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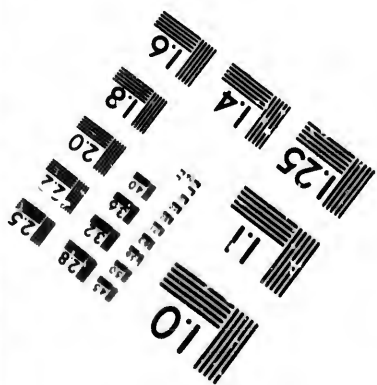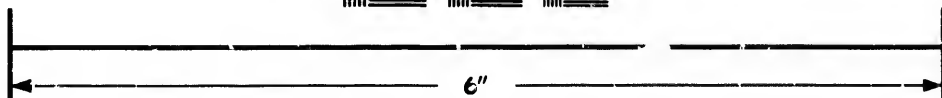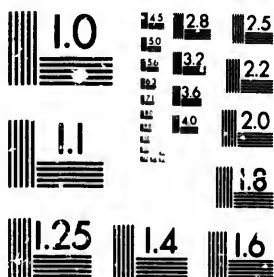# TEST TARGET (MT-3)

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THE QUEROLUS,

A Syntactical and Stylistic Study

A DISSERTATION IN THE

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BY

GEORGE WESLEY JOHNSTON

Lecturer on Latin in the University of Toronto

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INTRODUCTION.

In this study of the peculiar but interesting comedy of the late Latin period, the Querolus or Aulularia, the author's aim has been to examine the phenomena of Syntax and Style. He has not proposed to himself any serious attempt to remove the uncertainty which exists as to the authorship of the play, its date, place and form. These questions have all received more or less attention from scholars for generations, even for centuries, and yet, despite the labours more especially of Klinkhamer, Havet and Dezeimeris, few will be found to say that much real light has been thrown upon these perplexing problems.

From a comment of Donatus on Terence, Andria 716, it is clear that even in the fourth century after Christ, Comedy was wont to be seen upon the stage; and the inference is perhaps warranted that the plays of Plautus, Terence and other less able and less fortunate writers had never ceased to be presented. Even if this could be established it would not be a proof that Comedy still continued to have its writers, that the creative genius had not been lost generations, perhaps centuries, before. Ch. Magnin, however, in an article, "La Comédie au IV.ᵉ Siècle,"[1] maintains the thesis that this kind of literary production enjoyed an uninterrupted existence up to the fourth century of our era, and declares: " I can present to you two complete comedies of the fourth century, of which one at least was acted." These are the Ludus Septem Sapientum of Ausonius, and " Une grande et belle Comédie intitulée Querolus.....une grande et vraie Comédie du IV.ᵉ Siècle." Of about the same date prob-

[1] Revue des Deux Mondes, 1835, Vol. II., pp. 623-673.

ably as the Querolus was the Delirus of Axius Paulus[1], which Dezeimeris[2] conjectures was a comedy. Fulgentius also, Mytholog. III. 8 (p. 725 Van Staveren), mentions a certain Sutrius as "Comoediarum Scriptor," and says[3] "Sutrius in Comoedia Piscatoria." Of this Ritschl writes thus[4]: "Extitit quidem Sutri alicuius Piscatoria comoedia quaedam, quam usurparet Fulgentius: non fuit autem ea priscae aetatis, verum medii aevi....eiusdem generis atque Querolus."

The slight knowledge we possess of the later history of Roman Comedy does not greatly aid us in determining to what country the author of our play belonged, a question on which, as on those of the authorship and date, no information can be obtained except what may be drawn from the work itself. Dezeimeris and Havet[5] refer it to Gaul; Teuffel (—Schwabe), II., p. 372 (English edition) is of the same opinion, and this may be said of Sittl also, the reviewer[6] of the works of Dezeimeris and Havet. Other scholars have expressed the opinion that it is a product of African latinity. But if this view be accepted it will be difficult to explain how the reference 16, 22—17, 2 (all citations are made in accordance with the pages and lines of Peiper's edition, 1875), to the freedom of life that obtained in the region of the Liger would be intelligible to an African audience. Moreover, the extremes of heat and cold to which allusion is made (page 17), and of which, it may be inferred, the writer had knowledge gained from personal experience, cannot be said, as Havet remarks on page 4, to be so characteristic of Africa as of a more northerly country. The African origin of the play is

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[1] See Ausonius, Ep. XI., Praef.

[2] Études sur le Querolus, Bordeaux, 1881.

[3] Expositio Sermon. Antiq. p. 566, 7.

[4] Parerga, p. 29.

[5] La Querolus, comédie latine anonyme, Paris, 1880.

[6] Jahresbericht üb. Class. Alterthumswissenschaft, Vol. 59 (1889), p. 47ff.

advanced by Bücheler[1] on the ground that the *pes clodus*
which the author employs seems to be peculiar to African
inscriptions[2], and in this position he is supported by
Gaston Paris[3]. But apart from this single consideration,
there is not, so far as I have been able to discover, any
peculiarity which makes in favour of Africa rather than
Gaul It will be evident from the following investigation
that our author's usage is in many respects in harmony
with that of African writers, but I do not think that any-
thing can be said to be distinctively African, and not
at least equally characteristic of Gallic Latin.

The date of our comedy cannot be placed very early, as
is evident from the fact that mention is made of Plautus
and Cicero, and that among other writers Seneca, Martial,
Juvenal, Lucan and Statius are laid under contribution.
That it belongs to the late Empire, to the fourth-fifth
century, as Teuffel thinks, seems attested by the peculiar
character of the dialogue, and especially by the promin-
ence given to astrology and magic in II. 3 and III. 1,
a kind of learning which was very general in Gaul during
the fourth and fifth centuries. Many words also argue a
late date, *e.g.*, praestigium, commessatio, transfusio, dibac-
chatio, antelucandum est, iuris conditores (= coci), colle-
gium, solidus, tubulas, etc.

Havet and Dezeimeris believe that on p. 16 f. our author
makes direct reference to the revolt of Armorica[4] of 407
A.D (Zozimus, Hist. I. 6), or to some similar uprising in
the early years of the fifth century[5], during which a state
of lawlessness and anarchy prevailed in the region about
the (lower) Loire. Accordingly Havet thinks the piece
was written some time in the first quarter of the fifth cen-
tury, while Dezeimeris assigns it to the year 407 A.D.,

[1] Rh. Mus. XXVII., p. 474.
[2] *Cf.* C. I. L. VIII., 646, 647, 648.
[3] Revue Critique, 1875, p. 374 ff.
[4] Dezeimeris, l. l., p. 15.
[5] Havet, l. l., p. 6.

or 408 A.D. Sittl (l. l.) asserts, however, with reason, that he cannot see in the passage cited any reference to a revolt, or to robbers and freebooters. The play may very well have been of the beginning of the fifth century, but an exact date can scarcely be established.

In his Études sur le Querolus Dezeimeris makes a serious attempt to fix the authorship upon a friend and colleague of Ausonius, Axius Paulus, and in the course of his argument adduces not a few words and phrases, which he contends show a literal imitation of the style of Ausonius. The writer supports his position with considerable skill and ingenuity, but few will be convinced that he has made out a clear case. Indeed, it seems quite improbable that anything certain will ever be discovered as to the name and personality of the author[1].

The form of the Querolus has given rise to much discussion and disagreement among scholars. Critics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the exception of Cannegieter and Orelli, were of the opinion that it was a prose work. G. I. Voss and Thos. Reinesius called it a *drama prosaicum*, or *fabula prosa*; Fabricius, Rittershaus and Cannegieter explained the *pes clodus* as indicating a *sermo poeticus* or *oratio soluta*. C. Barth differed from these in describing it as a *drama semipoeticum*, and Salmasius seems to have thought it partly prose and partly verse[2]. On the other hand there have been not a few who see in the Querolus a comedy in verse; indeed, in this number are to be included almost all the scholars of the two last centuries whose opinion is known. But even they are not at one. Wernsdorf[3], Bücheler, Umpfenbach[4], Peiper[3],

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[1] The question is treated with some fulness by Wernsdorf (Peiper. p. xxx. ff.) and Havet, l. l., p. 7 ff.

[2] For the views of these scholars, and also of Koen, see Klinkhamer's edition, p. xiii. f.

[3] Peiper's edition, p. xxxvii.

[4] In his edition of Terence, p. xlix.

G. Paris[1], say it was written in very free verse, and Dezeimeris (l. l. p. 52) asserts "est écrit en un langage rhythmé, poétique....C'est une forme demi-métrique."

The African inscriptions to which Bücheler refers[2] are found in the Corpus Inscript. Latin. VIII., 646, 647, 648. A note of Studemund's, quoted by the editor of the volume, shows that he, too, thought that comparison was to be made between the *compositio rhythmica* of the Querolus and the *clausulae periodorum* of these inscriptions[3]. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that our author was a man of so little learning and culture as the writer of these epitaphs. Klinkhamer, Quicherat[4] and Havet maintain that the play was composed in accordance with regular metrical laws; and believing that these were destroyed by some paraphrast or redactor of the Middle Ages, Klinkhamer in 1829, and more recently Havet in 1880, attempted to restore it to its original form. The latter says (p. 40) "volontairement mis en prose par un remanieur du haut moyen âge," admitting, however, that there are not many examples of Latin texts that have been treated in this way. Havet's "haut moyen âge" must refer to some time before the ninth century, inasmuch as Ms. V is believed to be of that date. It is strange, although of course not impossible, that all Mss. of the play in verse should have so completely disappeared, and that excerpts should all have been made from the Mss. in prose. It is strange, too, that the redactor should have given his attention so much more to changing the beginning of the verse or period than the close. In his résumé (p. 148 ff.) Havet seems to lay himself open to the charge of being carried away by his theory. He says

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[1] Revue Critique, 1875, p. 376.

[2] Rh. Mus. xxvii., p. 474.

[3] See also this scholar's review of Peiper's edition, Jenaer Literaturzeitung, 1875 (No. 35), p. 622.

[4] Mélanges de Philologie, p. 158 f.

(p. 149): Peut être opérait-il d'instinct, reproduisant
sans en avoir conscience une ordonnance que ses lectures
lui avaient rendue familière. Other passages might be
cited to much the same effect. But surely this does not
add much strength to his position. Why may we not with
much better reason accept the truth contained in the
above citation as making in favour of the contention that
our play has not undergone a change of form? The
naturalness and clearness of the "ordonnance que ses lec-
tures lui avaient rendue familière" as contrasted with the
inversions, insertions and omissions to which recourse must
be had in order to make even unsatisfactory verse, are
just the features which are likely to be regarded as prov-
ing that the Querolus was written in prose.

Post Scriptum.—When much the greater part of this work was already
in type, I was suprised to learn of the existence (in Ms.) of a study entitled
"Querolus fabula quando et ubi scripta sit, sermonis potissimum inquisi-
tione definiatur," by Dr. E. Müllenbach of Bonn. It is with the greatest
pleasure that I here record my appreciation of the author's courtesy and
kindness in offering for my free use the results of his investigation. It
is only, however, in the section on the vocabulary that I have been able
to derive much profit from his labor ; but in this part I am greatly
indebted to his careful and exhaustive work, all the more valuable
because it is to a study of the language that Dr. Müllenbach especially
addresses himself.

The author of the Querolus, according to Dr. Müllenbach, was a man
of education and culture, of the legal profession—witness the number of
legal terms. His language in general is more in agreement with that of
writers of Gaul, especially Salvianus and Sulpicius (to the latter of whom
he is superior), and has much in common with that of authors of the
4th century and the beginning of the 5th century of our era. On the
whole no more probable date can be assigned than the middle of the
4th century, say 364-380 A.D., and no more probable country than
Southern Gaul.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDITIONS.

There have been six editions of the Querolus :

The Editio Princeps of Peter Daniel, Paris, 1564 ; reprinted in the edition of Plautus published by Cominus, Padua, 1764. A second edition was prepared by Daniel, but was never published, and is now in the library at Berne. Daniel's notes, as well as those of Rittershaus and Gruter, were published in

The edition of H. Commelin, 1595.

The edition of Ph. Pareus, an appendix to his edition of Plautus, Frankfort, 1610 ; reprinted with the omission of the preface in the Collectio Pisaurensis, 1766, Vol. IV., p. 201 ff.

The edition of S. C. Klinkhamer, Amsterdam, 1829, containing the prose text of the Mss. and also a restoration (the first) in verse. The prose text was reprinted in 1832 as an appendix to Plautus in the Bibliotheca Latina (Lemaire), Vol. III., p. 545 ff.

The edition of Rudolph Peiper, Leipsic, 1875. This contains a complete description of earlier editions and notices of studies (not published) in the Querolus by several scholars, an inaccurate description of four Mss., a valuable *apparatus criticus*, and an index.

The edition of Louis Havet, Paris, 1880, Texte en vers restitué d'après un principe nouveau et traduit pour la première fois en français. This is preceded by an " examen littéraire," and an excellent chapter on the Mss. As an appendix are added collations of Mss. R (Parisinus) and B (Brussels), and variant readings of Mss.

J. C. Wernsdorf (1732-1793) undertook the preparation of an edition, parts of the prooemium of which have been

embodied in the work of Peiper. These extracts deal
with the authorship of the comedy, and with the *pes
clodus*, to which reference has already been made. Edi-
tions seem to have been contemplated by H. Cannegieter
(1723-1804), G. Koen (died 1767) and J. C. Orelli, the
results of whose labours, as also of those of Barth, Tur-
nebe, Scaliger, Gronovius, Salmasius and others, have
been duly made use of by subsequent editors.

During the Middle Ages the Querolus was recast in
elegiac verses by a poet Vitalis[1], whose work was printed
together with the Querolus itself, by Rittershaus in 1595.
It has somewhat recently appeared, in Bonn, 1885:
Comoediae elegiacae, ed. comm. crit. instr., proleggom.
scrips. E. Müllenbach.

In addition to these may be noticed an Italian trans-
lation by Berengo: Querulo ossia Aulularia, di auctore
incerto, commedia togata tradatta per la prima volta,
Venezia, 1851.

Articies bearing on the Querolus have been published
by Ch. Magnin (cited above) ; Louis Quicherat, Revue de
l'Instruction publique, August, ʼ859 ; R. Dezeimeris, Sur
l'Auteur de Querolus, Bordeaux, 1876, and Études
sur le Querolus, 1881. The edition of Peiper was re-
viewed by P. Thomas, Revue de l'Instruction publique
....en Belgique, 1875, pp. 287-292, who offers some
emendations and gives some readings from a Brussels Ms. ;
W. Studemund, Ienaer Literaturzeitung, August 28, 1875,
p. 621 f. (see above); Gaston Paris, Revue critique d'His-
toire et de Littérature, 1875, p. 374 ff. ; Wilhelm Wagner,
Literarisches Centralblatt, June 5, 1875. Notices of
Havet's edition are found in Teuffel-Schwabe II., p. 372
(trans.) ; Dezeimeris, Études etc., p. 56 f. ; Bursian's Jah-
resbericht, Vol. 59 (1889), p. 47 f. (K. Sittl). I have con-
sulted also J. J. Ampère, Histoire littéraire de la France

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[1] See Hist. littér. de la France xv., pp. 428-434 ; Peiper, p. xxi.

avant le douziéme Siécle I. pp. 260 ff., and E. du Méril, Origines latines du theâtre moderne.

MANUSCRIPTS.

These also are six in number :

V Rome, Vaticanus 4929, ninth century.
L Leyden, Leidensis Vossianus, Q. 83, tenth century.
P Rome, Palatinus-Vaticanus 1615, eleventh century.
R Paris, Parisinus 8121A, eleventh-twelfth century.
B Brussels, twelfth century.
S Rome (incomplete), twelfth century.

V was first collated and used by Peiper for his edition, and to it together with L (the Ms. used for the Editio Princeps) he assigns the highest value. Havet, however, rightly maintains that a reading common to R P, the only others used by Peiper, is to be preferred to one common to V L, and that R has preserved the greatest number of good readings. It is to this Ms. that B, collated by Thomas[1], seems most closely related. S contains several good readings, and would perhaps be an important Ms. if it were complete.

On page xiii. Peiper notices several Mss. containing extracts of the Querolus, but makes use of only one, the Florilegium Berolinense of the fourteenth century.

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[1] l. l., p. 228 ; see also Havet l. l., p. 28.

