given by Cuningam.

50. Some MSS. of Torrentius's, together with the Göttingen MS. and the collation of Saxius, have *saevum*. But *laevum* is found in the best MSS., and is so given by Cruquius, Bentley, Cuningam, Sannadon, Gesner, &c.

51. In place of *fodiat* the older MSS. have *fodicet*, which Gesner well explains by "*subinde fodiat*."

53. The common reading is *hic fasces*. We have adopted the lection of Bentley and others.

Quo ducit gula ; piscemur, venemur ; ut olim
 Gargilius, qui mane plagas, venabula, servos
 Differtum transire forum populumque jubebat,
 Unus ut e multis populo spectante referret
 Emtum mulus aprum. Crudi tumidique lavemur,
 Quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Caerite cera
 Digni, remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulixei,
 Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas.

60

Si, Mimnermus uti censet ; sine amore jocisque
 Nil est jucundum : vivas in amore jocisque.

65

Vive, vale ; si quid novisti rectius istis,
 Candidus imperti ; si non, his utere mecum.

EPISTOLA VII.

AD MAECENATEM.

Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,
 Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui
 Si me vivere vis, recteque videre valentem,
 Quam mihi das aegro, dabis aegrotare timenti,
 Maecenas, veniam ; dum ficus prima calorque
 Designatorem decorat hictoribus atris,
 Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet,
 Officiosaque sedulitas et opella forensis

5

VARIOUS READINGS.

59. Bentley, offended at the presence of *populum* and *populo* in two succeeding lines, gives on mere conjecture *campum* for *populum*. What appears to the learned critic, however, an inelegant repetition in the common reading is directly the reverse. Gargilius orders his slaves in the morning to traverse the crowded forum with the implements of hunting, in order to attract the notice of the assembled multitude. In the evening he bids them return with the pretended spoils of the chase, through the same forum, in order to encounter the gaze and receive the applause of the same *populace*.

68. The Göttingen MS. has *imparti*, which Cuningam also gives.—In this same line the collation of Saxius has *si nil*.

EPIST. 7.

3. Instead of the common reading *sanum recte*.

que valentem, which Cruquius, Torrentius, and Bentley adopt, ten of Lambinus's MSS. and several of Fea's exhibit the reading which we have given in our text, *recteque videre valentem*. This is found also in the Göttingen MS., in the Milan edition of 1477, in that of Venice 1479, and in some others. It is adopted also by Gesner, Oberlinus, Combé, Wakefield, Wetzel, Fea, Döring, &c. Bentley (*Curæ Novissimæ*.) conjectures *vigere* for *videre*, an emendation which Kidd receives into the text. In the common lection, *sanum* is pleonastic by the side of *recte valentem* ; whereas, to use the words of Gesner, "in *videre* est dulcedo quaedam et *hæos*, quod intelligunt soli qui amarunt."

5. Cruquius gives *colorque* on the authority of MSS. One of Oberlinus's has the same reading.

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Macra cavum repetes arctum, quem macra subisti.
 Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno.
 Nec somnum plebis laudo, satur altitium, nec 35.
 Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.
 Saepe verecundum laudasti; Rexque Paterque
 Audisti coram; nec verbo parcus absens.
 Inspice, si possum donata reponere laetus.
 Haud male Telemachus, proles patientis Ulixei: 40
*Non est aptus equis Ithace locus; ut neque planis
 Porrectus spatiis, neque multae prodigus herbae:
 Atride, magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.*
 Parvum parva decent. Mihi jam non regia Roma,
 Sed vacuum Tibur placet, aut imbelle Tarentum. 45
 Strenuus et fortis, causisque Philippus agendis
 Clarus, ab officiis octavam circiter horam
 Dum redit, atque Foro nimium distare Carinas
 Jam grandis natu queritur, conspexit, ut aiunt,
 Adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, 50
 Cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues.
*Demetri, (puer hic non laeve jussa Philippi
 Accipiebat,) abi, quaere et refer, unde domo; quis;
 Cujus fortunae; quo sit patre quove patrono.*
 It, redit, enarrat: Vulteium, nomine Menam, 55
 Praeconem, tenui censu, sine crimine natum;
 Et properare loco et cessare, et quaerere et uti,
 Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus, et lare certo,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

40. Markland conjectures *sapientis*, in which Wakefield concurs.

41. The common text has *Ithacae*.

42. Bentley reads *nec multae*.

43. Cuningam conjectures *relinquo*.

50. Many read *Abrasum* from MSS. and early editions, but the true lection is *Adrasum*, which Gesner successfully defends: "Puto intelligi," observes the critic, "ἐν ᾧ κούφον, rasum ad cutim usque, parci hominis indicium, qui nollet saepe nummum tonsori dare, (Conf. *Epist.* 1. 18. 7.) Non audiendus est Marcilius, qui libertinae conditionis hoc insigne dicat. Ne seryi quidem externo signo discerni ab ingenuis poterant. Et interrogat Philippus, *quo patre*, si ingenuus, *quove patrono*, si libertinus."

51. One of Pulmann's MSS. and one or two of Fea's have *resecantem*.

52. Cuningam reads *laevus*.

55. Cuningam very elegantly gives *enarrat* which we have adopted in place of the common

reading *et narrat*. The asyndeton imparts peculiar animation to the style, and happily describes the activity of the slave in executing his master's commands.

56. The common text has *sine crimine notum*; which most MSS. exhibit. A MS., however, of Fabricius's, and one also of H. Stephens's, give *sine crimine natum*, which Bentley adopts. Stephens and Bentley contend that *sine crimine natum* is an answer to *quo patre*, a question which in the common reading, remains unanswered. Much may undoubtedly be said in favour of the common text, but we certainly think the emendation of these two eminent scholars more spirited and applicable.

58. N. Heinsius (*ad Ovid.* 2. 645.) considers *et lare curto* the true reading. This same lection is found in two MSS. of Cruquius's, and is adopted by Bentley, who thinks that so choice an epithet as *curto* could hardly have been introduced by the copyists. It harmonises, too, according to the

Et ludis, et post decisa negotia Campo.
Scitari libet ex ipso quaecunque refers, dic 60
Ad coenam veniat. Non sane credere Mena ;
Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa ? Benigne,
Respondet. — Neget ille mihi ? — Negat improbus, et te
Negligit aut horret. — Vulteium mane Philippus
Vilja vendentem tunicato scruta popello 65
Occupat, et salvere jubet prior. Ille Philippo
Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla,
Quod non mane domum venisset ; denique, quod non
Providisset eum. — Sic ignovisse putato
Me tibi, si coenas hodie mecum. — Ut libet. — Ergo 70
Post nonam venies ; nunc i, rem strenuus auge.
Ut ventum ad coenam est, dicenda tacenda locutus,
Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hic, ubi saepe
Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum,
Mane cliens et jam certus conviva, jubetur 75
Rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.
Impositus mannis arvum coelumque Sabinum
Non cessat laudare. Videt ridetque Philippus,
Et sibi dum requiem, dum risus undique quaerit,
Dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem 80
Promittit, persuadet, uti mercetur agellum.
Mercatur. Ne te longis ambagibus ultra
Quam satis est morer, ex nitido fit rusticus, atque
Sulcos et vineta crepat mera, praeparat ulmos,
Immoritur studiis, et amore senescit habendi. 85
Verum ubi oves furto, morbo periere capellae,

VARIOUS READINGS.

same critic, much more with *gaudentem* and *parvis sodalibus* than the common reading *lare certo*. There is, however, a fatal objection to this emendation, which is, that *tenui censu* already precedes. Gesner's defence of the common text is perfectly correct: "*Certo lare, ne talis videatur, qualem describit Epist. 1. 15. 28.*"

60. One of Fea's MSS. and also Zarot's edition have *licet* for *libet*. In this same line some read *quodcumque*, but *quaecunque* is found in good MSS. and is adopted by Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, and others.

63. In place of the common reading *Negat ille*, four of Bentley's MSS. have *Neget ille*, which that critic prefers. We have given this emendation with some of the best editions.

69. Glareanus reads *Praevideisset*, and Lambinus *Provisisset*.

73. One of Bentley's oldest MSS. omits *Hic*, and commences the sentence after *dimittitur* with *tibi quae*. This omission is variously supplied. The Leyden MS. together with another, has *At ubi saepe*. The MS. of Vossius gives *Ergo ubi saepe*, while that of Trinity College exhibits *Huc ubi saepe*, and that of Queen's with many others, *Hic ubi saepe*. The Göttingen MS. has *Hinc ubi saepe*. Bentley considers *Hic* and *Ergo* equally good, though he reads the former. Cunningham prefers *Ergo*. The best editions follow Bentley.

82. Markland reads *Mercatus* (*ne te longis ambagibus ultra Quam satis est morer*) *ex nitido, &c.*

Spem mentita seges, bos est enectus arando :
 Offensus damnis, media de nocte caballum
 Arripit, iratusque Philippi tendit ad aedes.
 Quem simul adspexit scabrum intonsumque Philippus, 90
Durus, ait, Vultei, nimis attentusque videris
Esse mihi. — Pol, me miserum, patrone, vocares,
Si velles, inquit, verum mihi ponere nomen.
 Quod te per Genium dextramque deosque Penates
 Obsecro et obtestor, vitae me redde priori. 95
 Qui semel adspexit, quantum dimissa petitis
 Praestent, mature redeat repetatque relicta.
 Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est.

EPISTOLA VIII.

AD CELSUM ALBINOVANUM.

Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano,
 Musa rogata refer, comiti scribaeque Neronis.
 Si quaeret quid agam, dic, multa et pulchra minantem,
 Vivere nec recte nec suaviter ; haud quia grando
 Contuderit vites, oleamve momorderit aestus, 5
 Nec quia longinquis armentum aegrotet in agris ;
 Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto
 Nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet aegrum ;
 Fidis offender medicis, irascar amicis,
 Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno ; 10

VARIOUS READINGS.

93. Some MSS. and early editions have *dicere nomen*. Lambinus first recalled *ponere* into the text, and it was subsequently adopted by Cruquius, Torrentius, Bentley, &c.

96. The common editions have *simul*, but an old MS. of Cruquius's and another of Bersmann's give *semel*, which is the true reading. "They who read *simul*," observes Bentley, "if they refer it to Vultei, must be obliged to read *reddiit repetiitque*, in the following verse; against the faith of MSS. Lambinus and Dacier have assigned these three lines to Philip. But Philip was persuaded from the beginning that Menas had better have continued in his first condition, and partly proposed as a matter of merri-

ment to make him change it: *videt ridetque Philippus*. The sentiment therefore can only belong to the poet, who draws this moral from the tale he had told."

EPIST. 8.

3. Some MSS. have *quaerit*. In this same line Cuningam reads *multa ac pulchra*, without much regard certainly either to harmony or elegance.

5. Some of the early editions have *oleamque*.

6. The earlier editions give *arvis*, which Cuningam adopts. Most of the MSS., however, read *agris*, which is preferable: "*Arvis minus placet*," observes Gesner, "*quia arva proprie sunt, quae arantur eogetis causa.*"

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EPISTOLA X.

AD FUSCUM ARISTIUM.

Urbis amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus
 Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una
 Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli,
 Fraternalis animis, quidquid negat alter, et alter ;
 Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi. 5
 Tu nidum servas, ego laudo ruris amoeni
 Rivos, et musco circumlita saxa, nemusque.
 Quid quaeris ? vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui,
 Quae vos ad coelum fertis rumore secundo ;
 Utque sacerdotis fugitivus, liba recuso ; 10
 Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis.
 Vivere naturae si convenienter oportet,
 Ponendaeque domo quaerenda est area primum,
 Novistine locum potiore rure beato ?
 Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes ? ubi gratior aura 15
 Leniat et rabiem Canis, et momenta Leonis,
 Quum semel accepit solem furibundus acutum ?
 Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura ?
 Deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis ?

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. 10.

3. Cruquius first adopted *at cetera* in the place of the common reading *ad cetera*. It is found in two MSS. of Torrentius's, as many of Bersmann's, in the Vossian and oldest Blandinian, and likewise in some of Fea's. Cruquius is followed by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, Wetzel, Zeune, and others. Zarat's edition of 1470, and that of Milan 1477, have *ob cetera*. N. Heinsius (*ad Ovid. Met. 9. 99.*) defends *at cetera*. The common reading is at variance with the idiom of the language, by which *ad* in similar cases is always understood.

5. Two MSS. of Cruquius's have *vetulis notisque columbis*, which is also given as a conjectural reading in the notes to Lambinus's edition. The common lection, which we have given in the text is undoubtedly the true one. A question arises, however, with regard to the punctuation. Torrentius, on the authority of two MSS., places a period after *pariter*, and a comma after *columbi*, by which arrangement *vetuli notique columbi* are

connected with what follows. Bentley adopts nearly the same punctuation, except that he puts a colon after *pariter*. Hunter adopts the pointing of Torrentius, and contends for the elegant syntactical arrangement which it produces, i. e. (*Nos*) *vetuli notique columbi, tu nidum servas, ego laudo, &c.* There may be great elegance, we allow, in this construction, but the beauty of the figure in *Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi* is too great to be sacrificed to a mere grammatical nicety.

9. By far the greater number of MSS. give *fertis* in place of the common reading *effertis*. The latter would appear to have originated in a gloss.

18. The greater number of MSS. have *depellat*. Torrentius, however, successfully defends the reading we have adopted, on the ground that the mere driving away of sleep is not so much alluded to, as the constant and harassing interruption of slumber, which gnawing care brings in its train.

19. As allusion is made to sleep in the preceding line, Bentley conjectures that we should read

- Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, 20
 Quam quae per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum ?
 Nempe inter varias nutritur silva columnas,
 Laudaturque domus, longos quae prospicit agros.
 Naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret,
 Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix. 25
- Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro
 Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum,
 Certius accipiet damnum propiusve medullis,
 Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum. 30
 Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundae,
 Mutatae quatient. Si quid mirabere, pones
 Invitus. Fuge magna ; licet sub paupere tecto
 Reges et regum vita praecurrere amicos.
- Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis
 Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo 35
 Imploravit opes hominis, frenumque recepit.
 Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste,
 Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.
 Sic, qui pauperiem veritus potiore metallis
 Libertate caret, dominum vehet improbus, atque 40
 Serviet aeternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.
 Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,
 Si pede major erit, subvertet ; si minor, uret.
- Laetus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi ;
 Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura 45
 Cogere, quam satis est, ac non cessare videbor.

VARIOUS READINGS.

in this *tapetis* for *lapillis*. The emendation is altogether unnecessary. The poet refers to the tessellated pavements of antiquity.

24. We have adopted *expelles* with Bentley, Gesner, and others, as indicating rather an attempt than the actual success of the experiment. This latter idea would be conveyed by *expellas*, which is therefore improper, though given in several MSS. and editions.

25. In place of *fastidia*, many MSS. have either *fastigia* or *vestigia*. The latter is given also in the Milan edition of 1477. But Gesner well defends the reading of our text. "Divitum deliciae repugnant simplicitati naturae, quam fastidiant."

