



Tibullus and Ovid Part II

Author(s): Robert S. Radford

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II.—TIBULLUS AND OVID.

PART II.

V. *Study of the Language.*

The aim of the present study is twofold. First, an attempt is made to exhibit to the eye, by the use of bold-faced type, the great number of verbal likenesses, parallel passages, half-lines, verse 'tags,' &c., which unite these elegies with the received works of Ovid, *but which never occur in the genuine Tibullus*. In this form of presentation I have followed very largely the method of Pease in his study of the *Hercules Oetaeus* of Seneca (*Trans. Am. Phil. Ass.* XLIX [1918], p. 3), except that the exact order of the words and their position in the verse, though usually the same in the several cases, is not stressed to the same extent as in Pease. Bold-faced type is used, however, not only for striking phrases, such as *pone metum* (4, 15), but sometimes also for important single words, such as *violente* (2, 3). More often, however, the striking single word is relegated entirely to the accompanying commentary, as *adnue* (5, 20). An asterisk (*) placed before a single word indicates that it does not occur in the genuine Tibullus; single words treated in the notes occur also in Propertius, *unless the contrary is expressly stated*. Second, the verbal resemblances are accompanied by a running commentary, given in a brief form and concerned with the phrases, idioms and single words which display distinctive peculiarity of usage. In this way it becomes possible for the reader to see at a glance whether the Ovidian words and idioms are peculiar to Ovid alone, or whether they are common to him with Catullus, Vergil and Propertius; unfortunately it has not been found possible always to include Lucretius, upon whom he is also often dependent. In all statistics the 'Tibullan Appendix' includes not only Books III and IV, but also II 2, 3 and 5. The usage of the 'Vergilian Appendix' is often, but not always given.

I may add that the full power of proof respecting the authorship of the poems belongs more to the exact and minute study of the language which is attained through the application of the second principle mentioned above than it does to the gen-

eral collection of stereotyped and well-worn phrases, which is one of the chief results—though by no means the sole result—of adopting the first of the two methods named.⁷⁰ In other words, the form of study which yields real and convincing proof is the one already so well exemplified and so well applied by Ehrenguber and by Holtschmidt; Kleemann's study of the Lygdamus poems, though really adequate and wholly sound, was less comprehensive in its plan, and hence was incapable of convincing hasty and prejudiced readers. That the mere collection of phrases leads nowhere in the determination of authorship, may easily be seen from Ganzenmüller's meritorious study, "Aus Ovids Werkstatt," *Philologus* LXX [1911], pp. 274-311. In accordance with the purpose of his article, Ganzenmüller collects only phrases and word-complexes, and though he includes Tib. II 2. 3. 5 and Tib. IV in the scope of his work, we obtain from his article only a little more information upon these elegies than we can easily acquire by the use of any one of the fuller and better commentaries. Thus in the whole of Tib. IV the only expressions which he cites that are not discussed and paralleled in the ordinary edition are *latebras intrare ferarum* (3, 9), *casta manu* (20), *rapidæ aquæ* (4, 8), *pone metum* (15), *nil opus est* (21).⁷¹ These form an excellent beginning, to be sure, but since it was not his purpose to inquire in each case whether he was dealing with a familiar and stereotyped phrase or an Ovidian peculiarity, he has apparently not even aroused his own suspicions as to the actual state of affairs. Finally, it may be observed that Ganzenmüller has brought together a surprising number of Ovidian passages based on Tib. II 6 (pp. 289-291) and, as he himself remarks (p. 309), on I 3. 4. 6. Does this great accumulation of parallel passages mean anything? In my judgment, it means absolutely nothing except imitation, especially as the selection of parallels is often quite arbitrary. If, however, any one of the elegies named should be examined and found to exhibit also Ovidian peculiarity of usage, it would then need to be given up at once. The possi-

⁷⁰ The first method is here, however, carefully safeguarded by the test of *non-occurrence in Tib.*

⁷¹ On the other hand, he omits many familiar parallels, as *lux mea* (3, 15), *atque utinam* (13, 5), &c.

bility too of a few Ovidian additions or interpolations in II 1. 4. 6 and in the elegies of Book I should perhaps be admitted, but any attempt actually to determine such passages is not likely to be successful.

Several scholars, it should be added, have already examined in part the language of Book IV and gained valuable results. Postgate has notably done this for IV 13, and the fine observations which Bürger has made upon various usages occurring in IV 2-6 will often be quoted in the following discussion. Hennig (*Untersuchungen zu Tib.*, Wittenberg 1895, p. 14) has briefly touched upon the vocabulary of IV 7, and Belling (pp. 44 f.), seeking to refute him, has made in jest a few brief but good notes upon other elegies. Since Belling is one of the best of Tibullan critics, we cannot doubt that if he had undertaken his task seriously, he would have made important discoveries at this point also. Cartault too (*Le distique élégiaque*, Paris, 1911), as we shall have occasion to see later, has at times applied the principle of 'specific peculiarity' to the metric of the Tibullan Corpus, and his wonderful industry and erudition easily bring the necessary results clearly before his eyes, but through some lack of courage and of confidence,—through an excess of diffidence or of scepticism—he is led again and again to renounce his own brilliant discoveries at the very moment of making them.⁷²

It is needless to say that these elegies do not contain *all* the idioms which are associated with the fully developed dactylic virtuosity of Ovid and which are conveniently enumerated by Zingerle (*Ovid u. s. Vorgänger* I 13 ff.) and Eschenburg (*Wie*

⁷² This is not wholly the result of accident. Lessing, in his immortal saying, thought the pursuit of difficult truth exhilarating and noble, but to Cartault it often seems unduly adventurous and even foolhardy. Most of the problems of the Tibullan Corpus appear to him "insoluble enigmas," cf. *Corp. Tib.* 549: "Il est probable que les esprits aventureux, qui n'aiment dans la philologie que les problèmes insolubles, ne cesseront pas sur ce terrain leurs efforts décevants et stériles." It is not surprising then that he speaks (pp. 420, 480, 488) of the erudite and valuable work of Ehrenguber or Belling as 'fatigant,' and that splendid as is his own contribution in the *Corpus Tib.* to our knowledge of Tibullan criticism, he is sometimes lacking in generosity and magnanimity towards his great predecessors.

hat Ovid einzelne Wörter verwandt, 2 ff.),⁷³ yet they show, in my judgment, a far greater number of Ovidianisms than are actually needed for purposes of valid proof.

Tibullan corpus IV, 2.

2 **spectatum** e caelo, si *sapis, ipse **veni** A. A. 1, 99: **si sapis** Copa 29; Am. 2, 2, 9; 3, 4, 43; Rem. 372; frgm. 4 (Baehr.): **ipse veni** H. 1, 2; 8, 24; cf. II 5, 6.

2 *spectatum* Tib. never uses supine; Ov. often, as M. 7, 805; T. 3, 7, 1. *sapio 22 Ov.; si sapis Prop. 2, 16, 7; cf. 2, 17, 10; si sapiet Cat. 35, 17; qui sapit IV 13, 8; si sapitis A. A. 1, 643; 2, 173; other forms of si sap-, M. 14, 675; H. 5, 99; 20, 174; 15, 210; 17, 257; Rem. 477; T. 2, 13; cf. Am. 3, 8, 25.—According to Bürger, *Charites* 385, si sapis belongs to the colloquial language.

3 hoc Venus ignoscet: at tu, **violente**, caveto H. 3, 61; M. 9, 121; Ib. 29.

4 ne tibi miranti ***turpiter** arma cadant, v. note.

6 ***accendit *geminas *lampadas** acer Amor F. 4, 493.

7 illam, quidquid agit, ***quoquo** vestigia movit

3-7 ignoscet: final syllable here, as also II 2, 5, lengthened by arsis, as often in Ov. in penth. caesura before *et*, (*at*), *aut*; v. Siebelis-Polle's Register to *Met.*, s. v. *Arsis*, and Müller, *R. M.*², 405. Voc. *violente* (-a) not in Lucr., Cat., Verg., Hor., Prop.; owing to restoration of final s, the metrical use of apostrophe (Köne, p. 47) in Ov. exceeds that of all other Roman poets together. Similar is the usage of Lygdamus and of II 5 and 3, cf. Ehr. I 29; for the same excess of apostrophe also in the *Dirae*, *Culex* and *Ciris*, v. Naeke, pp. 311-313, also Eldridge, *Culex et Ciris*, pp. 62, 64 ('allocutio'); for the *Aetna*, v. Ellis, *Proleg.* XXIX and Sudhaus on v. 85, 582-86, 630.

*turpiter 1 Cat., 0 Lucr., 0 Verg., 19 Ov., 1 Prop., 3 Hor. Cf. *tela* (viris) . . . cadunt F. 3, 225; M. 12, 496. *accendo II 5, 90; 24 Ov. (a. faces 2, a. taedas 1 Ov.) *geminus 83 Ov. *lampas (Grecism) 5 Lucr., 5 Verg., 0 Cat. Prop. Hor., 8 Ov.; Tib. has 4 fax, 1 taeda, and sedulously avoids Grecisms (Bürger, *Charites* 387). (acer Amor Tib. 2, 6, 15; H. 4, 70; P. 4, 7, 40.) (quidquid agit Tib. I, 6, 66; often in Ov., as P. 2, 7, 4; T. 3, 7, 5, etc.) vestigium 1 Tib., 3 Tib. app., 42 Ov. Tib. never has v. in meaning of *pedes* as here, but *pedem* ponere 1, 2, 20;

⁷³ Considerable indications of the coming development of forms in *-bilis*, *-tate*, *-mine*, &c. appear in the *Culex*, as impietate (249), utilitate (66), revolubilis (169), volumine (32), cacumina (54, 143), velamina (130), acumina (184), certamina, &c.; for some indications occurring in the Sulpicia elegies, see below (p. 256, cf. p. 242).

p. referre 1, 2, 48. 7, 62, v. Hartung, *De Paneg.* 44; Ehr. II 72, IV 49; Herr (p. 92) on Aetna 46. Ov. has often v. *facere, ferre, flectere, ponere* (the last also Pan. 13, Lydia 10). **quoquo* is drawn from Plautus and Terence; cf. *quaqua* Cu. 150.

8 composit **furtim** ***subsequiturque** Decor Her. 20, 131: ***subsequiturque** Am. 3, 13, 30; F. 2, 336; 4, 527.

8 *compono* in meaning 'adorn' not in Tib., but often in Ov. (cf. Ehr. IV 8), as Am. 2, 17, 10; M. 4, 318. **subsequor* 0 Cat. Verg. Prop., 1 Lucr., 1 Hor., 1 Aetna, 1 Praef. arg. Aen., 8 Ov.

9 seu solvit crines, **fusis** decet esse **capillis** M. 9, 90; cf. A. A. 3, 236.

9 Tib. never has *fusis*, but—1, 3, 8—the usual *effusis comis* (so also Ov. 8 times), and twice *solutis*. Ov. also has *fusae comae* twice; so also Prop. 3, 13, 18.

10 seu compsit, **comptis** est veneranda **comis** Am. 1, 1, 20; Her. 21, 88; F. 2, 560; P. 3, 3, 16, cf. Zing. *Abh.* II 88.

10 This v. gives the familiar 'Ovidian jingle,' v. Zingerle, *Kl. philol. Abh.* II 33 and IV 20; F. J. Miller's edition, p. 238; Siebelis-Polle, Reg. III, 'Gleichklänge' and 'Wortspiele'; Shuckburgh, 'Paronomasia,' e. g. A. A. 1, 244 et Venus in vinis ignis in igne fuit, arg. Bucol. 6 Corydon dilexit Alexin, which is heard again 11-12 *urit, seu . . . urit, seu*, and in the verse-close (4, 1) *expelle puellae*; for these 'Wortanklänge' in Lygd., v. Teuffel, *Stud.* (1871), p. 378; in the Ciris, v. Kreunen, *Ci.*, p. 61; in the Dirae, Naeke, p. 325 (esp. Lyd. 26 *tauro* Love digna vel auro). Tib., I, 8, 16, has *compsit caput*, without the 'jingle.' *seu compsit, comptis*: here we have Ovid's favorite anaphora + chiasmus (v. K. F. Smith *ad loc.*), which he has oftener than all other poets together, as Am. 2, 4, 39 *candida me capiet, capiet me flava puella*; Culex 292 at tu *crudelis, crudelis* tu magis, Orpheu; Priap. 68, 16 *cecinit . . . ad citharam, cithara* tensor ipse sua.