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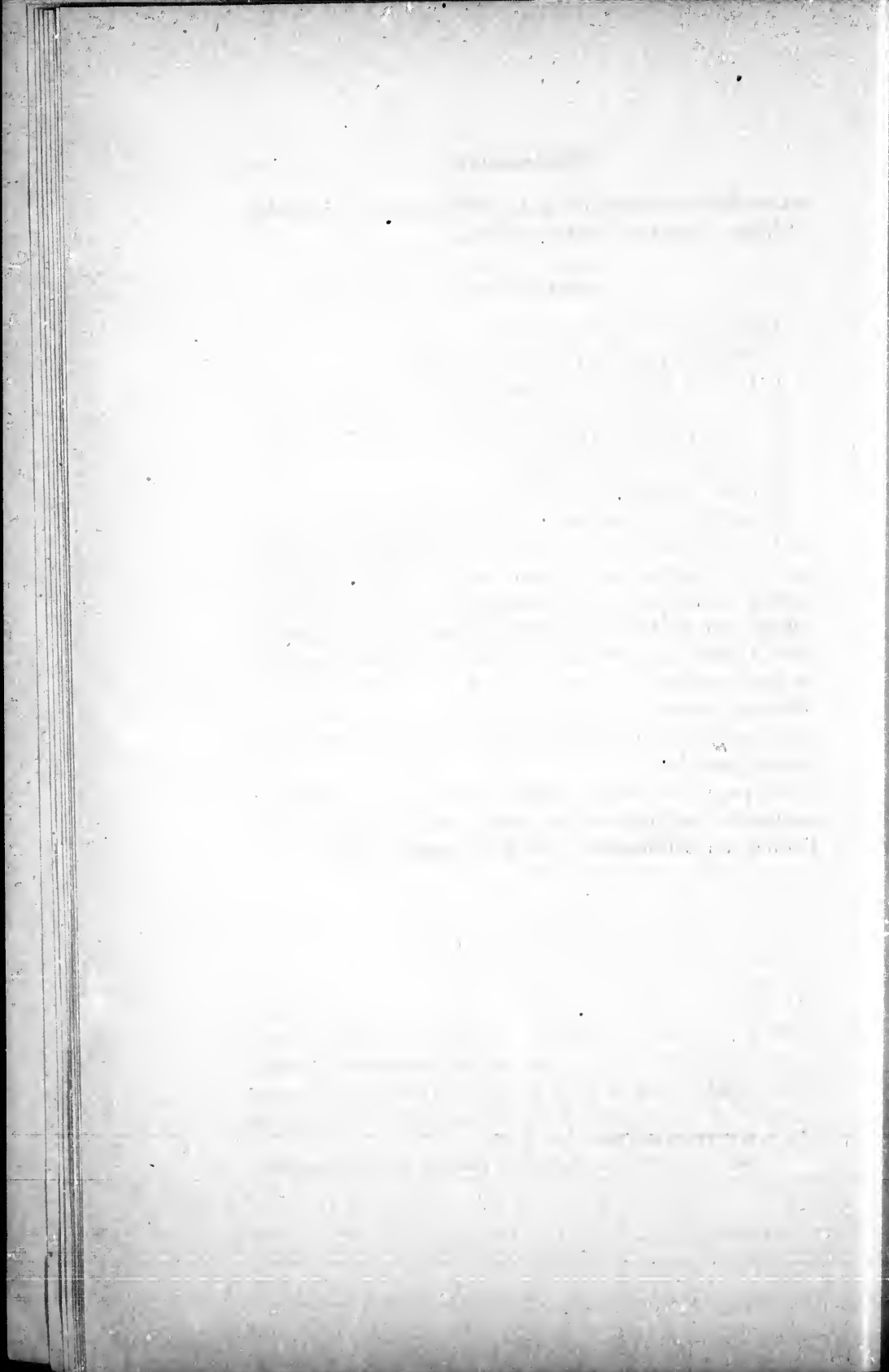
I. SYNTAX.

A. The Simple Sentence.

1. Declarative Sentences.

(a) The Subject.

§ 1. THE SUBJECT expressed in the First and Second Person.—The pronoun occurs with great frequency, and in many instances is not required for emphasis or clearness. This is quite in harmony with the usage of Comedy and the Vulgar Speech. It is to be remarked especially in the sing. of the pronoun of the first person; the pronoun of the second person occurs with about equal frequency, but with perhaps more reason. Not infrequently, however, these pronouns are emphatic, the emphasis often being heightened by antithesis more or less marked.

(1) *Ego.*—Used to declare identity: 6, 1, Ego sum custos et cultor domus cui fuero adscriptus; *cf.* 6, 3; 8, 20, 25, 24; 22, 14; 47, 20; 52, 2. In some of these, emphasis too is discernible.

Emphatic.—Often combined with *autem, at, quoque*, not without antithesis: 35, 12, Ego quoque, si opus fuerit, operam praestabo; 31, 20, Ego autem ipsum vidi Cerberum. Also 25, 20; 51, 11. A good example of *ego* in anaphora is found in 50, 12-14: Egone manibus meis praesidium paternum ut efferrem de domo, ego conderem? Ego obviarem thesauro? *Ego* in repeated question: 49, 20, Quid ego dico nunc fieri?

Further examples: 23, 21; 46, 15; 50, 6, 8; 54, 4; 55, 6; 43, 7; 48, 24; 56, 20; 35, 19; 45, 27.

Antithetical.—In these the antithesis is more decided: 24, 15, Ego trado gaudia, retia vosmet obsidete; 39, 24, Ego nudam teneo quam domino vestitam vix videre licet. (Ego lustro, ego metior, etc.); 46, 2, and elsewhere.

Ego with omission of verb.—In replies: 42, 14, Ego vero ac libens (sc. abibo); 43, 8, neque ego (sc. credam); so 43, 2.

In a question: 48, 21, Sed quid ego? (*Cf.* 7, 15, Ecquid ego nunc facio?)

(2) *Tu.*—It is not unusual to find this pronoun expressed with the Imperative in the speech of the people, and to this usage our author shows a tendency. It is found more often than *ego* in emphatic positions, and often with antithesis. Such particles as *immo, autem, ergo, igitur*, are sometimes added.

Emphatic.—9, 1, immo, tu cave; 10, 22, men rogas? Quasi tu nescias. So, too, 42, 3; 52, 16; 56, 6, and elsewhere. The relative frequency of the occurrence of *tu* is about 1:4. It is rarely, if ever, omitted when we should look for its presence, and on the other hand, in most of the instances of its occurrence, some justification may be discovered.

In questions, as with the Imperative, it is very common, owing no doubt to the desire for greater directness and vivacity: 21, 3, Tu nunc, quo tendis? 34, 6, Heus tu, amice, tun Querolus diceris? 54, 8, Hancine mihi tu domi fidem praedicabas, in which the juxtaposition of *mihi* and *tu* will be observed, as also in 51, 19; 52, 12, 22; 13, 7; 12, 9; 28, 23, and in other passages. This is in keeping with the usage of Plautus and Terence. Further occurrences are 53, 23; 47, 15; 56, 1. For examples other than those given above of *tu* with the Vocative, see 24, 2, 14; 33, 25; 46, 2.

Antithetical.—35, 24, Tu praecede, nos tecum simul; 18, 22, Habet hoc ille cuius tu sortem petisti; also 9, 11; 24, 24; 43, 25; 46, 2; 58, 22.

(3) The use of plural forms of the pronouns of the first and second person calls for no remark. The pronoun of the first person is much more frequently expressed, and both are sometimes necessary for reasons similar to those given under *ego* and *tu*.

§ 2. IMPERSONAL VERBS.—The following are found: apparet, 50, 3; 24, 7; convenit, 24, 21; 60, 6; datum est, 34, 1; expedit, 20, 9; factum est, 50, 17; 55, 19; fiat, 34, 6; 35, 8; licet, 27, 12; 30, 19; 31, 12; 30, 1; litandum, 31, 14; opus est, 35, 14; 40, 11; 52, 5; opus fuit, 43, 3; placet, 27, 4; placeat, 27, 13; placuit, 60, 5; 60, 6; superest, 15, 16; vacat, 25, 21; 27, 5; vacuum esset, 26, 9; ventum est, 24, 6.

(b) **The Predicate.**

(a) GENERAL.

§ 3. PRESENT PARTICIPLE with copula.—Of this construction only one occurrence can be cited from our author: 49, 5, nos iactantes non sumus; in sibi sufficiens fuit, 6, 6, sufficiens is to be regarded as an adjective as in the Icti, Tertull. and others. This periphrasis seems to have been a favorite one in popular[1] and biblical[2] Latin, but is found to some extent in writers of the classical and ante-classical periods, as is shown by Holtze[3], Nägelsbach-Müller[4], and other grammarians.

§ 4. VERB OMITTED.—(1) A verb of saying: 26, 3, De mago nescio quid vos audivi; 26, 1, Quid vos, secretumne aliquod? and cf. 10, 20, 24; 32, 1.

In 10, 21, attat etiam hoc? hoc may be felt in an objective sense.

(2) A Verb of motion: 26, 21, Nos illac una simul; cf. 35, 21; 43, 8 (pergamus). Hac atque illac, tantum ad secretum locum; 48, 6; 51, 16. For metrical reasons Havet omits venias of the Mss. in 26, 7, te rogo, ut illac venias mecum una simul, and emends te to tu.

Movere omitted: 53, 19, Tu nusquam hodie pedem (Ter. Ad. 227 nusquam pedem); 46, 19, ne umquam inde movisses pedem; see also 55, 8; 55, 12.

(3) Omission of forms of esse.—Exceedingly common. (a) In the Indicat: 20, 4, Fures mihi ac praedones cui bono? 56, 19, Temptandum via (but expressed 56, 12). Cf. 50, 1; 51, 20; 26, 14 and observe also the omission of the predicate in descriptive clauses forming part of a dialogue, e.g., 24, 5, Sacellum in parte, argentaria ex diverso; 24, 19; 24, 7; 33, 14. Other examples 19, 18; 7, 5.

In exclamations or sententious remarks: 11, 1, Ecce generalia! 12, 4; 14, 5; 59, 11; 27, 18; 36, 19.

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[1] Very frequent in Vitruvius; see Köhler, Acta Erlang. I., p. 449f.

[2] See Kilroy, The Participle in the Vulgate N. T., and Hartel, Lucifer von Cagliari und sein Latein, Wölfflin's Archiv III., p. 37.

[3] Syntaxis Prisc. Script. Latin., II., p. 5.

[4] Lateinische Stilistik für Deutsche[8], § 72.

(b) In the Infinitive, copulative : 57, 13, Tegmen non vidisti plumbeum ?   19, 8 ; 50, 19 ; 51, 22 ; 56, 9 ; 43, 20.

There are seven occurrences of the Fut. Inf. Act., one of these being *fore ;* of the six in-*rum* only one has *esse,* and five omit it.   This is in harmony with classical usage[1]. (*Esse* is omitted three times in the Perfect Infinit. : 3, 13 ; 50, 7 ; 55, 26.)

(4) Omission of other verbs. — 57, 17, Unde illi thesaurum homini pauperi ? (sc. esse putas ?) ; 59, 9, Viaticum ego vobis quonam pro merito ? (sc. aspergam.)

In dialogue a verb is often omitted, but as a rule is readily supplied from a previous statement or question : 22, 13, Sed quos homines ? (sc. venor.) See further 53, 22, 24, 25 ; 54, 16.

In exclamations : 34, 9, Omnes per deos (*cf.* 55, 16, Iuro per deos).   Also 51, 18 ; 53, 6.

(β) Agreement.

§ 5. In Number.—(1) Plur. subj. with sing. pred. : 39, 1, Voltus, aetas et color nobilitas gravitas ad scriptulos quaeritur.   *Cf.* also 5, 22 ; 17, 14 ; 52, 13.   In all these the subjects precede the predicate ; but in one instance the predicate precedes : 22, 12, Quanto mihi maius est ingenium et lucrum !

Only one subject precedes in 59, 16, Quodsi et tumor fuerit et livor.

(2) Collective noun with sing., followed by a relat. clause with plural : 21, 19, Ubinam illa est cohors quae habitant . . . . ambulant.

§ 6. In Gender.—(1) Neuter for masculine : 8, 25, Ego sum Lar Familiaris, fatum quod vos dicitis (destiny, *as* you say ; the relat. is attracted to the gender of the predicate, as frequently happens).   In 18, 20, Suscipe quod exoptas, *quod,* although referring in a general way to *psaltrias et concubinulas,* is to be taken in close connection with the verb, "your prayer."   (*Cf.* 53, 3.)

(2) Neut. pron. with feminine predicate : 14, 7, non enim hoc parva hereditas.   This is the only example, and in

[1] See J. P. Postgate, The Fut. Inf. Act. in Latin, Indogerm. Forsch. IV., pp. 252-58.

this it must be noted that *hoc* refers to the general idea of the preceding statement.

On the whole our author adheres closely to the classical norm, *e.g.*: 5, 22, Querolus an Aulularia haec dicatur fabula, vestrum hinc iudicium, vestra erit sententia, and in half-a-dozen other passages.

(3) Neut. pron. as modifier of infinitive : 8, 3, Istud cui bono have dicere ?

(4) Adjective agreeing with nearest subject: 33, 11, Neque mores, neque facultates vestras didici.

(5) A striking instance of agreement is seen in a passage cited above, §5 (2). The relat. pron. *quae* preserves the gender of the antecedent *cohors*, although the masculine would be more usual. (Havet reads *qui*). Somewhat similar is 35, 22, Hora est synastria ; istaec mihi placet, inasmuch as the neuter *istud* would seem more natural. The writer's thought, however, may very well have been " *That* is the time " (istaec est hora). It should be observed, too, that one Ms. (P) reads *placent*, evidently understanding *istaec* as neut. pl.

(γ) TENSES.

§ 7. Naturally there is but little narrative in our play ; where it is found the tense most frequently used is the Historical Present: 4, 20, Postea parasitus revolat et petit ....confitetur,....non docet, violator est reus. Perfect and present : 4, 14, sed ubi primum inspexit, decipitur dolo. Plpf. and pres.: 4, 10. Other examples are 4, 11, 12, 15, 18 ; 5, 11 ; 6, 19 ; 7, 2.

Histor. pres. and perfect : 6, 16, Peregre moriens rem indicavit, de busto nihil exponit. [In the lines immediately preceding it will be observed that there are six instances of the perfect, and one of the imperfect; this latter (celabat) is probably conative.]

Note.—Our author shows a marked disregard of sequence of tenses.

§ 8. PERIPHRASTIC PRESENT.—One example, 49, 5, O sapiens Euclio, nos iactantes non sumus.

§ 9. GNOMIC PRES. : 13, 15, Semper dives diligens, contra pauper neglegens ; 23, 19, Funus ad laetitiam spectat, lacrimae ad risum pertinent.

§ 10. THE IMPERFECT IN NARRATIVE.—The force of the Imperf. is well illustrated on p. 23, in the narrating of two or three dreams : 23, 5, Videbam thesaurum quem sperabamus nobis in manus venisse…Videbam solidos…Erant uncinuli. Videbam … ferebamus … deflebamus … Dicebat nescio quis, etc.

§ 11. THE PERIPHRASTIC FUTURE.—Of this there are several examples : 45, 21, Quonam redituri sumus ? 20, 6, Et quem admodum habiturus sum ? and 5, 9.

In subord. clauses.—49, 12, Illum furem inlaqueari volo, qui, continuo rediturus est. So 37, 18 ; 25, 16.

The Particip. pass. in -ndus for the fut. pass. is found three times : 6, 8, pro meritis reddendum bonis non putatis, and 21, 1 ; 40, 22. This usage is, according to Müllenbach, very frequent in Ammian., Sulp. Sev. and Salvianus.

§ 12. VOLO with Infinit. instead of a future tense.—One occurrence : 7, 3, Tamen ne frustra memet videritis, exponere quaedam volo (cf. Plaut. Most. 66, ego ire in Piraeum volo, and Hor. Sat. I. 9, 47, haberes magnum adiutorem hunc hominem velles si tradere). This was a characteristic of the Sermo Vulgaris ; cf. Serv. Sulpic. Rufus in Cicero Ad. Fam. IV. 5, 4, volo tibi commemorare, and Schmalz[1] thereon. For this and other substitutes for the future see Ph. Thielmann[2].

Note.—ibo with the Supine = future : 25, 1, deambulatum ibo.

§ 13. INTERCHANGE OF TENSES. (1) Perf. Infinit. for Pres. with memini : 3, 13, meministine ridere tete solitum ? with coepit : 10, 22, Quando licitum esse coepit ? (In a similar way licitum est is used for licet : 9, 17, licitum est nosse ; 30, 1, neque abesse licitum est nec adire tutum.) Perhaps 45, 3, Plus est hoc quam hominem perdidisse, but here the infinit. looks to the completion of the act.

(2) Perf. for Impf. : 10, 16, adulescens quaedam feci laudari quae solent ; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 410, Feci istaec in adulescentia.

(3) Fut. Imperat. for Pres. is of very common occurrence : 12, 19, inter miseros vivito (cf. 16, 25) ; 25, 22 salvus esto (esto seems equivalent to sit ; cf. 27, 22 ; 42, 8) ; 9, 19, expromito ; 16, 16, facito (cf. 20, 8) ; 13, 1, discito ; 13, 3,

[1] Blätter. f. d. Gymn., Bd. 35, (1881), p. 116.