27. The MSS. and early editions vary, some having *sucum* and others *succum*.

30. The collation of Saxius has *plus aequo*, of which Cuningam highly approves. The lection *plus nimio*, however, is sanctioned by the usage of the best writers.

37. The common reading is *victor violens*, for which Bentley substitutes on conjecture *violens victo*. This emendation, however, is of no great value, since *victor* and *victus* are so closely connected in meaning that the former is always of necessity implied by the latter. Some editions have *victor victo*.

40. In place of *vehet*, two of Bentley's MSS. have *vehit*, which he adopts in the text. Cuningam gives the same reading which he states is found in six editions.

Imperat, haud servit, collecta pecunia cuique,
 Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem.
 Haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae,
 Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus.

50

EPISTOLA XI.

AD BULLATIUM.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos?
 Quid concinna Samos? quid Croesi regia Sardis?
 Smyrna quid, et Colophon? majora minorave fama?
 Cunctane prae Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?
 An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? 5
 An Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum?
 Scis, Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque
 Fidenis vicus: tamen illic vivere vellem,
 Oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, 10
 Neptunum procul e terra spectare furentem.
 Sed neque qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque
 Adpersus, volet in caupona vivere, nec qui
 Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat,
 Ut fortunatam plene praestantia vitam. 15
 Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto,
 Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas.
 Incolumi Rhodos et Mitylene pulchra facit, quod
 Paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
 Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus. 20
 Dum licet, ac vultum servat Fortuna benignum,
 Romae laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
 Tu, quamcunque deus tibi fortunaverit horam,

VARIOUS READINGS.

47. The common reading is *aut.* *vid.* Explanatory Notes.

49. Cuningam, after his usual custom, reads *fanum post.*

EPIST. 11.

3. Bentley retains *minorave* the common reading.

7. Some of the early editions have *Lebedus quam sit Gabiis.*

15. Cuningam reads *Nec te si,* which is also found in a MS. of Fea's.

18. The collation of Saxius has *austris.*

20. The common reading is *et vultum,* for which, on account of the better sound, we have adopted with Bentley *at vultum.* The best editions do the same.

22. Cuningam conjectures *deus, seu fors dowerit.*

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Verum seu pisces, seu porrum et caepe trucas,
 Utere Pompeio Grospho : et, si quid petet, ultro
 Defer ; nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum.
 Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest.

Ne tamen ignores, quo sit Romana loco res :
 Cantaber, Agrippae, Claudî virtute Neronis
 Armenius cecidit ; jus imperiumque Phraates
 Caesaris accepit genibus minor ; aurea fruges
 Italiae pleno defudit Copia cornu.

25

EPISTOLA XIII.

AD VINIUM ASELLAM.

Ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
 Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
 Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet ;
 Ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis
 Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister.
 Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
 Abjicito potius, quam quo perferre juberis
 Clitellas ferus impingas, Asinaeque paternum
 Cognomen vertas in risum, et fabula fias.
 Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas :
 Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
 Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
 Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum ;
 Ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrrhia lanæ ;

5

10

VARIOUS READINGS.

tion is to obtain a more uniform construction : but this very change of construction is intentional on the part of the poet, in order to make Stertinius the more prominent of the two philosophers, as he was the fairer subject of ridicule. In this same line some read *Stertini*.

22. Markland removes the comma after *petet*, and places it at the end of the line.

23. The Göttingen MSS. has *Offer*, from a gloss.

29. The MSS. vary, some reading *diffudit*, others *diffundit*, others *defudit*, and others again *defundit*. Bentley reads *defundit*, but the majority of editions have *defudit*. The difference is not very material : if we adopt *defudit*, it denotes,

as Bentley remarks, that the epistle was written subsequent to the harvest. If we give *defundit*, it marks the period of the harvest itself.

EPIST. 15.

2. The common texts have *Vinni*.

6. One MS. of Pulmann's, one of Valart's, and one also of Combe's, have *urget sarcina*, and so H. Stephens conjectured. Bentley refutes this reading.

12. D. Heinsius conjectures *Sepositum*, which Bentley refutes.

14. In place of the common reading *glomus*, which is of doubtful authority, the Blandinian

Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis. 15
 Neu vulgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
 Carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari
 Caesaris; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
 Vade, vale, cave, ne titubes mandataque frangas.

EPISTOLA XIV.

AD VILlicum SUUM.

Villice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,
 Quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, et
 Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres;
 Certemus, spinas animone ego fortius, an tu
 Evellas agro, et melior sit Horatius an res. 5
 Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur,
 Fratrem moerentis, raptō de fratre dolentis
 Insolabiliter; tamen istuc mens animusque
 Fert, et amat spatii obstantia rumpere claustra.
 Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum. 10
 Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.
 Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique;
 In culpa est animus, qui se non effugit unquam.
 Tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas,
 Nunc urbem et ludos et balnea villicus optas. 15
 Me constare mihi scis, et discedere tristem,
 Quandocunque trahunt invisā negotia Romam.
 Non eadem miramur; eo disconvenit inter

VARIOUS READINGS.

MSS. of Cruquius, two of Bentley's, the Göttingen MSS., the collation of Saxius, and several of Fes's MSS. exhibit *glomus*. One or two MSS. have *globos*, originating probably in a gloss.

16. Some MSS. have *Nec vulgo*, others *Ne vulgo*. Bentley adopts *Neu vulgo*, from one of his MSS., which is also found, by a later hand, in a MS. of Oberlinus's. The best editions follow Bentley.

EPIST. 14.

3. The Göttingen MS. and some of the early editions have *Bariam*. Other MSS. have *Baria*, which is found also in the edition of Ascensius, and in the Venice editions of 1486 and 1490. The Junta edition of 1503 has *Barium*.

5. D. Heinsius conjectures *an rus*, which Cunningham adopts but Bentley refutes.

6. Pulmann, Valart, and Fes, have *moretur* in some of their MSS., a reading adopted by Lambinus and others.

9. Bentley conjectures *avet* for *amat*, and places a comma after *Fert*. His objection to *amat* is, that when united with *rumpere*, it would have the force of *solet*, *φιλεῖ*; whereas the sense requires a verb with the signification of *cupit*. There is no need, however, of any change, since *amat*, which is the reading of all the MSS. and editions, may very naturally be used here, as it is elsewhere in the best writers, with the meaning of *cupit*.

11. One of Pulmann's MSS. and some of Lambinus's, have *odio res*.

Meque et te ; nam, quae deserta et inhospita tesqua
 Credis, amoena vocat mecum qui sentit, et odit 20
 Quae tu pulchra putas. Fornix tibi et uncta popina
 Incutiunt urbis desiderium, video ; et quod
 Angulus iste feret piper et thus ocium uva ;
 Nec vicina subest vinum praebere taberna
 Quae possit tibi ; nec meretrix tibicina, cujus 25
 Ad strepitum salias terrae gravis : et tamen urges
 Jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva, bovemque
 Disjunctum curas, et strictis frondibus explēs.
 Addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,
 Multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato. 30
 Nunc, age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi.
 Quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli,
 Quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci,
 Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,
 Coena brevis juvat, et prope rivum somnus in herba ; 35
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.
 Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
 Limat ; non odio obscuro morsuque venenat :
 Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.
 Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis ? 40
 Horum tu in numerum voto ruis ? Invidet usum
 Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus, et horti.
 Optat ephippia bos piger ; optat arare caballus,
 Quam scit uterque, libens, censebo, exerceat artem.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

19. Lambinus and Torrentius prefer *tesca*, which very probably is the true orthography if Scaliger's etymology of the term (*δάσκια* for *δακτοκία*) be correct.

28. Lambinus gives *Dejunctum* from four MSS.

33. Some of the old editions have *Cynarae*.

34. Some MSS. have *media de nocte*.

40. Bentley reads *servis tu urbana*, and assigns as a reason, "ut distinctius et efficacius procedat comparatio."

43. This line is variously punctuated, some editions having the same pointing with ours, others placing a comma after *bos*. Bentley is in favour of the latter, considering *piger* when applied to *bos*, too general and usual an epithet to impart any new force to the sentence. But, as Gesner remarks, *piger* is here equivalent to *quem piget laboris sui*, and therefore either punctuation is good.

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Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet
 In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret, 20
 Quod me Lucanae juvenem commendet amicae ;)
 Tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros ;
 Utra magis pisces et echinos aequora celent,
 Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phaeaxque reverti :
 Scribere te nobis, tibi nos accredere, par est. 25

Maenius, ut rebus maternis atque paternis
 Fortiter absumentis urbanus coepit haberi,
 Scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret,
 Impransus non qui civem dignosceret hoste ;
 Quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus ; 30
 Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli,
 Quidquid quaesierat, ventri donabat avaro.
 Hic, ubi nequitiae fautoribus et timidis nil
 Aut paulum abstulerat, patinas coenabat omasi,
 Vilis et agninae, tribus ursis quod satis esset ; 35
 Scilicet ut ventres lamna candente nepotum
 Diceret urendos, corrector Bestius. Idem
 Quidquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne
 Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *Non hercule miror,*
 Aiebat, *si qui comedunt bona, quum sit obeso* 40
Nil melius turdo, nil vulva pulchrius ampla.
 Nimirum hic ego sum : nam tuta et parvula laudo,
 Quum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis ;
 Verum, ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, idem
 Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum 45
 Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

25. Glareanus reads *ac nos tibi credere*.

26. With this verse a new epistle begins in the edition of Glareanus.

30. N. Heinsius conjectures *stringere*, and Cuningam *figere*. But Bentley successfully defends the common reading. Schrader, however, thinks that Horace wrote *funderere*.

32. Bentley gives *donaret* from conjecture, in which he is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, Wetzel, and others. There is more of certainty and therefore more of ridicule in *donabat* the common reading.

35. Almost all the MSS. give *agninae*, which is

adopted in the best editions. Others read *agnini*.

37. The MSS. vary, some having *corruptus Bestius*, which is given also in several of the early editions. Other MSS. give *correctus Bestius*. Lambinus found *corrector Bestius* in a very old MS.; which reading Bentley, Cuningam Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Wetzel, Döring, and others adopt.

38. Bentley reads *Si quid* in place of *Quidquid*, on the authority of certain MSS. of Torrentius's.

42. Cuningam reads on conjecture *tutus nam parvula*.

EPISTOLA XVI.

AD QUINCTIUM.

Ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti,
Arvo pascat herum, an baccis opulentet olivae,
Pomisne, an pratis, an amicta vitibus ulmo :
Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter, et situs agri.

Continui montes, nisi dissocientur opaca 5
Valle ; sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat Sol,
Laevum decedens curru fugiente vaporet.

Temperiem laudes. Quid, si rubicunda benigni
Corna vepres et pruna ferunt ? si quercus et ilex
Multa fruge pecus, multa dominum juvat umbra ? 10
Dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.

Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec
Frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus,
Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.

Hae latebrae dulces, et jam, si credis, amoenae, 15
Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis.

Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis ;
Jactamus jampridem omnis te Roma beatum.
Sed vereor, ne cui de te plus, quam tibi credas ;
Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum ; 20
Neu, si te populus sanum recteque valentem
Dictitet, occultam febrem sub tempus edendi

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. 16.

2. Some of Cruquius's MSS., as also the Göttingen MS. and the collation of Saxius, have *baccis*, which is likewise found in one or two early editions.

3. Bentley puts *an pratis*, on the authority of MSS., for the common reading *et pratis*. The former is in accordance with the usual style of the poet. Compare Epod. 7. 13. Epist. 1. 3. 3 : 1. 11. 4 : and 1. 18. 102.

7. Some of the early editions have *discedens*, and two MSS. of Bersmann's exhibit *descendens*. Our present reading is given by Bentley from the best MSS.

9. Some of the early editions have *ferant*, and in the succeeding line *juvet*. Bentley gives the reading of our text on conjecture, and is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, and others. "Modus indica-

tivus," observes Bentley, "in hac phrasi est oratio affirmantis ; subjunctivus optantis tantum vel me-tuentis : iste igitur cum loci hujus sententia melius congruit."

11. One of Bersmann's MSS. has *florere*.

13. N. Heinsius (*ad Ovid. Trist. 4. 1. 21.*) speaks of *Thracam* as having been found by him in a very old MS. of the Leyden library. But *Thracam* is certainly a preferable form, though Cuningam adopts the former.

14. The Saxian collation, together with Zanol's edition and that of Milan 1477, exhibits *fluit aptus et*.

15. Bentley very acutely reads *et jam* for the common lection *etiam*. He is followed by most subsequent editors. *Et jam* is equivalent to "etiam nunc," "hoc ipso tempore quo scribo."

22. Zanol's edition has *tempus habendi*.

Dissimules, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis.

Stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.

Si quis bella tibi terra pugnata marique

25

Dicat, et his verbis vacuas permulceat aures :

Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu,

Seruet in ambiguo, qui consulit et tibi et urbi,

Jupiter : Augusti laudes agnoscere possis.

Quum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari,

30

Respondesne tuo, dic sodes, nomine ? — *Nempe*

Vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu.

Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet ; ut si

Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem.

Pone, meum est, inquit ; pono, tristisque recedo.

35

Idem si clamet furem, neget esse pudicum,

Contendat laqueo collum pressisse paternum ;

Mordear opprobriis falsis, mutemque colores ?

Falsus honor iuvat et mendax infamia terret

Quem, nisi mendosum et medicandum ? Vir bonus est quis ? — 40

Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque seruat ;

Quo multae magnaeque secantur iudice lites ;

Quo res sponsore, et quo causae teste tenentur. —

Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota

Introrsus turpem, speciosum pelle decora.

45

Nec furtum feci, nec fugi, si mihi dicat

VARIOUS READINGS.

30. One of Bos's MSS. has *cum cupias*, which is found also in the Göttingen MS. and the collation of Saxius. Zarot has *cupies*.

35. Two of Pulmann's MSS. have *tristisque recedor*.

38. Three of Cruquius's MSS. have *colorem*, and two of Bentley's. The latter refutes this reading, and gives *colores* from older MSS. The plural form is preferable as it indicates that the colour comes and goes, not once, but often.

40. Many MSS., both of Lambinus's and Cruquius's, have *medicandum*, which Torrentius opposes, and Bentley very acutely and strenuously defends. "It perfectly well agrees," observes Francis, "with the metaphorical expressions in the preceding lines, *sanum, valentem, febrem*, and *ulcera*, which are spoken of the distempers of the mind. If, says Horace, the judgment of an unreasonable multitude can make an impression on you ; if you rejoice in being falsely thought virtuous, or if you are afflicted by being unjustly believed a dishonest man, your weakness proceeds from the same vicious principle, and you must apply to rea-

son and philosophy for a cure, (*medicandum*)."⁷ Hunter, however, prefers retaining the common reading *mendacem et medicandum*, and refers *mendacem* to one who, being of vicious principles, still desires to pass in the eyes of the world for correct, upright, and wise, and whose whole conduct therefore is one tissue of falsehood.

43. In place of the common reading *responsore*, about the meaning of which the commentators are unable to agree, the oldest Blandinian MS. gives *res sponsore*, a lection respecting the correctness and truth of which no one can doubt. Cruquius first adopted it, and he has been followed by Bentley and the best editors since that time.