12 *urit, seu nivea candida* veste venit II 5, 38; F. 1, 637; cf. M. 13, 789.

9-12 *seu solvit crines, decet esse . . . seu compsit, est veneranda . . .*, 'if, on the one hand . . . if, on the other.' Here we have *sive . . . sive* connecting complete conditional clauses, each with its own principal verb and its own apodosis. According to Leo (*Seneca* I 94 f.), "hanc constructionem (prosaicam) boni poetae plerique omnes vitavere praeter Ovidium." His statistics are: 1 Paneg., 32 Ov., 2 Prop., 1 Verg., 1 Hor., 0 Cat., Tib. This usage is doubtless drawn from the rhetorical schools with their fondness for divisions. Bürger (*Hermes* XL 333) well speaks of this period (vv. 9-12) as "built with Ovidian technique," and supposes it imitated from Ovid's *Amores*. The favorite Ovidian *decet* or *decebat* is also present. Of many parallels the best is

the one quoted by Bürger from M. 8, 24: seu caput abdiderat cristata casside pennis, | in galea formosus erat; seu sumperat aere | fulgentem clipeum, clipeum sumpsisse decebat.—To Zingerle (*Ovid* I 101) and to Smith's note *ad loc.*, add Am. 2, 4, 41.

12 On Ovid's extreme fondness ('mania') for contrasts of colors, v. Zingerle, *Kl. philol. Abh.* II 30 f.; Teuffel, *l. l.*, p. 378; Kleem. 39; McCrea, *Ovid's Use of Colour* ("Studies in honor of H. Drisler"), pp. 180-194; S. G. Owen in Gordon's "English Lit. and the Classics," p. 173: "Of all Roman poets Ov. has the richest eye for colors," etc.

17 *possideatque, *metit quidquid **bene** *olentibus arvis Med. 91; cf. Copa 35.

17 *possideo 0 Verg., 28 Ov., 2 Prop. *meto 0 Cat., 6 Ov., 1 Prop. Cf. Verg. E. 2, 48 bene *olentis anethi; Prop. 3, 17, 27 bene olentia; Tib. has instead *odoratus* twice.

19 et quascumque **niger** rubro de litore gemmas

20 *proximus *Eois *colligit *Indus aquis A. A. 1, 53: **litore**, v. note: **Eois aquis** F. 6, 474; P. 2, 5, 50; cf. P. 4, 6, 48: **Indus aquis** Prop. 4, 3, 10; A. A. 3, 130; T. 5, 3, 24.

19-20 *litore gemmas*: in Ov. there is an association of the word for 'pearl'—usually *concha*, here *gemma*—with the dactyl *litorē*, thus *litore (-a) concha* Lydg. 3, 17; Ciris 103; A. A. 2, 519; 3, 124; T. 5, 2, 23; Am. 2, 11, 13 f. (with explanation). *rubro de litore*, cf. Verg. A. 8, 686 *litore rubro*.

*proximus with dat., <Lygd. 5, 3>, 29 Ov. In general, Tib., whose style is so simple, has the dat. with adjs., when used *without the copula* (expressed or understood), only once; the Tib. app. has this dat. twelve times, v. Iber, *De dat. usu Tib.*, Marburg 1888, p. 41. *proximus 77 Ov. *Eois II 2, 16; 4 Verg. app. (Roset. 3. 45); 14 Ov. *colligo Lygd. 2, 19; 43 Ov.: Tib. uses always *lego*, 'collect' (3 times). *Indus II 2, 15; 10 Ov.

22 et *testudinea Phoebe superbe *lyra, v. note.

23 hoc *sollemne sacrum **multos** haec sumet **in annos** F. 5, 33; A. A. 1, 425.

22-23 *Phoebus* 1 Tib., 18 Tib. app., 10 Verg. app., 34 Ov. For *superbus*, with abl., v. on IV 4, 2. *testudinea *l.*, imitation of Prop. 4, 6, 32, *testudineae l.*; v. p. 20 *lyra (Grecism for *fides* or *testudo*) 0 Luer., Cat., Verg., 2 Tib. app., 2 Culex, 46 Ov., 13 Prop., 17 Hor. *sollemnis II 5, 89; 10 Ov.; 0 Cat.; cf. F. 2, 247 *festum sollemne* (adj.).

IV, 3.

1 parce meo iuveni, seu **quis** bona *pascua campi

2 seu **colis** umbrosi *devia montis aper.

1-2 *si quis* with a verb of the 2d pers. (apostrophe) not in Tib., but

often in Ov., as F. 1, 631 *siquis amas*, *adsiste*; Rem. 613; Am. 1, 7, 2; T. 1, 7, 1. **pascua* 9 Ov.; 1 Pan., v. Ehr. II 46. **devia montis*, Tib. never joins the plural of a neut. adj. with gen. of a subst. (Grecism); his usual formula also is *fatales annos*, not *annos fati* (at times *a. duri f.*), v. Ehr. II 18; I 34 f.; Cartault, *Le Distique él.*, 223. Cf. M. 8, 692 *ardua montis*; 1, 479 *memorum avia*; 1, 594 n. *secreta*. Cf. also the large use of substantival neuter adjectives in the *Aetna*, such as *inum*, *profundum*, *cava*, *decliva*, to which Herr (*De Aetnae sermone*, Marburg 1911, p. 33) has rightly called attention (58 exx. in all); on the great frequency of the partitive gen. in Ov. after neut. adjs., see Hau, *De casuum usu Ov.*, pp. 135 f. **devius* 9 Ov.

5 *sed procul abducit venandi Delia cura* Priap. 76, 6; H. 4, 40; 20, 95; M. 5, 639; F. 5, 537; cf. Cu. 110.

5 **abduco* IV 8, 7; II 3, 61: 12 Ov. **venor* 13 Ov. **Delia* = *Diana*; so **Delius* = *Apollo* 2 Lygd., 6 Ov.; in this use not in Prop. and Cat., but once in Verg. (E. 7, 29), cf. Hor. C. 4, 6, 33 (D. *dea*). On *Delius* and the ornate mythology of Ov., v. Kleem. 40; also Hansen, *De tropis*, 25. *cura* with gen. of gerund., 9 Ov., 0 Tib.

7 *quis furor est, quae mens densos indagine colles* M. 5, 13.

7 (*quis furor est* Tib. 1, 10, 33; Ov. Am. 3, 14, 7; A. A. 3, 172; M. 6, 170; cf. 3, 531. 641.) **indagine* Verg. A. 4, 121; M. 7, 766; 0 Lucr., Cat., Hor., Prop. (*densus* 1 Tib., 46 Ov., v. Ehr. III 21.) Cf. also Cat. 11, 1 *quaenam te mala mens*.

8 *claudentem teneras laedere velle manus* II 3, 10; F. 4, 120; (Prop. 3, 7, 48): *teneras manus* II 3, 10; F. 4, 774: *teneras manus* IV 6, 2; Am. 1, 13, 18; H. 15, 216; P. 4, 12, 24; not in Tib.

9 *quidve iuvat furtim latebras intrare ferarum* M. 1, 593: *latebris ferarum* M. 1, 216; *quid iuvat* II 3, 78; Lygd. 3, 18; 5, 19; Copa 5; Am. 2, 9, 3; 2, 6, 19; 2, 14, 1; 3, 9, 33; H. 11, 17; A. A. 3, 651; Rem. 629; M. 13, 965; P. 4, 9, 40; 4, 16, 51; F. 6, 589.

9 **latebrae* 15 Ov., 5 Lucr., 12 Verg., 1 Hor., 0 Cat., Prop. **intro* 61 Ov., 0 Cat. Instead Tib. always has *quid prodest (prosunt)*,—5 times, which Ov. also has 12 times.

10 *candidaque hamatis crura notare rubis* M. I, 508: *hamatis*, cf. M. 2, 799 *h. sentibus*.

10 cf. M. 1, 508 *crura notent sentes*, and note the pairs *sentis rûbus*, *vinum mërurum*, *lectus tõrus*, *ignis fõcus*, the first of each pair being used in the hexameter close, and the second in the pentam. close. **hamatus* 6 Ov., 1 Prop., 5 Lucr., 0 Cat., Verg., Hor. **rubus* Catal. 3*, 8; 3 Ov. *noto* 1 Tib., 4 Tib. app., 66 Ov.

12 **ipsa ego** per montes retia torta feram H. 8, 79; 12, 97, etc.

13 ipsa ego velocis quaeram **vestigia *cervi** T. 5, 9, 27:
quaeram vestigia Hal. 78; M. 6, 560.

14 et **demam** celeri ferrea **vincla** cani; M. 3, 168; T. 4, 7, 7;
F. 3, 320; **celeri cani** H. 4, 42; F. 2, 232.

12-14 Cf. IV 6, 16 ill(a) aliud; Tib. has *ips(e) ego* (1, 3, 15; 1, 5, 15), but he never elides a trochaic word ending in -ă before a short vowel, v. Hörschelmann, *Philologus* 1897, p. 360 f., who regards this elision as an evidence of spuriousness: *ipsa ego* is very common, however, in Ov., as H. 8, 77; 12, 97; so also *illa ego* H. 12, 105. Birt (Müller's Handbuch I, 3, München 1913, p. 240, n. 3) notes that the Ovidian *illa ego sum* occurs freely in the *Ciris* (vv. 409, 411, 414), and Ganzenmüller, *Beitr. z. Ciris*, p. 609, cites seven examples of this locution from Ov. **cervus* 18 Ov. Tib. avoids subst. + gen. in hex. close, v. on 3, 2; but such closes are frequent in Ov., Lygd. and the *Culex*, v. Plésent, *Cul.*, p. 353. Instead Tib. has v. solvo (2, 1, 7, 29) and v. detraho (1, 5, 66). *demo* 1 Tib., 73 Ov. On *celer* in Ov. and Tib., v. Zingerle, *Abh.* II 52 f. Acc. to Zingerle (*Ov. u. s. V.* I 73), the carrying of the nets in elegy is one of the severest tests of love, and he cites Tib. 1, 4, 49; 4, 3, 11; H. 5, 17; M. 10, 171 as exx. of simple repetition of the same motif (*retia ferre*). He is mistaken, however, and the difference is far greater than the similarity; for, in each case, the Ov. passage, just as here, (1) gives a much fuller picture of the chase, and (2) describes also the eager pressing forward of the unleashed hounds over the mountain ridge, which Tib. omits entirely, e. g. H. 5, 20 saepe citos egi per iuga longa canes; M. 10, 172 non tenuisse canes (recusat), non per iuga montis iniqui | isse comes; cf. 7, 769. 772; 8, 332.

15 si, **lux mea**, tecum | *arguar ante ipsas *concupuisse
*plagas A. A. 3, 524; T. 3, 3, 52: cf. **mea lux** IV 12, 1; Am.
1, 8, 23; 2, 17, 23.

15-16 *lux mea* 2 Cat., *mea l.* 3 Prop.; Tib. never uses pet names at all; such expressions belong to the colloquial language, and he therefore purposely avoids them. *Lux mea* is here an important evidence of spuriousness; see Bürger, *Hermes* XL (1905), 330 and K. Smith's note *ad loc.* **arguo* 11 Ov., 0 Prop. **concupio* 11 Ov., 1 Tib. (1, 8, 35; inferior MSS. *succumbere*), but acc. to Wisser, *Quaest.* Tib. 18, the passage is spurious and due to the 'editor.' **plaga* 20 Ov., 0 Prop.

17 *inlaesus abibit, | ne **Veneris** cupidae **gaudia** turbet,
aper Lydia 59; Am. 2, 3, 2; A. A. 2, 459; 3, 805.

17-18 **inlaesus* 3 Ov., 0 Lucr., Cat., Verg., Hor., Prop. *gaudia* V., v. on 3, 13; not in Lucr., Cat., Verg., Prop., Hor.

19 lege Dianae, | **caste** puer, **casta** retia tange **manu** F. 4,
324: **casta manu** F. 4, 260; cf. F. 6, 290; H. 20, 10; 14, 50.

19-20 Cf. Am. 1, 1, 10 lege pharetratae virginis. Cf. F. 4, 324 re

dabis, et *castas casta* sequere manus. This rhetorical repetition of the substantive in a different case is more common in Ov. than in all other poets together, e. g. cum *digno digna* fuisse IV 7, 10: *magnum magni* (-o) Catal. 9, 3; Maecen. 150; M. 3, 60: *nuda nudis* (-os) H. 14, 100; M. 4, 261; F. 2, 287. Cf. also Hansen, *De tropis et figuris Tib.* 30, and Smith on IV 7, 10.