[2] Habere mit d. Infinit. u. d. Entstehung d. roman. Fut , Archiv II., pp. 168, ff.

nectito; 32, 24, scitote; 35, 1, promito; 11, 7, saltem hoc dicito. This is used several times instead of *dic;* 13, 19; 16, 2; 33, 9; 47, 14; 33, 22. *Dicito* is usually followed by an object, as *illud, hoc, ea,*—but with an Accusat. and Infinit. 47, 14, and without object 15, 11,—whereas *dic* is almost always accompanied by *ergo, quaeso* or similar words, and a dependent clause. *Dic mihi* introduces a direct question, 15, 1; 11, 4. *Dic* is used once with accusat. of a neut. pron., 14, 10, Dic ergo aliud. When, however, the plur. is used the tense is the present, *dicite;* 56, 16, Vos, quaeso, dicite vicissim. So also 56, 22.

A mixture of Fut. Imperat. and Pres. Imperat. occurs 17, 22, In summa pauper esto et reporta aliquid pecuniarum; 18, 12, Conscende maria, te undis credito, with which *cf.* 20, 9 ff. credito....accommoda....excipe, and 18, 5. In 16, 22, vade ad Ligerem vivito, vade is only a particle of exhortation. *Age* with another imperative is common in Plautus[1].

See also Moods—Imperative, § 24.

(4) Present for Future. — 22, 7, Ego me intus refero, hominem proferam (At *refero* the action is perhaps suited to the word); 16, 22, habes quod exoptas; 23, 13, ego te iam nunc explodo. Other examples: 10, 18; 36, 3; 47, 23; 15, 15; 42, 22. The change of tense in 23, 2 will be observed: Quando haec discere potestis? quando intellegetis? docebitis? This characteristic of the popular speech was quite marked in early Latin[2], and indeed it is a quite familiar usage of our own language.

(5) Pluperfect for Perfect or Imperfect.—9, 1, Praemonueram de tridente—called forth by the threatening action of the other, *after* the warning; 28, 5, non constitueram (*i.e.*, "before you suggested it"); 54, 18, Nescio quid paulo ante hic proferri iusseram (some time has elapsed since then). Other examples are 15, 20 Iam superius dixeram; 26, 6, Ut dixeram (classical—Cicero, Caesar); 21, 24 Interdictum fuerat; 58, 12, devoveram; 28, 27; 46, 5 audieram ("but I have since come to doubt the correctness of it"). The idea of "intervening circumstances" is not so marked in dereliquerat 53, 3, and especially exciderat

[1] See Holtze, II., p. 135.
[2] See Holtze, II., pp. 67-69; Draeger, Hist. Syntax I.[2], 286-7.

(= excidit) 35, 25. This use of the pluperfect occurs frequently in Plaut. and Terence, and in early Latin (in the case of some verbs) seems scarcely to differ from the Impf. or Perf. There was a reaction, however, against it in classical Latin. Traces are found in Silver Latin, but it was in Africa that it first gained a firm foothold in the second half of the second century. Two centuries later it was well established in Gaul and Italy. Cf. Holtze[1], Schmalz[2], and especially Blase[3].

(6) Fut. Perf. for Fut.—One occurrence, 42, 19, Tamquam pro memet fecero. (But see § 22, d. end.)—Holtze[4] notices this usage as belonging especially to Comedy. Cf. Ter. Phor. 882, Quin ergo rape me. Fecero. See also, Thomas[5]. Classical Latin made little use of it (cf. however, the very close use of the tense in Caesar B. G. IV. 25. Ego certe meum officium praestitero), but it doubtless was at home in the Folk-speech, and in late Latin it is very frequent in Fronto[6]. (On the Fut. Perf. see Fr. Cramer, in Archiv, IV. 594-8.)

§ 14. COMPOUND TENSES.—Such passive forms as *ausus fui* are not numerous, nor do they seem to differ in meaning from the more usual forms : 6. 1, cui fuero adscriptus ; 59, 13, In convivio si fuerit discissus accipiat (this passage belongs to the *decretum parasiticum*) ; 54, 19, Partes in quibus titulus inscriptus fuit. Cf. 54, 22 ; 42, 2 ; 21, 24.

§ 15. It may be remarked that our author is fairly consistent in his use of fut. pf....fut. pf. and fut. pf....fut. e.g., in 40, 8, Tantum servis de vita abstuleris, quantum de nocte abscideris. Observe the mixture of tenses in 25, 13, Ubi te aspexerit, primum te revocat nomine, dein familiam exponet. *Revocat* might have been future, or *exponet* present, but the future marks a stage subsequent (*dein*) to that of *revocat*.

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[1] Holtze, II., 80 ff.

[2] Schmalz, Latein. Syntax p. 404 (Müller's Hdbch. d. Klass. Alterthumswissenschaft, Bd. II.).

[3] H. Blase, Gesch. d. Plusquam perfekts in Latein, Giessen, 1894. Some of Blase's statements as regards the use in Afric. writers of the Impf. and Plpf. Subj. are denied for Tertullian by H. Hoppe De Sermone Tertull. quaestiones Select. 1897, p. 52 ff.

[4] l. l. II., 86-88.

[5] Syntax du futur passé de Ter., p. 19 ff.

[6] A. Ebert, De Corn. Frontonis Syntaxi, Erlangae, 1880, p. 31 f.

(δ) Moods.

1. *Indicative.*

§ 16. The Indicative for the Subjunctive in unreal conditions.—50, 6, Non credideram, nisi quod inspexi locum; 57, 20 (si sapiebat) illi crediderat loco? (See § 118, (1), (d).)

§ 17. Predicate expressions and phrases signifying possibility, etc., taking the place of Subjunct.—40, 18, Fas erat me facere quod praecepit. Posse occurs several times, e.g., 16, 11, Istud numquam potui (cf. 18, 14, Istud numquam volui); 57, 17 (potui); 54, 5 (possum); 45, 24 (poteras). (But see § 21 for subjunct. of posse in questions.)

§ 18. Indicative for Deliberative Subjunct.—7, 15, Et quid ego nunc facio? 47, 2, Heia, quid nunc facimus? Cf. Ter. Phor. 446. Quid ago? dic, Hegio. This was a feature of familiar speech; it is frequent in Comedy, and passages may be cited from Cic. (e.g., Ad Atticum 13, 30 Advolone an maneo) Catullus, Vergil and later Latin.

§ 19. An interesting case of *vis* followed by the Indicat. is found 15, 6, Vis iam nunc facimus? Possibly Indicat., too, are 34, 17, Vis nomina etiam nunc eloquar? and 58, 18, Visne capita iam nunc eloquar? See however § 98.

2. *Subjunctive.*

§ 20. The Optative is of fairly frequent occurrence: 36, 5, Omnia sunt peracta: quod bonum, faustum felixque sit huic domui. (Our author has omitted the last adjective of this formula, cf. Plaut. Trin. 41 and especially Cic. De Div. I. 45, 102, Maiores nostri quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset praefabantur.) The particle *utinam* occurs half-a-dozen times, once with the negative *ne*, 33, 21, Utinam ne istaec de me locutus esses!

Nec with the Optative.—Rare in Comedy and classical writers: 42, 5, Nec di sinant!

§ 21. THE POTENTIAL[1].—Numerous examples are quotable, but a few will suffice: 25, 7, Vellem hercle adire hunc

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[1] H. C. Elmer, Studies in Latin Moods and Tenses, Part III., strongly objects to this so-called Potential Subjunct. (See also H. Piase, Archiv XI., pp. 283 ff.)

hominem; *cf.* 25, 20; 33, 20; 52, 3; 29, 10; 32, 10, videas; 34, 9, putes; 40, 21, dicant; 41, 4 optem; 29, 20, possit, and also 38, 2; 40, 15 in rhetorical questions. (27, 15; 50, 20 will be found under Conditional Sentences, p. 49.)

The Deliberative Potential.—21, 8, Quid faciam cum responso? 44, 15, Quidnam esse hoc dicam? *Cf.* 57, 22 (in indirect question), and 49, 22.

Note.—In *vis nunc eloquar?* (34, 17) eloquar is probably Subjunctive in quasi-dependence on *vis;* (so also 58, 18). See § 19.

§ 22. The Jussive.—Much more frequent than any of the uses of the Subjunctive already examined: (*a*) 22, 17 (containing Anaphora), Cedant iuris conditores, cedant cocorum ingenia, cedant Apici fercula. In the *decretum parasiticum* the jussive subj. is frequent for the fut. imperative: 59, 14, a rege convivii mercedem accipiat. Also 59, 12; 60, 1, 9, 11, 12, 20.

(*b*) With *neque.*—5, 19, nemo sibimet arbitretur dici neque propriam sibimet causam constituat.

(*c*) *Ne* with Pres. Subj. (Prohibitive).—16, 4, ne putes posse te aliquid deplorare; 44, 21, ne vereare, me duce; 26, 10, Quaeso, amice, ne te subripias; 30, 3, ne tu quicquam hinc noveris (*novi* of course = a present); (42, 9, nihilque recipias); 26, 20, Mihi molestus ne sies! *Cf.* Plaut. Aul. 458, where the same words occur, as also five times in the Mostellaria, and elsewhere. The meaning clearly is "Don't bother me!"

Madvig's[1] statement that, in prohibitions, *ne* with the Pres. Subj. is "apud ipsos comicos rarissimum et paene inusitatum," has been shown by Prof. Elmer[2] to be quite wrong. "As a matter of fact it is extremely common *apud comicos*—far more so than any other form of prohibition." The same conclusion is reached by Prof. W. D. Geddes[3] of Aberdeen Univ., who finds in Plaut. and Terence 143 examples of *ne* with the Pres. Subj. in prohibitions.

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[1] Opuscula II., 105.

[2] The Latin Prohibitive, Amer. Jour. Philol., xv., p. 133, note, and p. 136.

[3] On the Sequence after *ne* Prohibitive, Classical Rev., xii. and xiii.

(d) The Perfect Subjunctive in Prohibitions. Schmalz[1] states that in the classical language this was the regular form of a prohibition addressed to a definite person. "As a matter of fact," says Elmer[2], "it is almost entirely unknown to such prose," *i.e.*, to classical prose. In Plautus and Terence Elmer finds 31 (Geddes 38) instances of *ne* with perf. subj., in nearly all of which the feeling of strong emotion of some sort is present[3].

Several instances may be cited from our author: 58, 5, Hominem tam elegantem abire ne permiseris (don't think of letting); 12, 12, In amicitiam ne receperis; 12, 27, ne credideris nemini. The unusual negative *nemini* following *ne* would seem to be decidedly unceremonious; it is frequent, however, in writers of the 4th and 5th centuries; 12, 22, nemini te nimis sodalem feceris (*cf.* Mart., XII., 34, 9).

One or two occurrences of the perf. subj. yet remain to be considered. With *nihil*: 42, 9, nihil de domo tua foras nunc dederis, nihilque intra aedes recipias. *Nihil dederis* can be regarded only as prohibitive, especially as *nihil recipias* must be so taken. Observe *nihilque*, equivalent to an added prohibition with *neque*.

Somewhat uncertain is 8, 18, neque te contingo, neque me tu contigeris. *Contigeris* might be a subj. of obligation or propriety[4], "and you shouldn't touch me." To make it prohibitive would require that *neque* be used with a volitive expression. I believe that it is simply the future perf. for the future.

(e) Jussive Subjunct. in quasi-dependence on a verb of wishing.—52, 3, Mallem fratrem te quam coheredem esse asseras; 18, 9, Istis nolo invideas.

3. *Imperative.*

§ 23. For the use of pronouns with the Imperat. see §1, Subject.

§ 24. THE FUTURE IMPERATIVE.—As has been said al-

[1] Schmalz, Latein. Syntax, § 31.

[2] Elmer, l.l. p. 134 f.

[3] H. Lattmann, De Coniunctivo Latino, Nordhausen, 1896, pp. 6 f, distinguishes these tenses as denoting resp. present and aoristic action.

[4] Elmer, Class. Rev., vol. xii., May, 1898.

ready, § 13, this form of the Imperat. is of very frequent occurrence. Examples may be seen in the section just given. In late Latin no distinction would seem to have been made between the pres. and the fut. In Plaut. the form in -*to* was very frequent[1], somewhat less frequent in Cic.'s Letters and Speeches. In Plaut., Cic. and Ter., this Imperat. is used, as a rule, of commands which do not require immediate accomplishment. But exceptions are numerous, especially in Plaut. Stahl[2] prefers to use the names "Jussivus" of the shorter form, and "Imperativus" of the longer, and says that, in Terence, the former is used merely to express the *will* that something be done, and that quickly, while the latter is always spoken with dignity, and may be used of either present or future time. Such a distinction can scarcely be discovered in the passages cited in § 13.

§ 25. COPULATIVE CONNECTING OF IMPERATIVES—Dr. Loch[3] has calculated that in Plaut. two imperatives are employed with asyndeton about 150 times, with conjunctions about 180 times; in Terence with asyndeton about 30 times, with conjunctions about 34 times. But *i* and *ite* are rarely connected with a following imperat. by means of a conjunction.

Our author yields 3 examples of *ite* and *vade* with a connective : 8, 19, Ite et conserite amicitias; 20, 7, vade iam nunc et quic quid contra te est, facito; 35, 19, vade et cauponibus tete colloca. *Cf.* 16, 22, vade ad Ligerem vivito. *Age*, too, is used without a connective : 18, 12, Age, conscende maria ; but it is a mere particle. *Cf.* Apage sis, etc., 9, 3. (Plaut. uses *age sis* rather frequently, see Holtze II., p. 135.)

§ 26. FUT. INDICAT. FOR IMPERAT. occurs in the *decretum parasiticum*, as well as in a letter of Euclio, which also is a sort of compact, or stipulation : 52, 12, Huic tu medium dabis ; 59, 16, in trientem poena transibit. See further, 59, 17 ; 60, 19, 24.

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[1] O. Riemann, Revue de Philologie, x., 1886, p. 161, "La Question de l' Impératif en —to."

[2] De Natura atque Usu Imperativi apud Terentium, Marburg, 1886.

[3] Zum Gebrauch des Imperativus bei Plautus, Progr. Memel 1871.

4. *The Infinitive.*

§ 27. THE INFINITIVE AS SUBSTANTIVE. — There is nothing striking or noteworthy; the following examples may be quoted : 45, 3, Plus est hoc quam hominem per-didisse ; 25, 10, Hoc est divinare hominem ; 8, 3, Istud cui bono, tot hominibus have dicere ? *Cf.* 19, 10.

§ 28. INFINITIVE IN EXCLAMATIONS.—Only one example ; 35 16, Pro nefas, mene nunc solum fore ! (*Fore* has been regarded as = *esse*, but it seems better to allow it the force of a future.) The historians and classical poets yield very few examples of this construction[1]—Verg. Aen. I., 37 ; Hor. Sat. I., 9, 72. It was most frequent in Comedy[2] and in Cicero's early writings and letters to Atticus (Pro Rosc. Com. 1, Proh di immortales ! Essene quemquam tanta audacia praeditum !)

(e) VOICE.

§ 29. IUROR, Active and Deponent in the same sentence : 11, 13, Numquam iurasti te amare quem iuratus oderas ? (line 15, Iuravi saepe.)

§ 30. MIDDLE USE OF VERBS.—4, 18, Bustum in pretium vertitur ; *cf.* 45, 5 ; 19, 15, Numquamne mutabitur ca-lamitas ?

§ 31. *Defunctus* = mortuus : 57, 24 : . . . te etiam defunc-tus ridet (Post-Aug. and late Latin).

(c) Attribute.

§ 32. ADVERB AS ATTRIBUTE.—Possibly 48, 13, Omnes intus gaudent. So line 15, Omnes intus saccos . . . requirunt ; but in these *intus* may be taken with the predicate also.

A noun is defined more clearly by a prepositional phrase in 14, 35, Ignorabam tibi curam esse hanc (*i.e.*) de con-sortibus meis. *Cf.* 26, 1 : (Quid vos, secretumne aliquod ?) Secretum a populo, non secretum a sapientibus. *Secre-tum* is clearly used as a substantive, but the prep. and

[1] Draeger, I.², p. 332 f., II.², p. 437.
[2] For Terence see Vallquist, De Infinitivi Usu apud Terentium, p. 27.

ablat. are due primarily and chiefly to the idea of separation contained in the prefix and root. *Cf.*, too, 59, 15.

§ 33. SUBSTANT. AS ATTRIBUTE.—19, 2 Sapiens nemo ; 30, 13, neminem vidi cygnum ; 4, 12, parasitus magus ; 27, 3, magum hominem (*cf.* Ter. Phor. 292, servom hominem, and Eng. servant-girl, man-servant). Holtze notices the not infrequent use in early writers of *nemo homo :* Cato, Plaut. Ter. (*e.g.*, Ad. 259, homini nemini).

(d) Apposition.

§ 34. PHRASAL.—3, 6, pecunia, illa sollicitudinum causa ; 3, 4, me donas bono : hoc collegio.

§ 35. ACCUSAT. WITH INFINIT. USED AS AN APPOSITIVE.— 50, 15, hoc est illud quod praedixit : etiam renitenti ventura mihi omnia bona.

§ 36. NOMINATIVE IN APPOSIT. TO UNEXPRESSED SUBJECT. —57, 11 Nescis, magus ?

(e) Cases.

