

The Latin phraseology of the first line should also be noticed. Closer in phraseology to the first passage is the following, describing the battle of Caesar and Pompey.

odijs solus ciuilibus ensis
Sufficit, & dextras Romana in uiscera ducit.⁷

For civil hatred the sword alone suffices, and guides right hands to Roman vitals.⁸

Shakspeare must be echoing this theme of Lucan. If he studied Lucan at all, this *propositio* is certainly one thing he would have been forced to learn at once. Even if he did not study Lucan, he could hardly have escaped knowledge of what Lucan proposed to do.⁹

For this was the conventional summary of Lucan. For instance, Sir Thomas Elyot says,

The two noble poetis / Silius & Lucane / be very expedient to be lerned: for the one setteth out the emulation in qualities & prowesse of two noble and valiant capitaynes / one enemy to the other / that is to say / Silius writeth of Scipio / the romane / & Haniball / duke of Cartaginensis: Lucane declareth a semblable mater / but moche more lamentable: for as moche as the warres were ciuile / and as it were in the bowelles of the Romanes / that is to say / vnder the standerdes of Julius Cesar and Pompei.¹⁰

Shakspeare's phrase echoes the theme of Lucan, but it does not imply any direct contact with that author.

Again in *Macbeth* Duncan says,

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow.¹¹

Malone¹² parallels with Lucan

lacrymas non spontè cadentes
Effudit, gemitúsque expressit pectore laeto,
Non aliter manifesta putans abscondere mentis
Gaudia, quàm lacrymis.¹³

he poured forth tears that fell not of their own accord, and uttered groans from a joyous heart, not thinking otherwise to conceal the transparent joyousness of his mind than by tears.¹⁴

⁷ Lucan (Lugduni, 1561), p. 172; Bk. VII.

⁸ Riley, *Lucan* (1853), pp. 275-276.

⁹ Shakspeare might also have found the idea and the phraseology, but not connected with Caesar, in another grammar school author. Justin writes, "Sic Macedonia in duas partes discurrētibus ducibus in sua viscera armatur, ferrūq; ab hostili bello in ciuile sanguinē vertit" (Justin, *Historia* (London, 1572), p. 154).

¹⁰ Elyot, *Gouernour* (1531), fol. 34v; Croft, Vol. I, pp. 69-70.

¹¹ *Macbeth*, I, 4, 33-35.

¹² Malone, *Variorum* (1821), Vol. XI, pp. 55-56.

¹³ Lucan (Lugduni, 1561), pp. 246-247; Bk. IX.

¹⁴ Riley, *Lucan* (1853), pp. 380-381.