21 et quaecumque meo **furtim subrepi**t amori, | *incidat cf. F. 3, 19 (Merkel: *obrepsit*).

23 at **tu *venandi studium** *concede parenti Rem. 199; cf. M. 3, 413 (**studio v.**).

24 et celer **in nostros** ipse recurre **sinus** H. 15, 95; Am. 3, 2, 76; cf. 2, 12, 2.

22-4 *incido 6 Ov. *venor 13 Ov. *studium*, with gen. of. ger., 7 Ov., 0 Tib. *concedo 34 Ov. (with acc., 21). H. 15, 95 *inque sinus* relabere *nostros*; 13, 78 *inque pios . . redire sinus*; cf. A. A. 2, 458; 3, 34; Rem. 354; M. 4, 596.

IV, 4.

1 huc ades et tenerae **morbos** *expelle puellae F. 4, 763, cf. 3, 827.

1 (*tenera puella* 3 Tib., 14 Ov., cf. also Zingerle, *Abh.* II 50) *expello II 3, 14^a; 19 Ov. Tib. has the simple *pello* 6 times, twice for *expello* (2, 1, 18, 38); he has *depello* once.

2 huc ades, intonsa Phoebe **superbe** coma. | crede mihi, *propera, v. note: **crede mihi** 30 times in Ov. (cf. Eschenburg, p. 4), 18 times begins v.: **propera** H. 5, 31; Rem. 93; M. 10, 657; T. 1, 1, 127; F. 6, 233.

2-3 *superbus* with abl., IV 2, 22; 14 Ov., 0 Tib. *crede mihi* 7 Prop.; 0 Cat., Verg., Hor. (*mihi crede* 3 Hor., 1 Priap., 7 Ov.); the phrase is a colloquial one and is an evidence of spuriousness, v. Bürger, *Charites*, 385.

*propero 2 Pan., 61 Ov.; v. Ehr. II 8, IV 51. Instead Tib. often uses *veni*, and *curre* once (1, 3, 92).

5 **effice ne** *macies pallentes occupet *artus | neu notet . . membra 4 times, v. note: **effice** 14 times: **occupet artus** M. 3, 40; 5, 632; 14, 757; 15, 166; (Verg. A. 7, 446; 11, 424): **macies . . artus** H. 11, 27: **notet membra** Rem. 418.

5 *efficio* 1 Tib., 3 Tib. app., 44 Ov. Impv. *effice* 15 Ov., not in Cat., Verg., Prop., Hor., once in Luer. (1, 29): *effice ne* A. A. 2, 312; T. 1, 8, 49; P. 1, 3, 45; 4, 12, 41: *effice* (-ite) ut T. 5, 5, 57; H. 5, 5, 57; H. 15, 205; A. A. 3, 673: with simple subj. Rem. 31; M. 11, 102; P. 3, 3, 63; F. 3, 683; 6, 380: with acc. H. 12, 82; 14, 54; 19, 155. Tib.

uses *fac* with subj. (1, 3, 54). *efficio*, other forms, with obj. clause, 11 times; not in Cat. Tib., Prop., Hor.; once in Verg. (E. 3, 51), and five times in Lucr. **macies* 10 Ov. **artus* II 3, 9; 68 Ov.; cf. *pallentia membra* H. 11, 77.

8 in **pelagus rapidis* **evehat amnis aquis* Am. 1, 15, 10; 2, 4, 8; 3, 6, 80; Ib. 516.

8 **pelagus* (Grecism) 27 Ov. Tib. loved rather the phrase *placida aqua* (3 times: 1, 4, 12. 7, 14. 2, 78), v. Ehr. II 71, and, on *rapidus*, III 33. **eveho* 4 Ov. (Cf. Tib. 1, 4, 66 *vehat amnis aquas*; 1, 9, 50, *amnis aqua*; A. A. 3, 386 *devehit amnis aqua*; cf. Zingerle, *Abh.* II 84.)

10 *quicumque et cantus corpora fessa levant* M. 10, 176: **c. fessa** IV 11, 2.

12 *votaque pro domina vix numeranda facit* P. 1, 6, 38; cf. 2, 5, 6; Ib. 447.

14 *dicit in aeternos aspera verba deos* II 3, 30; Rem. 688; F. 3, 804; 4, 954; 6, 322: **aspera verba** P. 2, 6, 8. 7, 56.

10-14 Cf. *lassa c.* Rem. 414: *fessa membra* H. 2, 90; 4, 90; M. 4, 215: m. *levat* Moret. 5; F. 6, 328. *aeternus* 1 Tib., 7 Tib. app., 4 V. app., 2 Aetna, 37 Ov.; cf. Ehr. III 18.

15 **pone metum**, Cerinthe: *deus non laedit amantes*. | *tu modo semper ama* 16 times, v. note: **laedit amantes** A. A. 2, 515; Prop. 3, 16, 11: **tu . . . semper ama** H. 16, 254: **semper amare** 10 times: **tu modo semper** H. 18, 216: **tu modo** 1 Lygd., 12 Ov. (*vos modo* 5 Ov.), v. Ehr. VII 51, 56.

15-16 *pone metum*—usually as verse beginning—is one of the chief Ov. locutions and refrains (Zingerle, *Ovid* I 34; Ganzenmüller, *Philologus* LXX 291): H. 16, 68; 20, 1; A. A. 1, 556; Rem. 544; M. 3, 634; 5, 226; 14, 110; T. 3, 7, 29; 5, 2, 3; F. 2, 759: also *pone metus* Am. 3, 6, 61. 62 (Ilia, p. metus . . . Ilia, p. metus); M. 1, 736; 11, 390; 15, 658; P. 3, 3, 83: also *posito metu* M. 4, 128; F. 1, 101. No form of this loc. is in Lucr., Cat., Verg., Prop., Hor.; Verg. has instead *solve metus* (-m) 4 times (A. 1, 463. 562; 5, 420; 9, 90; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 37). Lexicons cite Plin. Ep. 5, 6: *ut metum ponas*. *Cerinthe*, so 3, 11 *tecum*, *Cerinthe*; 5, 1 *te*, *Cerinthe*; 5, 5 *Cerinthe*. These poems, as Knappe (p. 16) points out, differ wholly from Tib. in the free use of apostrophe, the favorite figure of Ovid; cf. Ehr. I 29, and v. on 2, 3; 3, 1; II 2, 2. Cf. M. 191 *laesit amores*; H. 7, 59 *laesus amor*; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 1. Ov. has a veritable mania for the verse-closes *semper amare*, *semper amem*: II 3, 69 *semper amarunt*; Dirae 102 *semper amabo*; Catal. 8, 3 *quos semper amavi*; Rem. 7 *ego semper amavi*; Am. 1, 3, 2. 2, 14, 10; H. 15, 80 (*et semper causa est*) *cur ego semper amem*; Rem. 455 s. *amaret*; Am. 2, 13, 12 s. *Osiris amet*; Ib. 419 s. *ametur*; T. 4, 10, 40 s. *amata*; F. 3, 498 s. *amare*; cf. F. 4, 250; T. 2, 382. Tib.

(1, 6, 65) separates *semper* and *amare* by four words. Propertius also has *semper amare* 4 times (1, 16, 47; 13, 52; 2, 22, 18; 3, 20, 30), *semper amor* 3 times. Note that the 6 vs., 15-18, constitute "the poet's dramatic aside to Cerinthus while addressing Apollo" (Smith); cf. also II 2, 10. This rhetorical device never occurs in Tib., but often in Ov. Thus when Cephalus is about to shoot Procris, Ov., *interrupting the narrative, cries out* (A. A. 3, 735 f.): *Quid facis, infelix? non est fera; supprime tela, etc.* When the sailors are on the point of murdering Arion, Ov. exclaims (F. 2, 101 f.): *Quid tibi cum gladio? dubiam rege, navita, puppem, etc.*; so also in the story of Narcissus (M. 3, 432 ff.) he exclaims: *Credule, quid frustra, etc.* This interruption of the elegy or the epos by the poet's own reflections is Alexandrian. Thus Callimachus pauses in the midst of his story of Acontius and Cydippe to rebuke himself. *σχετλίη*, says Apollonius (3, 1113) giving expression to his own sympathy, and Catullus addresses his heroine in commiseration as *ah misera* (64, 71); see Jackson, *Harvard Studies in Class. Phil.* XXIV (1913), p. 49; Duckett, *Hellenistic Influence on the Aeneid*, Smith College Studies, 1920, p. 13, and *Class. Journal* XI (1916), p. 334.

21 **nil opus est** fletu: lacrimis erit aptius uti, si *quando 12 times: **si quando** Pan. 43; Am. 1, 13, 6; A. A. 2, 15; M. 11, 24, etc.

21 *nil opus est*—often as verse beginning—Am. 1, 2, 21; H. 20, 185; A. A. 1, 137; 2, 162; M. 10, 565; 14, 24; P. 1, 2, 94; 4, 15, 12; F. 4, 813. 926; cf. T. 5, 14, 41 (nihil); P. 3, 1, 113; cf. IV 13, 7 (nil o. . . est). Tib. has only *quid opus est* (1, 6, 33).

18 te | *cogitat, et frustra **credula turba** sedet Rem. 685; F. 2, 716; 4, 312.

19 **Phoebe, fave**: laus magna tibi *tribuetur in uno II 5, 1: **laus magna** P. 4, 13, 48; cf. Am. 2, 9, 16.

20 **corpore servato** *restituisse duos Am. 3, 4, 5. 7.

18-20 *cogito IV 5, 10; 1 Priap., 4 Ov. Impv. *fave* 4 Tib. app., 6 Ov. (F. 3, 714 Bacche, fave; 6, 249 Vesta, fave; 4, 1; 1, 468; A. A. 1, 146; Am. 2, 13, 21); not in Tib., who has only *faveat* (2, 1, 1); *favete* also 5 Ov. *tribuo 1 Pan., 4 V. app., 19 Ov., 0 Verg., v. Holtschmidt 60; Tib. has only *contribuo* (once). Cf. H. 11, 60 *nec unius corpore perde duos*; Am. 2, 13, 15 (a poem also on the sickness of the beloved) et in una parce duobus; M. 11, 388 *animasque duas ut servet in una*: v. also K. F. Smith *ad loc.* and Zingerle, *Ovid*, I 58 and on 'number contrasts' in Ov., Zingerle, *Abh.* II 32. *restituo 1 Cu., 14 Ov.

24 *certatim sanctis laetus uterque focus.

25 tunc te felicem dicet **pia turba** deorum Cons. Liv. 296; T. 5, 3, 47; F. 2, 507: **turba deorum** Aetna 62; T. 4, 1, 53; F. 2, 667.

26 optabunt artes et sibi **quisque** tuas, v. note.

24-26 **certatim* 3 + Ov., 0 Prop. (*sancti foci* Tib. 1, 2, 82; 1, 8, 70; P. 2, 1, 32; F. 4, 296). *cetera turba* (deorum), Aetna 62: 11 Ov. **quisque* always with sing. vb. in Hor., Prop., Tib. (1, 2, 96; 2, 1, 31, 84), but often with plur. in Ov. (A. A. 1, 109; Am. 3, 2, 18; M. 1, 59, 507; 4, 80; 7, 575; 12, 224; F. 2, 715); correct Smith's note in part. With the plural verb here used, Streifinger, *De syntaxi Tib.*, Wirceburi, 1881, p. 12, well compares two passages from the Tib. app., namely Lyg. 4, 10 *hominum genus . . . placant*; Paneg. 186 *pecus . . . pascabant*.

IV, 5.

2 atque (dies) **inter** festos semper **habendus** erit. | te nascente Am. 1, 11, 2; F. 5, 348; cf. M. 10, 399; P. 4, 9, 35; H. 6, 118: **festus** (-a) **dies** Am. 3, 10, 47; H. 16, 92; M. 6, 435; 10, 270; 12, 150; T. 5, 5, 3, 42; F. 5, 670; 6, 239 (Tib. has only *festalux*, 2, 1, 30).

2 **nascens* not in Tib., but often in Ov.: H. 15, 81; T. 4, 3, 46; 5, 3, 14; Ib. 210; P. 1, 8, 63.

6 si tibi de nobis mutuus **ignis adest** cf. Am. 2, 16, 12 (Merkel: **ardor a.**).

7 mutuus adsit amor, per te **dulcissima furta** | perque tuos oculos M. 9, 557: **perque tuos oculos** Am. 3, 11, 48; cf. 3, 3, 14; Lygd. 6, 47.