1. *Nominative.*

§ 37. NOMINATIVE FOR ACCUSATIVE OF EXCLAMATION.— 37, 8, O iniqua dominatio !

2. *Vocative.*

§ 38. As is natural, the Vocative occurs with great frequency, very often with *tu* or *vos* preceding. The name of the person addressed is never the first word, but when placed near the beginning of the sentence it is accompanied by some particle of exclamation, *e.g.*, *O, hem, heus, O* being the most common. In calling, *hem* is usual : 44, 15, Hem Theocles, hem Zeta. So *heus :* 47, 24, Heus tu Sycofanta. *Io :* 47, 15, Io, Querole ! *O* in apostrophe : 45, 8, O fallax thesaure ! 45, 18, O crudele aurum ! 46, 19. O Euclio funeste ! *Cf.* 49, 4 ; 54, 8.

Mingling of Nominat. and Vocat. is found 18, 5 ff., patriam quaere, tiro agelli, veteranus fori, ratiocinator erudite, ... vicinis novus, aetatem exosus agito.

3. Accusative.

§ 39. WITH VERBS OF MOTION.—Rare, the only instance being *domum*, 42, 4, redire temptabit domvm. To this section properly belong the original accusatives, *inficias, foras*: 52, 20 ire inficias non potes (this is frequent in the Comic Poets and in Gellius); 22, 8, Continuo producam (sc. homines) foras; 36, 3. exportetur foras.

The Accusat. Supine: 25, 1, Ego deambulatum ibo.

§ 40. TRANSITIVE ACCUSATIVE.—(1) With verbs compounded with prepositions. *adire* and *adgredi* are regularly so used: 39, 20, balneas adimus; *cf.* 25, 8; 29, 20.

The transitive use of the following verbs may be noticed here: 18, 13, conscende maria (*cf.* Verg. Aen. I. 381, conscendi navibus aequor); 7, 13, Fatum inclamitat (*cf.* Plaut. Epid. 709, Inclamitor quasi servus); 37, 9, Ipse si culpam advertit (without *animum*; once, perhaps, in Cicero's letters, occasionally in Vergil, more frequently in Tacit. and Pliny); 32, 8 and 18 harpyias praeteristi (but intransit. 27, 18, ipse hac praeterit; *cf.* Ter. Andr. 253, praeteriens modo; Plaut. Cist. 516, si nemo hac praeteriit); 48, 11 exhorrescit mortuum! not transit. in Cic.; poetical.

(2) Neuter verbs used transitively.—*Tacere* frequently, but always with neuter pronouns or adjectives: 19, 16, ut maiora reticeam; 17, 3, 11; 11, 19, 12.

Volo, nolo: 31, 18 neque istos volo; 16, 3, Sortem quam volueris dabo; 18, 10; 38, 3, and frequently; 17, 5, nolo haec iura silvestria.

Possum with neuter words: 16, 11, Istud potui; 10, 12, possunt omnia, and elsewhere; 44, 11, rem coeperat (not so used by Cic. or Caes., but found occasionally in Plaut., Ter., and late writers); 15, 27, nullum queri; also 12, 10; 9, 18; 45, 17, numquam ego flevi meum, nunc plango alterum (both are poetic, and found in post-Aug. prose); *deflere*, 46, 23 and 23, 16; *mentiri* with neut. pron., 4, 9, quidquid mentiri fur potest.

(3) Other verbs—ridere illos, 3, 12; *cf.* 47, 1, and elsewhere; laedere, 12, 5; ludere, 57, 26; vitam indulsisti, 58, 14; 5, 8; 3, 8 (post-Aug.; for early use *cf.* Ter. Eun. 222, nimis me indulges, and see Donatus' note and Holtze I., 284); est quod accusem, 13, 9; magum homi-

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nem tu narras, 27, 3 (cf. Ter. Phor. 401, Filium narras
mihi ?) ; audio. hear of, 14, 14; somniasti vincula ? 23, 10
(so used in all periods); sciscitor, inquire of, 27, 13.

(4) *Aperire* used reflexively : 20, 28, ut ipsa sese tellus
aperiat. With the reflexive pronoun this verb usually
means to "reveal one's true character," as Ter. Andr. 632,
Tum coacti necessario se aperiunt.

§ 41. DURATION OF TIME.—7, 11, numquam cessat ille
noctes et dies; 17, 16, Aestum vestitis genibus, hiemis,
cancros in tubulis age ; 18, 7, aetatem exosus agito.

§ 42. PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—(a) Verbs of making, etc.:
12, 22, nemini te sodalem feceris ; 20, 2, me heredem insti-
tuit ? 20, 1, defensorem te paras ? (b) *dicere :* 8, 25, fatum
quod dicitis. (c) *fingere :* 4, 8, magum se fingens.

Predicate Adjective, etc.—51, 14, missa haec face. (Cf.
55, 26, factum doce, which is probably the infinit.)

§ 43. DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE.— Personal and neut. pron.: 34,
4, illud te quaesumus ut, etc. Weninger[1] says that in Ter-
ence *deos* is the only accusat. which is found with *quaeso ;*
and further, quoting Heerdegen[2], that the accusat. is not
found at all in Cicero with this verb. (Instead of *quaeso te =
oro te* which has been read in Fronto (p. 168, 13 F) the
reading should be *tecum quaeso,* a construction found only,
it would seem, in Gellius xx. 1, 21[3].)

§ 44. Accusat. in Exclamations.—Frequent ; generally
combined with the interjections *O, hem, en, ecce, heu. O*
occurs most often : 44, 23, O me miserum ! O me infeli-
cem ! O me nudum et naufragum ! followed by an equal.
number of exclamations with *O* and the vocative. (Cf
also for vocative, 7, 22.) See further 30, 23; 34, 20 ; 50,
11, and elsewhere. *Ecce :* 14, 24, ecce rem malam ! 8, 3 ;
11, 1 ; 48, 3. (Cf. ecce with verb, 21, 22 ; 26, 19, and like-
wise *eccum* 27, 17. *eccum* is, of course, an accusative, the
pronoun probably being *hum = hunc,* according to
Stowasser[4]; but see Lindsay, Lat. Lang., p. 617.

[1] De Parataxis in Terenti Fabulis Vestigiis.
[2] Latein Semasiologie, 3 Heft, p. 215.
[3] A. Ebert, Syntax. Fronton, p. 10.
[4] Dunkle Wörter, Zweite Reihe, xvi.

En : 30, 20, en sumptum inanem.—*Heu :* 11, 14, heu me miserum ! and 48, 17. *Hem :* 46, 4. Hem me miserum ! (twice in all Mss. except P. which Havet follows); *hem* was corrected to *heu* by Rittershaus and accepted by Klink-hamer, and this is almost certainly the correct reading. Richter says of *hem* "*numquam accusativo praecedit*[1]." *Pro*[2] : 43, 9. Pro nefas, viae serventur! and 35, 16. Pro seems not to occur in early Latin.

§ 45. FINAL ACCUSAT. WITH AD.—32, 14, digitos ad praedam exacuunt ; 54, 27, etiamne mortuis manus intulisti ad ludum ?

4. *Genitive.*

§ 46. THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE.—The majority of instances of this construction are found with *quid ;* the superlat. adj. (masc.) occurs several times. (*a*) Neuter forms prevail : quid, aliquid, plus, nescio quid, quicquid, nihil, illud, pauxillum. 47, 8, [Quid rerum = quid or quae (quas res)]. Ausculta, Querolus, quid rerum gerat. (*Cf.* Plaut. Aul. 117, Rogitant me quid agam, quid rerum geram ?) ; 34, 7, quid horae ? (Point rather than space of time is indicated ; *cf.* Fronto, p. 39, 4 M. quid horae ? Sueton. Ner. illud horae) ; 38, 15, pauxillum argenti ; 39, 23, splendoris illud quod sufficiat (*illud....quod = tantum....quantum*) ; 40, 2, felicitatis caput ; 52, 12 medium (=dimidium) thesauri ; 30, 8, reliquias mensarum ; 48, 25, auri pondera (= Genetivus Generis) and others.

(*b*) With superlatives.—53, 9, amicorum optime ; 12, 3 ; 27, 22 sacerdotum maxime ; 22, 15, parasitorum praestantissimus ; 30, 9, ariolorum fallacissimus.

Note.—There are numerous instances of the Ablative with a preposition equivalent to the Partit. Genit. See under Ablative.

§ 47. GENITIVE OF QUALITY.—Examples are not numerous, and the majority are of the type *eius modi*[3] : 27, 8, huius modi homines ; 53, 21, causa eius modi, and also 21, 8 ; 13, 6 ; *cuius modi*, 16, 17, potentiam cuius modi ; 26, 27,

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[1] De Usu Partic. Exclamat. apud Priscos Scriptores Latinos, p. 558. (In Studemund's Studien d. Arch. Lat. I., pp. 389 ff.)

[2] On this interjection see Richter l. l. p. 615.

[3] Eius modi=talis became very common in late Latin.

quisnam hic homo est, vel cuius loci ? (*cuius loci* would seem to be equivalent to *cuias*, which is common in Plaut.); 58, 6, unius officii homo ; 58, 23 multarum palmarum hic est (predicate); *cf.* Cic. Pro Rosc. Amer. vi. 17, alter plurimarum palmarum gladiator, a passage which our author clearly had in mind. For this expression, Greek, which was, as Landgraf remarks in his note on the Cicero passage, much in advance of Latin in the matter of word-compounding, had the adjective πολυστεφής. In Latin the folk-speech formed many similar adjectives by means of *multus* and the negative *in*, a device which was not acceptable to the dignified classical writers. (The following compds. of multus occur in our author, multisono, multiforme, multiplex. *Cf.*, too, maliloquus, 44, 9.)

§ 48. APPOSITIONAL GENITIVE.—45, 3, cucullorum tegmina; *cf.* Quint. ix. 4, 4, Vestibus pellium tegmina mutari oportuit. Epexegetical are 29, 11, seges hordei (Genetivus Generis); 56, 19, hoc monstri genus (*cf.* 28, 11); 39, 26, capillorum volumina ; 4, 4, scripturae fide, which may be the Objective Genit. also.

§ 49. OBJECTIVE GENITIVE.—(*a*) 12, 5, amicitiarum fides ; 13, 21, paupertatis crimina ; 26, 14, magna hominis difficultas et persuasio [this must = both magna hominis difficultas (possessive) and hominis difficillima persuasio (objective)] ; 29, 2, rerum omnium penuriam ; 33, 7, experimentum potestatis ; 36, 24, perquisitio iumentorum ; 19, 1, sapientiae iactura.

(*b*). Dependent on nouns in *-tor*.—22, 17, iuris conditores (= coci) ; 4, 22, sepulchri violator (Daniel emended *violator* of the Mss. to *violati*, and has been followed by Klink. and Havet. There is no need, however, for this change, although it would be more in harmony with *primum furti*.) 6, 1, cultor domus ; 41, 6, observator ianuarum.

§ 50. SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE.—36, 24, Custodum fuga ; 32, 11, parentum debita.

§ 51. POSSESSIVE GENITIVE.—Is not uncommon : 29, 6, fructus paucorum ; 34, 25, tutelae unum, geniorum duo (predicate) ; 18, 12, mercatoris sacculum ; line 15, capsas Titi ; line 21, pondus Nestoris ; 28, 13, maiorum potestas ; 58, 2, Euclionis sodalem ; 41, 6, convivator iudicum (convivator here = guest, although it usually refers to the

host, *e.g.* Hor. Sat. II., 8, 73 ; Livy XXXV., 49, 6 ; Sen. Ira, III., 37, 3).

§ 52. GENITIVE WITH WORDS OF KNOWING, ETC.—28, 16, latronum conscium ; 58, 23, iuris instructissimum (so Sulpic. Sever. Chron. II., 42, 3), and 18, 5, tiro agelli, veteranus fori (perhaps possessive).

§ 53. SIMILIS WITH THE GENITIVE.—Only in the compound verisimile. (Dative, 9, 5 ; *cf.* 38, 22.)

§ 54. GENITIVE WITH CAUSA.—Two occurrences : 30 16, vigiliarum causa ; 44, 18, religionis causa.

§ 55. GENITIVE OF VALUE.—Two occurrences of *quanti :* 15, 17, quanti hoc aestimas ? 31, 15 (si *parvo* nequeas) at quanti queas.

§ 56. GENITIVE OF THE CHARGE. — 4, 23, furti est reus. Possibly also sepulchri *violati, i.e.,* primum furti, post etiam sepulchri violati (Mss. violator) reus. See § 49 (*b*).

§ 57. GENITIVE WITH VERBS.—58, 13, misertus es mei ; 4, 7, oblitus doli.

§ 58. GENITIVE MODIFYING A NOUN, AS A DESCRIPTIVE CLAUSE.—4, 6, locum thesauri ostendit. This is perhaps definitive, as also 46, 10, odor cinerum.

§ 59. GENITIVE EXPRESSING SOURCE.--49, 22, consiliumne senis nostri an divinitatis. (This is also possessive.)

§ 60. NOUN WITH DEPENDENT GENITIVE WITH FORCE OF SUPERLATIVE ADJ.—41, 6, servulorum servulus. This is, without doubt, equivalent to a superlative ; *cf.* pessimorum pessime, Naev. fr. 11 (Ribbeck, p. 27, Incert. Fabul.). (Holtze I., p. 23, classifies this as a Genetivus Quantitatis.) We may compare, further, the same usage in biblical Latin[1], *servus servorum,* and Wölfflin[2] in the Archiv, vol. viii., p. 452, on *Moesi, barbari barbarorum* ("most barbarous of all barbarians.") A designation of the Popes in the middle ages was *servus servorum Dei,* which gave rise to the superlative *servissimus.*

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[1] Landgraf Acta Erlangen., II., 41 f.
[2] "Zum Afrikaner Florus."

5. Dative.

§ 61. The following Intransitive Verbs are found with the Dative.—invidere, ignoscere, imperare, indulgere, credere, servire, consulere, obviare (21, 25, obviare furibus; 50, 14, thesauro obviare; late Latin, Macrob. Sat. VII., 5, 5, quibus obviandum non erat. *Cf.* Mart. X., 4), videre, maledicere, clamo.

§ 62. DATIVE WITH COMPD. VERBS: (*a*) with verbs whose simple form is intransitive.—excidere, 52, 24, forsitan aliquid exciderit mihi (*cf.* Cic. De Leg. II., 18, 46, mihi ista exciderit); 7, 21, ipsis forte hoc excidit (21, 24, mandato excidi is probably ablative); defit (14, 6), deesse, obesse, superesse, prodesse, contingere (9, 18, ne mi contigit; 14, 2; 14, 52; this verb is used with the accusative also, which see), obstare, incumbere, denegare, occurrere, imprecari (with male), ostendere, convenire.

(*b*) With verbs whose simple form is transitive.—accommodare: 10, 8, meritis meis sensum accommodare; (46, 21, fidem accommodare,) deferre, obligare, adsignare, subicere, sufficere, impendere, ēdere, obsequi, admiscere, auferre, praestare, satisfacere, inicere, committere, praedicare, inferre, congerere, imponere, devovere, aspergere.

§ 63. DATIVE OF THE PERSON INTERESTED (commodi et incommodi).—Instances are numerous and of the usual order; naturally pronouns are most frequent. A few examples are: 9, 22, iniustis bene est, iustis male; *cf.* 50, 24; 53, 40, 6, Vae illis! 40, 8, tantum servis abstuleris, *cf.* 6. 9? 21, 12; 52, 8, ne furtum tibimet fieret; 48, 7, ne nobis nascatur malum; 46, 18, utinam tibi crura enervasset; 53, 10, mihi fidem servasti; 26, 9, si vacuum esset mihi (with vac. esset *cf.* non vacat, 8, 10); 48, 22, restat mihi; 23, 6, nobis venisse in manus. A striking instance is 20, 14, Fures *mihi* ac praedones *cui bono?* in which *mihi* is clearly dependent upon *cui bono*, which is the so-called final Dative, "of what benefit is it to me?" It is evident, therefore, that our author treats *cui* as a modifier of *bono*, and not as dependent upon it, thereby showing that he did not understand the old jurist's question. The same explanation is to be given of the use of *cui bono*, 8, 3 : Istud cui bono tot hominibus hac atque illac haue dicere; but in this passage *hominibus* should be taken with *dicere*.

Klinkhamer (p. 23 of his edition) has the following note on this passage: "Quaerit *cui bono, i.e.*, cuinam usui, sibi sit haec salutatio."

§ 64. FINAL DATIVE.—3, 16, nos fabellis atque mensis hunc libellum scripsimus; 8, 3 and 20, 14 cui bono? See § 63.

§ 65. DATIVE OF POSSESSION IS COMPARATIVELY INFREQUENT; 14, 24, vicinus mihi est; 40, 13, nobis nuptiae; 30, 7, quibus cygnea sunt capita, *cf.* 31, 4; 34, 18, servus est tibi, 21, 24, spes mihi nulla est.

