

# **TOPICAL OUTLINE OF LATIN LITERATURE: WITH REFERENCES**

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Topical Outline of Latin Literature: With References by Francis W. Kelsey

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**FRANCIS W. KELSEY**

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OF  
LATIN LITERATURE

*WITH REFERENCES*

BY  
FRANCIS W. KELSEY, Ph.D.  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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## HINTS ON METHOD.

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LATIN literature cannot be taught to the best advantage from a text-book. The aim of this study should be, not to make the student acquainted with what Mr. Cruttwell or Mr. Simcox or some other man has to say about the Latin writers, but to bring him into immediate contact with the writers themselves. He should be led to read as much of every author as possible in the original, if not in editions containing the complete works, at any rate in volumes of selected extracts. Hand-books are useful for supplementary reading and reference; but only as the learner comes to form his opinions from direct acquaintance with authors does his study become profitable, either as quickening the intellectual life, or as training in right methods of literary work.

It must not be forgotten, also, that a literature is only one of the manifestations of a nation's life or of a civilization. As it throws light on the other phases of national or racial activity, so it receives light and illustration from them. The study of Latin literature cannot be wholly divorced from that of the language, history, philosophy, and law of the Romans. With this in mind the student may well endeavor to obtain a view of the literature as a whole, in its development, tendencies, relations, and value. He should at the same time gain at least a general acquaintance with the bibliography of the subject, so as to know the sources in case he wishes afterwards to give his attention to any

particular author or period. Such a survey will be found profitable not only for those who are contemplating advanced special work in Latin, but also for those who are bringing their Latin studies to a close before specializing in other literary or scientific lines.

The topics and references given in the following pages are based upon a similar list which was hastily prepared and printed for the use of classes in the University of Michigan in 1890. They have been revised and verified by Assistant Professor Rolfe and Mr. W. K. Clement. It is hoped that in this form they may be of use as a guide to the texts, as well as to the most accessible treatises bearing upon the subject in its different aspects.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,  
January, 1891.



TOPICAL OUTLINE  
OF  
LATIN LITERATURE.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. DEFINITIONS.

1. Literature.

- a.* Pure literature.
- b.* Technical literature.

2. Latin Literature.

(1) In the broadest sense, including

- a.* Roman Literature, the literature of pagan Rome.
- b.* Latin Writers of the Early Church.
- c.* Latin Writings of Mediæval and Modern Times.

(2) In a narrower sense, including

All writings in the Latin language belonging to the period when Latin was spoken as a vernacular. With this sense "Latin literature" and "Roman literature" are often used as synonymous terms.

## II. PLACE AND RELATIONS OF LATIN LITERATURE IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

See \* **14**, pp. 7-10; **21**, pp. 39, 40; **22**, vol. 1, p. 4; **23**, part 1, pp. 6, 7.

## III. EXTANT REMAINS OF ROMAN LITERATURE.

### 1. Texts. — Transmission, Present Condition, Number.

See **1**, **3**; **5**, pp. 49-54; **6**, **9**, **10**; **14**, topic 24; **16**; **21**, pp. 776, 831; **22**, vol. 1, pp. 39-52, and vol. 2, pp. 49-53; **27**, vol. 1, article *Palæographie*; **32**, article *Palæography*; **33**, pp. 17-66; 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111.

### 2. Inscriptions. — Preservation, Kinds, Number, Value.

See **4**, § 4; **5**, pp. 354-359; **21**, pp. 756-763; **22**, vol. 1, pp. 31-39, and vol. 2, pp. 32-49; **23**, part 1, pp. 162-170; **27**, vol. 1, article *Römische Epigraphik*; **32**, article *Inscriptions*; **68**, **71**, **72**, **73**, **76**; **80**, **82**, **83**, **84**; 100, 112, vol. 1, app. B.

## IV. IMPORTANCE OF LATIN LITERATURE.

- a. As an interpreter of the Roman Character and Civilization.
- b. As intermediate between the Greek and the Modern Literatures.
- c. As furnishing Literary Types and Models of universal Interest and Value.

\* The figures refer to the works named in the reference list on pages 33-47. References to bibliographies, encyclopædias, and collections are in black-faced type; to hand-books and treatises, in common type.

## V. HISTORICAL DIVISION OF LATIN LITERATURE.

PERIOD I. — ANTE-CLASSICAL. 240-83 B. C.

PERIOD II. — CLASSICAL. 83 B. C. to 138 A. D.

The Golden Age, 83 B. C. to 14 A. D.

The Ciceronian Epoch, 83-43 B. C.

The Augustan Epoch, 43 B. C.-14 A. D.

The Silver Age, 14-138 A. D.

PERIOD III. — POST-CLASSICAL. 138-550 A. D.

Pagan Writers.

Christian Writers.

The Post-Classical Period is sometimes subdivided into *The Brazen Age*, 138-476 A. D., and *The Iron Age*, 476-550 A. D.

## VI. THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

## 1. THE LATIN AS RELATED TO THE OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

See 4, §§ 5, 7; 5, pp. 141-2; 21, pp. 771-2; 22, livre 6; 23, part 1, p. 300, et seq.; 32, articles *Latin Language, Philology*; 85, 86, 87, 88, 89; 119; 200, vol. 1.

## 2. THE LATIN AS RELATED TO THE ITALIC DIALECTS.

See 1, § 6; 4, § 6; 5, p. 356; 21, pp. 827-8; 22, livre 6; 23, part 2, p. 237 et seq.; 32, article *Latin Language*; 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98; 119; 200, vol. 1.

## 3. ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE LATIN ALPHABET.

See 4, §§ 16-33; 21, pp. 776-82; 22, livre 3; 23, part 1, p. 194 et seq.; 27, vol. 1; 28, 29, article *Alphabet*; 32, article *Alphabet*; 33, pp. 1-14; 68, vol. 3, pp. 921-966; 76; 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111; 112, book 1; 118, 119, 122; 126; 200, book 1, chap. 1A.