6-8 Amatory use of *ignis* not in Tib., but often in Verg. and Ov., as Am. 2, 16, 11 *meus ignis abest*; 3, 9, 56 *tuus ignis eram*; H. 4, 15, 33; 18, 85; M. 3, 490; 4, 64, 195, 675, etc. (*mutuus amor* Tib. 1, 2, 63; 1, 6, 76; Catal. 4, 12: more often *mutua cura*: 1 Lyg., 4 Ov.)

13 **vel** serviat **aeque . . vel* mea vincla leva. | sed potius, v. note: **sed potius** Lygd. 1, 27; M. 9, 599; cf. Ciris 330.

13 *vel . . . vel* 0 Tib., 4 Pan., 1 Cu., 1 Ci., 37 Ov., v. Ehr. IV 71. **aeque* IV 12, 1; 3 + Ov. Cf. Verg. A. 2, 146 *levari vincla*.

16 **nulla** queat **posthac* nos soluisse **dies** T. 3, 3, 18; P. 4, 4, 1; cf. T. 3, 8, 12.

17 optat idem iuvenis quod nos (puellae), sed ***tectius** optat, v. note.

19 at tu, Natalis, **quoniam* deus **omnia sentis**, A. A. 2, 648; T. 5, 4, 37.

20 **adnue*: **quid *refert**, clamne palamne roget? H. 6, 137; 16, 211; M. 13, 268; F. 3, 495: **ne . . . ne** M. 3, 256, 538; 13, 912; 15, 503; F. 2, 782, etc.

16-20 **posthac* Ciris 510 (A²L); 1 Lucr., 3 Cat., 2 Verg. Cf. A. A. 1,

276 vir male dissimulat. *tectius* illa (puella) *cupit*; for *optat cūpit* as interchangeable, v. on 3, 10.

adj. *tectus*, 'secret,' 0 Tib., 1 Lyg., 16 Ov. Tib. 1, 7, 63 (at tu natalis . . candidior veni) suggests chiefly *dies natalis* (Némethy), yet even Tib. approaches perhaps the idea of Deus Natalis. The full and pronounced personification, however, such as we find it here, is eminently Ovidian, as T. 3, 13, 2 ecce supervacuus . . | ad sua Natalis tempora noster adest. | dure, quid ad miseros veniebas exulis annos? | non ultra patriam me sequerere meam; T. 5, 5, 13; II 2, 1 venit Natalis ad aras; ib. 21. **quoniam* 62 Ov.; here in usual Ov. position after penthem. caes., v. Ehr. VI 65. **adnuo* (v. Ehr. IV 14) IV 6, 13; 6 Tib. app.; 33 Ov., 1 Prop.; Tib. has only renuente (1, 5, 20). Impv. *adnue* IV 6, 13; II 5, 121; Am. 3, 2, 55; P. 2, 8, 51; F. 1, 15. **refert* 5 Ov., 13 Lucr., 0 Prop.

IV, 6.

1 **turis acervos**, | quos tibi dat tenera docta puella manu M. 5, 131: **dat tenera manu** H. 15, 216; cf. P. 4, 12, 24; v. on 3, 8: **docta puella** Lydia 25; A. A. 2, 281.

3 se **laetissima** compsit, | staret ut ante tuos conspicienda focos, v. note: **ante focos** P. 1, 1, 52; F. 3, 30; 6, 305, v. Ehr. IX 20-22.

1-4 *turis a.*, not in Lucr., Cat., Verg., Prop., Hor. *docta p.* Cat. 35, 16; Prop. 1, 7, 11; 2, 11, 6. 13, 11. *laetissimus* (rare) 4 Verg., 2 Ov. (A. A. 1, 359; M. 8, 570); not in Lucr., Cat., Prop., Hor.; on superl. in 5th ft. in Ov., v. Esch. 16, and cf. *gratissima* IV 1, 8; *dulcissima* 5, 7. *conspiciendus* in close of pentameter 1 Tib., 2 Tib. app. (II 3, 52), 12 Ov.; cf. *diripienda* IV 3, 22; Lygd. 6, 28; *vix numeranda* IV 4, 12; v. Zingerle I 10, Esch. 31.

5 illa quidem ornandi causas tibi, **diva*, **relegat*, v. note.

8 **vincla para**. | sic bene compones: ullae non ille puellae | servire . . dignior M. 4, 183: **bene compones** Cons. Liv. 301; A. A. 2, 385; F. 3, 484: **puellae servire** Am. 2, 17, 1.

11 nec possit cupidus **vigilans** **deprendere* **custos** A. A. 3, 612; cf. M. 12, 148.

14 ter tibi **fit libo**, ter, **dea casta**, mero F. 3, 735.

5-14 *causa* with gen. ger. 0 Tib., 9 Ov. **diva* 24 Ov. **relego* 10 Ov.; 0 Prop. cf. *bene iungere* H. 13, 117; M. 1, 9; 14, 675; Am. 1, 13, 6. **deprendo* 36 Ov.; often, as here, of surprising lovers, e. g. A. A. 3, 717. Cf. F. 3, 735 liba deo fiunt, 'are offered.'

16 illa aliud tacita, **iam sua**, mente rogat, M. 14, 166; v. note: **tacita mente** Am. 1, 4, 23; 3, 7, 63; A. A. 1, 602; M. 5, 428; 15, 26; F. 3, 634.

16 Cf. M. 14, 166 *iam suus*, 'now again master of himself'; 8, 35 *vix sua*, 'mistress of herself'; 3, 689 *vixque meum* (me), 'master of myself.' It is unnecessary, with Ném., to cite only Plaut., Pers., and Sen. *tacita m. Cat.* 62, 37, but not in Lucr., Verg., Prop., Hor.

17 *uritur, ut celeres urunt* **altaria flammae*, v. note: **celer** **flammae** T. 1, 2, 45.

19 *veniet cum* ***proximus annus**, | *hic idem votis iam vetus adsit amor* F. 6, 567; P. 4, 4, 18; (vetus amor Rem. 108; cf. H. 16, 255; M. 5, 576; Ciris 109,—yet cf. also Tib. 2, 4, 47: veteres amores.)

17-20 *uror* and *arsis*, in the love poet, denote the supreme crisis of the action; therefore Ov. often adds an effective simile, (Tib. never), as H. 7, 24 *uror, ut* inducto ceratae sulphure taedae; 15, 9 *uror, ut . . . fertilis accensis messibus ardet ager*; 12, 34, *arsis*, | *ardet ut . . . pinea taeda*; M. 3, 372 *calescit, non aliter quam . . .* Cf. also Washietl, *De similitudinibus imaginibusque Ovidianis*, Vienna 1883. Tib. has *rapida* and *acris fl.* (1, 9, 49; 1, 6, 46). **altaria* 2 Verg. app., 1 Aetna, 6 Ov., 3 Lucr., 17 Verg.; not in Cat., Prop., Hor.; its use "shows non-Tibullan origin" (Bürger, *Charites* 385). **proximus* 3 Tib. app., 77 Ov.

IV, 7.

1 **tandem venit amor*, *qualem texisse pudori . . . sit mihi* H. 17, 14; A. A. 1, 720; Rem. 619; M. 4, 191: **pudori** (esse) Am. 3, 14, 21; M. 5, 526; 7, 687.

1 **tandem* 3 Tib. app.; 14 + *Met. pudori est* not in Lucr., Cat., Verg., Prop., but twice in Hor.; on this dat. with *esse* in general in Ov., v. Hau, *De casuum usu Ov.*, Monasterii 1884, p. 59.

On this elegy and its non-Tibullan language, see F. Hennig, *op. cit.* 14.

3 **exorata meis illum* **Cytherea*, ***Camenis**, Pan. 24, v. note.

3 **exoro* 10 Ov. **Cytherea* 8 Ov. **Camena* 0 Lucr., Cat., 1 Verg., 1 Prop., 3 Tib. app., 2 Catal. 5, 5 Ov.

The striking Ovidianism here is *meae Camenae* = *mea carmina* or *poemata*. This use occurs only in Pan. 24 (*meae C.*), 192 (*nostrae C.*), P. 4, 13, 33 (*non patria scripta C.*), and 6 times in Hor. (*C.* 1, 12, 39; 2, 16, 38; 4, 6, 27. 9, 8; Ep. 1, 1, 1; A. P. 275). In general, the early Augustans rarely use, by metonymy, the name of a *minor* or an *unusual deity* for the object which the god represents. Such excess seemed to them distinctly Alexandrine and akin to affectation; hence, too, the clever parody of Persius (*Sat.* 1, 94 f) includes among the mannerisms of the neoteric school the use of *Nereus* in the sense of 'the sea.' Among the less usual gods Verg. has perhaps only *Titan*,

'sun,' *Minerva*, 'spinning,' *Vesta*, 'hearth,' and *Thetis*, *Nereus* and *Doris*, 'sea,' once each (Ecl. 4, 32; 6, 35; 10, 5); Hor. has only *Camena*, *Musa*, *Lycaeus*, *Liber*, *Phoebus*. Ov., however, uses the rarer names in endless profusion: *Camena*, *Musa*, *Titan*, *Phoebus*, *Phoebe*, *Hyperion*, *Minerva*, *Lycaeus*, *Bromius*, *Nereus*, *Amphitrite*, *Tethys*, *Naias*, *Mulciber* ('fire'), *Pallas* ('oil,' 'olive-tree'), etc. This excessive Ov. use is seen also in the Pan. (v. Ehr. I 40-48 and Hartung 45), in Lyg. (2, 19; 6, 57), in the Culex (101, 373), the Copa (20), the Aetna (14), Lydia (40), and the Moretum (113). (V. further Siebelis-Polle, Register III., s. v. "Götter," Müller, *R. M.*², p. 154, and Hansen, p. 23. We may note also that, in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Shakspeare took Titania, Oberon's queen, directly from the Latin text of Ovid, where it is the epithet of the Titan's sister, Diana; v. on 3, 5.

4 attulit in nostrum **deposuitque sinum** F. 2, 404: **deposuitque** F. 2, 756 (postponed **que**).

7 non ego ***signatis** quicquam mandare **tabellis**, | ne legat id nemo Am. 2, 15, 15: **ne nemo**, 'lest any one,' v. note.

9 sed . . **vultus componere** famae | *taedet: cum digno digna fuisse ferar M. 13, 767: **cum d. fuisse**, v. note.

4-10 *depono* 1 Tib., 41 Ov. **signo* II 5, 14; Pan. 97; 40 Ov., v. Ehr. III 33. Cf. *commisi (dedi)* verba *tabellis* M. 9, 586; 14, 707. The double negative, à Grecism, is also in Pan. 164; P. 1, 1, 66; Prop. 2, 19, 32. **taedet* II 5, 93; 1 Ov.; not in Lucr., Prop. or Hor. Tib. has *puget* 9 times, *piget* twice, never *taedet*. This euphemism for *concubuisse* (Varro, L. L. 6, 80) is frequent in Ov.: A. A. 3, 664 *mecum non semel illa fuit*; Am. 2, 8, 27; H. 5, 157; Priap. 14, 3.

IV, 8.

1 ***invisus natalis adest**, qui rure ***molesto** | . . **tristis** agendus erit T. 3, 13, 2; cf. M. 9, 285: **natalis ag. (ac.)** IV 9, 3; M. 2, 497; 8, 242; 13, 753: **tristis ag.** H. 13, 42.

5 iam, ***nimum** Messalla mei ***studiose**, quiescas, v. note.

1-5 **invisus* 33 Ov. **molestus* 5 Cat., 4 Ov. Cf. *dies natalis* IV 9, 3; A. A. 1, 405. **nimum* Lyg. 6, 21; 45 Ov. **studiosus* IV 6, 15; 18 Ov., 0 Prop.; on his fondness for adjs. in osus, v. Esch. 25.

7 hic **animum *sensusque** meos ***abducta** relinquo M. 14, 178.

8 **arbitrio** quamvis non sinis esse **meo** A. A. 3, 320; F. 6, 98.

7-8 **sensus* 30 Ov. **abduco*, v. on 3, 5. **arbitrium* Lyg. 6, 14; 24 Ov.; abl. of quality, as here, 7 times. *quamvis* with indic., Lyg. 6, 29 (hence 2 Tib. app.) and vastly frequent in Ov., v. Kleem. 36, 60; Ehr. VII 8, but not in Tib.

IV, 9.

1 scis **iter** ex animo sublatum **triste** puellae T. 3, 9, 32: **ex animo** cf. Am. 2, 5, 51; A. A. 3, 472.

IV, 10.