§ 66. ETHICAL DATIVE.—One instance: 48, 3, Ecce tibi thesaurum, Querole! Ecce tibi was rare in the dramatic poets but common in all subsequent literature[1]. (For the accusative *cf.* Plaut. Stich. Atque eccum tibi lupum in sermone!)

§ 67. DATIVE OF RELATION.—Is closely connected with Ethical Dative; one occurrence: 34, 23, Porticus est tibi in dextra.

§ 68. DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.—(*a*) Notus (cognitus), ignotus, molestus, similis [9, 5, vero simile (est, Havet); *cf.* verisimile, § 53]; familiaris; 36, 5, bonum, faustum, felix sit huic domui; alienus, 57, 15, non sum alienus vobis, and 51, 6 (*cf.* Fronto, p. 23, 17 F, poeta mihi non alienus.) This construction would seem not to have been used by the early writers. Cicero and Sallust both have the genitive, but the former the dative also.

(*b*) Adjectives with Dative and Infinit.—6, 21, facile nobis ostendere, and 19, 27, difficile nobis facere; 28, 15, mihi dicere est utile; 44, 6, vobis naturale odisse.

The Dative with *opus esse.*—40, 11, numquidnam tibi opus est ut, etc.

§ 69. DATIVE INDICATING CONNECTION WITH OR RELATIONSHIP.—4, 4, parasitum filio coheredem instituit; in this the dative depends upon con, or cum in composition; *cf.* Hor. Sat. II. 5, 54, Solus, multisne coheres.

§ 70. FINAL LOCATIVE.—Instances are not numerous: 32, 15, mensis advolant; 50, 23, tibi bene venerunt omnia, perhaps with some slight force of advantage; so also 41, 20, mihi ipsi hoc praeter spem venit (*cf.* Ter. Andr. 436,

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[1] Köhler, A., Die Partikel ecce, Archiv V., p. 26.

evenit). Similar are 50, 16, renitenti ventura mihi omnia bona; 22, 16, odorem mihi ventus detulit. *domi = in domum :* 51, 6, mortuum esse coniectum domi.

6. *Ablative.*

§ 71. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.—Infrequent and meriting no remark : 12, 1, vitio tuo; 33, 29, igni, ferro, flumine; 32, 14, curvis timendos unguibus.

The preventing cause with *prae*: 43, 1, prae gaudio.

§ 72. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—An attributive word seems to be rarely omitted: (*a*) With Attribute: 14, 18, uno genere puniuntur; 21, 6, iure optimo; 23, 23, manifesta fide; 24, 13, alia via; 25, 18, ratione qualibet; 31, 10, multisono latratu; 47, 5 and 13, mirificis modis (*cf.* 57, 26); 28, 1, (and 50, 24) tuo (suo) merito; 12, 11, brevibus (*sc.* verbis) dari; 18, 19, tota mente rogas (*cf.* Verg. Aen. IV., 100).

(*b*) Without Attribute : 39, 7, casu, (consulto); 28, 23, numeris rotant; 18, 24, nemo gratis bellus est (a proverbial saying); 22, 10, vestigiis insequuntur (*cf.* Tacit. Agric. 26, vestigiis insecutus).

Preposition with Ablat. : 34, 9, de clepsydra respondisse; ex transverso (20, 2 = praeter spem); ex consilio.

(*c*) Accompanying Circumstances : (*a*) with *cum*: 5, 24, cum clodo pede; 30, 16, diris cum clangoribus, both having attributive word also; 33, 12, cum tormentis exigunt. (*β*) Without *cum*, but with an attributive word : 30, 14, magnis gutturibus capita attollunt; 30, 15, linguam trisulco vibrant sibilo (line 16 with *cum*); 32, 25, fato nasci bono.

§ 73. ABLATIVE OF RESPECT.—9, 8, toto corpore splendet; 11, 15, cum staret verbis, non staret fide; 14, 12, Pantomalus et mente et nomine; 19, 10, corpore bene valere; 19, 11, aegrotat animo.

§ 74. ABLATIVE OF PRICE[1].—One instance : 31, 14, (Istis litandum) si parvo nequeas (at *quanti* queas); *pro* with the ablative is used in a similar way : 58, 24, talem quaerere homines pro magno solent.

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[1] On the Ablative of *Price* and Genitive of *Value*, see Wölfflin, Archiv IX., 1894, Der Genetiv d. Werthes u. d. Ablativ d. Preises.

§75. ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON.—15, 25, deterior inferi-
oribus, and 36, 9 ; 39, 5, opus plus iusto imperat ; 41, 19
and 57, 11, nihil gravius fortuna mala. 36, 9 ; 41, 19 ; 57,
11, have negative *nihil ;* the others are positive.

§76. ABLATIVE OF MEASURE, DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE.—
Only *tanto, quanto, multo* in combination with the com-
parative : 11, 6, quanto amplius ? 22, 12, quanto maius ;
13, 3, tanto levius; 17, 3, multo maiora ; 31, 12, multo plus.
With *malle :* 11, 17, quanto mallem.

§77. ABLATIVE OF QUALITY.—Is used even more rarely
than the Genitive of Quality : 24, 8, domus excelsa :
iligineis foribus ; 57, 6, bono animo esto (= predicate).
bono animo is Plautine; in Cic. and later writers *animo*
gives place largely to *animi,* and where the Ablat. is
retained, it is with a change of meaning[1]. Wölfflin
remarks that in Plautus the Ablat. of Quality prevailed,
but that the writers of the Silver period (beginning with
Livy, Velleius and Valerius Maximus) greatly extended
the use of the Genitive. He seeks to show that the funda-
mental difference cannot be, as is generally accepted, that
the Ablative expresses accidental, the Genitive permanent
qualities.

§78. ABLATIVE OF MEANS OR INSTRUMENT.—Of this com-
paratively little use has been made, and the examples are
of the usual order. (*a*) 4, 14, decipitur dolo, *cf.* 5, 12 ;
5, 11, fato suo ; 6, 22, aut responso aut somnio ; 55, 22,
auribus lupum teneo (a proverbial saying: *cf.* Ter. Phor.
506, id quod aiunt, auribus teneo lupum, and Sueton. Tib.
25) ; 42, 1, multis iugis ; 46, 8, diris flagrat odoribus.

(*b*) Agency with *a* or *ab* is infrequent.—51, 5 ab hoc
ereptum, ab ipso coniectum ; 56, 5, a nobis recognosci ;
41, 16, introlata est a me ; 57, 16, impositum ab illo.

Secondary Agent—*per* with the Accusat.—occurs with
about equal frequency : 35, 7, per extraneos celebranda est ;
52, 9, furtum fieri vel per servum vel per extraneum ;
54, 17, compaginari per me.

(*c*) Instrument Ablat. with *uti, opus est.*—*Uti* occurs four
times, always with the Ablat.: 13, 6, societate utuntur ;

[1] Wölfflin, Von dem sogen. Genetivus u. Ablativus Qualitatis, Archiv
XI., p. 199.

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17, 5, robore uti ; 18, 28, toto foro uti ; 41, 11, utatur tubulis.

Opus est.—isto nobis opus est ; 52, 5, Quid multis (sc. verbis) opus est ? With perf. part.—38, 13, facto opus est, and 43, 3.

(*d*) Instrumental Ablat. with Verbs of Plenty and Want. —One example : 38, 12, lagoena suco completur novo.

§ 79. ABLATIVE DENOTING TIME WHEN.—The substantive usually has a modifier, and a preposition is rarely expressed. Some words containing in themselves the notion of time have neither an attributive word nor a preposition : 25, 15, tota aestate, but 17, 12, hieme, aestate ; 37, 17, aliud alio tempore ; 49, 3, uno atque eodem tempore ; 57, 9, istoc tempore ; 51, 23, tertio anno ; 42, 6, triduo istoc ; line 8, universo triduo hoc ; 39, 20, nocte ; 42, 8, and 24, 9, nocte ac die ; 23, 4, nocte hac, so lines 5 and 23 ; line 13 nocte ista. The plural is employed 39, 16, vigilamus noctibus. Somewhat similar is 39, 17, diurnis horis (= die, diu). Although we always find *nocte, noctibus*—never *nox* nor *noctu*, it may be remarked—yet with *die* a preposition is sometimes found : 21, 19 *de die* sub terra habitant, *nocte* ambulant ; 39, 15, somniculamur de die. But in the first probably we should omit de with RB ; in any case the sense may be " from the break of day."

With the preposition *in* : 18, 5, in iuventa, in senecta.

The preposition *in* with words—some of which have an attribute—which do not denote time : 41, 11, in aestu ; 36, 19, in itinere, and 37, 2 ; but it may be local Ablat. of Place ; 23, 14, in somnis ; 9, 12, in malis tuis iocaris (*i.e.*, " despite your hard lot ").

§ 80. ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE.—Classical usage is the rule ; in a few instances a preposition would be expected, in a few others, it may be, its use seems not to be required. (*a*) Preposit. omitted, attribute used.—32, 3, levibus paginis.

(*b*) Preposit. and attribute alike wanting.—24, 18, tenetis animo ; 22. 10 bestias cubilibus deprehendunt.

(*c*) Preposit. used, attribute wanting.—Most of the examples belong to this class : 5, 17, in ludis atque in dictis ; 12, 1, in omnibus (*sc.* rebus) ; so 12, 10 ; 21, 3 ; 19, 15, alius

in corde, alius in vultu ; 21, 19, in tectis ; 39, 1, in auro, in homine ; 59, 18, in humanis rebus ; 56, 26, in causa ; 58, 9, in bonis ; 46, 5, in faucibus ; 38, 17 quantula est discretio in argento! These are only a few of those that might be cited.

The use of the preposition is to be noticed in the phrases *in terra, in mari*, 29, 19.

· (*d*) Preposit. and attribute both occur.—28, 21, omnibus in fanis ac sacellis.

In addition there are numerous adverbial expressions and phrases, *e.g.*, hac, illac, in hac parte, in parte, ex parte, ex diverso (24, 5 ; 34, 23), in dextra, in tuto.

§ 81. ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION.—There is no occurrence of this construction with names of cities or countries. With common nouns the preposition is rarely omitted : 6, 2, aedes e quibus egressus sum ; 9, 11, de pistrinis venis ; 41, 12, depone ab humeris ; 42, 9 and 50, 13, de domo ; 42, 14, ex ipsa (sc. domo) excluseris ; 27, 19, a publico sevocemus.

A preposition with the ablative is used with these verbs : 10, 17, desistere de ; 12, 25, dissentire ab (26, 1, secretum a ; but *secretum* is a noun in value) ; 28, 2, noscere ex ; 40, 8, auferre de vita, quantum de nocte abscideris.

Without a preposition : 11, 18, verbis absolvi ; 38, 12, lagoena vetere suco castrata.

The Ablative of Source or Origin is rare.—(*a*) With a preposition : 29, 9, triticum ex vino fieri videas, vinum ex tritico ; seges hordei efficitur ex quovis titulo et nomine. Probably 28, 16, sperate ab inferioribus, and 8, 1, sperandum est de tridente, the Ablat. in each instance indicating the source of hope.

(*b*) Without a preposition : 33, 14, humili loco natus, and line 25 nobili et claro natus es loco.

§ 82. ABALATIVE ABSOLUTE.—We should not expect a large use of participial constructions, and the Ablative Absolute is correspondingly rare : 4, 1, odoribus infusis, tituloque addito ; 4, 17, qua explosa et comminuta, and line 20, re comperta ; 17, 16, aestum vestitis genibus, brumam nudis cruribus age (Ablative of Circumstance[1]) ; 39, 6, inverso

[1] Gildersleeve, Latin Grammar³, § 409, note.

modio; 42, 13, exacto triduo; 44, 21, me duce; 58, 20, consulibus Torquato et Taurea.

§ 83. OTHER ABLATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

With *dignus* : 3, 3, honore dignum (sc. me) putas.

Ablative with a preposition = Partitive Genitive : 21, 22, unum ex ipsis; 9, 6, hunc nescio quem de aliquibus geniis; 10, 5, probo de illis tete esse (= predicate); 23, 26, ex istis opibus hoc tantummodo.

Causa—with the Genitive; see Genitive, § 54.

7. *Locative.*

§ 84. The instances of the Locative are few and confined to *domi, peregre, mane, vespere* and *tempore.*

Domi: 6, 14, Peregre vadens ornam domi sepeliit; 19, 16, quid si maeret domi ?   With *tuae*[1] : 20, 15, si domi tuae lateret.   Other occurrences are : 26, 14; 36, 11; 42, 8; 42, 13; 43, 12; 50, 13.

Domi = in domum : 51, 6, mortuum esse coniectum domi.

Peregre occurs several times : 4, 3, peregre moriens; so 6, 17; 52, 10, peregre mihi cognitum; 52, 17, patris amicus peregre fuisti ?

With a verb of motion : 6, 13, peregre vadens; so Plaut. Most. 957, hinc peregre eius pater Abiit; Hor. Sat. I. 6, 103, peregre exire.

Mane, vespere : 40, 10, mane ut domini fierent, servi ut vespere (RB read *vesperi*, the form which was always used by the early writers[2]).

Tempore : 39, 18, famulus omni (?) vigilat tempore.

(f) Participles, Gerund, Gerundive, Supine.

1. *Participles.*

§ 85. Participles form in no respect a feature of the syntax of our author; indeed, their frequent use is precluded by the character of the work.

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[1] *Domi* with *meae* is frequent in early Latin; also with *suae, nostrae.* See Bell, De Locativi in Prisc. Latin. Vi et Usu, p. 22.

[2] Lindsay, Lat. Lang., p. 396.   Bell, l. l., p. 21 (*Vesperi* semper apud priscos scriptores, *vespere* primum apud Ciceronem invenitur).

Present Participle.

(1) As an Aorist.—4, 16, ornam in domum obrepens propulit. With this may be compared 6, 18, sive oblitus sive supervacuum putans, nihil exponit, and 4, 9, rupit fidem, magum sese fingens. But in both of these the pres. part. may be said to mark the same time as that of the principal verb, and in the last it is rather *rupit* which ought to be the participle, *rupit fidem* being explained by *magum fingens*.

(2) As a Future (?).—The Present Part. seems to be almost future in 4, 2, Navem ascendens ornam defodit—intending, or about, to sail; *cf.* also 6, 12, peregre vadens domi sepeliit. Two occurrences—practically one only—of *moriens*: 4, 3, Hic peregre moriens coheredem instituit tacita scripturae fide; 6, 16, peregre moriens uni rem indicavit. In these the participle reveals the circumstances and occasion of the main verb, while it also contains the declaration " he died abroad." We may compare Cic. Cato Maior 22, 79, moriens Cyrus maior haec dicit (and also 23, 82).

(3) Pres. Part. with *quasi*.—6, 12, sic quasi ossa paterna venerans aurum celabat. *Quasi* is so used by Cicero, Sallust and Tacitus but not by Caesar or Livy. In addition to *quasi* Cicero employs in this way only *ut, statim ;* Caesar only *ut, sicuti, etsi ;* Sallust is more free, and Livy shows very great freedom in this respect.

(4) Pres. Part. with Copula.—49, 5, iactantes sumus. On sufficiens fuit see § 3.

(5) Pres. Part. modifying a substantive as a Relat. clause.—12, 23, res nimium singularis est homo ferre non patiens parem ; 37, 1, mulio nec se regens (= nec sui potens ?).

Note.—It will be observed that these participles are almost all contained in the narrative part of the comedy, the argument.

2. Gerund.

§ 86. Accusative of Gerund with in—Final.—5, 24, Prodire in agendum.

The Genitive depending upon a noun.—60, 24, habebit fugiendi potestatem.

3. *Gerundive.*

§ 87. GERUNDIVE AS AN ATTRIBUTIVE WORD.—3, 1, Rutili venerande ; 7, 5, homo ridendus ; 32, 14, digitos exacuunt timendos unguibus.

§ 88. GERUNDIVE WITH COPULA OMITTED.—6, 8, pro meritis reddendum non putatis ; 56, 18, temptandum via (Havet inserts *alia est*) ; *cf.* 56, 12, and 24, 13, alia temptandum est via, Ter. Andria, 670, hac non successit, alia adgrediemur via, and Verg. Geor., III..8, temptanda viast.

4. *Supine.*

§ 89. SUPINE IN -UM—Final.—25, 1, in hac parte deambulatum ibo. *deambulatum ibo* is clearly a periphrastic form for the future Indicat. deambulabo. This use of the Supine in *-um* with *ire* is found in Plautus, and continued in the language up to a comparatively late period[1]. See Indicative, Future, § 12.

Supine in *-u.*—28, 10, genera cultu facilia ; 28, 24, nec visu faciles, nec dictu affabiles (from Verg. Æn., III. 621).

2. Interrogative Sentences.

Simple Questions.

§ 90. The interrogative particle is very often omitted in direct questions, especially (*a*) in questions expressing indignation or surprise. In many instances such particles as *etiam, eho, ergo*, are employed.