45. Bentley reads *Introrsus* on MS. authority. It is preferable to the common lection *Introrsum*, on account of the more agreeable sound.

46. Bentley on the authority of one MS. reads *dicat*, because *ait* succeeds in the next line. He is followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, and Wetzel. There is no necessity, however, for the emendation.

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Indignum coges? — Adimam bona. — Nempe pecus, rem, 75
Lectos, argentum; tollas licet. — In manicis et
Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo. —
Ipsa deus, simul atque volam, me solvet. — Opinor,
Hoc sentit: Moriar; mors ultima linea rerum est.

EPISTOLA XVII.

AD SCAEVAM.

Quamvis, Scaeva, satis per te tibi consulis, et scis,
 Quo tandem pacto deceat majoribus uti,
 Disce, docendus adhuc quae censet amicus; ut si
 Caecus iter monstrare velit: tamen aspice, si quid
 Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur. 5

Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam
 Delectat; si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,
 Si laedit caupona: Ferentinum ire jubebo.
 Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis,
 Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit. 10

Si prodesse tuis pauloque benignius ipsum
 Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.
 Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti
 Nollet Aristippus. — Si sciret regibus uti,
 Fastidiret olus, qui me notat. — Utrius horum 15

Verba probes et facta, doce; vel junior audi,
 Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia. Namque
 Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, ut aiunt:
 Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu: rectius hoc et
 Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex. 20

Officium facio: tu poscis vilia rerum
 Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem.

VARIOUS READINGS.

78. One of Pulmann's MSS. and one also of Combe's, have *volet*.

EPIST. 17.

3. We have adopted the punctuation recommended by Bentley: the common editions have *Disce docendus adhuc, quae censet amicus*: which injures the sense.

8. *Si laedit* is found in MSS. and many early editions. Some read *laedat*. Bentley and Cuningam have *laedet*.

11. Cuningam gives *benignior* on conjecture.

12. Cuningam reads *inunctum*, but is followed by none.

19. We have adopted in this passage the punctuation of Bentley.

21. The common editions have *vilia, verum es* Zarat's edition and Cruquius give *vilia, verum* while Torrentius in a note prefers *vilia rerum*. This last was first recalled into the text from MSS. by Lambinus, and has been adopted by most subsequent editors. Fea, however, gives *vilia: verum es* slightly altered in punctuation from the

Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,
 Tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum.
 Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat, 25
 Mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.
 Alter purpureum non exspectabit amictum,
 Quidlibet indutus celeberrima per loca vadet,
 Personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque :
 Alter Miletii textam cane pejus et angui 30
 Vitabit chlamydem ; morietur frigore, si non
 Retuleris pannum : refer, et sine vivat ineptus.
 Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes
 Attingit solium Jovis et coelestia tentat.
 Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est. 35
 Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
 Sedit, qui timuit ne non succederet : esto :
 Quid ? qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter ? Atqui
 Hic est aut nusquam, quod quaerimus : hic onus horret,
 Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus ; 40
 Hic subit et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,
 Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.
 Coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes
 Plus poscente ferent. Distat, sumasne pudenter,
 An rapias : atqui rerum caput hoc erat, hic fons. 45
Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,
Et fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus,
 Qui dicit, clamat : *Victum date.* Succinit alter,
Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra.
 Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet 50
 Plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque.
 Brundusium comes aut Surrentum ductus amoenum,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

common text, and endeavours to defend it on the ground of its being contained in the better class of MSS. and giving more spirit to the passage.

25. Markland, in his notes on Maximus Tyrius, proposes *sapientia*, which is likewise conjectured by Cresellius (*Theatr. Rhet.* 3. 16.)

30. We have given *angui*, the rarer form, instead of *angue* the common reading, with Bentley and the best editors. It is sanctioned by the authority of Priscian, and by several of the early editions. Cuningam asserts that it is the reading of twenty editions.

43. Bentley finds *sua* in a single MS. and receives it into the text in place of the common read-

ing *suo*. But it amounts to the same thing whether we have *suo* or *sua* in the text, since *coram rege* is here precisely equivalent to *coram rege suo*, and *de paupertate* to *de paupertate sua*. We have preferred therefore the common reading. Valart and Fea each find *sua* in one of their MSS. Cuningam makes *sua* to have been given previous to Bentley by Piscator and Labinus, to whom Fea adds Frischlinus.

44. Cuningam conjectures *ferunt*.

51. Cuningam gives *minus et minus*, as found in an edition of 1480, in place of the common reading *multo minus*. There is a strong probability that the former was taken from MSS., as the co-

Qui queritur salebras et acerbum frigus et imbres,
 Aut cistam effractam aut subducta viatica plorat,
 Nota refert meretricis acumina, saepe catellam, 55
 Saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis; uti mox
 Nulla fides damnis verisque doloribus adsit.
 Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat
 Fracto crure planum; licet illi plurima manet
 Lacrima; per sanctum juratus dicat Osirin, 60
 Credite, non ludo; crudeles tollite claudum! —
 Quaere peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamationat.

EPISTOLA XVIII.

AD LOLLIUM.

Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,
 Scurrantis speciem praebere, professus amicum.
 Ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque
 Discolor, infido scurrae distabit amicus.
 Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, 5
 Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque,
 Quae se commendat tonsa cute, dentibus atris,
 Dum vult libertas dici mera, veraque virtus.
 Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum.
 Alter in obsequium plus aequo pronus, et imi 10
 Derisor lecti, sic nutum divitis horret,
 Sic iterat voces, et verba cadentia tollit,
 Ut puerum saevo credas dictata magistro
 Reddere, vel partes mimum tractare secundas:

VARIOUS READINGS.

pyists would never have read *minus et minus* if they had found *multo minus* in their copies.

62. N. Heinsius conjectures *reclamationat*, and Markland (*Ep. Crit.* p. 138.) *cauta reclamationat*. Valart also (*Praef. ad Hor.* p. xiv.) suggests *cauta* for *rauca*.

EPIST. 18.

5. Lambinus gives *et prope* from MSS.

7. Sanadon conjectures *commendat se intonsa cute*, and observes in its defence, "On a lu jus-qu'ici, *quae se commendat tonsa cute*, qui dit précisément le contraire de la pensée d'Horace. Je suis persuadé que quelque grammairien voulant arranger les paroles du poète suivant l'ordre grammatical aura mis à la marge, *quae se commendat*

intonsa cute, et que cet arrangement ayant ensuite passé dans le texte on retrancha la première syllabe d'*intonsa*, qui chargeoit le vers d'une syllabe de trop. C'est ici une des ces occasions où la raison est en droit de corriger les manuscrits." But *tonsa cute* is not, as Sanadon imagines, at variance with the meaning of Horace. It is the same as *ad cutem tonsus*, ἐν χροῦ ζυγῶν. compare *Epist.* 1. 7. 50.

8. The common reading is *mera dici*, for which Bentley first substituted *dici mera* from MSS.

9. Zanol's edition and that of Milan 1477, have *reductum*. It is also found, according to Fea, in the Venice editions of 1478, 1479, 1481, and 1495.

11. One of Bentley's MSS. has *sic vultum*.

14. One of Combe's MSS. has *recitare*.

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Lenibus imperiis ; quotiesque educet in agros 45
 Aetolis onerata plagis jumenta canesque,
 Surge, et inhumanae senium depone Camenae,
 Coenes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus emta ;
 Romanis solenne viris opus, utile famae,
 Vitaeque et membris ; praesertim quum valeas, et 50
 Vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum
 Possis : adde, virilia quod speciosius arma
 Non est qui tractet ; scis, quo clamore coronae
 Proelia sustineas campestria : denique saevam
 Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti 55
 Sub duce, qui templis Parthorum signa refigit
 Nunc, et si quid abest, Italis adjudicat armis.
 Ac, ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes,
 Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque
 Curas, interdum nugaris rure paterno : 60
 Partitur lintres exercitus ; Actia pugna
 Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur ;
 Adversarius est frater ; lacus Hadria ; donec
 Alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet.
 Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te, 65
 Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.
 Protinus ut moneam (si quid monitoris eges tu)
 Quid, de quoque viro, et cui dicas, saepe videto.
 Percontatorem fugito : nam garrulus idem est ;
 Nec retinent patulae commissa fideliter aures ; 70
 Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.
 Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve
 Intra marmoreum venerandi limen amici ;
 Ne dominus pueri pulchri caraeve puellae
 Munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat. 75
 Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam adspice ; ne mox
 Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.
 Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus : ergo

 VARIOUS READINGS.

46. Sanadon gives *Aeoliis*, from Ulitius (*ad Gratium*, p. 104.) which had already been refuted by Bentley.

54. Cuningam gives *sustentes* on conjecture. He is followed by Sanadon, who cites in its support, the edition of Caen, of 1480.

56 In place of the common reading *refixit*, most of the MSS. have *refigit*, which Bentley first recalled into the text. It has been given in the

best subsequent editions, though Hunter considers the common lection the true one.

58. We have given *abstes* with Bentley ("aliquanto elegantius," as he observes,) instead of the common reading *absis*. The best editions adopt the emendation.

74. One of Pulmann's MSS. has *pueri cari puzchraeque*.

77. The collation of Saxius has *ruborem*.

Quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri ;
 At penitus notum, si tentent crimina, serves, 80
 Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio : qui
 Dente Theonino quum circumroditur, ecquid
 Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis ?
 Nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet ;
 Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. 85
 Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici,
 Expertus metuit. Tu, dum tua navis in alto est,
 Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura.
 Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi ;
 Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi ; 90
 Potores bibuli media de nocte Falerni
 Oderunt porrecta negantem pocula, quamvis
 Nocturnos jures te formidare vapores.
 Deme supercilio nubem : plerumque modestus
 Occupat obœuri speciem, taciturnus acerbi. 95
 Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,
 Qua ratione queas traducere leniter aevum,
 Ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido,
 Ne pavor, et rerum mediocriter utilium spes ;
 Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet ; 100
 Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum ;
 Quid pure tranquillet, honos, an dulce lucellum,
 An secretum iter, et fallentis semita vitae.

VARIOUS READINGS.

80. For *Ut* Bentley conjectures *At*, which we have adopted with him. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

81. Instead of the common reading *fidentem*, which we have retained, Bentley and Cuningam give *fidenter* from a very old MS. of Barth's. Gesner well defends the common lection "*Fidentem pulchrum, quin dulce est et ἠθικόν maxime. Talem, tam dignum tua ope, ut possis tueri, para tibi fidem.*"

91. Bentley objects to *bibuli* on the ground that *potores bibuli* forms as useless a pleonasm as *potores potantes*; and he therefore substitutes *liquidi* on the authority of certain MSS. cited by Fabricius. But *potores bibuli* is a very forcible expression, and far from pleonastic, and Fea well explains the epithet *bibuli* by "*bibuli ut spongiae.*" The Italians have a term, indicative of hard drinkers, precisely analogous, viz. "*spongini*;" nor is our own phrase "*thirsty toppers*" much unlike it. In addition to the conjectural emendation which we have just mentioned, Bentley farther suggests *luce* for *nocte* on the authority of a single MS., with which, however, two MSS. of Combe's are in accordance.

His objection is to the use of the preposition *de* with *media nocte*, since the phrase, according to him, cannot apply to any prolongation of revels, but to such feasts only as commence at midnight, and which would therefore rather characterise the sober and temperate, whose previous hours had been engrossed with some active business. But Bentley is in error, for the phrase *does* apply to a continuation of carousals previously begun; and the meaning of the poet evidently is, that hard drinkers, after having prolonged their orgies until midnight, hate him who flinches after midnight from his cup. So Gesner explains it: "*Potores acres (bibuli, sitiētes, avidi,) oderunt te recusantem bibere pocula Falerni post mediam noctem tibi porrecta.*" &c.

93. Talbot, following the reading of some MSS. and early editions, gives *tepores* instead of *vapores*. His emendation is adopted by Bentley and a few others. *Tepores*, however, very probably originated in a gloss.

98. Several MSS. have *Num te*.

Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,
 Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus, 105
 Quid sentire putas? quid credis, amice, precari?
 Sit mihi, quod nunc est; etiam mitus: et mihi vivam
 Quod superest aedi, si quid superesse volunt dī:
 Sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum
 Copia; neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae. 110
 Sed satis est orare Jovem, quae donat et aufert:
 Det vitam, det opes; aequans mi animum ipse parabo.

EPISTOLA XIX.

AD MAECENATEM.

Prisco si credis, Maecenas docte, Cratino,
 Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt,
 Quae scribuntur aquae potoribus. Ut male sanos
 Adscripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poetas, 5
 Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae.
 Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus;
 Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma
 Prosiluit dicenda. Forum putealque Libonis
 Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis.
 Hoc simul edixi, non cessavere poetae 10
 Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno.

VARIOUS READINGS.

107. The common reading is *ut mihi*, for which Lambinus and Cruquius first gave from MSS. *et mihi*. This latter reading is received by Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Wetzel, &c.

110. Bentley gives *neu fluitem* from MSS. Others have *ne fluitem*.

111. Some read *qui*, but Talbot restored *quae* from three MSS. of Torrentius's, who praises it in a note, and also from Acron and Porphyron. He is followed by Bentley and the best editors. The sense requires the emendation.—In this same line, several MSS. give *ponit* for *donat*. Bentley and others prefer the former, but Fea well observes: "Retinenda lectio vulgata *donat*, quippe cui favet proprietatis verbi, quod hic deorum beneficentiam, liberalitatem includit ad hominum utilitatem. Contra, *ponere* est simpliciter *deponere*, vel *collocare*;" The same writer thinks that some MSS. had originally *ponat*, by an error of the copyists for *donat*, from which *ponit* arose by an alteration of some later hand.

112. One of Bentley's MSS. has after *opes* the

following reading, *animum mihi ego ipse parabo*, which Sanadon adopts. This same lection is found in Joannes Sarisberiensis, (John of Salisbury,) *Polycraticon*, §. 9. Some MSS., and among them that of Trinity College, Cambridge, have *animum mi aequum*.

EPIST. 19.

4. Some of Palmann's MSS. have *Adscribit*, which appears also in several of the early editions, commencing with that of Aldus 1501.

10. In place of *edixit*, the common reading, one MS. of Torrentius's two of Bernmann's, one of Bentley's, seven of Valart's, and three of Fea's, have *edixi*. Bentley first restored this latter reading to the text, and it has been adopted in the best editions since his time, with the exception of Zeune's and a few others. Zeune attempts to defend the common lection on the ground that Horace would be too modest to use this language of himself, and that the reference therefore must be to Ennius. To the fatal objection urged by Bent-

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Nec sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit.
 Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus
 Vulgavi fidicen : juvat immemorata ferentem
 Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.

Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector
 Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus ?

35

Non ego ventosae-plebis suffragia venor
 Impensis coenarum et tritæ munere vestis ;
 Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor,
 Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor :

40

Hinc illae lacrimae ! Spissis indigna theatris
 Scripta pudet recitare, et nugis addere pondus,

Si dixi : *Rides, ait, et Jovis auribus ista*

Servas ; fidis enim manare poëtica mella

Te solum, tibi pulcher. Ad haec ego naribus uti

45

Formido ; et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,

Displicet iste locus, clamo, et diludia posco.

Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,

Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.

EPISTOLA XX.

AD LIBRUM SUUM.

Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris ;

Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.

Odisti claves, et grata sigilla pudico ;

Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

32. In place of the common reading *Latinis* the best MSS. and editions give *Latinus*.

34. In most MSS. and early editions down to that of Junta 1503, the reading was *Ingenuis*. After this, Muretus, Lambinus, Cruquius, and others adopted in its stead *Ingenuus*, which is followed in all the more recent editions, and is certainly preferable.

39. One of Lambinus's MSS. has *et actor*, which some have adopted into the text. It is refuted by Lambinus and Marcius.

47. Cuningam reads *ac diludia*. One of Valart's MSS. has *ac deludia*. Sanadon (in the edition of 1728) has *diludia* in his text, probably by a typographical error, but in his notes defends *deludia*, on the authority, as he states, of Salmasius and Gerard Vossius. "Je lis ainsi après Saumaise et Gérard Voss. Les Latins disoient *deluders*, pour cesser de jouer, interrompre le jeu pen-

dant quelque temps. De-là ils ont dit *deludia*, pour signifier le temps de relâche que l'on donnoit aux gladiateurs durant les jeux, ou ils étoient obligés de combattre." This form, *deludia*, existed only in the imagination of the learned Jesuit and no where else. The intermissions of games, or their distribution among several days, are called in Latin *diludia*, not *deludia*. *vid.* Canter. Nov. Lect. I. 6. 4.

48. Cuningam and Sanadon read *trepidum genuit*.

49. The Venice edition of 1481 has *bellumque funebre*.

EPIST. 20.

1. The earlier editions, and even that of Lambinus, have *Vertumnum*. Zarot's gives *Portunum*.

Non ita nutritus ! Fuge quo descendere gestis, 5
 Non erit emisso reditus tibi. *Quid miser egi ?*
Quid volui ? dices, ubi quid te laeserit ; et scis
 In breve te cogi, plenus quum languet amator.
 Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,
 Carus eris Romae, donec te deserat aetas. 10
 Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
 Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
 Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.
 Ridebit monitor non exauditus ; ut ille,
 Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum 15
 Iratus : quis enim invitum servare laboret ?
 Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
 Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.
 Quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
 Me libertino natum patre, et in tenui re 20
 Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris :
 Ut, quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas.
 Me primis Urbis belli placuisse domique,
 Corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum,
 Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem. 25
 Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
 Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
 Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

5. The Florence edition of 1482, and all the subsequent editions down to the time of Baxter and Bentley, read *discedere*. But the editio princeps and almost all the MSS. have *descendere*, which Baxter and Bentley first restored, and the best editions now adopt. Cruquius and Torrentius make mention of this reading in their notes.

7. The editio princeps and many of the earlier ones, together with not a few MSS. have *ubi quis*, for which Bentley, on the authority of other MSS., substitutes *ubi quid*. His emendation is adopted by Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Wetzel, and others. Cuningam has *ubi te quid*.

8. The common reading is *quum plenus languet amator*, for which Bentley substitutes *plenus quum languet amator*, from a Trinity College MSS. as more sonorous.

10. Some MSS. and early editions have *deserit*. Bentley reads *deseret*.

13. Some of Fea's MSS. and several of Valart's have *vinctus*, which occurs also in many of the early editions, commencing with the Milan edition of 1476. Lambinus first restored *vinctus*, which has since been almost universally adopted.

15. Some editions have *detrusit*.

19. Some MSS. of Fea's and Combe's have *annos* instead of *aures*.

Q. HORATH FLACCI
E P I S T O L A R U M
LIBER SECUNDUS.

EPISTOLA I.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Quum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes ; in publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar.
Romulus, et Liber pater, et cum Castore Pollux, 5
Post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella
Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt,
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit hydram, 10
Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui praegravat artes
Infra se positas : extinctus amabitur idem.

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST 1.

1. Cuningam very unnecessarily reads *sustentes*.
2. Some MSS of Lambinus's and Fea's have *tuearis*.—In this same line, Bentley conjectures, but does not read, *moenibus ornes*. He is opposed by Chishull, (*Inscript. Sig.* p. 185.) Bentley wishes *moenia* to be here understood, not of the walls and fortifications of the city, but of the buildings and edifices within. There is no need whatever of any emendation. Horace alludes to the office of *Magister morum* conferred on Augustus.
6. Bentley conjectures *fata* in place of *facta*,

but the presence of *ingentia* as an epithet is fatal to the correction.

8. Cuningam, without any necessity, or even propriety, reads *formant* instead of *condunt*.

13. Some of the early editions have *pergravat*.

14. Fea places a comma after *artes*, in the preceding line, and reads in this, *positos* in place of *positas*, an emendation which he endeavours to defend by a scholium of Porphyrio's, but with no success. He is followed by none.

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Inter quos referendus erit? veteresne poetas?
 An quos et praesens et postera respuat aetas? —
Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste,
Qui vel mense brevi vel toto est junior anno. —
 Utor permissio, caudaeque pilos ut equinae, 45
 Paulatim vello, et demo unum, demo et item unum,
 Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi,
 Qui redit in fastos, et virtutem aestimat annis,
 Miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacrauit.
 Ennius, et sapiens et fortis, et alter Homerus, 50
 Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur,
 Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea.
 Naevius in manibus non est, et mentibus haeret
 Paene recens? adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema.
 Ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior; aufert 55
 Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti:
 Dicitur Afranî toga convenisse Menandro;
 Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi;
 Vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.
 Hos ediscit, et hos arcto stipata theatro 60
 Spectat Roma potens, habet hos numeratque poetas
 Ad nostrum tempus Livî scriptoris ab aeva.
 Interdum vulgus rectum videt; est ubi peccat.
 Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas,
 Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat: 65
 Si quaedam nimis antique, si pleraque dure
 Dicere cedit eos, ignave multa fatetur,
 Et sapit, et mecum facit, et Jove judicat aequo.

 VARIOUS READINGS.

42. The common lection is *respuet*, in place of which Bentley recalls into the text *respuat* from several MSS. The subjunctive is preferable here on account of the doubt or uncertainty which it implies.

46. We have given with Bentley, on the authority of several MSS., *et item* in place of the common reading *etiam*. The former is more unusual, and therefore more likely to be the true lection. Cuningam, Sanadon, Wakefield, and Fea, adopt the emendation of Bentley.

48. The common reading is *ad fastos*, for which Bentley substitutes *in fastos* as the lection of the older MSS. N. Heinsius (*ad Ovid. Fast. 1. 11.*) conjectures *fastus*.

58. We have placed a mark of interrogation after *recens* with Bentley, Zenne, Hunter, and

others, as evidently required by the sense. The common punctuation is a colon.

56. The more accurate reading is *Accius*, not *Alcius*.

67. We have given *cedit* with Bentley, though on the authority of a single MS., in place of the common reading *credit*. The meaning of Horace leads directly to the emendation. He endeavours to convince a man passionately fond of antiquity; the force of his reasoning makes an impression upon his opponent, and he is compelled at last though reluctantly, to concede the point in question. Bentley's emendation is adopted by Cuningam, Sanadon, Gesner, Oberlinus, Combe, Wakefield, Döring, Hunter, and others. *Credit* by no means marks this forced compliance.

Non equidem insector delendave carmina Livi
 Esse reor, memini quae plagosum mihi parvo 70
 Orbilium dictare : sed emendata videri
 Pulchraque et exactis minimum distantia miror.
 Inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum,
 Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter,
 Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma. 75
 Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
 Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper ;
 Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci.
 Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae
 Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem 80
 Cuncti paene patres, ea quum reprehendere coner,
 Quae gravis Aesopus, quae doctus Roscius egit :
 Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt ;
 Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et, quae
 Imberbi didicere, senes perdenda fateri. 85
 Jam Saliare Numae carmen qui laudat, et illud,
 Quod mecum ignorat, solus vult scire videri :
 Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis,
 Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit.
 Quod si tam Graens novitas invisâ fuisset, 90
 Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus ? aut quid haberet,
 Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus ?

VARIOUS READINGS.

69. The old reading was *delendave*, for which Baxter and Bentley gave *delendave* from MSS. The emendation has been very generally adopted. —In this same line, Bentley reads on the authority of a MS. *Laevi*, and contends that Livius Andronicus cannot be meant by Horace, but Laevius the author of a work entitled “*Erotopaegnia*.” The critic thinks Livius too antiquated a writer to have been employed in the days of Horace for the purpose mentioned in the text. “*Vix crediderim Orbilium illum (atcunque acerbum et plagosum, magni certe tum nominis Grammaticum, Suetonio teste, cui statua publica posita est, quique et filium et servum, a se institutos, professores post se reliquit) tam pravo et perverso fuisse judicio ut Opica illa Livii, Nequinant, Dusmoso, Noegum, Topper, et caetera portenta nobilibus pueris praelegeret. Hoc omnem superat fidem : ut et illud aequè, repertos tum esse, qui Liviana, etiam ipsi Ennio pro obsoletis et rancidis spreta, pulchra esse atque emendata, et exactis minimum distare contenderent.*” There is great force in this reasoning of Bentley’s ; nor should it be omitted that, in the opinion of the same great critic, many of the fragments ascribed to Livius Andronicus in Nonius and Priscian, belong properly to Laevius, whose name has been altered by the copyists to the more

known one of the elder bard. Still, however, much may be said on the other hand, of that attachment to its earlier poetry, which constitutes so striking a feature in the literary history of every nation, and which, in the case of the Romans, would be blended with those strong national feelings that had been so sensibly affected by the literary superiority of captive Greece. We have allowed the common reading to stand. Very few have adopted Bentley’s emendation.

73. The common text has *et* at the end of the line, which we have omitted with Bentley and others.

75. Bentley conjectures *verritque*, but compare Juvenal, *Sat.* 7. 155. and Cic. *ad Att.* 13. 12.

80. Some MSS. have *clamant*.

85. We have given *Imberbi* which Cruquius and Bentley. It is likewise adopted by Cunningham, Sanadon, Gesner, Combe, Wakefield, Doring, Hunter, &c. The common reading is *Imberbes*.

90. Some of the old editions have *Graecis*.

92. Fulvius Ursinus marked *Quiritim* on the margin of the Aldine edition of 1519, for the almost universally received reading *viritim*, and on the authority of a MS. Fea adopts and endeavours to defend this emendation, on the ground that

Ut primum positis nugari Graecia bellis
 Coepit, et in vitium fortuna labier aequa,
 Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum ; 95
 Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit ;
 Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella ;
 Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisus tragoedis :
 Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,
 Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit. 100
 Quid placet aut odio est, quod non mutabile credas ?
 Hoc paces habuere bonae ventique secundi.
 Romae dulce diu fuit et solenne, reclusa
 Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,
 Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, 105
 Majores audire, minori dicere, per quae
 Crescere res posset, nimui damnosa libido.
 Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno
 Scribendi studio : puerique patresque severi
 Fronde comas vincti coenant, et carmina dictant. 110
 Ipse ego, qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,
 Invenior Parthis mendacior ; et, prius orto
 Sole vigil, calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.
 Navim agere ignarus navis timet ; abrotonum aegro
 Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare : quod medicorum est, 115
 Promittunt medici ; tractant fabrilia fabri :
 Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.
 Hic error tamen, et levis haec insania, quantas

VARIOUS READINGS.

virum and *publicus* clash. But *Quiritum* and *publicus* would give a meaning altogether at variance with the idea intended to be conveyed by Horace.

97. Cuningam reads *vultumque animumque*.

100. Some of the early editions have *relinquit*.

105. The MSS. vary, some having *Scriptos* and others *Cautos*. Either reading will produce the same meaning, only *Cautos* is more the technical language of the ancient lawyers, while *Scriptos* is the term that was more in use among the people at large. Bentley prefers the latter.—In this same line we have given *rectis* with Cruquius, Bentley, and others, in place of *certis*, which appears in several MSS. The phrase *certis nominibus* is equivalent to *certis causis*, *praetextis*, or *titulis*, which does not convey the intended meaning of Horace.

107. One of Bersmann's MSS. has *voluptas*.

109. The common texts have *pueri*. The present reading was first given by Cruquius.

111. Some MSS omit *me* which Gesner prefers.

112. Cuningam gives *prior* on conjecture.

115. Bentley suspects the true reading to be *melicorum*, and in the next line *melici*. Sanadon actually introduces them into his text. The objection to the common readings, *medicorum*, and *medici*, which all the MSS. and all other editions defend, is that they make the poet guilty of an awkward pleonasm, since he has already spoken of physicians in the 114th line. But the answer is so easy one. Horace after alluding to the proper treatment of a *particular* malady, passes to the *general* mention of the healing art. Besides, there is considerable doubt whether the term *melicus* can be used with propriety in the *professional* sense ("a musician") for which Bentley and Sanadon contend.

118. Boivin is of opinion that we should here insert Epist. 2. 2. 87-140. He is refuted by Bentley.

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Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit ;
 Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos
 Lusit amabiliter, donec jam saevus apertam
 In rabiem verti coepit jocus, et per honestas
 Ire domos impune minax. Doluere cruento 150
 Dente lacessiti ; fuit intactis quoque cura
 Conditione super communi ; quin etiam lex
 Poenaeque lata, malo quae nollet carmine quemquam
 Describi. Vertere modum, formidine fustis
 Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti. 155
 Graccia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
 Intulit agresti Latio : sic horridus ille
 Defluxit numerus Saturnius ; et grave virus
 Munditiae pepulere : sed in longum tamen aevum
 Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris. 160
 Serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis ;
 Et post Punica bella quietus quaerere coepit,
 Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Aeschylus utile ferrent.
 Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset ;
 Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer ; 165
 Nam spirat tragicum satis, et feliciter audet ;
 Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.
 Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere
 Sudoris minimum, sed habet Comoedia tanto
 Plus oneris, quanto veniae minus. Adspice, Plautus 170
 Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephēbi ;
 Ut patris attenti ; lenonis ut insidiosi :
 Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis ;
 Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco.
 Gestit enim nummum in oculos demittere, post hoc 175

 VARIOUS READINGS.

vi, but *invecta* is given in the citation of this line by Barth, (*ad Claud.* p. 765.) and also by Politian, Brisson, Passerat, Popma, and Ferrarius. Bentley has been followed by Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield and others. We have likewise adopted the emendation as far preferable to the harsh reading of the common texts.

149. The common reading *verti coepit* owes its origin to some unknown hand according to Bentley. The critic gives *coepit verti* on the authority of the best MSS. and editions, as rendering the line more full and sonorous.

153. Cuningam gives *Poenaeque sancta, malo nollet quae*. Some MSS. have *Poenaeque nata*, others *Poenaeque data*.

158. Auratus and Rutgersius conjecture *vi rus*, but are refuted by Bentley.

160. Valart (*Praef. ad Hor.* xiv.) conjectures *ruri*.

167. The common reading is *in scriptis*, which originated with the early editions. The most ancient MSS. have *inscite*, which seems to have been the reading of the scholiasts who explain it by *stulte*. Cuningam conjectures *in schediis*.