1 **gratum est**, securus multum **quod** iam tibi de me | permittis H. 16, 13; Cat. 107, 3: **tibi permittis**, cf. note.

5 *solliciti sunt pro nobis, quibus illa dolori est,

6 ne cedam **ignoto**, maxima causa, **toro** Lyg. 6, 60; cf. Am. 2, 11, 7 (notum t.): **maxima causa** Catal. 9, 12; Aetna 399; Rem. 322. 768; T. 5, 12, 46; cf. Am. 2, 6, 10; H. 17, 156: **dolori causa**, v. note.

1-6 Cf. T. 2, 356 (pars operum meorum) *plus sibi permisit* compositore suo; cf. H. 7, 39. *sollicitus 3 Lyg., 45 Ov.

causa dolori is used for *c. doloris* (for the trajection, v. II 3, 14; Am. 3, 5, 14); the latter occurs 11 times in Ov.: Ciris 336 (A); Am. 1, 14, 14; 2, 6, 10; A. A. 3, 599; Rem. 572; 726; M. 1, 736; 13, 748; T. 3, 8, 32; 4, 3, 33; F. 6, 746 (*c. dolendi* occurs 3 times: H. 20, 125; M. 2, 614; 11, 345); on his fondness for *causa* with the gen.—a fondness which begins with Lyg. 2, 30 (*causa perire fuit*)—v. Zingerle I 20, Esch. 20; cf. also Prop. 1, 16, 35 *maxima causa doloris*. Ov. also has *dolori est* 3 times: Am. 3, 9, 57; M. 1, 246; P. 1, 1, 61; v. on 7, 1, and cf. Cat. 96, 5.

IV, 11.

1 estne . . tuae **pia cura** puellae, | quod mea nunc *vexat corpora fessa *calor Am. 2, 16, 47; H. 8, 15: **cura puellae** Am. 1, 9, 43; H. 21, 59; A. A. 2, 295; 3, 631; Rem. 205; (Prop. 3, 21, 3): **vexat corpora** T. 5, 2, 5.

3 **a ego** non *aliter tristes *evincere morbos | optarim, quam si . . Lyg. 4, 82: **non aliter quam** M. 3, 373; 4, 122. 348; 6, 516; T. 5, 2, 10; F. 2, 209.

6 tu | nostra potes **lento pectore** ferre mala H. 15, 169.

1-6 *pius* 1 Tib. (piē, 1, 3, 25), 6 Tib. app., 125 Ov. *cura*, with the gen., far exceeds *amor* in Ov., v. on 5, 7. Belling, p. 70, acutely observes: "To his own love Lygdamus, like 'Sulpicia,' applies only the word *cura*." *vexo 2 Ci., 10 Ov. *c. fessa*, v. on 4, 10. *calor 1 Pan., 10 Ov. *aliter 20 + Ov.; 0 Prop. *evincere IV 7, 5; 8 Ov. (*tristes morbi* M. 7, 601; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 9.) (*ferre mala* Tib. 1, 6, 82; Am. 1, 14, 24; M. 1, 669; T. 1, 5, 58; 3, 3, 57. 11, 17; 4, 6, 37; 5, 1, 49; Ib. 120; P. 1, 7, 69; 2, 6, 6.)

IV, 12.

3 si quicquam tota **commisi** stulta *iuventa, v. note.

6 ***ardorem** cupiens dissimulare **meum** H. 20, 17. 42; 12, 180.

3-6 Tib. has only *admitto* (1, 6, 56) in this sense ('commit a fault'), but Ov. has *committo* 11 times, as Am. 2, 2, 27; H. 14, 59; M. 7, 25, etc. **iuventa* 18 Ov. **ardor* 11 Ov.

IV, 13

1 **nulla** tuum nobis *subducet **femina** lectum (Cat. 64, 143; 69, 1;) M. 9, 734; 12, 406; T. 3, 7, 29; P. 4, 6, 40; F. 3, 475, etc.; Priap. 18, 2.

2 hoc primum **iuncta** est **foedere** nostra Venus, v. note.

3 **tu mihi sola places**, nec iam te *praeter in urbe Prop. 2, 7, 19; A. A. 1, 42; cf. M. 4, 228: **te praeter** cf. Pan. 5 (**pr. te**).

4 **formosa** est **oculis** ulla puella meis Prop. 4, 4, 32 (v. 1. **famosa**); M. 9, 476.

1-4 **subduco* 17 Ov. Cf. M. 7, 403 thalami *foedere iungit*; T. 2, 536 non legitimo *f. iunctus* amor. (*Venerem iungere* Tib. 1, 9, 76; A. A. 2, 679; Rem. 407; Ib. 353.) **praeter* (= nisi) 22 Ov., 0 Prop.; v. Ehr. VIII 61. Cf. *oculis gratus* H. 15, 18; P. 4, 15, 17.

5 **atque utinam** posses uni mihi bella videri 23 times in Ov. (cf. Eschenburg, p. 5, who omits 4 exx. from Met.), 20 times begins v.; also Lyg. 5, 27; Ciris 297; Lydia 56.

6 . . sic ego **tutus ero**. | nil opus *invidia est, procul absit gloria vulgi (Prop. 2, 13, 14; 3, 3, 24;) Rem. Am. 144. 650; F. 3, 432; T. 1, 1, 38; cf. 2, 366: **nil opus est**, v. on 4, 21.

8 **qui sapit**, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu Am. 3, 8, 25; Priap. 52, 11; v. on 2, 2.

9 sic ego ***secretis** possum bene vivere ***silvis** Rem. 591; M. 7, 75; cf. H. 4, 169.

10 ***qua** nulla *humano sit via trita pede, v. note: **via ter**. A. A. 1, 52; Rem. 601; cf. P. 2, 7, 44; Prop. 3, 18, 22.

5-10 *atque utinam* 2 Verg., 9 Prop., 0 Cat., Hor. *bellus* 14 Cat., 1 Tib., 1 Lyg. (4, 52), 1 Ov., 2 Hor., 0 Verg., Prop.; cf. the notes of Smith and of Postgate, p. 195. (bella videri Tib. 1, 9, 71; videberis bella Cat. 8, 16.) **invidia* 1 Lyg., 25 Ov. (*procul absit*, cf. Tib. 1, 6, 39; *procul abesse* 7 Ov.) *gloria v.*, v. on 3, 2 and 13. Cf. Prop. 2, 25, 30 *in tacito* cohibe gaudia clausa sinu; T. 4, 5, 17 *intra tua*

pectora gaude; H. 13, 89, 21, 201. A. A. 1, 110 (in) tacito pectore. *secretus 21 Ov. *silva 123 Ov. (*bene vivere* Tib. 1, 3, 35; T. 3, 4, 25; F. 3, 427.) *qua 14 Tib. app., 16 Verg. app., very often in Ov., never (except qualibet 1, 2, 28) in Tib., who uses the paratactic construction and avoids subordinating particles, v. Ehr. VI 3 f. By this means he brings about the completion of the thought within the distich, v. Knappe, p. 9. *humanus 1 Cat., 6 Verg., 8 Prop., 1 Lyg., 41 Ov.

11 **tu mihi** curarum requies, tu nocte vel atra Am. 1, 3, 16; H. 3, 52 (bis); 8, 41; 13, 104 (bis); 15, 187 (bis); M. 7, 817, etc., v. note: **curarum requies** P. 3, 3, 7 (with changed order); cf. **curae r.** T. 4, 10, 117; P. 1, 2, 43: **nocte atra** M. 5, 71; cf. 10, 454 (nox a.); H. 14, 78; **vel**, 'even,' v. note.

12 lumen, et **in solis** tu mihi turba **locis** H. 11, 84; F. 4, 514; cf. Am. 3, 6, 50 (loca s.); Rem. 579; M. 7, 819; F. 1, 502; (Lucret. 4, 571. 590; 6, 396).

13 nunc licet e caelo mittatur *amica **Tibullo**, | mittetur frustra, v. note.

15 hoc tibi sancta tuae Iunonis **numina iuro** Ciris 245; H. 13, 159; T. 2, 53; M. 9, 371; cf. 3, 638 (n. iurant); cf. M. 1, 188 (per flumina iuro).

16 quae sola ante alios est mihi magna deos, v. note.

17 **quid facio demens?** heu heu mea *pignora cedo, v. note.

20 hoc peperit misero **garrula lingua** malum Am. 2, 2, 44.

22 nec **fugiam notae** servitium dominae | sed . . . *considam vinctus ad aras, v. note.

11-23 The threefold repetition, *tu mihi . . . tu . . . tu mihi*, surpasses Prop. 1, 11, 23 *tu mihi . . . tu . . . tu*, and can be paralleled only from Ov., as Am. 1, 3, 16 *tu mihi . . . tecum . . . te mihi*; H. 3, 52 *tu . . . tu . . . tu mihi . . . tu mihi*. As a parallel to vv. 9 and 12 and as an example of similar anaphora, Wilhelm (*Rhein. Mus.* LIX 291)—without recognizing the identity of authorship—aptly quotes the words of Cephalus from Met. 7, 817 ff.: *tu mihi magna voluptas, | . . . tu me reficisque fovesque, | tu facis, ut silvas, ut amem loca sola*. Cf. also with vv. 13 and 14 Cephalus' words in Met. 7, 802: *nec me quae caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret, ulla erat*; similarly, vv. 700 ff., not even the goddess Aurora can make him forget his love for Procris. As a parallel to vv. 17-20 below, Wilhelm very properly quotes Her. 20, 203 ff.: *ei mihi, quod gaudes, et te iuvat ipsa voluntas. | ei mihi, quod sensus sum tibi fassa meos. | ei mihi, lingua labat*.

vel, 'even,' not in Tib., but 2 Pan., 8 Ov., v. Ehr. IV 70, 72. (*e caelo* Tib. 1, 10, 60; IV 2, 2; A. A. 2, 87; M. 13, 853, etc.) *amica, 'mistress,' 'sweetheart' (often in good sense like *domina*) 4 Cat., 0 Verg., 26 Ov., 10 Prop., 6 Hor.

The obtrusion of the writer's name (*Tibullo*), instead of using the pronoun of the first person, is wholly unlike Tib., but is frequent in Cat. and Ov., v. Postgate, *Selections*, p. 197, and Smith on IV 8, 2.

(*per*)*numina iuro* (verse-close) is not in Lucr., Cat., Verg., Prop., Hor.; cf. also H. 2, 23 *iurata numina*; 16, 319 *iurabo . . . numina*. (*sola, longe*) *ante alios* is carefully avoided by Tib. as trite and exaggerated; he has it only once (2, 4, 24), but it occurs 3 times in Tib. app., 4 times in Verg. app., often also in Ov. and Verg., but not in Prop.; v. Ehr. III 45, IX 27. 24. Cf. M. 3, 641 *quid facis, o demens*; P. 4, 3, 29 *quid facis, a demens*. Note also Lyg. 6, 27 *quid precor a d.*; T. 5, 10, 51 *quid loquor a d.*? *demens* occurs 3 times in Tib., but never in these short phrases or questions; cf. also Am. 3, 2, 71. A. A. 3, 735 *quid facis, infelix?* **pignus* 51 Ov. The very rare *cedo (alicui) aliquid* is for *concedo*, but *credo*, the reading of AV here, may be correct; cf. A. A. 3, 486 *pignora nec puero credite*. *notus* 2 Tib., 97 Ov. Postgate needlessly censures *notae* as 'prosaic,' but cf. Am. 2, 11, 7 *ecce fugit notumque torum*, and *notus amor* 4 times in Ov. **consido* 14 Ov., cf. F. 6, 305 *ante focos considere*. Tib. has always *sedeo* (4 times).

IV, 14.

1 **rumor ait . . .* : | *nunc ego me *surdis auribus esse velim* Am. 3, 7, 61; P. 2, 9, 25.