Etiam.—51, 9, Etiam salutas, furcifer, quasi hodie me non videris ; 10, 4, etiam quaeritas ? Kirk (Amer. Jour. Philol., xviii., p. 39), describes this use of *etiam* as additory or intensive, the question implying that there is an " adding of insult to injury "[2]. 10, 20, Attat, etiam hoc ? 57, 12, Etiam quaeritas unde pondus ? 15, 18, Hoc etiam imputas ?

Eho.—52, 21, Eho tu mihi thesaurum dedisti ? and see (*b*).

Ergo.—50, 9, ergo istaec ille fecit ? 43, 12, ergo queritur ? 10, 11, ergo omnia exciderunt ? Also 53, 18 ; 53, 2.

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[1] Ph. Thielmann, l. l. Archiv II., p. 169.

[2] ETIAM in Plautus and Terence, A. J. P., xviii., pp. 26-42 ; see also Archiv XI., Heft 2, pp. 213-220, Ueber Etiam und Etiam Nunc.

(*b*) In questions of an emphatic character not only is the particle often omitted, but pronouns are expressed ; (see Subject, § 1): 8, 24, Tu fatum es meum ? 52, 22, Tu negas ? and 55, 4. Compare further 52, 16 ; 34, 6.

(*c*) *Vis* without a particle.

34, 15, Vis audire ? *Cf.* 16, 13 ; 34, 17, Vis nomina eloquar ? 12, 16, Vis te non decipi ?

Visne is more frequently used than *vis*, but *vin* does not occur.

(*d*) *Potes* is used occasionally without particle.—16, 9, potes bellum gerere ? etc. ; 19, 9, divitem potes nosse ?

(*e*) Several successive interrogative sentences without a particle, but preceded by a number of questions with particles, are found 57, 20.

(*f*) Negatives as *non, numquam, nihil, nullus,* often dispense with the particle.—10, 27, Nihil est amplius ? 11, 12, numquam fidem rupisti ? and 18, 23 ; 10, 28, nulli igitur mortem optasti ? 57, 11, nescis nihil esse gravius fortuna mala ? 57, 15, nondum intellegis ? 8, 22, non tu accusabas ? 51, 17 non debebatur et mihi ? and 56, 3.

§ 91. THE USE OF NONNE AND -NE.—*Nonne* occurs in five passages : 14, 3, nonne hoc iustum fuit ? 15, 13 (*Quer.* laute nos accipis). *Lar.* Nonne ? (as a rejoinder) ; 21, 15, nonne iudex iure optimo pessum dabit ? 37, 16 nonne quaeritat ? 39, 22, nonne haec est vita libera ?

-*ne* is used for *nonne* in a few instances. — 8, 16, Dixin hoc fore ? (Ter. Ad. 83, Dixin hoc fore ?) ; 53, 7, Dixin facere hoc non potuisse extraneum ? Plaut. and Terence made such frequent use of -*ne* with the force of *nonne* that the latter particle has been denied for either author[1]. The incorrectness of this contention, however, is shown by Schrader in his dissertation[2], who gives several occurrences for both Plautus and Terence.

NE = *nonne* is found in one passage: 46, 20, ne defunctus desines. Peiper regards ne as equivalent to ne....quidem, and Havet reads *nec.* For ne = nonne in late Latin, see Archiv III., p. 26 ; Schmalz, p. 455.

[1] A. Spengel, Die Partikel NONNE in Altlatein; Sigismund, Comm. Jen. III., 231.

[2] De Particularum -*ne, anne, nonne* apud Plautum Prosodia.

§ 92. NUMQUID.—Instead of *num* we find *numquid* and *numquidnam*, forms which had become common in late Latin. So far as I know they occur in dramatic writers only as follows :

Numquid.—Ter. Andr., 943, numquid meministi ? and Eun., 1043, numquid dubitas ? Pall. inc. inc. 97[1] (Ribbeck, p. 128)[2], numquid filius amat ? (*Cf.* Horace Sat. I., 4, 52.)

Numquidnam. — Caecilius Statius[2], 20, numquidnam fores fecere soniti ? L. Pomponius Bonon.[2], 67, numquidnam abscondidisti ?[3]

In our author there are half-a-dozen occurrences of each of these interrogatives. *Numquid.*—14, 17, numquid commune hoc fuit ? 43, 16, caelum numquid aequaliter administratur ? 19, 29 ; 20, 1, 2, 3 ; 38, 11. *Numquidnam.*—44, 5, numquidnam nos gravas ? 15, 9 ; 33, 18 ; 40, 11, numquidnam tibi opus est ? So P. Thomas[4] and Orelli. Havet retains the Mss. reading *numquam* · Klinkhamer suggests *namque*. 15, 3, numquidna. ubitari potest ? Havet reads (with one Ms., R) *numqu.... so, too, Daniel and Klinkh.), but almost all the Mss. give *numquam*. 22, 3, *num quodnam* meritum meum, etc. ? is accepted by Peiper, Havet and Klinkh., but I see no cogent reason for rejecting *numquidnam* of R Pp B.

§ 93. Our author displays a fondness for the interrogative *quisnam* of which these forms are found.—quisnam, quaenam, quodnam, quidnam, cuinam, quemnam, quonam, quosnam. The adverb *quonam* occurs, and *ubinam* is frequent.

These are always used in direct questions, and are found beside the simple forms. Instances are : 29, 19 ; 45, 19, 21 ; 42, 21 ; 35, 8 ; 32, 22 ; 21, 17 ff ; 44, 10, 15 ; 46, 4, 10 ; 51, 19 ; 56, 14, 19, and elsewhere. This pronoun occurs frequently in Plaut. and Terence, and in the fragments of the Scenic poets.

§ 94. *Cur, quare, quid,* etc., in questions.

Cur is used only in direct questions; *quare* is rarer, and is found only in questions properly indirect (see Indirect

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[1] Holtze, Syntax. Frag. Scaenic. Poet. Roman. post Terent. p. 37.

[2] Comicorum Romanorum Fragmenta.

[3] Holtze, l. l. says *alibi non legitur*, ignoring the passage in Caecilius.

[4] Revue de l'Instruction Publ. en Belgique XVIII. (N. 5), 1875, p. 290.

Questions, § 119, 1. (a)) : 15, 23, Quare alii melius ? 9, 21,
unum solum est unde responderi mihi volo : quare iniustis
bene est et iustis male ?   See also 37, 6.

Quid.—47, 19, quid, rogo, nomen tu vocitas meum ? *Cf.,*
13, 5, quid quod plures societate utuntur ?

Quidni.—15, 10, quidni timeam ? *Quid si* occurs several
times : 14, 29, quid si vincimus ? and 19, 14 ff. quid si alius
in corde, alius in vultu ? quid si publice....domi ?

Qualiter.—3 times : 46, 16, qualiter te admonuit ? 48, 11,
qualiter exhorrescit ? 33, 1, fatum qualiter coli potest ?
This adverb belongs to the post-classical period (*e.g.,*
Columella), and is frequent in late Latin[1]. (Macrobius uses
it often—Sat. III. 4, 1 ; V. 1, 18 ; I. 24, 5 ; VI. 8, 1.)

Quanti, quanta = quot are used as interrogatives : 10, 9,
quanta putas fecisse te capitalia ? 40, 9, quanti ingenui ?
(quantum, 3, 15, and quantula, 38, 17, both interrogative,
are used with their common classical meaning). *Quanti =*
quot first appears in Propertius (I., 5, 10, curarum quanta
milia[2] ?), and is common in biblical Latin, as is shown by
Rönsch[3], Hartel[4], and other scholars.

Disjunctive Questions.

§ 95. DIRECT DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS ARE RARE. As a
rule the only particle employed is *an,* which is used in this
way regularly by Juvenal, and often by Plautus : 8, 8,
debitum reposcis an furem tenes ? Inter bonos an malos
tete numeras ? 53, 15, Fatigas nos an vere loqueris ?

-ne ... an occur in two passages.—9, 24, Cuinam tu verba
promis ? tibine an populo ? 49, 22, Quid primum stupeam
et gaudeam ? consiliumne senis nostri an divinitatis ?
(Peiper's emendation Quid primum ? stupeam an gaudeam ?
does not improve the sense.)

[1] Krebs-Allgayer Antibarbarus*, revised by Schmalz ; Bonnet, Le
Latin de Grégoire de Tours, p. 677.

[2] See Schmalz, Stilistik § 28.   (Müller's Handbuch II.)

[3] Rönsch, Itala und Vulgata.

[4] Hartel, Lucifer von Cagliari und sein Latein, Archiv III., p. 30 (*cf.*
Wölfflin, Rh. Mus., 1882, p. 122).

B. The Subordinate Sentence.

I. Subordination without Relative Pronoun or Particle.

(a) Paratactic Constructions.

§ 96. Paratactic constructions are a characteristic of colloquial speech, and accordingly are to be looked for in our play. The small compass of the work makes an investigation of this feature less satisfactory than similar investigations for Plautus and Terence. The works which I have found most serviceable are : Weissenhorn, Parataxis Plautina ; Weninger, De Parataxis in Terenti Fabulis Vestigiis ; Lindskog, Quaestiones De Parataxi et Hypotaxi apud Priscos Latinos. I have also used Draeger, Kühner, Holtze, Becker[1].

1. Parataxis with Certain Verbs.

Oratio Recta with *inquam, inquit.*—21, 11, perde, inquit, si quid est domi ; so line 13 ; both repeat instructions which have been given. [*Cf.* Juv. III., 153, "Exeat," inquit, " si pudor est " (" is the word ")]. 45, 26, quaeso, inquam, sodes funus egomet quodlibet contingere nequeo : a protesting against or shrinking from a disagreeable task. Other examples are found in 53, 21 ; 54, 1.

Paratactic use of verba Sentiendi et Declarandi.

Fateor occurs only parenthetically. This use of such verbs is excluded by Kühner and Weissenhorn but included by Draeger, Weninger, Lindskog—rightly, as I think. A few instances : 54, 9, reddidi, fateor, omnesque per deos, etc.; 11, 15, iuravi, fateor, quod non staret ; 10, 16 ; 41, 14, and elsewhere. *Non nego = fateor* ; it follows the principal statement : 44, 8, quod verum est, non nego (*cf.* Ter. Ad. 798, factumst, non nego). *Verum est = fateor* : 44, 8, male imprecamur multis, verum est, etc.

Hoc scio, following : 26, 28, quantum comperi, Mandrogerus vocatur, hoc scio. *Cf.* Ter. Phor. 73, Mihi usus venit, hoc scio. The use of the demonstrative *hoc* makes the connection closer[2]. Terence seems to have used such demonstrative words more frequently than Plautus.

[1] Becker, De Syntaxi Interrogat. Obliquarum, etc. (Studemund Studien, I.)

[2] Lindskog, p. 42.

Dico.—26, 8, dixi libenter irem si vacuum esset nunc mihi.

Respondeo.—19, 19, respondeo : sunt aliqui iusti.

Credo.—Preceding, 4, 18, credo, religionis causa est cautio, and 47, 12 ; parenthetical, 40, 17, meus, credo, clamabit, and 50, 26 ; 7, 15.

Plaut. seems to use only the form *credo* paratactically, but Terence has several occurrences of *crede* with *mihi*, and with *hoc*. Not unlike this is our author's use of *credis*, 43, 1, credis, Mandrogerus, inspicere non ausus fui.

§ 97. PARATACTIC USE OF VERBS OF ENTREATING.

We may notice here the hortatory use of *age* followed by another Imperative, *e.g.*, Age, dic quid vis; 27, 5, age, da cperam. It is found also with the Indicative, 44, 9, age iam, credo; 55, 14, age ("very well"), reliquiae recondentur : quid fiet? *Cf.* also the use of *vade*, 20, 7 ; 21, 13. (See also Imperative, § 25.)

Quaeso is very frequent; it may hold any position, preceding, following or parenthetical. In Plaut. it less frequently follows, but occupies each of the other positions an equal number of times[1] (44). Terence prefers the parenthetical position.

(*a*) With the Imperative : 12, 25, Dic, quaeso, quid placeat; 14, 21, Da, quaeso, veniam, and line 28 ; 35, 10 ; 45, 25 ; 58, 3, 8.

(*b*) With the Jussive Subjunctive : 26, 21, Quaeso, amice, abeat ; and 25, 18.

(*c*) With the Indicative : 26, 16, Quaeso, amice, consulere vobiscum volo ; 32, 7, Arpyias, quaeso, praeteristi ; 45, 26 ; 55, 5 ; 58, 12 ; and, in questions, 8, 7 ; 28, 23.

Quaeso with an object : 26, 26, sed quaeso vestram fidem, quisnam hic homo est ? In Terence *quaeso* has as object only *deos*[2], Andria 487, Ad. 275, 298, and has an *ut* clause depending upon it. Cicero never employs *quaeso* with a dependent Accusative[3] (see Accusative, § 43).

[1] Lindskog, p. 13.
[2] Weninger, l. l., p. 32. From Plautus Lindskog, l. l., p. 13, cites te quaeso, Capt. 432 (possibly Capt. 340 also).
[3] Heerdegen, Latein. Semasiologie, Heft III., p. 215.

[*Quaeso* is used with the conjunction *ut* also. The form is almost always *quaesumus* (*quaeso*, 55, 10), and presents a real request or entreaty. See *ut* Clauses, § 118, 2. (g).

Obsecro with Imperative, emphasizing a question[1]: 23, 5, Dic, obsecro, si quid est boni ?

§ 98. VOLO, NOLO, IUBEO, NECESSE EST.

Vis occurs with the Indicative: 15, 6, vis facimus ut scias? This may seem sufficient to justify the inference that in two other instances the fut Indicat. is used : 34, 17, vis nomina etiam nunc eloquar ? and 58, 18, Visne capita iam nunc eloquar ? It is safer, perhaps, on the whole, to regard them as Subjunctive.

Volo occurs twice with *ut* and the Subjunctive, 56, 1; 19, 24. (See *ut* Clauses, § 118, 2. (g).)

The negative *nolo* takes the independent Subjunctive; one instance, 18, 9, Istis nolo invideas (*invideris* is accepted by Havet without sufficient reason).

In Terence *volo, nolo, malo,* are used only with the independent Subjunctive, or Accusative and Infinitive, never with *ut* and the Subjunctive[2].

Necesse est and *iubeo* are used only with the Infinitive or *ut* and the Subjunctive.

2. Parataxis in Sentences[3].

Of all the points of difference between the language of every-day life, the Sermo Cotidianus, and that of a serious, dignified literary production, none, perhaps, is more conspicuous than the manner of connecting sentences. Parataxis is a feature of the former style, and frequently sentences which have, to some extent at least, a final, causal, consecutive, concessive or conditional value are combined paratactically with the principal statement.

[1] Lindskog, l. l., p. 10.

[2] Weninger, l. l., p. 55.

[3] The Paratactic Subjunctive in Plautus has been well treated by E. P. Morris in Amer. Jour. Philol. XVIII. (1897).

For the Ciceronian correspondence see G. D. Kellogg, Complementary and Supplementary Defining Parataxis, Proceedings Amer. Phil. Assoc., 1898.

Substantivische Parataxen, Landgraf, Archiv V., pp. 161-191.

§ 99. FINAL PARATAXIS.—The Imperative forms of *ire*. On the omission of the conjunction between two imperatives, see Imperative, § 25. In our play *ite* and *abi* occur, both with a particle: 8, 19, Ite et conserite amicitias; 51, 1, Ábi intus et fragmenta huc exhibe. This use is found in both Plaut. and Ter.

Vade.—Without particle: 21, 13, vade, inquit, fures require, praedones recipe in domum (*cf.* Ter. Phor. 309, abi, eum require atque huc adduce). Some idea of motion is, perhaps, to be allowed *vade*. So, too, 16, 22, vade ad Ligerem vivito.

With particle: 20, 7, vade iam nunc et facito, and a similar instance, 35, 19.

We may also notice 45, 23, accede, aulam visita, in which both are of equal value, and 53, 12, Exprome thesaurum, divisio celebretur. In the last instance we again see two distinct statements, and yet a more ceremonious kind of speech would probably make *divisio celebretur* final.

Ibo.—25, 1, Ego istuc deambulatum ibo; illinc observabo. The connection is made closer by means of the demonstrative adverb, but clearly the second statement expresses the purpose of the first; *cf.* Ter. Phor. 891 Sed hinc concedam in angiportum hoc. Inde hisce ostendam me.

§ 100. CONSECUTIVE PARATAXIS.—This is so closely associated with Causal Parataxis that few instances can be cited with any degree of confidence. Some passages, however, show a much clearer causal force than do others, *e.g.* (*a*) 21, 24, Spes mihi nulla est: excidi mandato, and (*b*) 48, 18, Omnes intus gaudent: *nulla spes mihi est.* In (*a*) the second statement is supplementary and explanatory of the first; in (*b*) the second member sets forth the state of mind which is a *consequence* of the fact noted in the first.

Similar to (*b*) are: 40, 21, Domini sunt, dicant quod volunt; 23, 19, Fumus ad laetitiam spectat, lacrimae ad risum pertinent, manifestum est gaudium. Compare 36, 20 ff., primum vino, dein somno indulgemus: hinc primum est iurgium (and the following lines). *Hinc* shows that the second proceeds from the first, but also co-ordinates the statements. (*Cf.* further 30, 23, O genus hominum multiforme et multiplex! his fuisse arbitror matrem Circen, Proteum patrem.)