173. Some MSS. and editions have *Dorsennus*.

175. Three of Bersmann's MSS. have *post haec*. Other MSS. and also many of the early editions give *posthac*.

Securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo.
 Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru,
 Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat.
 Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum
 Subruit ac reficit. Valeat res ludicra, si me 180
 Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
 Saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam,
 Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
 Indocti stolidique, et depugnare parati,
 Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt 185
 Aut ursum aut pugiles : his nam plebecula gaudet.
 Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas
 Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.
 Quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas,
 Dum fugiunt equitum turmae peditumque catervae ; 190
 Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis ;
 Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrata, naves ;
 Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
 Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus ; seu
 Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, 195
 Sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora ;
 Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
 Ut sibi praebentem mimo spectacula plura.
 Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello
 Fabellam surdo. Nam quae pervincere voces 200
 Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra theatra ?
 Garganum mugire putes nemus, aut mare Tuscum ;
 Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur, et artes,
 Divitiaeque peregrinae ; quibus oblitus actor
 Quum stetit in scena, concurrat dextera laevae. 205
Dixit adhuc aliquid ? — Nil sane. — Quid placet ergo ? —
 Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.

VARIOUS READINGS.

178. The collation of Saxius has *instat*.

180. We have given *Subruit ac* with Bentley.

The common reading is *Subruit aut*.

184. The collation of Saxius has *decertare*.

186. Bos conjectures *plaudit*. The collation of Saxius has the same reading, which is likewise found in one MS. of Cruquius's and in one of Oberlinus's.

188. "Not all their veneration for MSS.," observes Francis, "could hinder Dr. Bentley, and Mr. Cuningam from altering the text and spoiling the beautiful image so happily expressed by *incer-*

tos. The first of these critics reads *ingratos*, the other recommends *incestos*."

198. The MSS. vary. Some of Cruquius's have *mimum*, to which he gives the preference in a note, and which Bentley is inclined to recommend. (*Curae Novissimae*.) The construction which the latter gives, if *mimum* be adopted, appears to us excessively harsh. *Populum, ut mimum, praebentem sibi plura ludis ipsis*. Other MSS. read *nimio*, and others again *nimum*.

205. One of Bersmann's MSS. has *constitit*.

Ac ne forte putes, me, quae facere ipse recusem,
 Quum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne ;
 Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur 210
 Ire poëta ; meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
 Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
 Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.
 Verum age, et his, qui se lectori credere malunt,
 Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, 215
 Curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum
 Vis complere libris, et vatibus addere calcar,
 Ut studio majore petant Helicon virentem.
 Multa quidem nobis facimus mala saepe poëtae,
 (Ut vineta egomet caedam mea) quum tibi librum 220
 Sollicito damus aut fesso ; quum laedimur, unum
 Si quis amicorum est ausus reprehendere versum ;
 Quum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati ;
 Quum lamentamur, non apparere labores
 Nostros, et tenui deducta poëmata filo ; 225
 Quum speramus eo rem venturam, ut simul atque
 Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro
 Arcessas, et egere vetes, et scribere cogas.
 Sed tamen est operae pretium cognoscere, quales
 Aedituos habeat belli spectata domique 230
 Virtus, indigno non committenda poëtae.
 Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille
 Choerilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis
 Retulit acceptos, regale numisma, Philippos.
 Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt 235
 Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine foedo
 Splendida facta linunt. Idem rex ille, poëma
 Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

207. Marcilius, and also Markland, (*ad Stat. Sylv.* 2. 3. p. 101.) are in favour of *Laena*. Wakefield adopts this emendation, but Fea well observes, "Cur admirationem tantam spectatorum ad solam *laenam*, speciem vestis, referamus?"

213. Wakefield (*Sylv. Crit.* 4. p. 3.) reads *Et, magus ut, modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis*. Rutgersius conjectures, *Ut me Argis, modo me Thebis, modo ponat Athenis*. Neither of these emendations is at all needed.

216. Bentley reads *impende* in place of the com-

mon lection *redde*, on the authority of a single MS. It is more than probable, however, that *impende* is a mere gloss; since how can it be imagined that the copyists could ever have changed it into *redde*. As to the meaning of *redde*, in this passage, which Bentley professes not to understand, we apprehend no difficulty whatever exists, *vid. Explanatory notes*.

229. Here D. Heinsius thinks should be inserted *Epist.* 2. 2. 87—140. He is refuted by Bentley.

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EPISTOLA II.

AD JULIUM FLORUM.

Flore, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni,
 Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere, natum
 Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum sic agat : *Hic et*
Candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos,
 Fiet eritque tuus nummorum millibus octo, 5
 Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles,
 Literulis Graecis imbutus, idoneus arti
 Cuilibet, argilla quodvis imitaberis uda :
 Quin etiam canet indoctum, sed dulce bibenti.
 Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius aequo 10
 Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.
 Res urguet me nulla ; meo sum pauper in aere :
 Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi : non temere a me
 Quivis ferret idem : semel hic cessavit, et, ut fit,
 In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae. 15
 Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga laedit.
 Ille ferat pretium, poenae securus, opinor.
 Prudens emisti vitiosum ; dicta tibi est lex :
 Insequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniqua.
 Dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi 20
 Talibus officiis prope mancum ; ne mea saevus
 Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret.
 Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura
 Si tamen attentas ? Quereris super hoc etiam, quod
 Expectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax. 25

VARIOUS READINGS.

he thinks more facetious, and according to the intention of Horace. This same reading, *inemptis*, occurs in one of Cruquius's MSS. and one of Fea's, as also in the Florence edition of 1482, in that of Venice 1488, and in a few others.

EPIST. 2.

3. One or two of Fea's MSS. have *Hic est*, but written *Hic ist*.

6. In place of the common reading *imitabitur*, we have given *imitaberis*, as found in the oldest of Cruquius's MSS. and adopted in the best editions.

11. Four of Cruquius's MSS. have *excludere*, which Coningham receives.

16. Some of the early editions give *laedit*, which Fea adopts. But *laedit*, as Bentley remarks, is more in accordance with the usual style of Horace.

17. Some MSS. and a few early editions have *feret*.

22. Many MSS. have *rediret* in place of *veniret*. Gesner gives the preference to the former, which supposes Florus to have written first, and Horace to have neglected to reply.

Luculli miles collecta viatica multis
 Aerumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem
 Perdiderat : post hoc vehemens lupus, et sibi et hosti
 Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer,
 Praesidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt, 30
 Summe munito et multarum divite rerum.
 Clarus ob id factum, donis ornatur honestis ;
 Accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummum.
 Forte sub hoc tempus castellum evertere praetor
 Nescio quod cupiens, hortari coepit eundem 35
 Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem :
I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat. I pede fausto,
Grandia laturus meritorum praemia ! Quid stas ?
 Post haec ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, *Ibit,*
Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, inquit. 40
 Romae nutriri mihi contigit atque doceri
 Iratus Graeis quantum nocuisset Achilles :
 Adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae ;
 Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
 Atque inter silvas Academi quaerere verum. 45
 Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
 Civilisque rudem belli tulit aestus in arma,
 Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
 Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
 Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni 50
 Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
 Ut versus facerem : sed, quod non desit, habentem
 Quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutae,
 Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus ?

VARIOUS READINGS.

28. Markland (*Ep. Crit.* 166.) conjectures, *post hoc (vehemens lupus ut) sibi et hosti*, and so also Valart (*Praef. ad Hor.* xv.) But the emendation is condemned by Bentley.

32. Cuningam reads *facti*. The collation of Saxius has *factus* and *ornatus*. Wakefield thinks that we should read *oneratur*, from the use made by Terence, Claudian, and Silius of that verb.

36. Cuningam reads *mentis*.

44. Cuningam reads *vellem* for *possem*, on the authority of some MSS. The same reading occurs in one of Pulmann's MSS. and in a few of Fea's.

46. Several MSS. and early editions have *amovere* which is adopted by H. Stephens, D. Heinsius, Desprez, and Bond.

53. Cuningam reads *expugnare* from a MS. The same reading is found in one or two of Fea's. Gesner is in favour of this lection, though he does not receive it unto the text: observing: "*Expugnare pro expurgare commodum huic rei videtur. Cicuta non purgat ut helleborum, sed pugnat contra calorem.*" The common reading, however, may be made to bear the same interpretation; and so Döring explain it, "*Expurgare, liberare calore, cicutae frigore in pectore extincto.*"—In this same line, Lambinus has *Sicyas* for *cicutae*, on conjecture.

Singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes ;	55
Eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivia, ludum ;	
Tendunt extorquere poëmata : quid faciam vis ?	
Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque :	
Carmine tu gaudes ; hic delectatur iambis ;	
Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro.	60
Tres mihi convivæ prope dissentire videntur,	
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.	
Quid dem ? quid non dem ? Renuis quod tu, jubet alter ;	
Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.	
Praeter cetera, me Romaene poëmata censes	65
Scribere posse, inter tot curas totque labores ?	
Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum, scripta relictis	
Omnibus officiis : cubat hic in colle Quirini,	
Hic extremo in Aventino ; visendus uterque :	
Intervalla vides humane cotamoda. — <i>Verum</i>	70
<i>Purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstet. —</i>	
Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor ;	
Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum ;	
Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris ;	
Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus :	75
I nunc, et versus tecum meditare canoros.	
Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, et fugit urbes,	
Rite cliens Bacchi, somno gaudentis et umbra.	
Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos	
Vis canere, et contacta sequi vestigia vatam ?	80

VARIOUS READINGS.

56. The collation of Saxius has *ludos*.

62. Cuningam conjectures *nimum diversa*, which same reading occurs in one of Talbot's MSS.

63. In place of the common reading *Renuis tu*, quod we have given with Bentley, on the authority of a very ancient Leyden MS., and three other MSS. of good repute, *Renuis quod tu*, which is certainly preferable. Fea and Valart find this same lection in several of their MSS.

65. Some of Valart's MSS. have *Romæ mæne*, which same reading appears in many of the early editions, commencing with that of Aldus 1501. The best MSS., however, have *Romaene*.

68. The collation of Saxius has *valle*. In this same line, Heinsius (*ad Ovid Fast.* 4, 375.) and also Cuningam, conjecture *Quirino*.

70. Cruquius conjectures *rerum*. Gesner is incorrect in stating that this is done by him on the authority of MSS.

71. Glareanus has *Plures* in place of *Purae*.

—In this same line Cruquius gives *obsit*, on the authority of two MSS., but with no great propriety. The same reading occurs in one or two of Fea's MSS.

80. The true reading of this line has been very much disputed. Some of the MSS. exhibit *contacta*, one of Cruquius's *contata*, another *cunctata*, one of Bentley's *cinctuta*, &c. The common reading, which is found in most MSS. and early editions, is *contracta*. This last Gesner considers the best, observing: "nihil melius vulgato *contracta*, i. e. angusta, quae pauci sequi possunt, ut $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\eta\ \pi\acute{o}\lambda\eta$ Matth. 7. 13." The explanation which he here gives, few will consider the true one, while all must condemn the impropriety, and we may be allowed to add, the bad taste, of the illustration. Döring, however, gives nearly the same interpretation with Gesner. "Verba igitur et *contracta sequi vestigia vatam* explico: et facere quod poetae in loca sola et arcta contracti faciunt." Döring thinks that the meaning of *contracta* in

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Carmina compono, hic elegos ; mirabile visu
 Caelatumque novem Musis opus ! Adspice primum,
 Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum-
 Spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem !
 Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere, et procul audi, 95
 Quid ferat et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam.
 Caedimur, et totidem plagis consumimus hostem,
 Letto Samnites ad lumina prima duello.
 Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius : ille meo quis ?
 Quis, nisi Callimachus ? si plus adposcere visus, 100
 Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit.
 Multa fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum,
 Quum scribo, et supplex populi suffragia capto :
 Idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,
 Obturem patulas impune legentibus aures. 105
 Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina : verum
 Gaudent scribentes, et se venerantur, et ultro,
 Si taceas, laudant quidquid scripsere, beati.
 At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poemâ,
 Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti ; 110
 Audebit quaecunque parum splendoris habebunt,
 Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
 Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant,
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestae.
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque 115
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
 Quae, priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas :
 Adsciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus.
 Vehemens et liquidus, puroque simillimus amni, 120
 Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua.
 Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano

 VARIOUS READINGS.

92. Bentley conjectures *Sacratumque* for *Caelatumque*.

95. Several MSS., have *vacat*.

98. One or two of the early editions have *limina*, and two of the Blandinian MSS. have *lumina prona*.

100. One of Cruquius's MSS. has *si plus se attollere*.

102. Cuningam in a note conjectures *vates*.

105. Wakefield reads, on conjecture, *obtundam*.

107. The collation of Saxius has *scriptores*, *sed* for *scribentes*, *et*.

120. Some of Fea's MSS. have *Hic vehemens liquidus*; others *Et liquidus vehemens*. Turnebus conjectures *Vemens*, but without any necessity, since the synaeresis operates of course on *Vehemens*, an anapaest being inadmissible in hexameter verse.

122. Cuningam, in a note, conjectures *depascet*.

- Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet :
 Ludentis speciem dabit, et torquebitur, ut qui
 Nunc Satyrum nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur. 125
- Praetulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,
 Dum mea delectent mala me, vel denique fallant,
 Quam sapere et ringi. Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
 Qui se credebat miros audire tragoedos,
 In vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro ; 130
 Cetera qui vitae servaret munia recto
 More ; bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
 Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis,
 Et signo laeso non insanire lagenae ;
 Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem. 135
 Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque reffectus
 Expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco,
 Et redit ad sese ; Pol, me occidistis, amici,
 Non servastis, ait, cui sic extorta voluptas,
 Et demtus pretium mentis gratissimus error. 140
- Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis,
 Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum ;
 Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis,
 Sed verae numerosque modosque ediscere vitae.
 Quocirca mecum loquor haec, tacitusque recordor : 145
 Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphae,
 Narrares medicis : quod, quanto plura parâsti,
 Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes ?
 Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
 Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba 150
 Proficiente nihil curarier. Audieras, cui
 Rem dî donarent, illi decedere pravam

VARIOUS READINGS.

125. Zarot's edition, and that of Milan 1477, give *imitatur*.

128. Two of Torrentius's MSS. have *Argos*, and so Sanadon reads.

138. Ascensius and Cuningam have *redit ad se*.

140. In place of the common reading *per vim*, we have adopted the singularly elegant one which Zarot's edition presents, in behalf of which we will give the words of Gesner : "Pulcherrimam sententiam parit lectio Zaroti ; qua *pretium mentis* dicitur *error gratissimus* : g. d. facile aliquis sanamente careat, ut tam jucundo errore fruatur. Consilio emendandi adscribi vix potest in editione tot

deformata sphalmatis : igitur aut ex bono archetypo est, aut casus plane similis illi, cum impacta temere spongia Nealcis equo spumam effecit, quam ars pictoris desperarat."