3 *crimina non haec sunt nostro sine facta dolore* : | *quid miserum torques?*

1-4 **rumor* 13 Ov. Prop. 2, 16, 35 *surdis auribus esse solet*; cf. 2, 20, 13; 2, 16, 18. **surdus* 15 Ov. Tib. never postpones *sine* but it is postponed or placed between adj. and subst. by Ov. 8 times (v. Ehr. IX 16), also Ciris 520. Also to place *sine* in the fourth thesis of the hex., as here, Ciris 520, Cu. 275, is admitted by Tib. only once (1, 2, 75), but by Ov. in his elegies alone 83 times, v. Esch. 7. (Cf. Tib. 2, 6, 17 *me miserum torques*; Ciris 257 *quid me . . . torques?*)

ADDENDA.—The remaining part of the vocabulary may be presented briefly as follows:

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.—*candida membra* (4, 6, acc. to D) M. 2, 607 (A has *pallida m.*, H. 21, 16). (*celeber*, of a god, 4, 23: Tib. 2, 1, 83; M. 1, 747.) **debita reddere* (4, 23) T. 2, 160; F. 4, 894; Prop. 2, 28, 60. **debitus* 20 Ov. *Decor* (2, 8), on Ovid's well-known fondness for personification (allegory) and the extreme rarity of this figure in Tib., v. Ehr. I 38 f., Knappe, 13, M. Haupt, *Register zu Met.*, 'Tropen,' Ribbeck, *Röm. Dicht.* II 308 and F. J. Miller, *Class. Journal* XI (1916), 516 ff. **fama* (7, 2. 9) 3 Pan., 100 Ov., v. Ehr. II 39. **fervida (cura)*

12, 1; 6 Ov. (*ferae saevae* 3, 22: Tib. 1, 10, 6; H. 4, 38; 7, 38; M. 4, 404; 7, 387.) *frigidus* (amnis) 4, 8: cf. Catal. 10, 12 Cremona frigida. (*hesterna nox* 12, 5; Tib. 2, 1, 12; Lyg. 4, 2; H. 19, 72. 193; Prop. 2, 29, 1.) **incolumis* (3, 4) 2 Ciris, 8 Ov. Tib. has *salvus* (1, 5, 19), *tutus* (1, 2, 27) and *intactus* (1, 7, 17). *intonsa coma* 4, 12, cf. *intonsae comae* II 3, 12; cf. H. 11, 116; M. 5, 87. **Kalendae* (2, 1. 21) 1 Lyg., 14 Ov. *laetus eris* 4, 23, cf. *l. ero* T. 4, 2, 72; *laetus*, as here, of a god F. 3, 814; 4, 407. 744. **libens* (5, 9) 3 Ov., 3 Verg. (*libenter* 3 Cat.). *magnus Mars* (2, 1) T. 2, 295, cf. F. 4, 808: *magna (Iuno)* (13, 16) F. 2, 436: also *magnus Genius* (5, 9 acc. to D), where Hiller wrongly reads *mane* with A. So *magnus Iuppiter* occurs in Ov. 18 times, and on the excessive use of *magnus* in the Pan., v. Ehr. III 30. **medicae manus* (4, 4) Verg. G. 3, 455; **medicus* as adj. II 3, 14, 11 Ov., 0 Prop. **necopinans* (9, 4) rare word from Lucr.; used only here—after *qui*—to avoid hiatus, instead of *inopinus* (2 Ov.) **perlucidus* (6, 13) 4 Ov., 0 Prop., cf. **perlucens* (Lyg. 4, 71) 3 Ov. **promissum* (subst.) 7, 5: 16 Ov., 1 Prop. **propinquus* (8, 6) 11 Ov. *purpurea palla* (6, 13) and *Tyria palla* (2, 11), cf. F. 2, 107 Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam, and p. vestis M. 2, 23; F. 4, 339. Vocs. *sancte* (4, 9; 5, 12) and *sancta* (6, 7) 1 Cat., 2 Verg., 1 Tib., 3 Tib. app., 3 Culex, 2 Priap., 4 Ov. (T. 3, 14, 1; F. 2, 63. 127. 658). **sanus* (6, 18) 19 Ov.; often, as here, ‘in one’s right mind,’ ‘heartwhole’ Cat. 83, 2; M. 7, 18. 737; 9, 542; F. 4, 7. **tempestivus* (8, 6) 3 Ov., 0 Cat., 0 Prop. (*intempestivus* 7 Ov.) *tristis* (4, 22), ‘cross,’ ‘ill-humored,’ not in this sense in Tib., but in Prop. 1, 6, 9; M. 4, 187; 14, 710; cf. H. 3, 90. *valida catena* (5, 15), used for *firma*, cf. *valida compes* Tib. 2, 6, 25, and v. Ehr. III 36 on the excessive use of *v.* in Verg. and Ov. (as *v. labores* Lyg. 4, 65, *v. regnum* Catal. 3, 1). *vellera mollia* (2, 15), cf. M. 6, 21 *vellera mollibat*; P. 3, 8, 9 *v. dura*; cf. M. 2, 411 *lanam mollire vellera* *sucis bis* *madefacta* (2, 16), cf. Culex 62 *Assyrio bis* *lauta colore vellera*; cf. F. 2, 107 (*bis tinctam*); Hor. C. 2, 16, 35 (*bis tinctae*). **Vertumnus* (2, 13) 2 Ov., 4 Prop. **villa* (8, 3) II 3, 1; 2 Ov., 0 Prop.

ADVERBS, ETC.—**decenter* (2, 14) 2 Ov., 2 Hor., 1 Prop., 0 Lucr., Cat., Verg. *interdum . . . interdum* (4, 13) M. 8,

736, etc. **occulte* (6, 6) 5 Ov., 1 Verg., 0 Lucr., Cat., Hor., Prop. (*o pereant* [3, 6], as Tib. 1, 1, 51; 2, 4, 27. Ov., like Prop., prefers *a pereant*,—4 times, as also Lyg. 4, 62; Copa 34; v. Kleem. 31, Zingerle I 130.) *de litore* (2, 19) Am. 2, 11, 43. *ex oculis* (2, 5) M. 8, 356; 9, 390; T. 1, 3, 4; F. 3, 590; 5, 733. *in feras* (3, 22) M. 15, 168. *in proelia* (3, 3) M. 13, 82; 14, 545.

VERBS.—*calere* (5, 10), used of love, not in Tib., but 6 times in Ov. (*incallescere* 5 times). **divellere* (amantes) 6, 7; 7 Ov., 0 Prop. **exsolvere* (promissa) 7, 5; 1 Ov. (F. 4, 534) 0 Hor., Prop. **exurere* (divos) 2, 5; 2 app. Tib., 3 Ov. **favere votis* (5, 9) T. 4, 2, 55 (for the more usual v. *adesse* or *adnuere*). *habere gaudia* (7, 6) H. 15, 126. **metuere* (fata) 4, 11; 54 Ov.; Tib. uses *timere* instead 8 times. Caesar also avoids *metuere*, v. Bürger, *Charites* 386. *notare* (iniustos) 13, 23; in this sense ('censure') not in Tib., but in T. 2, 7; cf. 2, 466; H. 9, 20. *nudare* (amorem) 7, 2; not in Tib. in this sense ('disclose'), but in Am. 2, 5, 5 and Ci. 422; cf. Ehr. IV 48, and Hennig, *Untersuchungen zu Tib.* 14. "Tibullus uses few tropical expressions" (Bürger, *Charites* 389, after Dissen, *Praef.* CLXXVII). **praecipere* (6, 15) 17 Ov. **procedere* (2, 11) 13 Ov. (4, 5, 11 si *alios iam nunc suspiret amores* Tib. 1, 6, 35; cf. Lydia 3 nostrum *suspirat amorem*.) **vovere* (4, 13) 3 Tib. app., 24 Ov., 0 Prop.

Tibullan corpus II, 2.

1 **dicamus bona verba**: venit Natalis ad aras F. 1, 72; cf. T. 5, 5, 6: **bona verba** T. 3, 13, 24; P. 3, 4, 47; F. 2, 638; not in Tib.: **venit ad aras** H. 21, 157; M. 11, 579; P. 3, 4, 81.

2 **quisquis ades, lingua, vir *mulierque, fave** M. 15, 677: **quisquis ades, fave** Ib. 98: **quisquis ades** F. 3, 417; cf. Am. 1, 7, 2: **lingua fave** Am. 3, 2, 43; T. 5, 5, 5; F. 1, 72; 2, 654.

3 **urantur pia tura focus, . . | quos tener e terra divite mittit *Arabs** F. 1, 452; Nux 178: **pia tura focus** H. 7, 24; cf. H. 14, 26 (impia t. f.): **pia tura** Am. 3, 3, 33; H. 21, 7; M. 11, 577; T. 2, 59.

5 . . . **adsit visu^rus honores, | cui *decorent sanctas mollia sarta comas** F. 4, 713; M. 6, 476; 9, 461; cf. 9, 232: **mollia sarta comas** F. 5, 340.

7 . . . ***destillent tempora *nardo, | atque satur . . mada-** atque mero Lyg. 3, 6.

1-8 *Natalis*, v. on IV 5, 19. Cf. *ad tua sacra veni* II 5, 6; A. A. 3, 616; F. 6, 250; cf. 4, 451. Tib. (2, 1, 1) restricts apostrophe and has only the less forceful third person, *quisquis adest*, (faveat), so also M. 4, 598; 12, 176; 15, 680. **mulier* 1 Ciris, 4 Ov., 1 Verg.; Tib. has instead *femina* 4 times. Cf. *vir et mulier* Rem. 659; *femina virque* 9 Ov. (as Am. 1, 10, 36; M. 6, 314; T. 1, 3, 23; 2, 6, etc.). Tib. has only *seu vir seu f.* (1, 2, 33). For *pius*, v. on IV 11, 1. **Arabs* 3 Tib. app., 3 Ov.; cf. IV 2, 18 *cultor odoratae dives A. segetis*; Lyg. 2, 24 Eoique A.; Cat. 11, 5 *Arabes molles*. The future ptcp. to express purpose is very common in Ov.; there is only one ex. in Tib. (1, 10, 46), see the exx. of the fut. ptcp. collected by Streifinger, *De syntaxi Tib.* 34. **decoro* 1 Ci., 1 Cu., 4 Ov., 1 Cat., 3 Verg., 5 Hor., 0 Lucr., Prop.; Tib. uses *ornare* twice (1, 8, 11; 2, 1, 54). (*mollia sarta* Verg. A. 7, 488; Tib. 1, 7, 52; Prop. 3, 1, 19. *sarta coma* (verse-close) Tib. 1, 3, 66; 1, 10, 22, v. Knappe 38.) **destillo* Verg. G. 3, 281; more common is *stillo* (8 Ov., 2 Tib., 1 Hor., 1 Prop.). **nardus* (Grecism) 1 Lyg., 2 Ov., 1 Lucr., 5 Hor., 1 Prop. *atque* before consonants: only once in Tib. (1, 7, 27), but often in Tib. app. (II 5, 73; Lyg. 4, 72; Pan. 146. 153), and in *Hal.*, *Met.*, *Trist.*, etc.; only once (A. A. 2, 91) in the more polished works, v. Kleem. 32; Ehrlich, *De Tib. elocutione* 36. *madere* alone in Tib. (2, 1, 30) in this sense, but with abl. (Baccho), as here, Lyg. 6, 5; cf. II 5, 87 and A. A. 3, 765.

9 **adnuat* . . . | en age, **quid cessas?** **adnuat ille: roga* F. 6, 675.

11 **auguror*, . . **fidus optabis amores:** | iam **reor hoc* **edidicisse deos* H. 2, 21: **reor . . edidicisse** P. 3, 7, 4.

15 nec tibi . . **quidquid felicibus** **Indis* | **nascitur**, **Eoi* **qua maris unda rubet* P. 4, 3, 54: **unda rubet** M. 11, 375.

9-16 **adnuo*, v. on IV 5, 20. *quodcu^mque* rogabis, also v. 13 *quacu^mque* per orbem, and 4, 4, 9 *quicu^mque* sapes: note *cumque* in the 5. ft., the favorite position of the youthful Ov. (Lyg. 3, 27; 5, 21; 6, 43), but only twice in all Tib., v. Zingerle *Abh.* II 61. *en* 1 Tib., but often in Ov.; *en age* Prop. 1, 1, 21; Verg. G. 3, 42, v. Köhler, *Archiv f. lat. Lex.* VI 25. *quid cessas?* Verg. A. 11, 389; cf. Hor. 3, 27, 58. *cessas?* Lyg. 6, 57; Verg. A. 6, 51; Hor. S. 2, 3, 155. **auguror* 10 Ov., 1 Verg., 1 Prop., 0 Lucr., Cat., Hor. (paratactic use, as here, A. A. 1, 205). **reor* 31 Ov., 19 Lucr., 16 Verg., 4 Prop., 1 Cat., 1 Hor. The word is archaic (Bürger, *Charites* 387); Tib. is fond of *credo* (as 1, 8, 66), and has *putare* also twice. **edisco* 8 Ov., 1 Verg., 3 Hor., 1 Prop. (edidicisse 3 Ov.). V. 13 *totum . . per orbem* Cons. ad Liv. 373; *per orbem* Pan. 50; Ci. 16; Catal. 9, 57; 4 Ov. *totus orbis* 15 Ov. *orbis*, in sense of 'world,' is not in Tib. On the correspondence between II 15 f. and IV 2, 19 f., v. Némethy, p. 329. On **Indus* and **Eous*, v. on IV 2, 20; on **qua*, v. on IV 13, 10. *rubeo* 2 Lyg.; 6 Verg. app.; 27 Ov.; Tib. 2, 1, 55—a spurious passage, acc. to Wisser, *Quaest. Tib.* 2.