Ita and *sic* in paratactic clauses sometimes indicate a consecutive relation, and sometimes a causal. The particle may be in either sentence : 29, 25, Absentes hydris congregant, praesentes virgis submovent : ita neque abesse licitum est nec adire tutum. There is, perhaps, in *ita....tutum* rather a re-seating of the facts than an expression of result —recapitulatory[1]. 31, 8, quibus capita sunt canina, alvi obesi (?), pandae manus:....Sic a pectore biformes, infra homines, sursum feras ; 6, 26, ornam cum reppererit, bustum putabit : sic prospexit senex. *Sic....senex* almost equals an adverbial clause of manner, but is added merely as an afterthought ; *bustum putabit* would be the consecutive clause. Not unlike this is 28, 11, Duo sunt genera potestatum : unum est quod iubet, aliud quod obsecundat, sic reguntur omnia. The demonstrative *sic* refers to *potestates* and their *dissimilar functions*, and is again recapitulatory. 43, 16, sic res habet : caelum numquid aequaliter administratur ? The interrogative form of the result (?) clause is rather interesting, and shows how far from the writer's mind was any thought of cause and result. We might compare Cic. Tus. Disp. V. 63, Sic se res habet : te tua, me delectant mea. But although this is very frequently the construction following *sic.... habet*, yet the fact that the *result* idea lies very near is shown by numerous examples that might be cited. One or two must suffice : Cic. De Deor. Nat. III., 89, Sic enim res se habet *ut* qualis sis nihil *intersit* : Cic Tim. 44, Sic se res habebat ut praestantius genus esset ; De Fin. II., 105 ; De Div. I., 23, and many others.

We may also notice 8, 10, although it can scarcely be said to belong here ; L. — Mane paulisper. Q. — Non vacat. L. — Sic necesse est, mane. *Sic* refers to *mane paulisper*, and *mane* is an afterthought. In effect, however, *sic.... mane* = " it is necessary that you do so, and therefore stay."

§ 101. CAUSAL PARATAXIS. — Examples are numerous.

Cause expressed by the second sentence : 8, 5, Misanthropus hercle hic verus est : unum conspicit, turbas putat ; 7, 13, Iste ad me venit ; patrem mortuum audivit ; 55, 22, Auribus teneo lupum : neque uti fallam neque uti

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[1]. Nägelsbach, Stilistik, § 197.

confitear scio ; *cf.* Ter. Phor. 506, auribus teneo lupum.[*nam neque....scio*], 45, 6 ; 5, 21 ; 21, 24 ; 8, 20 ; 14, 11, and elsewhere.

Cause expressed by the first sentence : 56, 12, Hac non processit : alia temptandum est via. (*Cf.* Ter. Andr. 670, Hac non successit : alia adgrediamur via, in which the causal force of the first sentence is more clear) ; 35, 15, Bene dicitis, ambo estis boni ; *cf.* Ter. Eun. 186, Merito te amo, bene facis, the order of which is reversed by our author ; 32, 22 ; 26, 20.

Ita and *sic* in causal sentences : 53, 21, Munerare hercle possim hominem : ita ridicule sceleratus fuit. *Ita* adds a new detail which explains the first statement. *Cf.* Ter. Andr. 172 ff, Non dubiumst quin uxorem nolit filius ; Ita Davom modo timere sensi ubi, etc., on which Spengel remarks, " haüfig gleich einer Kausalpartikel im Sprachgebrauch der Komiker." See also Langen, Beiträge[1], and compare Caesar's use of demonstrative words, *e.g.*, *eo* cum pervenisset ; *his* Caesar ita respondit[2]. This usage is due, as Weninger observes, to a desire for more forcible statement. The same writer refers it to the rhetorical figure Epiphonema[3]. (See also under Consecutive Parataxis.)

Sic.—17, 1, Si dives fueris, patus appellaberis : sic nostra loquitur Graecia ; 6, 7, etiam locupletissimus erit : sic meritum est ipsius.

56, 10, although not paratactic, deserves notice : (Ergo adquiescis ut bustum illic fuerit ?) Adquiesco, quandoquidem ita, sic se res habet. Havet would omit *quandoquidem ;* but this should be retained. Klinkhamer omits *sic* and reads *quod ;* Ms. B omits *sic*, and Thomas regards it as only a gloss. But why should *ita* be glossed by *sic ?* ita ....habet is as classical and probably as frequent as sic ....habet. The solution is doubtless to be found in a change of order, thus : Adquiesco ita, quandoquidem sic ....habet. Ita then refers to *ut....fuerit*, and renders the repetition of the clause unnecessary. *Sic*, it may be said, has the same reference, but *ita* is construed with *adquiesco* (it may precede the verb). *Sic....habet* would seem more

[1] Langen, Beiträge Zur Kritik und Erklärung des Plautus, p. 232 f.
[2] Nägelsbach, l. l. § 189.
[3] l. l., p. 81.

often to refer to something to be mentioned, but it also had a backward look. *Cf., e.g.,* Cic. De Leg. I., 36, Recte dicis, et res se sic habet.

§102. CONDITIONAL PARATAXIS.—Satisfactory examples are wanting. The best is a series of imperatives—17, 11-22, sume....sume...sume....age; patere....Vende vocem, vende linguam, iras loca : In summa pauper esto et reporta (*reportato,* Havet) pecuniarum aliquid. Perhaps 14, 26, vicinum maluin pateris unum tantum : quid faciunt illi qui plures habent ? The sense of the whole seems to be, " If you find *one* so hard to endure, what, etc. ? " (See also the numerous questions, with their answers, 12, 10-20.)

§103. CONCESSIVE PARATAXIS is comparatively frequent. *Tamen* is found occasionally, *e.g.,* 17, 3, Multo maiora sunt, tamen hoc sufficit ; 16, 20, nescio o.lemadmodum praestari possit tibi. Tamen inveni, — added after some thought, and really corrective. The speaker had no thought of giving the statement a concessive or adversative coloring. *Cf.* 14, 24 ; 33, 13.

25, 9, Ego magos novi, talem nescio, is clearly adversative. Similarly 45, 17, numquam ego flevi meum, nunc plango alienum, and frequently. Additional examples are : 27, 11 ; 40, 3 ; 45, 12 ; 15, 13.

§ 104. TEMPORAL PARATAXIS.—Perhaps 7, 7, may be cited : Fatum iam nunc et hominem audietis : vos iudicium sumite ; 4, 22, primum furti, post sepulchri violator est reus ; 27, 1, primum praeterita edicit, si omnia cognoscis, tum de futuris disserit ; 43, 4, Primum ut inveniretur : istud iam sequitur.

(b) Infinitive and Accusat with Infinit.

§ 105. Objective Infinitive with Causative and Auxiliary verbs.

Posse, frequent ; used also with neuter accusat., 10, 12, possunt omnia, and the peculiar periphrasis for *deus,* 49, 8, *totum* ille qui potest (see Accusative), valere, quire, nequire, velle (volo exponere = exponam, see Tenses), malle, solere, cessare (= *cease* and *hesitate*), convinci (restat ut utrumque fecisse convincar nefas), coepisse,

incipere, audere, cogere, cupere, debere, desinere, temptare (first in classical period, in which it occurs only twice. In our author, who does not use *conari*, it is found twice : 42, 4, 7, redire temptabit. For Prudentius and Juvencus see Lease[1]).

§ 106. Infinitive with Adjectives.

54, 28, contentus eruisse bustum. In 7, 1 Peiper has conjectured partem *petere* contentus fuit, but *parte* has good Ms. authority, and the Paris and Brussels Mss. read *non* fuit.

§ 107. Simple Infinitive as Subject occurs as follows :

licitum est *nosse*, 9, 17, (30, 1) ; *mentiri* non licet, 33, 19 (29, 8 ; 39, 24) ; ut liceat *spoliare*, 16, 17 ; necesse est *remeare*, 37, 13 ; sufficit nos *purgare*, 56, 17 ; erat facile *ostendere*, 6, 21 (29, 21) ; difficile est *facere*, 9, 27 ; *efferre* istos melius est, 18, 1 ; inhumanum est *denegare*, 35, 14 ; nec *adire* tutum (sc. est) ; neque *dicere* utile est ; *abire* impossibile, 29, 21 ; volupe est *disserere* (according to Smith[2], Terence uses volup only in the phrase volup est, but in Plaut. it occurs 3 times with other words, and 12 times with est. In Ter. the Simple Infinit. does not occur, the Accusat. and Infinit. but once (Phor. 610). So far as I can discover Plaut. uses the Acc. and Infinit., quia, quom and si, but not the Simple Infinitive) ; vobis est naturale *odisse* dominos, 44, 6 ; datum est tibi nihil *habere*, 34, 2 (*cf.* the use of active dare bibere, and the poetic formations dare habere, dare ferre, etc. See also Lease for Prudentius, Sedulius and others[3]. The Passive also is found in the prose of Silver Latin, *e.g.*, Vitruvius, and in the ecclesiastical writers St. Jerome, St. August., Lactantius and others), nec concessum esse aurum *invenire* 23, 24 ; tantum est *tacere* verum quantum est falsum *dicere*, 11, 19 ; mortales animas *addere* nullus labor 29, 12.

§ 108. The Accusative with Infinitive occurs as follows :

dicere, aisse, adseverare, negare (15, 9, esse omitted, as frequently), videre, scire, nosse, agnoscere, ignorare, nescire, intellegere (49, 7, subj. of inf. omitted), com-

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[1] E. B. Lease, a Syntactic, Stylistic and Metrical Study of Prudentius (Baltimore, 1895), p. 36. See also Schmalz, l. l., p. 480.

[2] K. W. Smith, Archaisms of Terence mentioned in the Commentary of Donatus (Baltimore, 1890), p. 24.

[3] l. l., p. 36.

perire, audire, putare, censere, credere, meminisse (with pf.
inf.; not ante-classical), sperare (23, 6, with perf. inf.),
gaudere (Acc. w. Inf. only, never *quod*, is employed by
Panegyrici Veter. Gallicani[1]), docere, exponere. probare, con-
vincere, fingere (4, 9, subj. of inf. omitted), fateri, confiteri,
iubere (see p 47, (*g*), (1)), postulare, iurare, sinere, velle, adi-
cere (Draeg. cites only from Vell. and Silver Latin),
asserere (= vb. of saying only in late Latin[2]. With Acc.
and Inf. in Seneca, Mart. Cap., and generally in later
Latin[3]. It is frequent in Greg. of Tours., but more fre-
quent with double Accusat. without Inf.[4]; also in Panegyr.
Vet. Gall.[5]), experiri (rare, once in Plaut.; Sall., Sen., Quint.,
Draeger II.[2], p. 382), dubitari [15, 4, numquid dubitari
potest feliciorem eum esse ? In early Lat. only haud
dubium est occurs, and only in Ter. Hec. 326. Vallquist[6]
remarks on this passage that this usage was probably
already received into the speech of the masses if not of the
learned. Among late writers it has been found in Fronto[7],
Sulpic. Sever.[8], and the Panegyrici Vet. Gallic.[9] (in the case
of the last, in positive statements also); Greg. of Tours
uses quod, Bonnet, p. 663. See also Draeger II.[2], 389]
metuere (52, 8, furtum fieri metuere, not earlier than Plin.
Mai., Draeg. II.[2], 395. Pavere, of which no occurrence is
given by Schmalz or Draeger is similarly used in Panegyrici
Vet. Gall., Chruz., p. 103), adstruere (51, 6, adstruamus mor-
tuum esse coniectum domi. Harpers' Lex. says that this
meaning, *i. e.*, of affirmare is not found in any Lat. auth.,
but see Schmalz (Antibarbarus) and Nettleship. Acc.
with Inf. is used by Mart. Cap., Oros., Lucifer Cal. and
others), permittere (Acc. w. Inf. is uncommon, but occurs
in Tacit., and is reported for Sueton., G. 14, Panegyrici and
Sulp. Sev. M. 12, 5, by Bagge[10], Chruzander (p. 104) and
Lönnergren (p. 66)), compellere.

[1] C. G. Chruzander, De Elocut. Panegyr. Vet. Gallicanorvm Quaes-
tiones, (Upsaliae, 1897), p. 100.

[2] Schmalz in the Antibarbarus I.[5]

[3] Nettleship, Contributions to Lat. Lex.

[4] Max Bonnet, Le Latin de Grégoire de Tours, p. 295.

[5] Chruzander, l. l., p. 11.

[6] C. Vallquist, De Infinit. Usu ap. Terent. (Nycopiae, 1897), p. 15.

[7] Ebert, l. l., p. 34.

[8] Aug. Lönnergren, De Syntaxi Sulpic. Sev. (Upsal. 1882), p. 65.

[9] Chruzander, l. l., p. 99.

[10] Pet. Bagge, De Elocut. C. Sueton. Tranquilli (Upsal. 1875), p. 102.

§109. Accusative with Infinitive as Subject.

(*a*) With impersonal verbs.—Constat, apparet, placet, oportet, intellegi (50, 3, intellegitur furem tibi profuisse. This construction with the passive, instead of the nominative with Infinit. is not noticed by Draeger. Two occurrences are reported by Chruzander from Panegyrici, p. 101).

(*b*) With neuter words.—Novum est, 29, 6, manifestum est, verisimile est, fas erat (Chruzander, p. 100 cites from the Panegyrici one instance of *fas esse* with *ut* and the Subjunct., the only one reported for all periods).

§110. The following uses of the Infinitive may be noticed here:—

(*a*) Accusat. with Infinit. in apposition with word or clause (epexegetical).—8, 14, propter importunos inventum esse (*sc.* tridentem) hoc reor. 50, 16, hoc est illud quod praedixit, ventura mihi omnia bona. For its frequent occurrence in Terence see Vallquist, p. 29.

(*b*) Accusat. with Infinit. in exclamations.—35, 16 Mene nunc solum fore! Vallquist, p. 27, cites a large number of occurrences for Terence.

(*c*) Pres. Infinit. used of a future contingency.—52, 8, quia furtum fieri metuerem. It may perhaps be said that *furtum fieri=furtum;* or that *fieri* is imperf. representing the imperf. Subjunctive. *Cf.* 49, 20, Quid ego dico nunc fieri? *fieri* seems to represent an original *fit, e.g.,* quid fit? which we may compare with the common quid ago? quid facio? of colloquial speech.

(*d*) Perf. Infinit. for Pres.—53, 7, Dixin facere hoc non potuisse extraneum? a characteristic of the later writers.

2. Subordination by Means of Relative Pronouns and Conjunctions.

§111. Indefinite and Generic Relatives are Infrequent.

(*a*) *quidquid.*—9, 15, quidquid quereris, totum expromito ; 44, 3, pellibus vestris eveniat, quicquid optasti mihi ! 43, 6, quicquid erat calamitatis inclusimus ; see further 4, 9 ; 36, 18 ; 20, 22.

(*b*) *Qui, quod* implying condition.—6, 23, nemini auferri posse quod deus dederit ; 37, 19, dominus..quem Kalendis velit adesse, redire iubet pridie ; also 20, 20 ; 32, 15 ; 60, 19.

§ 112. Epexegetical quod clauses—9, 15, veni ut ratio redderetur; quod nemini antehac contigit; 44, 9, imprecamur multis, sed maliloquis, quod nosti bene. Others are 36, 5 and 58, 7.

§ 113. Relative Clauses Expressing Cause are fairly numerous. — (a) With the Indicative : 15, 10, Quidni timeam, qui tecum vivo ? 25, 19, O me stultum qui non consului ! and 22, 9 ; 43, 22; 46, 21 ; 58, 14.

(b) With the Subjunctive.— 50, 4, Quid de memet censes qui tarde agnoverim ; 50, 11, O sceleratum hominem, magum qui se diceret !

In the use of the Indicative I think we may discover an emphasizing of the fact, but in the Subjunctive rather a characterizing of the subject.

§ 114. Relative Clauses of Characteristic Result. —11, 15, Iuravi quod non staret fide. But even in the simple sentence the Subjunct. would occur. 13, 9, Est aliquid quod accusem. Cf. further 14, 23 ; 10, 29 ; 28, 22 ; 17, 10 ; 19, 20; 18, 26 ; 33, 20; 46, 1.—39, 23, luminis illud ....quod sufficiat ; 53, 10, pauca de quibus intellegatis cetera (cf. 9, 20); 17, 13 ff., sume coturnos quos pluvia solvat....compleat....glutinet, calceos quos terra revocet, fraudet limus.

§ 115. Relative Clauses of Design.—9, 20, percurre pauca de quibus exponantur omnia ; 52, 20, da quod possit dividi.

§ 116. Relative Clauses of Concession.—39, 10, qualiscumque est, tamen avarus non est ; 34, 5, tamen perscriptionem transeo qua uti possum ; 56, 23, qui furtum non potui, neque volui, convincar. Other instances : 14, 9 ; 50, 5 ; 51, 13 ; 57, 19.