152. All the MSS. give *donarent* excepting one of Bormann's, which has *donarent*, and one belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge, together with a few of Fea's, in which *donarent* occurs. Bentley conjectures *donarint*, observing, "Ita loquantur, qui *pure* scribant." Hunter with great propriety condemns this emendation on the ground that when a sentence is introduced, as in the present case, by a past tense, the acknowledged usage

- Stultitiam ; et, quum sis nihilo sapientior, ex quo
 Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem ?
 At si divitiae prudentem reddere possent, 155
 Si cupidum timidumque minus te ; nempe ruberes,
 Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.
- Si proprium est, quod quis libra mercatus et aere est,
 Quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus :
 Qui te pascit ager, tuus est ; et villicus Orbi, 160
 Quum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
 Te dominum sentit : das nummos, accipis uvam,
 Pullos, ova, cadum temeti : nempe modo isto
 Paulatim mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis,
 Aut etiam supra, nummorum milibus emtum. 165
 Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim ?
 Emtor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi
 Emtum coenat olus, quamvis aliter putat ; emtis
 Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aënum ;
 Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis 170
 Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia ; tanquam
 Sit proprium quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horae,
 Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema,
 Permutet dominos et cedat in altera jura.
- Sic, quia perpetuus nulli datur usus, et heres 175
 Heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam,
 Quid vici prosunt aut horrea ? Quidve Calabris

 VARIOUS READINGS.

of the Latin tongue demands an imperfect or plu-
 perfect in the verb which follows. In support of
 this position he cites *Virg. Æn.* 1. 20.

“ Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci
 Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces.”

154. Some MSS. of Lambinus's, Pulmann's,
 Gesner's, Valart's and Feu's, have *rationibus* in
 place of *monitoribus*.

155. The collation of Saxius has *sapientem*.

158. Lambinus first adopted *mercatus et aere*
est, on the authority of MSS., and it has been
 given in nearly all the subsequent editions. Fea,
 however, prefers *mercatur, et aere*; which many
 MSS. and early editions exhibit.

161. The older MSS. give *daturas*, others *da-*
turus. The former was first received into the
 text by Cruquius, and subsequently re-produced
 by Bentley. It is given in the best editions since
 his time. Dacier's opposition to *daturas* is very
 effectually put down by the English critic.

167. Cruquius adopts *quoniaq*, the reading of
 some MSS., and Torrentius praises it in a note ;
 but it is very properly rejected by Talbot, and
quondam given in its place.

171. Some MSS. have *refigit*, which Bentley
 adopts.

173. The common reading is *sorte suprema*.
 The true lection, however, is *morte suprema*,
 which is found in the best MSS. and in all the
 early editions down to that of Aldus 1501. Aldus
 first substituted *sorte* for *morte*, which almost all
 subsequent editions have adopted. Bentley, how-
 ever, rejects it on the ground that *sorte suprema*
 does not signify death, which the poet must here
 necessarily mean, but danger, difficulty, distress
 before death. He therefore restores *morte supre-*
ma (i. e. *morte ad postremam*) which Sanadon
 also receives.

175. Sanadon reads *Sed* for *Sic* on the authority
 of a MS.

177. Canter (*Nov. Lect.* 12.) contends that the
 true reading is *Quid viles prosunt* ; and so Marci-

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Non tamen adversis aetatem ducimus austris ;
 Viribus, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re,
 Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.

Non es avarus : abi. Quid ? cetera jam simul isto 205
 Cum vitio fugere ? caret tibi pectus inani
 Ambitione ? caret mortis formidine et ira ?
 Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
 Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides ?
 Natales grate numeras ? ignoscis amicis ? 210
 Lenior et melior fis accedente senecta ?
 Quid te exemta levat spinis de pluribus una ?
 Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.
 Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti ;
 Tempus abire tibi est ; ne potum largius aequo 215
 Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius aetas.

VARIOUS READINGS.

204. The collation of Saxius has *Extremique priorum*.

205. Muretus reads *num simul*, and Chabot *dum simul*.

206. Some MSS. and early editions have *fuge, rite*.

212. The common reading is *juvat*, for which

we have given *levat* with Bentley and others, from three of the Blandinian MSS.

216. One of Bentley's MSS. has *licentius*, and so also a very old one of Barth's, who embraces this reading in his *Advers.* 38. 18. N. Heinsius conjectures *frequentius*. Bentley, however, successfully defends the common reading *decentius*.

EPISTOLA AD PISONES.

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
 Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas
 Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
 Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,
 Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici?
 Credite, Pisones, isti tabulae fore librum
 Persimilem, cujus, velut aegri somnia, vanae
 Fingentur species; ut nec pes, nec caput uni

5

VARIOUS READINGS.

EPIST. AD PISONES.

2. One of Bernmann's MSS. has *qui velit*.—In this same line, Bentley in his notes conjectures *formas* for *plumas*, and Cuningam states that the line is so cited by Smetius, Bisciola, and Manbrun. Bentley's objection to the common reading is that *inducere plumas membris* means the same thing as "ipsum caput, cervicem, caudam, et cetera membra undique collata plumis obducere et tegere." The critic is of opinion that, if all the parts be covered with plumage, it will be rather a difficult task to discover either the *mulier formosa* above, or the *ater piscis* below; and that the whole will bear a very strong resemblance to a bundle of feathers. The best reply which we have seen to this shrewd and ingenious piece of criticism is that made by Sanadon; and yet after all it is so very unsatisfactory, that we have several times felt strongly inclined to alter the text in conformity with Bentley's suggestion. Sanadon's note is as follows: "Rien n'est plus inutile ni plus mal imaginé que cette correction de Monsieur Bentley. Ces membres que le peintre ramasse de plusieurs animaux différens, ont chacun leur forme particuliere et déterminée, que le peintre ne peut changer. Horace distingue deux choses, *membra undique conferre, et varias illis plumas inducere*. Le peintre donne à chaque membre la forme qui lui convient, et puis il les couvre chacun de plumes tout à fait différentes et qui ne se rapportent pas. C'est une double bigarure, qui jette un double ridicule sur l'ouvrage. Les plumes qui couvrent

tous ces membres, suivent le contour de chacun, et n'empêchent pas qu'on ne les distingue suffisamment les uns des autres." Gesner merely remarks in his note on *inducere*, "Potest pictor *plumas* inducere partibus alioquin humanis, equinisve." The collation of Saxius and Valart's Sorbonne MS. have *pennas* instead of *formas*.

3. Some of Valart's MSS. have *aut turpiter*, a reading which had already been given by Sanadon, on conjecture. The learned Jesuit thinks that Horace proposes *two* pictures, one of which has nothing of a man but his head, while the other is the bust of a woman: the remark of Quintilian (8. 3. 60.) is fatal to this emendation "Id enim *taie est monstrum*," observes the ancient critic, "quale Horatius in prima parte libri de arte poetica fingit,

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
 Jungere si velit, _____

et caetera ex diversis naturis subjiciat."

5. Markland reads on conjecture *risum teneatis?* referring *amici* to *Pisones*. The same punctuation is adopted by Wakefield, Regelsberg, Habersfeld, and Schelle. "Omnes ridendi," laconically observes Fea.

8. Some MSS. of Fea's and Valart's have *Finguntur*, which occurs also in several early editions.

Ut silvae, foliis pronos mutantis in annos,
 Prima cadunt : ita verborum vetus interit aetas,
 Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
 Debemur morti nos nostraque ; sive, recepto
 Terra Neptuno, classes aquilonibus arcet
 Regis opus ; sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis

60

65

VARIOUS READINGS.

nomen, so near to *nomina protulerit*, is a disagreeable and useless repetition ; nor is the thought supportable. If it were always allowed to make new words, why has the poet written so many lines to prove what was not disputed with him ? Or why does he justify himself for those few, *pauca*, which he had made ? But he is not used to reason in such a manner. He compares words to money : and as it is always permitted to coin new money of new metal, or to strike a new impression upon old pieces, if we have public authority for it ; so an author has a right to words already established, to form them anew, or even to make others perfectly new, if common usage authorises them." This reasoning is specious, but unsatisfactory ; and it will be sufficient to cite in defence of the common reading the words of Valckenaer : " Quae lectio non satis considerate tentata. Si quid video, sensus est : licere nomen, tanquam nummum olim signatum, nonnihil ad analogiam aliorum producere et prolongare, atque adeo quasi novum producere. Hinc non longe decessit scholiastes, inquitens recte, " hoc a nummis tractum, qui in nova fusura juvant inopiam." Recte quoque Quintilianus, *Inst. Orat.* 1. 6.—Primitiva vero penitus nova in linguam introduci non possunt." (*Valck. Obs. ad Orig. Graec.* p. 37.)

60. The common reading is *pronos mutantur in annos*. One of Fabricius's MSS. has *nudantur* for *mutantur*. Dorighellus conjectures *pronis mutantur in annis*, and Wakefield *pronos mutantis in annos*. This latter emendation we have received into the text as both simple and at the same time extremely elegant. According to this reading, the order of the sentence will be *Ut prima folia silvae, mutantis foliis in pronos annos, cadunt, ita, &c.* Bentley objects to the common reading on the ground of unusual construction, and gives on conjecture *Ut silvis folia privos mutantur in annos*. In reply to this emendation we will cite the observations of Schultens in defence of the common text. " Insolens loquendi genus vocat δ πάλυ Bentley, *silvae foliis mutantur*, quodque nullo exemplo defendi aut excusari possit. Livius tamen non refugit (5. 46.) *mutare finibus* pro *mutare fines* : Probae etiam sunt phrases *mutari sententia*, pro *sententiam mutare* : *mutari odore* pro *mutare odorem* : ipseque *odor*, ut copiam cernas linguae, dicitur *mutari* non tantum, sed et *mutare absolute* : ad eam rationem *silvae foliis mutantur* : ubi *silvae* comparisonem praebent *linguarum*, ut *folia verborum* ; ac proinde in casu recto sat belle efferuntur, secus ac *Ill. Critico*

videbatur. *Pronos in annos* etiam bellissime hic dictum, prae quo languere putam *privos* : non tamen pro *vergentes in autumnum*, quod recte improbatur ; non etiam morato sensu, qui hic parum quadrat : sed pro *annis volventibus ; in annos labentes ; annorum orbe circumeunte.*" (*Schultens. Orig. Hebr.* vol. 2. pp. 48, 49.)

63. The common reading is *Sive receptus Terra Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arcet*, in place of which we have adopted the conjectural emendation of Waddel, making *arcet* depend on *opus*.

65. The true reading of this line has been very much disputed. The common text, which we have retained, makes, as will be perceived, the final syllable of *palus* short, which is long every where else. Hence many critics have been led to regard the lection as erroneous. Bentley, after citing and condemning the conjectures of Alciatus and Erythraeus, the former of whom proposes to read *palus* as a monosyllable (*plus*), while the latter recommends the rejection of the *s*, (*palu' aptaque remis*) suggests on his part, *sterilisve palus prius aptaque remis*. Markland, on the other hand, conceives the true reading to be *sterilisve palus pulsataque remis*, in which he is followed by Schelle. Cuningam proposes three conjectures, *sterilisve palus dudum actaque remis*, or *pulsataque remis*, or else *agitataque remis*, the last of which is embraced by Wakefield. Withofius (*de Telchinibus*, p. 49. *Encaen.* p. 317.) reads *sterilisve diu Pomptina racemis Vicinas, &c.*, a bold but ingenious emendation. The advocates for the common reading defend it, and in our opinion very successfully, by the authority of the ancient grammarians. Thus, Servius (*ad Aen.* 2. 65.) observes, " Sane *Tellus us* longa est, et pauca sunt quae *us* producunt, ut *Senectus, Juventus, Salus, Virtus, Palus, Servitus, Incus, Tus, Rus, Mus, Pus*. *Palus* tamen brevis nonnumquam invenitur, quia in *dis* exit genitivus : ut Horatius, *Sterilisque diu palus aptaque remis*." In another part, (*ad Aen.* 6. 107.) the same commentator, remarks : " In *Palus* bene Virgilius produxit *lus* quia *Paludis* facit ; quod supra plenius diximus. Horatius corripuit : ut *Sterilisque diu palus aptaque remis*." On another occasion (*de ultimis syllabis*, p. 1813.) Servius farther informs us, " *Us* vero cum in genitivo crescente longa permanserit, producitur, excepto uno *Palus*, ut est hoc, *Sterilisque diu palus aptaque remis*." To the same effect is Beda, (*de metris*, p. 2360.) Priscian also holds similar language, " Excipiuntur *tellus telluris, palus paludis* : quae duo non ha-

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Interdum tamen et vocem Comoedia tollit,
 Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore :
 Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri. 95
 Telephus et Peleus, quum pauper et exsul, uterque
 Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba,
 Si cor spectantis curat tetigisse querela.
 Non satis est pulchra esse poemata ; dulcia sunt,
 Et quocunque volent, animum auditoris agunt. 100
 Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus afflent
 Humani vultus. Si vis me flere, dolendum est
 Primum ipsi tibi ; tunc tua me infortunia laedent,
 Telephe vel Peleu. Male si mandata loquēris,
 Aut dormitabo aut ridebo. Tristia moestum 105
 Vultum verba decent ; iratum plena minarum ;

VARIOUS READINGS.

Bentley adopts this reading, and thinks that by this change *sortita* will retain its active meaning ; whereas, if we read *decenter*, it will come very near having a passive force : “ vix est ut non passive (rē *sortita*) contra morem accipiatur.” We consider this remark as not strictly accurate, since the construction of the common text is simply this, *Singula quaeque, sortita locum, teneant decenter*.

94. St. Jerome (*Op. vol. 1. col. 280. ed. Veron* : —in *Epist. ad Furiam, n. 2*) reads *desaeviet* for *delitiget*, probably by a slip of memory.

96. Bentley, rejecting the common reading and punctuation as given in our text, has no stop after *pedestri* in the preceding line, and in this reads *Telephus aut Peleus*. The construction will then be *tragicus Telephus aut (tragicus) Peleus, &c.* His object in making the change is, as he states, for the sake of preserving the opposition. *In Comoedia iratus Chremes tumido, in Tragoedia Telephus pauper humili sermone utitur*. “ This is specious,” observes Hurd, in his notes on the *Art of Poetry* ; “ but, if the reader attends, he will perceive that the opposition is better preserved without Bentley’s correction. For it will stand thus : The poet first asserts of comedy at large, that it sometimes raises its voice,

Interdum tamen et vocem comoedia tollit.

Next, he confirms this general remark, by appealing to a particular instance,

Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore.

Exactness of *opposition* will require the same method to be observed in speaking of *tragedy* ; which accordingly is the case, if we follow the common reading. For, first it is said of *tragedy*, that, when grief is to be expressed, it generally condescends to an humbler strain,

Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri.

And then the general truth, as before, is illustrated by a particular instance,

Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exul, uterque Proficit ampullas, &c.

