

**THE SECOND BOOK OF THE ODES  
OF HORACE, WITH A  
VOCABULARY AND SOME  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE HORATIAN METRES & C.**

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The Second Book of the Odes of Horace, with a Vocabulary and Some Account of the Horatian Metres & c. by John T. White

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WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS

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ODES OF HORACE

WITH A VOCABULARY  
AND  
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HORATIAN METRES &c.

BY  
JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

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## P R E F A C E.

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FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek, word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE  
METRES AND VERSES

OCCURRING IN THE  
SECOND BOOK OF THE ODES OF HORACE.

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METRE (*μέτρον*, "measure") denotes sometimes a definite order of verses; sometimes a combination of two feet (*διποδία*), as in the case of the iambus, trochee (and anapæst); and sometimes a single foot, as in the case of the dactyl and also of all feet having four syllables.

The term "Metre," as such, is here used in the first of the foregoing meanings. The other two meanings, however, attach to the following terms derived in part from the Greek word *μέτρον*; viz. *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, *tetrameter*, *pentameter*, *hexameter*, i.e. "of one metre, of two metres," etc.

Metres consisting of two or more kinds of verse in a recurring order are called *Strophic* (*στροφικάς*, "pertaining to a *στροφή*, or the turning" of the Chorus on the stage, and hence, "the strain sung" during such turning). When two verses alternate, the metre is called *Distichon* (*δίστιχον*, "of two rows or verses"); when four, *Tetraslichon* (*τετραστιχον*, "of four rows or verses").

## METRES.

**I. Alcaic Metre or Strophē:**—two Alcaic hendecasyllables, an Alcaic enneasyllable, and an Alcaic decasyllable. Odes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20.

**II. First Asclepiadean Strophē or Stanza:**—three lesser Asclepiad verses followed by a Glyconic. Ode 12.

**III. Sapphic Metre or Strophē:**—three Sapphic hendecasyllables, and an Adonius. Odes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16.

**IV. Trochaic Metre:**—a Trochaic dimeter catalectic followed by an Iambic trimeter catalectic. Ode 18.

## VERSES.

Verses are either simple or compound. A simple verse is one consisting of feet of the same kind or their legitimate representatives. A compound verse is one in which a verse of one kind is subjoined to a verse of a different kind, this latter being termed the "Base" (*βᾶσις*, in the meaning of "a foundation").

A verse written in *δ. ποδία* (except the Anapestic), or in feet of four syllables, and complete in itself, having nothing wanting and nothing over, is called *acatalectic* (*ἀκαταληκτικός*, "not leaving off"). One that is short of a single syllable is termed *catalectic* (*καταληκτικός*, "leaving off"); of two syllables, *brachycatalectic* (*βραχυκαταληκτικός*, "leaving off short"); of three syllables—in other words having one syllable only beyond the preceding measure—*hypercatalectic* (*ὑπερκαταληκτικός*, "leaving off excessively").

**N.B.** *Cæsuræ* (*cæsuræ*, "a cutting"; hence "a pause or division" in a verse) is the interruption of the rhythm of a line by the end of a word occurring in the course of a foot, and is here marked by an asterisk (\*). *Incision* (*incisio*, in the force of "division, a cutting asunder") is the termination of a foot simultaneously with the close of a word, and is here indicated by two perpendicular lines †. A *Base* is distinguished by the figure † being placed after its last syllable.

## SIMPLE AND COMPOUND VERSES. vii

### SIMPLE VERSES.

N.B. The last syllable of a verse is considered common, and hence is not marked in the following examples.

1. *Adonius* or *Adonic Verse*:—a dactylic dimeter, of which the first foot must be a dactyl, the other a spondee or trochee:

*Splēndētē | ūsu.*  
*Cōrpōrē | lānguor.*

2. *Alcaic enneasyllable* (line of nine syllables):—an Iambic trimeter hypercatalectic. Strictly, the first foot should be a spondee: cæsura occurs at the third half foot, and incision at the close of the third foot:

*Cū laūr|ūs\* æ|tērūs || hōnōr|es.*

There are occasional departures from this arrangement: e.g.

*kZs ör|ālnā|ris grānd|ē mō|nus.*  
*Ab in|:ōlēt|i tēm|pōrā,tam.*

3. *Trochaic dimeter catalectic* (= four trochees less by one syllable):

*Lārgt|ōrd | flāgē|o.*  
*Liml|ēs cō|ēnā|um.*

4. *Iambic trimeter catalectic* (= six iambs less by one syllable), with cæsura at the fifth half foot (*penthemimeral cæsura*):—in the first and third feet a spondee may be used:

*Mā | rēnā|tē\* in | dōmō | lācūn|ar.*  
*Ignō|tūs hēr|ēs\* rēg|tam ōc|ūpā|vi.*

A tribrach is also found as the representative of a short and long syllable:

*Rēgūm'quē pūēr|is\* nēc | sētēll|ēs Ōrc|i.*

### COMPOUND VERSES.

#### 1. VERSE with a DACTYLIC BASE.

*Alcaic decasyllable* (line of ten syllables):—two dactyls as base, followed by two trochees (trochaic monometer):

*Sūppōs|tōs cōnēr + |i dōl|ōso.*  
*Dālmātic|ō pēpēr + |ū tr|ūmpho.*