17 . . . *strepitantibus *advolet alis | flavaque *coniugio vincula portet Amor A. A. 2, 19; M. 1, 264; M. 14, 507; T. 2, 171.

19 **vincula, quae maneant semper**, dum tarda senectus P. 4, 8, 9 f.: **tarda senectus** T. 4, 8, 23.

20 inducat *rugas **inficiatque comas** Tib. 4, 8, 2; cf. Zingerle, *Ovid* I 47.

21 <**hac**> veniat Natalis <**avi**> | ludat et ante tuos turba *novella pedes M. 6, 433.

17-22 *strepito (very rare) II 5, 73; Copa 12; Cons. ad Liv. 183; 1 Verg. (G. 1, 413). *advolo 3 Ov., 4 Verg., 0 Cat., Hor., Prop. Cf. M. 14, 507 *plausis* circumvolat alis; Hor. S. 2, 1, 58 atris circumvolat alis. Cf. Ci. 317 Corycio flammea luto; M. 10, 1 Hymenaeus croceo velatus amictu. *coniugium 2 Lyg., 1 Ci., 20 Ov., 4 Cat., 11 Verg., 5 Prop., 0 Hor.; Lyg. 4, 74, as here, = 'wife.' Tib. has only syncopated *vincla* (6 times), as he has only *seu* and *sic* (not *ita*). Conduplicatio (with *vincula* repeated) is much more common in Tib. app. than in Tib., v. Hansen 29 f., 34. Tib. (1, 10, 40) has *pigra* senecta. *ruga 16 Ov., 1 Verg., 3 Hor., 5 Prop., 0 Cat. Cf. M. 6, 433 *hac ave* coniuncti Progne Tereusque. The full meaning 'omen' scarcely appears in Tib. 1, 3, 17, but is common in Ov. (M. 15, 640; H. 2, 115, etc.). (ante pedes Tib. 1, 10, 16; often in Ov., v. Ehr. IX 26, 22.) *novellus 5 Ov. (A. A. 1, 118; 2, 698; 3, 560; P. 3, 7, 16; 4, 12, 24), 1 Lucr.; 1 Verg., 0 Cat., Hor., Prop. Tibullus scarcely ever uses diminutives, v. Ehr. III 3; Zingerle, *Ovid* I 129; Bürger, *Charites* 382. He has only one diminutive adj., *bellus* (1, 9, 71) and three diminutive substantives (*tabella*, *fabella*, *tigillum*), according to Ehrlich, *De Tib. elocutione*, Halle 1880, pp. 28, 20. *Tigillum* (2, 1, 39) occurs in a passage rejected by Wisser, *Quaest.* 6.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Since the completion of my own study, Ganzenmüller's genial and delightful booklet, *Die Elegie Nux und ihr Verfasser*, Tübingen 1910, has come into my hands. It is needless to say that Ganzenmüller makes many valuable contributions to our knowledge of Ovidian language, and I wish to add the following references to his admirable discussion and notes: Upon paronomasia (IV 2, 10) and upon apostrophe (IV 2, 3; 4, 15), see pp. 35 ff.; upon *violente* (2, 3), see v. 136 (*improbe*); upon *bella videri* (13, 5), v. 23 (*formosa videri*); upon *si *sapis*, &. (2, 2), v. 53; upon *nostra mala* (11, 6), v. 96; upon **hamati *rubi*, &. (3, 10), vv. 113-115; upon **incolumis* as verse-beginning (3, 4), v. 144; upon *iam licet esse* (9, 2), v. 148 (*non licet esse*). Excellent too is the discussion (pp. 63 ff.)—after Pokrowskij—of the large role which the Roman law and the juristic language play in the poems of Ovid. We should add here the following material from the Sulpicia poems: **arguo* (IV 3, 16: 11 Ov.); **relego* (6, 5: 10 Ov.); iam *sua* (6, 16),

The utter neglect which has befallen the serious studies of Kleemann, Ehrengreuber and Holtschmidt has shown me very clearly the need of summarizing my results and placing them in a form that will admit of rapid examination and review by the reader. The summary is presented under several heads.

I. The following is a (partial) list of the words, idioms and phrases occurring in these elegies, *which are found also in Ovid, but are not found either in Tibullus or in Propertius:*⁷⁵

'her own mistress,' = *sui iuris*; **arbitrio* . . . *esse meo* (8, 8: 1 Lyg., 24 Ov.); *mea *pignora cedo* (13, 17: 51 Ov.); *notat iniustos* (13, 24), 'marks or brands with infamy' (cf. *nota censoria*). The same juristic atmosphere often makes itself felt also in the Verg. App., as Ci. 15 *sapientia . . . quattuor antiquis heredibus est data consors* (*consors* 16 Ov.); Catal. 11, 4 *quid immeriti crimen habent cyathi? (c. habere* 11 Ov.); Aetn. 40 *turpe est sine pignore carmen*, 'a dishonoring tale that has no voucher' (Ellis); 518 *certo . . . pignore*, 'by a trustworthy voucher'; 399 *molaris lapis . . . vindicat Aetnam*, 'the lava-stone claims Aetna as its own' ('ihm gehört recht eigentlich der Aetna,' Sudhaus), &.—The excessive use, however, of *focus* in pentameter closes, which is noted by Ganzenmüller, p. 59, belongs to Ov., not to Tib.; the genuine Tib. has only 3 such closes (not 8!), while the Tib. App. has 6. Our author shows very aptly too (p. 24) that Ovid was himself fully conscious of the distinctive style which he had developed, the unmistakable "*color*" which attaches to all his works: cf. T. 1, 1, 61 *ut titulo careas, ipso noscere colore*; P. 4, 13, 3 ff. *color hic tibi protinus index | Et structura mei carminis esse potest . . . | Qualis enim cumque est, non latet esse meum*; *ibid.* 13 *et mea Musa potest proprio deprensa colore*, &. Finally the careful study (pp. 19 ff.) of the principal elements both of strength and of weakness in our poet shows a clear and independent judgment, and is singularly free from the mere parrotlike repetition and the conventional trivialities which, in the case of some imitative critics, might well remind us of the worst examples of Ovid's own youthful plagiarisms.

In the foregoing study *geminus* (2, 6), which did not occur at all in Tib., was quoted 83 times from Ovid. The question arises how often it should have occurred in Tib., if it had belonged to the latter's vocabulary. Since there are 1006 verses in the genuine Tib. and at least 34,000 verses in Ovid, it is clear that *geminus* should have been employed two or three times. Similarly *properare* (4, 2) should have occurred twice, *quoniam* (5, 19) twice, *atque utinam* (13, 5) once, *adnuere* (5, 20) once, etc. Also either *effice* (4, 5) or *pone metum* (4, 15) should have been used once.

⁷⁵ Many of these are found in almost no other Roman poet (at the most, in one other only), as *pone metum*, *effice*, *indago*, *inlaesus*, *Camenae* ('poems'), *numina iuro* (13, 15), *occulte* (6, 6), etc.; often

IV 2 sqq.—*Pone metum* (IV 4, 15), *effice* (4, 5), *violente* (2, 3), *iam suus* (6, 16), *tacita mente* (ib.), *Camena*e ('poems') (7, 3), *spectatum* (2, 2), *subsequiturque* (*subsequor* : ib. 8), *lampas* (6), *accendit geminas lampadas* (6), *fusis capillis* (9), *niger Indus* (19), *litore gemma* (or *concha* : 19), *multos in annos* (23),⁷⁶—*Delia* (3, 5), *quae mens* (ib. 7), *indago* (7), *latebrae* (9), *latebras intrare ferarum* (9), *crura notare* (10), *vestigia quaerere* (13), *vestigia cervi* (13), *celer canis* (14), *demere vincla* (14), *arguo* (15), *plaga* (16), *inlaesus* (17), *Veneris gaudia* (18), *furtim subrepere* (21), *venandi studium* (23), *in nostros sinus* (24),—*morbos pellere* (4, 1), *occupare artus* (5), *macies artus* (5), *rapidae aquae* (8), *corpora levare* (10), *aeterni dei* (14), *aspera verba* (14), *tu . . . semper ama* (16), *laus magna* (19), *nil opus est* (21), *credula turba* (18), *Phoebe, fave* (19), *corpus servare* (20), *certatim* (24), *turba deorum* (25), *quisque* with plural vb. (26),—*ignis adest* (5, 6), *perque tuos oculos* (8), *tecte* adv. (17), personification of *Natalis* (19), *omnia sentire* (19), *quid refert* (20),—*turis acervos* (6, 1), *laetissimus* (3; cf. Esch. 16), *relegare* (5), *bene componere* (9), *vigilans custos* (11), simile used after *uror* (17), *celereres flammae* (17), *altaria* (17),—*pudori esse* (7, 1), *vultus componere* (9), *taedet* (10),—*natalem agere* (8, 2), *studiosus* (5), *animum sensusque* (7),—*gratum est quod . . .* (10, 1),—*pia cura* (11, 1), *vexare corpus* (2), *non aliter quam* (3), *lentum pectus* (6),—*iungere foedere* (13, 2), *praeter* (3), *secretae silvae* (9), *curarum requies* (11), *nox atra* (11), *sola loca* (12), *numina iuro* (15), *quid facio demens* (17), *garrula lingua* (20).

Addenda (see p. 248).—*Candida* (or *pallida*) *membra* (IV 4, 6), *debita reddere* (4, 23), *magnus Mars* (2, 1), *medicus* as adj. (4, 4), *perlucidus* (6, 13), *tempestivus* (8, 6), *villa* (8, 3), *occulte* (6, 6), *divello* (6, 7) *exsolvo* (7, 5), *favere votis* (5, 9), *gaudia habere* (7, 6), *voveo* (4, 13).

II 2.—*Bona verba* (*dicere*) (1), *venire ad aras* (1), *quisquis ades* (2), *lingua favere* (2), *pia tura* (3), *decoro* (4), *mollia sarta comas* (6), *tempora nardo* (7), *quid cessas* (10), *fidus*

they belong among Ovid's most frequently repeated locutions. I have placed first some of the most striking.

⁷⁶ Prop. has only *m. annos* (2, 8, 13; 3, 22, 1).

amor (11), *reor edidicisse* (12), *quidquid nascitur* (15), *unda rubet* (16), *strepito* (17), *advolo* (17), (ad-) *volat alis* (17), *vincula, quae maneant semper* (19), *tarda senect(us)* (19), *infici(a)t comas* (20), <*hac avi*> (21), *novellus* (22).

Among the numerous non-Tibullan words which closely bind the Sulpicia elegies to the Lygdamus poems, we may note **Delius* or **Delia* (see on IV 3, 5), **geminus* (on 2, 6), **arbitrium* (8, 8), **lyra* (2, 22), **proximus* (2, 20; 6, 19), **colligo* (2, 20), **ignotus torus* (10, 6), **sed potius* (5, 15), &c. Non-Tibullan words that are common to the elegies and the *Panegyric* are **Camena*, 'poem' (see on 7, 3), **pascua* (3, 1), **geminus* (2, 6), **calor* (11, 2), **fama* (7, 2), **adnuo* (5, 20; 6, 13), **qua* (13, 10), **vel*, 'even' (13, 11), &c. The elegies are linked also with II 2 by **Eous* (2, 20), **adnuo*, **qua*, &c., and with II 5 by **diva* (6, 5), **sollemnis* (2, 23), **concupitus* or **concupere* (3, 16), **adnuo*, **qua*, &c.