There is no absurdity, as the Doctor pretends, in taking *tragicus* for *tragoediarum scriptor*. For the poet, by a common figure, is made to do that which he represents his persons as doing.” (*Hurd’s Horace, vol. 1. p. 85. 5th edit.*)

99. Bentley objects to *pulchra*, because this, he says, is a general term, including under it every species of beauty, and therefore that implied by *dulcis*. On the authority of one of his MSS. he proposes to read *pura* for *pulchra*. “ But the great critic,” observes Hurd, “ did not sufficiently attend to the connection, which, as F. Robertson, in his paraphrase on this epistle, well observes, stands thus : It is not enough that tragedies have that kind of beauty which arises from a pomp and splendour of diction, they must also be pathetic and affecting.” (*Hurd’s Horace, vol. 1. p. 89.*) For remarks on the true force of *pulchrum*, vid. Explanatory notes.

101. The common reading is *adsunt*. Marcellus gives *adstant*, as the lection of one of his MSS. ; whence this critic, as also Faber and Bentley (the last of whom cites an express additional authority) are led to regard *adstant*, or *afflent*, as the true reading. It requires very little sagacity to perceive the correctness of the emendation. Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Wakefield, Hunter, and others adopt it.

105. Zarat’s edition has *Aut ridebo aut dormitabo*.

Ludentem lasciva ; severum seria dictu.
 Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
 Fortunarum habitum ; juvat, aut impellit ad iram,
 Aut ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit ; 110
 Post effert animi motus interprete lingua.
 Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
 Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum.
 Intererit multum, divusne loquatur an heros ;
 Maturusne senex an adhuc florente juventa 115
 Fervidus ; et matrona potens an sedula nutrix ;
 Mercatorne vagus cultorne virentis agelli ;
 Colchus an Assyrius ; Thebis nutritus an Argis.
 Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia fingi,
 Scriptor. Honoratum si forte reponis Achillem ; 120
 Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
 Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.
 Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,
 Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.
 Si quid inexpertum scenae committis, et audes 125
 Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum

VARIOUS READINGS.

113. Bentley reads on conjecture *equitesque patresque*.

114. The reading of this line has been much disputed. Erasmus (*Chil.* 1. cent. 3. adag. 57.) has *divusne loquatur an Irus* ; remarking in explanation, "*Irus pro paupere.*" Lambinus gives *Erosne* ; Ascensius, *herusne* ; both reading *Davusne loquatur*. Other editors again have *Davusne loquatur an heros* ; We have received with Bentley the lection of three of the Blandinian MSS. "Ita decorum in personis servatur pro varietate naturae, aetatis, conditionis, vitae generis, nationis, gentis. Ergo bina hic inter se opponuntur, deus et heros, senex et juvenis, matrona et nutrix, mercator et agricola, Colchus et Assyrius, Thebanus et Argivus." Such is the language of Bentley. They who read *Erosne*, make *Davus* and *Eros* the names of two slaves of opposite characters ; the former, crafty and deceitful ; the latter, frugal and upright. Wakefield follows the lection *Davusne loquatur herusne* ; first given by Ascensius, and mentioned above.

120. Bentley objects to the epithet *Honoratum* as applied to Achilles, and substitutes *Homereum*. The learned critic, however, is, we apprehend, under an erroneous impression with regard to the force and meaning of *honoratum*. The epithet in question does not so much allude to the action of the Iliad, in the course of which poem it is conceded that Achilles remains unhonoured in his

own eyes, by reason of the conduct of Agamemnon ; and only obtains from Jove, at a late period, the fulfilment of his mother's prayer, ('*Ἀλλὰ σὸ μὲν μιν τίσον, Ὀλύμπιε, μητιετὰ, Ζεῷ. Π. α', 508.*) as to the fact of the hero's praises being sung by such a bard as Homer. This is the honour to which the Roman poet alludes, and which Alexander so nobly envied as he stood by the warrior's grave. ("O fortunate, inquit, adolescens ! qui tuae virtutis Homerum praecunem inveneris." *Cic. pro Arch.* 10.) In full accordance with this idea is the language of Pindar in relation to another hero of the Greeks, the Telamonian Ajax, "*Ἀλλ' Ὀμηρός τοι τετίμακεν δὲ ἀνθρώπων.* (*Pind. Isthm.* 4. 63. ed. Heyne.) Hunter, to whom the merit of this interpretation belongs, observes at the conclusion of his remarks, "Si hunc Pindari locum in animo habebat noster, Achilles *honoratus* (ὃν Ὀμηρος τετίμακεν) idem valebit atque Achilles *Homericus*, neque lectio vulgata *honoratum*, quam omnes libri tuentur, de loco graduque honoris, quem adhuc tenuit, dejicienda videtur." Chishull cites, as an emendation of Dr. Lisle's, *Scripta ; inhonoratum*. Although we have not adopted Bentley's bold alteration, we still have so far followed him and many of the early editions, as to place a full stop after *Scriptor*. The common text has a period at the end of the preceding line, and no point after *Scriptor*.

Qualis ab incepto processerit, aut sibi constet.
 Difficile est proprie communia dicere : tuque
 Rectius Iliacum carmen diducis in actus,
 Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. 130
 Publica materies privati juris erit, si
 Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem ;
 Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
 Interpres ; nec desilies imitator in arctum,
 Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex. 135
 Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim :
Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum.
 Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu ?
 Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
 Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte : 140
Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captae post tempora Trojae,
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes.
 Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem

VARIOUS READINGS.

127. We have adopted Hurd's emendation of *aut sibi constet*, in place of the common reading *et sibi constet*. The change, though slight in a verbal point of view, is otherwise important. "The rule," observes Hurd, "as appears from the reason of the thing, and from Aristotle, is 'Let an uniformity of character be preserved, or at least a consistency ;' i. e. either let the manners be exactly the same from the beginning to the end of the play, as those of Medea, for instance, and Orestes ; or, if any change be necessary, let it be such as may consist with, and be easily reconciled to, the manners formerly attributed ; as is seen in the case of Electra and Iphigenia. We should read then, it is plain,

————— *servetur ad inum*
Qualis ab incepto processerit, aut sibi constet.

The mistake arose from imagining, that a character could no other way consist with itself but by being *uniform*. A mistake, however, which not the reason of the thing only, but Aristotle's rule might have set right. It is expressed thus : *Τέταρτον δὲ τὸ ὁμαλόν. Ἐὰν γὰρ ἀνόμαλός τις ἦ ὁ τὴν μίμησιν παρέχων καὶ τοιοῦτον ἦθος ὑποτιθεῖς, ὁμοῦς ὁμαλῶς ἀνόμαλον δεῖ εἶναι. (Ποιητ. κ. ιε.)* The genuine sense of this precept is, 'Let the manners be uniform, or, if ununiform, yet consistently so, or uniformly ununiform :' exactly copied, according to the reading here given, by Horace. Whereas, in the other way, it stands thus : 'Let your characters be uniform, or unchanged ; or, if you paint an ununiform character, let it be ununiform all the way : i. e. such an irregular cha-

racter to the end of the play, as it was at the beginning ; which is, in effect, to say, let it be *uniform*.' This apparently destroys the latter part of the precept, and makes it an unmeaning tautology with the former." (*Hurd's Horace*, vol. 1. p. 104. seqq.) "This conjecture," observes Dr. Parr, "is ingenious, and the reasoning employed to support it, is, in my opinion, decisive." Twining, however, advocates the common reading, (*ad Aristot. Poet. p. 335. seqq.*)

129. We have given *diducis* with Fea and Döring, on the authority of MSS. as preferable to the common reading *deducis*. The verb *diducere* is elegantly used in speaking of fountain-heads, from which the water flows and is led off (*diducitur*) into various rills.

132. Several MSS. and early editions have *Non circa*, which Bentley and others adopt.

135. Several MSS., and among them two of Lambinus's, have *referre*, which that editor adopts. He is followed by Cuningam.

136. Bentley contends in favour of *Cyclius*, as more in accordance with the Greek *κύκλιος*, and also a softer form. This same reading is given in Valart's Sorbonne MS. We have retained the common form, however, as sufficiently correct. Comp. *Schneider's Griech. Deutsch. Wörterb. v. κυκλικός*.

139. Some few editions have *Parturient*, which Fea considers the true reading.

141. Bentley, on the authority of two MSS. gives *moenia* for *tempora*, conjecturing, at the same time, *funera*, as another reading. Cuningam adopts *moenia* with Bentley, but in his notes suggests *Pergama*.

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Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
 Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
 Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
 Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.
 Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, 175
 Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles
 Mandentur juveni partes, pueroque viriles ;
 Semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis.
 Aut agitur res in scenis, aut acta refertur.
 Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, 180
 Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quae
 Ipse sibi tradit spectator. Non tamen intus
 Digna geri promes in scenam ; multaque tolles
 Ex oculis, quae mox narret facundia praesens.
 Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet ; 185
 Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus ;
 Aut in avem Progne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
 Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.
 Neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu
 Fabula, quae posci vult et spectata reponi : 190
 Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
 Inciderit : nec quarta loqui persona laboret.
 Actoris partes Chorus officiumque virile
 Defendat ; neu quid medios intercinat actus,
 Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte. 195
 Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amice,

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172. Bentley reads *spe lentus, iners, pavidusque futuri*, as more in accordance with the language of Aristotle, when describing the different ages of life, and more suited to the character of the old. But the common text is well defended by Gesner: "Nemo tam senex, qui se non putet annum posse vivere. *Δυσέλπιδες* sunt Aristoteli, non quod nihil sperent, sed quod male expectant. *Avidus futuri* est *φιλόζωος* Aristotelis: cupiunt quod deesse sibi sentiant."

174. The common text has *censor castigatogue*, for which we have adopted the arrangement exhibited in most MSS. and early editions, and received by Talbot, Bentley, Cuningam, and others.

178. A MS. of Achilles Statius's, the collation of Saxius, and some of Fea's MSS., have *morabitur*.

180. One of Combe's MSS. has *per aures*.

185. *Ne pueros* is the reading of several excellent MSS. The common text has *Nec pueros*.

187. Cuningam reads *Aut in avem Progne*,

Cadmus vertatur in anguem. This lection is likewise found in two of Fea's MSS.

189. One of Fea's MSS. gives *minor quinto, neu sit*, which appears also in the Aldine editions of 1501, 1509, 1519; in that of Junta, 1503, and in that of Glareanus.

190. Three of Pulmann's MSS. and some of Fea's, have *spectanda*, which occurs also in the Venice editions of 1490, 1495, and 1514.

191. Schelle gives *Neu* on conjecture; but *Nec* must not be disturbed, as it indicates the commencement of a new precept.

193. Two of Lambinus's MSS., two of Pulmann's, and several of Fea's, have *Auctoris*, which is given also in the Aldine editions of 1501, 1509, and 1519.

194. Two of Fea's MSS. and the edition of Zart exhibit *intercidat*.

196. One or two early editions have *concilietur*.—In this same line *Muretus* reads *amicis*, which many editions have adopted.

Et regat iratos, et amet pacare tumentes :
 Ille dapes laudet mensae brevis ; ille salubrem
 Justitiam, legesque, et apertis otia portis :
 Ille tegat commissa, deosque precetur et oret,
 Ut redeat miseris, abeat Fortuna superbis.

200

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubaeque
 Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine paucō
 Adspirare et adesse Choris erat utilis, atque
 Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu ;

205

Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus,
 Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat.
 Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, et urbem
 Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno
 Placari Genius festis impune diebus,

210

Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major.
 Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum
 Rusticus, urbano confusus, turpis honesto ?

Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti
 Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem :

215

Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,
 Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps ;
 Utiliumque sagax rerum, et divina futuri,
 Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,
 Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper
 Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit, eo quod
 Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus
 Spectator, functusque sacris, et potus, et exlex.

220

VARIOUS READINGS.

197. In place of the common reading *peccare timentes*, some MSS. of Achilles Statius's, and one of Cruquius's, give *pacare timentes*, and two of Pulmann's, *pacare tumentes*: this last is undoubtedly the true reading ; for, as Bentley correctly remarks, *bonos* and *peccare timentes* are precisely synonymous, and the tautology, therefore, of the common text must not be allowed to remain. Gesner's remark is certainly a feeble one : " Sed mihi tamen, nimis amabiles videntur *peccare timentes*, quam ut eos hinc exulare velim."

202. The common reading *vincta* is sanctioned by the oldest of the Blandinian MSS. and by many other of Cruquius's. Four MSS., however, of the same scholar's, and several of Lambinus's, give *juncta*. Fea finds both readings in his MSS.

203. Some MSS. and early editions have *parvo*, which many of the more recent editors have adopted.

206. Faber gives *parcus* ; Valart (*Praef. ad Horat. xv.*) conjectures *paucus*.

208. In place of *urbem*, six MSS. of the British Museum, together with the *editio princeps* in the King's library, have *urbes*. Fea's remark is, we suspect, rather too comprehensive : " *urbes* MSS. omnes nostri, et aliorum, priscae editiones, et Britann. 1520. *urbem* Aldus 1501, 1509, 1519. Juntæ 1503, et inde alii omnes, quos vidi."

215. Six of Combe's MSS. have *vestes* :

220. One of Combe's MSS. and also the collation of Saxius have *cantavit*.

Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces 225
 Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seria ludo ;
 Ne, quicumque deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros,
 Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro,
 Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas ;
 Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet. 230
 Effutire leves indigna Tragoedia versus,
 Ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus,
 Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.
 Non ego honorata et dominantia nomina solum,
 Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo ; 235
 Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,
 Ut nihil intersit, Davusne loquatur et audax
 Pythias, emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,
 An custos famulusque dei Silenus alumni.
 Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis 240

VARIOUS READINGS.

234. The common reading is *inornata*, for which we have substituted *honorata*, the emendation of Hurd. His remarks, in support of this correction, are as follows: "The scope of these lines may be to regulate the satyric style, by the idea of its character, before given, in the allusion to a Roman matron. Conformably to that idea, a plain, unornamented expression must not always be used, (v. 234—236.) The three following lines enforce this general application by example. If the exact reader find himself dissatisfied with this gloss, which seems the only one the words, as they now stand, will bear, he may, perhaps, incline to admit the following conjecture, which proposes to read, instead of *inornata*, *honorata*. I. The context, I think, requires this change. For the two faults observed above, (v. 229, 30.) were, first, a too low expression, and, secondly, a too lofty. Corresponding to this double charge, the poet, having fixed the idea of this species of composition, (v. 231, 2, 3.) should naturally be led to apply it to both points in question: first, to the comic part, in prescribing the true measure of its condescension; and, secondly, to the tragic, in settling the true bounds of its elevation. And this, according to the reading here offered, the poet does, only in an inverted order. The sense of the whole would be this,

1. *Non ego honorata et dominantia nomina solum
 Verbaque, Pisones, satyrorum scriptor amabo:*

i. e. in the tragic scenes, I would not confine myself to such words only, as are in honour, and bear rule in tragic and the most serious subjects; this stateliness not agreeing with the condescending levity of the satire.

2. *Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori;
 Ut nihil intersit, Davusne loquatur et audax
 Pythias, emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,
 An custos famulusque dei Silenus alumni.*

i. e. nor, on the contrary, in the comic scenes, would I incur the other extreme of a too plain and vulgar expression, this as little suiting its inherent matron-like dignity. But, II. this correction improves the *expression* as well as the sense. For, besides the opposition implied in the disjunctive, *nec*, which in this way restored, *dominantia* has now its genuine sense, and not that strange and foreign one forced upon it out of the Greek language. As connected with *honorata*, it becomes a metaphor, elegantly pursued; and has, too, a singular propriety, the poet here speaking of figurative terms. And then, for *honorata* itself, it seems to have been a familiar mode of expression with Horace. Thus, (*Epist.* 2. 2. 112.) "*honore indigna vocabula* are such words as have *parum splendoris* and are *sine pondere*." And "*quae sunt in honore vocabula*" is spoken of the contrary ones, such as are fit to enter into a serious tragic composition, in this very epistle, line 71." (*Hurd's Horace*, vol. 1, p. 202. seqq.) The meaning given to *dominantia* from the Greek, and to which the learned bishop alludes, may be best explained in the words of Gesner. "*Dominantia* ex Graeco expressum est, κτρία, i. e. *propria*, quibus contraria sunt ἀκτρία. Sic *domiciliarius* habere dicitur verbum in ea re, de qua *proprie*, κτριοσ, adhibetur. *Cic. Fam.* 16. 17."

237. Some MSS. of Combe's, Oberlinus's, and Fea's, and also several of the early editions, have *an audax*.

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Visuros peccata putem mea. Tutus et intra
Spem veniae cautus, vitavi denique culpam,
Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Graeca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.

At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et 270

Laudavere sales. Nimium patienter utrumque,
Ne dicam stulte, mirati; si modo ego et vos
Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,
Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ 275

Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis
Qui canerent agerentque peruncti faecibus ora.

Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ

Aeschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno. 280

Successit vetus his Comoedia, non sine multa

Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit, et vim

Dignam lege regi. Lex est accepta, Chorusque

Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.

Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ: 285

Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Graeca

Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta,

Vel qui praetextas, vel qui docuere togatas.

Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis,

Quam lingua, Latium, si non offenderet unum- 290

Quemque poetarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, O

Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non

VARIOUS READINGS.

270. Nearly all the MSS. and early editions have *vestri proavi*, which has become, therefore, the common reading. A few MSS. and early editions give *nostri proavi*, which H. Stephens, Muretus, Boud, Talbot, Dacier, Valart, and others adopt. Considering the origin of Horace, the son of a freedman, there is a peculiar propriety in the term *vestri*, as applied to the ancestors of the Pisos, and designating, through them, the old and genuine stock of the Romans.

271. Cuningam reads *utrosque*, without the least necessity.

272. Some editors, considering the judgment passed by Horace on Plautus, as far too severe according to the common reading, (*Ne dicam stulte*), have, on the authority of a MS. of Achilles Statius's, (to which may be added one of Fea's,) given *Non dicam stulte*, but *vid.* Explanatory notes.

277. We have removed the comma from the end of the preceding line, as it appears in the common text, and for *Quæ*, have given *Qui*. This is Bentley's emendation, by which the poet is made to speak of the actors themselves, as having been carried around by Thespis in his dramatic wain. Gesner's defence of the common reading appears to us too refined. He supposes that Thespis and his *corps dramatique* were only humble pedestrians, and that a waggon was merely employed as a temporary stage, when they had reached their scene of action. His *carrying his plays in waggons*, means, according to the critic, nothing more than that Thespis had his pieces performed in these humble vehicles: "His *vexit poemata*, i. e. in his docuit Tragoedias, figura jucunda, quidni enim *vehi* dicantur, quæ aguntur in plaustris?"

Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit, atque
Praeseclum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte 295

Credit, et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas
Democritus, bona pars non unguis ponere curat,
Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.

Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtae,
Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam 300

Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego laevus,
Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam!
Non alius faceret meliora poëmata. Verum

Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quae ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi: 305

Munus et officium, nil scribens ipse, docebo;
Unde parentur opes; quid alat formetque poëtam;
Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.

Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.
Rem tibi Socraticae poterunt ostendere chartae: 310

Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur.
Qui didicit, patriae quid debeat, et quid amicis,
Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,

Quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis officium, quae
Partes in bellum missi ducis; ille profecto 315

Reddere personae scit convenientia cuique.
Respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo
Doctum imitatore, et veras hinc ducere voces.

Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte
Fabula, nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, 320

Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur,

VARIOUS READINGS.

294. We have given *Praeseclum*, on the authority of several MSS., with Lambinus, Dacier, Baxter, Bentley, Cuningam, Sanadon, Valart, Döring, Hunter, and others. Fea labours to prove *Perfectum* the true reading, which is found in many MSS. *Perfectum* will apply to *carmen*, but *Praeseclum* to *unguem*. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

302. Some MSS. and early editions have *purgo*.

311. The collation of Saxius has *sequentur*, which occurs also in Oberlinus's MSS.

312. The collation of Saxius, and likewise one of Fea's MSS., have *quod debeat, et quod*.

318. In place of *veras*, the common reading, nearly all the early editions, together with all the

MSS. of Statius, Cruquius, Pulmann, Bersmann, and Bentley, give *vivas*. Still, notwithstanding this weight of authority, we have retained the common lection with Muretus, Bond, Dacier, Baxter, Gesner, Combe, Wetzel, Zeune, and Döring. The last mentioned critic observes in its defence: "Lectionem *vivas* pro *veras*, a Bentleio prolata, frustra probarunt plures; *viva* enim vox (λόγος ἔμφυχος), quam auribus percipimus ex ore loquentis, opponitur scriptis, et iis quae leguntur; nec Bentleius idoneum exemplum, quo maniret receptam lectionem, proferre potuit."

319. A few MSS. and editions exhibit *jocis* for *locis*, a reading which evidently originated in a mere mistake on the part of the copyists.

Quam versus inopes rerum nugaeque canoræ.
 Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
 Musa loqui, praeter laudem nullius avaris.
 Romani pueri longis rationibus assem 325
 Discunt in partes centum diducere. — *Dicas,*
Filius Albini, si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superet? — Poteras dixisse: Triens. — Eu!
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit? —
Semis. — An, haec animos aerugo et cura peculi 330
 Quum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
 Posse linenda cedro, et levi servanda cupresso?
 Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae,
 Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.
 Quidquid praecipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta 335
 Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.
 Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
 Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris:
 Ne, quodcunque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi;
 Neu pransae Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo. 340
 Centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis;
 Celsi praetereunt austera poëmata Ramnes:
 Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
 Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.

VARIOUS READINGS.

326. We have given *Dicas* [with Bentley in place of *Dicat*, which last, however, is supported by the greater number of MSS.

328. Some read *superat*, others *superest*, but the true lection is *superet*.—In this same line Bentley has *poterat dixisse, Triens?* and Cuningam, *poterat dixisse, Triens*. Both of these readings apply the words just given, to Horace. It is far better, however, to adopt the lection which we have given in our text, and to make the words in question proceed from the instructor of the youth. *vid. Explanatory notes.*

329. Cuningam reads *Rem poterit servare tuam*.

337. Bentley considers this line spurious, and encloses it within brackets. "It weakens, instead of adding strength to the thought. The expression is not correct. There can be no danger in the length of the precept, if whatever is superfluous (*supervacuum*) be immediately forgotten." Such is the reasoning of Bentley as given by Francis, nor is it without its weight. Wakefield, however, attempts to get over the difficulty by altering the punctuation of the passage,

————— *Ut cito dicat*
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles;
Omne, &c. —————

i. e. *Ut animi cito dicta percipiant dociles, et teneant; ita omne nimium solet effluere.* The *ita* is here supposed to be understood. "That *ita* is often omitted, we allow," says the "British Critic," as cited by Du Bois; "but surely, in the sense which this interpretation assigns to *ut*, it should be followed by *percipiunt* and *teneant*; and then the metre would be destroyed."

339. We have given Bentley's reading, which is sanctioned by the older MSS. and earlier editions. The common text has *Nec, quodcunque volet*.

340. Cuningam reads *exciat*.

342. The true form is *Ramnes* as we have given it; not *Rhamnes*, as it appears in many editions. Compare Niebuhr's *Rom. Hist.* vol. 1. p. 252. seqq. (*Hare and Thirlwall's transl.*)

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Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
 Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle papaver 375
 Offendunt, poterat duci quia coena sine istis :
 Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis,
 Si paulum a summo decessit, vergit ad imum.
 Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
 Indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit, 380
 Ne spissae risum tollant impune coronae ;
 Qui nescit, versus tamen audet fingere ! — *Quidni ?*
Liber et ingenuus, praesertim certus equestrem
Summam nummorum, vitioque remotus ab omni. —
 Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva ; 385
 Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens : si quid tamen olim
 Scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis aures,
 Et patris, et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
 Membranis intus positis. Delere licebit,
 Quod non edideris : nescit vox missa reverti. 390
 Silvestres homines sacer interpresque deorum
 Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus ;
 Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones :
 Dictus et Amphion, Thebae conditor urbis,
 Saxa movere sono testudinis, et prece blanda 395
 Ducere quo vellet. Fuit haec sapientia quondam,
 Publica privatis discernere, sacra profanis,
 Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,
 Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno.
 Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque 400
 Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus,

 VARIOUS READINGS.

375. The collation of Saxius has *Ut crassum*.

378. The common text has *paulum a summo decessit*. We have given the reading of Bentley and others, as far more elegant.

384. "I never understood," says Wakefield, as cited by Du Bois, "how a man *vitio remotus* was therefore more qualified to be a poet. Horace himself was by his own confession of middling morals, (*mediocribus vitiis tenebatur*) but ought he on that account to be esteemed a middling writer, (*scriptor mediocris*)?" Wakefield proposes therefore to read *vinc'loque remotus*. The learned critic, however, mistakes entirely the meaning of Horace; the passage is purely ironical, and is well explained by Sanadon. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

387. Bentley reads *Maeci* from MSS. Other MSS. give *Metii*, which some editions receive.

394. We have given *urbis* with Fea and others, as more accurate, though perhaps less poetical, than *arcis* which most editions exhibit. The lection *urbis* is found in four of Pulmann's MSS., in all of Cruquius's, in twelve of Valart's, two of Oberlinus's, and several of Fea's.

395. Wakefield points the passage thus

Saxa sono movere testudinis et prece, blandâ
 Ducere quo vellet—————

The common punctuation, however, requires no change.

Tyrtaeusque mares animos in Martia bella
 Versibus exacuit. Dictae per carmina sortes,
 Et vitae monstrata via est, et gratia regum
 Pieriis tentata modis, ludusque repertus,
 Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori
 Sit tibi Musa lyrae solers, et cantor Apollo.

405

Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
 Quaesitum est. Ego nec studium sine divite vena,
 Nec rude quid possit video ingenium: alterius sic
 Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.

410

Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
 Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,

Abstinet Venere et vino. Qui Pythia cantat
 Tibicen, didicit prius, extimuitque magistrum.

415

Nec satis est dixisse: *Ego mira poemata pango:
 Occupet extremum scabies; mihi turpe relinqui est,
 Et, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri.*

Ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas,

Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poeta

420

Dives agris, dives positus in fenore nummis.

Si vero est, unctum qui recte ponere possit,

Et spondere levi pro paupere, et eripere atris

Litibus implicitum, mirabor si sciet inter-

Noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.

425

Tu seu donaris, seu quid donare voles cui,

Nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum

Laetitia; clamabit enim, *Pulchre! bene! recte!*

Pallescet super his; etiam stillabit amicis

Ex oculis rorem; saliet, tundet pede terram.

430

VARIOUS READINGS.

402. Some MSS. and early editions have *Dircaeusque*, alluding to Pindar. The lection is an erroneous one. Quintilian (10. 1.) establishes the true reading *Tyrtaeusque* when he remarks, "Horatius frustra Tyrtaeum Homero subjungit."

409. A MS. of Achilles Statius's has *Ego non*.

410. Some of the early editions give *prosit*.

414. Some MSS. and a few early editions have *et Baccho*. Sanadon adopts this reading, and observes: "Je lis dans ce vers *Baccho*, ainsi que le portent les manuscrits cités par Estaso. Le vers en a plus de grâce, la métaphore est mieux soutenue, et il y a toute apparence que les copistes, qui ont mis *vino*, ont pris la glôse des grammairiens pour le texte."

416. Bentley reads *Nec satis est* as we have given it, in place of the common lection *Nunc satis est*, and observes, in support of his emendation: "Enimvero, si *Nunc satis est* voluisset Horatius; consequens erat, ut non in diversis artibus, sed in una eademque comparatio institueretur, hoc modo: Olim quidem homines, non sine magno apparatu, sine multo doctrinae instrumento et suppellectile, *Poeticam*, attingere ausi sunt; Nunc satis est dixisse, Ego Poeta sum, et sic illotis pedibus ad Musarum fores accedere."

423. Bentley reads *artis* (i. e. *arctis*) for *atris*.

Ut, quae conductae plorant in funere, dicunt
 Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo; sic
 Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.
 Reges dicuntur multis urguere culullis,
 Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, 435
 An sit amicitia dignus: si carmina condes,
 Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes.
 Quintilio si quid recitares, *Corrige sodes*
Hoc, aiebat, et hoc. Melius te posse negares;
 Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat, 440
 Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.
 Si defendere delictum, quam vertere, malles,
 Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem,
 Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares.
 Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes, 445
 Culpabit duros, incomitis allinet atrum
 Transverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet
 Ornamenta, parum claris lucem dare coget,
 Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit;
 Fiet Aristarchus; non dicet; *Cur ego amicum* 450
Offendam in nugis? Hae nugae seria ducent
 In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.
 Ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urguet,
 Aut fanaticus error, et iracunda Diana,
 Vesantum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poëtam, 455
 Qui sapiunt; agitant pueri, incautique sequuntur.
 Hic dum sublimis versus ructatur, et errat,
 Si veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps

 VARIOUS READINGS.

431. The common text has *qui conducti*. Markland suggests *quae conductae*, which, though in opposition to the MSS. and early editions, is undoubtedly the true reading. The poet alludes to the *Præficæ*, or hired female-mourners. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

440. Markland suggests the following punctuation, which Wakefield adopts:

Bis terque expertum; frustra: delere, &c.

441. We have retained the common reading *tornatos*, for which Bentley gives on conjecture *ternatos*, and Cuningam *formatos*. Bentley's emendation first appeared in his notes to Callimachus (fragm. 40.) and received high commendation from Graevius, who, in a letter to the English critic, observes; "Dudum saepius harum rerum imperi-

tis laudavi non conjecturam, sed emendationem tuam certissimam in loco Horatii ex Arte, quam prodidisti in notis ad Callimachum. Eam qui videt et non probat, is in his literis caecior est quamvis talpa. Quid enim torno cum incude?" The common reading, however, has found many learned and able advocates, among whom may be enumerated Taylor, Chishull, Clarke (*on Coins*, p. 130) Brunck (*ad. An. Gr.*) Heyne (*ad Pind. Ol.* 6 140.) Eichstadt (*Fr. Astio*, p. 178.) Gesner and Fea. *vid.* Explanatory notes.

443. Cuningam reads on conjecture *Nil ultra verbi, aut operae insumebat inanis*. There is considerable elegance in this emendation.

450. The common text has *nec dicet*, for which we have substituted with Bentley and others *non dicet*, on the authority of many of the oldest MSS.

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