II. The following is a list of the words and phrases occurring in these elegies, *which are found also both in Ovid and in Propertius, but are not found in Tibullus*:

IV 2 sqq.—*Si sapis* (2, 2), *turpiter* (4), *accendo* (6), *geminus* (6), *vestigia* (7), *possideo* (17), *bene olens* (17), *meto* (17), *Eoa aqua* (20), *Indus aquis* (20), *colligo* (20), *proximus* (20), *testudineus* (22), *lyra* (22), *sollemnis* (23),—*pascua* (3, 1), *devius* (2), *abduco* (5), *venor* (5), *teneras laedere* . . . *manus* (8), *intro* (9), *quid iuvat* (9), *hamatus* (10), *rubus* (10), *lux mea* (15; cf. Bürger, *Hermes* XL 332), *concupbo* (15), *incido* (22), *concedo* (23),—*expello* (4, 1), *superbus* with abl. (2), *crede mihi* (3; cf. Esch. 4), *propereo* (3), *macies* (5), *artus* (5), *pelagus* (8), *eveho* (8), *vota facere* (12), *laed(i)t amantes* (15), *semper amare* (16), *si quando* (22), *cogito* (18), *tribuo* (19), *restituo* (20), *pia turba* (25),—*festus dies* (5, 2), *nascens* (2), *dulcia furta* (7), *vel* . . . *vel* (13), *aeque* (13), *sed potius* (15), *nulla dies* (16), *quoniam* (19), *adnuo* (20),—*docta puella* (6, 2), *ante focos* (4), *diva* (5), *vincla parare* (8), *deprendere* (11),—*tandem* (7, 1), *exoro* (3), *Cytherea* (3), *signare tabellas* (7), *double negative* (8),—*invisus* (8, 1), *molestus* (1), *nimum* (5), *sensus* (7), *arbitrium* (8), *quamvis* with indic. (8),—*sollicitus* (10, 5), *maxima causa* (6; cf. Esch. 20),—*cura puellae* (11, 1), *calor* (2), *evinco*

(3),—*iuventa* (12, 3), *ardor* (6),—*nulla femina* (13, 1), *subduco* (1), *tu mihi sola places* (3), *formosa oculis* (4), *atque utinam* (5; cf. Esch. 5), *tutus ero* (6), *invidia* (7), *secretus* (9), *silva* (9), *qua* (adv., 10), *humanus* (10), *viam terere* (10), *vel*, ‘even’ (11), *amica* (13), *pignus* (17), *consido* (23),—*rumor* (14, 1), *surdis auribus* (2).

Addenda (see p. 248).—*Fama* (IV 7, 2 and 9), *fervidus* (12, 1), *incolumis* (3, 4), *Kalendae* (2, 1), *libens* (5, 9), *promissum* (7, 5), *propinquus* (8, 6), *sanus* (6, 18), *tristis* (‘cross,’ 4, 22), *Vertumnus* (2, 13), *decenter* (2, 14), *exuro* (2, 5), *metuo* (4, 11), *praecipio* (6, 15), *procedo* (2, 11).

II 2.—*Mulier* (2), *urere focis* (3), *Arabs* (4), *visurus* (5), *nardus* (7), *adnuo* (9), *auguror* (11), *reor* (12), *Indus* (15), *Eous* (16), *qua* (adv., 16), *coniugium* (18), *ruga* (20).

III. Special Uses:

References have been given above in the text to the Ovidian tests of Zingerle and Eschenburg, which include *crede mihi* (IV 4, 3), *atque utinam* (13, 5), *causa* (10, 6), *sine* (14, 3), adjs. in -*osus* (8, 5), superlatives in 5th ft. (6, 3), *conspiciendus*, &c. (6, 4); to these add *precor* (Esch. 6), *caveto*, &c. (Esch. 18).

On apostrophe, see on IV 2, 3 and 4, 15; on play upon words (paronomasia), on 2, 10; on anaphora + chiasmus, 2, 10; on contrast of colors, 2, 12; substantival neuter adjs., 3, 2; trochaic elision, 3, 12; subst. + gen. in hex. close, 3, 13; the ‘unleashed hounds,’ 3, 14; rhetorical repetition in a different case, 3, 20; the ‘dramatic aside,’ 4, 15-18; ‘number contrasts’ and the identification of the lover with the beloved, 4, 19 f.; use of minor deities for objects represented, 7, 3; use of the writer’s name, 13, 13; the formula *ante alios* (13, 16), fondness for personification (2, 8), *atque* before consonants (II 2, 8), *cumque* in 5th ft. (ib. 9); Grecisms (IV 2, 6; 2, 22; 3, 2; 4, 8; 7, 8; II 2, 7); various verse-closes (IV 2, 20; 13, 15; II 2, 7); the dative with adjs. (IV 2, 20); *sive . . . sive* connecting complete conditional clauses, each with its own apodosis (IV 2, 9-12).

The following words occur also in these poems in a sense which is frequent in Ovid but foreign to Tibullus: *vestigium* (IV 2, 7), *compono* (2, 8), *ignis* (5, 6), *committo* (12, 3), *coniugium* (II 2, 18), and—included under the Addenda (p.

248)—*tristis* (IV 4, 22), *caleo* (5, 10), *noto* (13, 23), *nudo* (7, 2).

It is evident that in their language these elegies are really much nearer to Propertius than to Tibullus, and if list II stood alone, we should unhesitatingly ascribe them either to that poet *or* to Ovid rather than to Tibullus. Lists I and III, together with the evidence of the schemata, show clearly, however, that Ovid is the true author and that practically all the Ovidianisms that can be crowded into so small a space are present in these poems. In general, it seems no more possible permanently to rob Ovid of his various youthful productions, which add so much to our knowledge both of his life and of the development of his art, than it would be to filch away both *Venus and Adonis* and the *Sonnets* from Shakspeare.

IV. Phrases Borrowed from Other Poets:

The poet of the elegies was evidently a lover both of Catullus and of Vergil as well as of Lucretius. Thus *docta puella* (IV 6, 2) comes from Cat. 35, 16 and from Prop. 1, 7, 11, &c.; *sana* (6, 18), 'heartwhole,' from Cat. 83, 2; *tacita mente* (6, 16) from Cat. 62, 37; *scortum* (10, 4), which is not in Propertius, from Cat. 6, 5 and 10, 3; *mea lux* (12, 1 and 3, 15) from Cat. (68, 132. 160) and from Prop.; *nulla femina* (13, 1) from Cat. 64, 143 and Prop. 2, 25, 22; *bella videri* (13, 5) from Cat. 8, 16 and Tib. 1, 9, 71; *Venus sancta* (13, 23) from Cat. 36, 3 and 68, 5; ^π*tener Arabs* (II 2, 4) from Cat. 11, 5 (*Arabes molles*) and Verg. G. 1, 57 (*molles Sabaei*); the use of the proper name instead of the pronoun (IV 13, 13 *Tibullo*; 8, 2 *Cerintho*) also comes from Catullus and Propertius, see Postgate, *Journal of Philology* IX 281 and *Selections*, 197, and K. F. Smith's note on 8, 2. *Bene olens* (2, 17) is drawn from Verg. E. 2, 48; *rubro de litore* (2, 19) from A. 8, 686 (*et litore rubro*) and Lyg. 3, 17; *indagine claudens* (3, 7) from A. 4, 121 (*indagine cingunt*); *medicae manus* (4, 4) from G. 3, 455; *destillo* (II 2, 7) from G. 3, 281; *mollia sarta* (II 2, 6) from Verg., Tib. and Prop.; *en age* (II 2, 9) from G. 3, 42 and Prop. 1, 1, 21. *Efficere* with obj. clause (IV 4, 5) is taken from Lucr., as also

^π So also *sancte puer* in the well-known verses of the *Culex* (26. 37) is an imitation of Cat. 64, 95, where it is a designation of Cupid.

necopinans (9, 4) and *loca sola* (13, 12).—*Corpora fessa levant* (4, 10) perhaps comes from Hor. C. S. 63 (*levat . . . fessos | Corporis artus*).⁷⁸—The imitations both of Tibullus and of Propertius are of course very numerous; they have been collected especially by Zingerle, *Abh.* II 80-86, Knappe, *op. cit.* 37 f., Cartault, *Tibulle* 115, and Belling, *Albius Tibullus*, 74-83, 365, 372 ff., 376.⁷⁹ As Bürger (*Hermes* XL 333) well observes,

⁷⁸ *Additions to Borrowed Phrases.*—The treatment of borrowed phrases given above is incomplete and fails to show the prodigious memory possessed by Ovid, which enabled him easily to be—like Raphael or like Shakspeare—the assiduous ‘ape’ of all his chief predecessors. Thus *mollia vellera* (2, 15) also comes from Cat. 64, 318; *rapidæ aquæ* (4, 8) from Cat. 70, 4 (*rapida aqua*); *fidi amores* (II 2, 11) from Cat. 64, 182 (*fido amore*); compare also 6, 11 (*vigilans custos*) with Cat. 62, 33 (*vigilat custodia*). Similarly *comptæ comæ* (2, 10) is drawn from Verg. *A.* 6, 48; *duri dentes* from *G.* 2, 379 and Lucr. 5, 1064; *velox cervus* (3, 13) from *A.* 5, 253; *occupet artus* (4, 5) from *A.* 7, 446 and 11, 424; *corpora fessa* (4, 10) from *A.* 4, 522 (cf. Cat. 64, 189 and Lucr. 4, 848); *si quando* (4, 22) from Verg. and Prop. (once also in Cat.); *festi dies* (5, 2) from *G.* 1, 268 and Cat. 64, 388 (also Lucr., Hor., Prop.); *dulcissima furta* (5, 7) from *G.* 4, 345 (*duloia furta*) and Prop. 2, 30, 28; *ante focos* (6, 4) from *E.* 5, 70 (*ante focum*) and Prop. 2, 19, 14; *animum sensusque* (8, 10) perhaps from *A.* 4, 24 (*inflexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit*); *tristes morbi* (11, 3) from *G.* 4, 252 (*tristi morbo*); *sancta numina* (13, 15) from Lucr. 2, 434 and 6, 70 (cf. 5, 309), and from *A.* 3, 543 (cf. 8, 382); *nox atra* (13, 11) from *A.* 1, 89, 2, 360, & (cf. Hor. *Ep.* 10, 9); *terra dives* (II 2, 4) perhaps from *A.* 4, 37 (*t. triumphis dives*); *tarda senectus* (II 2, 19) from *A.* 9, 610 and 8, 508. Also *vestigia quaerere* (3, 13) is derived from Lucr. 4, 705. Among the adjectival phrases which occur in no other poets of the Golden Age except [Tib.] IV and Ovid may be named *geminae lampades* (2, 6), *casta manus* (3, 19), *aeterni dei* (4, 14), *aspera verba* (4, 14), *credula turba* (4, 18), *turis acervi* (6, 1), *pia cura* (11, 1), *lentum pectus* (11, 6), *secretæ silvæ* (13, 9), *garrula lingua* (13, 20), *pia tura* (II 2, 3), & cf. also *iungere foedere* (13, 2), & Phrases which are found besides only in Prop. are *Eoæ aquæ* (2, 20), *pia turba* (4, 25), *signatæ tabellæ* (7, 7), *maxima causa* (10, 6), *via trita* (13, 10), *surdæ aures* (14, 2), & To exx. of *multos in annos* (2, 23) add *Maecenas* 117, and to the verse-close *bella videri* (13, 5) add Ov. exx. of *formosa videri* from Ganz. on *Nux* 23 and the *Thesaurus*, s. v. ‘formosus.’

⁷⁹ In spite of its somewhat promiscuous character and its lack of critical sifting, Belling’s collection contains much that is valuable and that is not to be found elsewhere.

nothing can be more striking than the fact that while the first two books of Tibullus ⁸⁰ show only occasional reminiscences of Propertius, the fourth book, on the contrary, is thickly crowded with Propertian echoes and thoughts.⁸¹

ROBERT S. RADFORD.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

(Part III will follow in a later issue.)

⁸⁰ With the exception of II 3, cf. Belling, pp. 366 f., and of II 5, cf. Belling, pp. 374 f., and Postgate, *Selections*, p. 123.

⁸¹ The whole elegy IV 4—upon the theme of Sulpicia's illness—stands in the closest dependence upon Prop. II 28; see Olsen 30, Bürger 334, Belling 310, and especially Cartault, *Tibulle* 107; for a summary statement of the very numerous imitations both of Propertius and of Tibullus in IV 13, see Postgate, *Class. Review* IX 77.

It is remarkable that Bürger (*De Ov. carm. amatoriorum inventione et arte*, Wolfenbüttel 1901, pp. 79-84) has shown conclusively and at length that the distinctive 'Ovidian rhetorical art,' with its manifold divisions and its vivid and dramatic descriptions (*ecphrases*) of a state or condition, and also with the characteristic and favorite Ovidian use of *deceat*, *decor*, *decenter*, is fully present (as he notes) in the verses, 'Ps. Tib. IV 2, 5-14.'