§ 117. Accusative Conjunctions.

1. Quod.

(a) Quod clauses explicative of a demonstrative.—9, 12, istud....quod iocaris; 13, 11, illud....quod nemo tenuitati ignoscit; 41, 20, hoc....quod laudaris. See also 37, 21 ; 40, 2.

Of a less usual type are three passages with solum hoc est, solum illud est, tantum est. 39, 11, solum illud est quod nimium crebro verberat; the meaning clearly is : "the only fault I have to find is that he flogs too often." 32, 20,

[haec prodigia sunt ignava et vilia] solum hoc est quod observant unice Panem deum,—"they do *nothing but* pay assiduous court to their god Bread" "Nothing but" cannot, however, be accepted for 39, 11, as is shown by nimium crebro. A similar but more difficult passage is 30, 9, tantum est quod vota hominum interpretantur. *Tantum* seems to correspond to *hoc, illud*, in the two passages just noticed, rather than to *solum*, although it may have a little of the value of this word also. This makes it positive rather than negative, and concedes that they perform some service—"there is *this* (*so* much) to be said as regards their duties, that they....but," etc. It will be observed that is in harmony with the antithesis sed numquam responsa eliciunt *congrua*, and explains *fallacissimi*. It is possible, however, that tantum = so much, and so much only. which would invite a comparison with the use of tantum est = hoc et nihil amplius in Plaut. and Ter.: Plaut. Merc. 279, Numquid amplius ? : : Tantumst; Ter. Eun. 995, Num quid aliud mali relicuom ? : : Tantumst; Hec. 813, Tantumne est ? : : Tantum.

(*b*) Quod clause with verbum sentiendi, etc. Only one instance : 28, 27, audieram quod ipse omnia gubernaret. For this use, so frequent in African and ecclesiastical Latin, see Schmalz, Syntax, p. 499 ; Rönsch, p. 402, and Bonnet, p. 402.

(*c*) Quod causal is rare.—6, 8, quod non putatis, fallitis ; 41, 13, satisfactum est religioni quod portasti foras.

(*d*) Nisi quod.—8, 14, nescio edepol ; nisi quod....hoc reor; 18, 1, Plura adicerem, nisi quod melius est ("*were it not that it is* better"); and 50, 6 ; 56, 20.

Nescio....nisi quod reor (8, 14) suggests the elliptico-adversative use of *nisi* in Plautus, Terence, Cicero and others, which occurs especially with *nescio* ; *cf.* Cic. Pro. Rosc. Amer. 99, Nescio, nisi hoc video, etc. (and Landgraf's note); Ter. Phor. 474, Nescio nisi cessavit ; Plaut. Mil. Gl. 24, 378 ; Trin. 233. Nisi quod = sed in Tac., Apul. and the later writers.

(*e*) Quod in restrictive phrases, with Subjunct.—10, 10, nullum (sc. feci) quod sciam,—the only phrase so used in early Latin.

Quantum with Indicat. in similar phrases occurs several times : 20, 29, quantum intellego ; 26, 28 ; 7, 9.

2. *Quia.* Quia causal is not frequent.—(*a*) With the Indicative: 41, 3, quia post indulgentiam sordidior est abiectio; 19, 2, quia sapiens nemo est impudens. See also 19, 27 ; 4, 21 ; 53, 20.

(*b*) With the Subjunctive : 52, 8, quia furtum fieri metuerem, direxi. The Subjunctive is probably due to confusion with the Subjunctive of the third person in virtually indirect narration.

3. *Quam.*—(*a*) Quam as a correlative of *tam* occurs three times. *Tamquam* with the Subjunct.: 47, 14, comminare tamquam in aedes inruas. Tamquam with verb omitted : 42, 1, amicos tamquam profanos respue ; 24, 15, ego tamquam cynicus magister....trado ; and also 36, 11 ; 42, 19 ; 21, 16.

(*b*) *Postquam.*—With perfect Indicat., one occurrence : 31, 6, postquam vere facta est....edidit.

(*c*) *Priusquam.*—Once : 20, 5, prius alteri ostendendus esset quam tibi.

(*d*) *Malo* with quam.—32, 17, Istaec alere quam nosse malo; other instances, 52, 3 ; 57, 9.

(*e*) Quam *ut* with Subjunct.—32, 24, scitote....nihil esse melius quam ut fato nascatur bono.

(*f*) Quam, with verb omitted, occurs half-a-dozen times with comparative adjectives and adverbs, *e.g.*, plus, magis, facilius. It is expressed in an equal number of cases.

(*g*) *Quamdiu.*—Twice : 19, 5 (with Subjunct. = *dum*); 40, 21.

(*h*) *Quamvis.*—With Subjunct : 39, 20, quamvis sollicitet.

With participle.—60, 17, quamvis tractatus incommode.

(*i*) *Quamquam* with Subjunctive.—Common in post-Aug. Latin : 19, 23, quamquam felicem esse te constiterit.

4. *Quando.*

(*a*) Temporal relative.—37, 2, quando alius facit iter, and line 10.

(*b*) Causal.—19, 22, meam sortem concede, quando nihil melius repperi; also 11, 2. (See Rönsch, p. 405; Koffmanne, Gesch. d. Kirchenlat. II., page 132 V.).

Quandoquidem is used with causal force five times.— 58, 13, tibi servire cupio, quandoquidem sic misertus es

mei. See also 58, 9 ; 56, 11 ; 55, 5, 21. This particle has only a temporal force in Gregory of Tours (Bonnet p. 328).

5. *Dum.*

(*a*) Dum " while," with pres. Indicat.—24, 17, dum percurro cubilia; 56, 13, sacrilegium confiteris dum furtum negas,—with adversative force. Dum is inserted by Peiper, 3, 3, before putas without any Ms. authority, and seems scarcely correct.

(*b*) Dum conditional, with Subjunct.—42, 15, dum *tantummodo* inter me ac fortunam paries intersit. *Cf.* Cic. In Catil. I. 5, Dummodo inter me atque te murus intersit. Tantummodo is very common in the sense of "only," but the conditional use is found Cic. Ad. Att. IX. 10, 4.

6. *Cum*[1].

(*a*) Cum with the Indicative of the pres., perf. and fut. perf. tenses in the statement of a fact.—51, 23, pater, cum est profectus, me reliquit solum ; 38, 12, cum lagoena completur ; 6, 25, ornam cum reppererit.

(*b*) Cum with the Subjunctive.—Present: Causal, 9, 25, cum tu ipse sis reus, and 56, 9,—Concessive, 10, 4, quaeritas, cum de scelestis conquerar ?

Imperf. and pluperf. : 4, 19, thesaurum, cum lateret.... cum reperisset....reddidit ; 11, 15, cum verbis staret, non staret fide,—adversative.

7. *Quoniam* is used much more frequently than any other causal conjunction, occurring 19 times. It is never temporal, nor used with the Subjunctive mood.

Quoniam with verbum sentiendi : 59, 6, scimus quoniam tris edaces domus una non capit.

§ 118 LOCATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. *Ubi.*

(*a*) Temporal,—with pres., perf., fut. perf. Indicative.— 54, 6, haec superflua ubi res nusquam apparet (causal ?) ; 4, 13, sed ubi inspexit....decipitur, and 50, 8 ; 25, 13, ubi te aspexerit, te revocat.

In an iterative and general sense with perf. Subjunct.— 30, 16, ubi sonuerit unus, cuncti alas quatiunt ; 31, 19, ubi precator templa petierit, fremunt. *Cf.* Cic. Pro Rabir. Post. 13, 36, ubi semel *quis* peieraverit ei credi postea non opor-

[1] Lindsay, Lat. Lang., p. 610.

tet. On the nearness of *quis* to the Ideal Second Person, see Gildersleeve, Lat. Gram., p. 364.

(*b*) Local.—29, 2, ubi penuria, illic congregant ; 29, 18, ubi libet, hac atque illac ; 39, 2, ubi aurum est, totum est ; also 31, 21 ; 48, 18.

(*c*) *Ubicumque* (local) occurs once, with fut. perf. Indicat.—35, 18, ubicumque reppereris, ad nos pertrahe.

2. *Ut.*

(*a*) Ut relative.—27, 17, Ita ut volui, contigit ; 29, 7, licet species, ut libuerit, vertere. Ut is used thus very frequently in parenthesis : 36, 14, ut festinatio nostra solet ; 38, 14, ut est nequitia ; and 7, 14 ; 9, 23, 11, 10 ; 25, 6 ; 25, 20 ; 50, 22.

Sicut —parenthetical.—13, 19, sicut tu nosti.

(*b*) Ut causal, parenthetic.—50, 19, credis, meos ut nosti, mores munificos, munerare hominem possim.

(*c*) Ut temporal.—4, 16, ut introlata est a me, quam levis fuit !

(*d*) Ut modal.—53, 23 neque uti fallam scio.

(*e*) Ut consecutive.—(1) 40, 10, transfigurare sese hoc modo mane ut domini fierent, servi ut vespere ; 54, 16 ; 41, 25 ; 45, 11.

Ita....ut restrictive 60, 1....ita ut dodrantem solidi ....gratia excedat ; and 60, 14.

(2) Ut in exclamatory questions, with the Subjunctive and with -*ne.*—This use seems most nearly related to the consecutive : 50, 13, egone praesidium paternum ut efferrem de domo, ego memet domine ? conderem ? Ego ut obviarem thesauro ?

(3) Ut consecutive = *cur.*—53, 26, quid causae fuit ut redderes ?

(4) Ut with *facere* and *fieri.*—7, 18, faciam ut queratur iustius, and 16, 16 ; 50, 17, factum est ut cupiditas falleretur.

Facere without ut[1].—15, 27, facies posthac nullum permittat queri. (So the Mss. ; *ut* inserted by Klinkh. and Peiper.)

[1] See Draeger, II.², p. 263.

Note.—The negative *ne* occurs twice where result would seem to be intended: 51, 12, faciam ne iterum facias; 46, 18, utinam crura enervasset, ne movisses pedem. But the writer probably had the object rather than the result of the action in mind. See Draeg., II.², p. 291, on *ne* with verbs of causing and effecting.

(*f*) Ut final.

Idcirco....ut: 8, 15 and 9, 14.

Ut with comparative: 33, 6, ut facilius sequamur omnia.

34, 23, Porticus tibi est in dextra ut ingrediaris; but this scarcely seems to be final. Perhaps the Subjunct. is due to the Ideal Second Person. I think it is equivalent in force to *ingredienti*.

(*g*) Ut with Subjunctive, introducing Substantival Clauses.

(1) With verbs.—iubere, 58, 22, ut ediscam iubes? *Cf.* Bell. Hispan, 27, 4; Macrob. Sat. I. 12, 28, iussit ne mulierem interesse permitterent; see Archiv. VI. 434; quaeso, 28, 7, 9; 55, 10; 59, 7; rogare, 26, 7; optare 41, 5 (quid optem *nisi* ut faciat?); adquiescere 56, 10 (adquiescis ut bustum illic fuerit? I have not been able to find this construction elsewhere); placere, 27, 13; 59, 19; 60, 5, 6; velle, 19, 24; 56, 1; 60, 15; malle, 11, 17; sperare, 5, 7 (sperat ut gratiam referat. Draeger, II.², p. 257, says the earliest appearance of this usage is Livy 34, 27, 3, but Schmalz, Lat. Syn., p. 519, makes it date from Plaut. See Seyffert Müller on Cic. Laelius 19, 68, *spes ut*); superesse, 15, 16; opus esse, 40, 12 (in early Latin and then postclassical).

(2) With *esse* and a neuter adjective.

(*a*) With positive.—*iustum* est ut operam impendas (*cf.* 14, 3, iustum fuit). iustum esse is not mentioned by Draeger; iniustum est is cited from St. August. De Civ. Dei, 19, 21. (*Cf.* Ter. Hec. 243, Scio meum *ius* esse ut te rogem.)

(*β*) With comparative—with *quam ut.*—32, 24, scitote nihil *melius esse* quam ut aliqui fato nascatur bono. Only in Plaut. and late writers, Draeg., II.², p. 276. Similar to this is 20, 27, *prius est ut* hae (fenestrae) pateant quam ut excludas. Müllenbach reports its occurrence in Salvian. and Tertull.

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(γ) With a superlative.—43, 4, primum fuit ut inveniretur; (istud iam sequitur). Primum perhaps only in Martial, VII., 43, 1, primum est ut praestes, si quid te rogabo; (Illud deinde sequens ut neges).

(3) Ut clauses following a demonstrative or relative pronoun.—34, 4, illud quaesumus; 23, 22, hoc exoro; 33, 18, hoc precatus sum; 21, 2, id expectabam; 56, 23, illud restabat (48, 21, hoc); 41, 1, quod dudum peto; 47, 2 (quid facimus?) quid nisi quod dudum diximus ut. *Cf.* also 40, 18, fas erat me facere *quod* praecepit, *id est* ut, etc.

Note.—Ut clause explaining a noun.—21, 9, oraculum tale umquam datum est ut sibi mala quaereret?

After numerals.—11, 21, nihil actum est nisi sequantur haec duo: primum...ut comprobem, secundo...intellegas.

(4) *Ne* substantival clauses. — 21, 25, interdictum ne obviarem furibus, verum ne excluderem, hoc est stultum; 26, 10, quaeso ne; 42, 7, Periculum est ne; 12, 17, in potestate est ne, etc.

3. *Si.*

(1) In conditions.—(a) The Indicative in both members. In the *present* tense we shall notice only the occurrence (four times) of *nisi fallor* for which Ovid and others write *ni* fallor. The *pres....perf.* in two passages add to their vividness: 35, 23, nisi *iam nunc geritur,* frustra *venimus;* 48, 9, *perdidi* mysterium nisi verba *audio.*

(a) Pres. (in protasis)....fut.—The fut. or fut. pf. might have been used in the protasis (fut....fut. is Ciceronian; pres....fut. is ante- and post classical): 10, 5, si probo.... loquere? So also 5, 17; 10, 2; 52, 12, 15.

Note.—Pres....fut. pf.: 29, 1, si censes....dixeris.

(β) Fut. pf....pres.—10, 7, si conviceris....necesse est ut [*cf.* (a), 10, 5]. Oth. ·s 28, 20; 36, 11; 54, 15.

(γ) Fut. pf....fut pf.—32, 6, si dederis....ceperis; rare, but employed by Plaut. and Cic. *Note.*—The sequence fut. pf....fut. occurs about a dozen times.

(δ) Plpf. (in apodosis)....*nisi quod* with perf.—50, 6, non credideram nisi quod inspexi ("and did not believe").

(b) The Subjunctive in protasis only. (a) Pres. Subj. ....pres. Ind.—36, 13, sedile mensam si aliquis in ignem iniciat....quaeritur. So line 15, and 51, 21. (*Cf. perf.* 11, 22, nihil est actum nisi sequantur).

Note 1.—We should probably read, 36, 12, si....aliquid *videat*, with most Mss.; *viderit* (R B) would be perfectly acceptable. [Peiper's reading dest *tui*, certainly seems improbable; the sense would seem to require *ei*, the conjecture of W. W(agner)[1]. Daniel's correction *destrui* is perhaps the most satisfactory.]

Note 2.—The apodosis is wanting 23, 3; 31, 4; 53, 19. In the last, tu nusquam pedem, nisi *restituas* quod abstulisse te fateris, Peiper and Havet have preferred *restituas* of V to *restitues* of R L P, but the less vivid form is entirely out of harmony with the context.

(β) Impf. Subj....impf. Indic.—13, 2, hoc si agnosceres, felix *eras; agnosces eris*, Flor. Berol.; *esses* B (*eras* in margin in same hand).

(*c*) The Subjunctive in the apodosis only.—20, 11, si aliquis aedibus meis facem subiciet, iuberesne oleum infundere ? The reading of P (2d hand) *iubesne* is adopted by Havet, and is probably the correct one. Some support for *iuberes* may be derived from the fact that B has *subiceret*. The sequence fut. ind....pres. ind. is one that was rare in all periods; found in Varro, Sall., and in many late writers[2].

Note.—Pres. Subj. (potential) in apodosis with fut. pf. Indic. in protasis.—32, 5, quas corymbos videas, si nummos asperseris; and 27, 16.

(*d*) The Subjunctive in both members. The form si *sit* ....*sit* does not occur[3].

(*a*) Si with impf.....pres.—50, 20, munerare *possim*, si nanciscerer. Blase[4] cites from Plaut. three instances of this use of *possim*. (*Cf.* Pseud. 290 Egon patri surrupere possim quicquam tam cauto seni ?)

(*β*) Unreal conditions.—The impf. in both members occurs half-a-dozen times, once (20, 5) with the periphr. pass. in the apodosis. Of the plpf. there are two occurrences, 46, 13 and 15.

[1] Literar. Centralblatt, 5th June, 1875.

[2] Schmalz l. l., p. 522.

[3] See H. Blase, Der Konjunktiv d. Praes. im Bedingungssatze, Archiv IX., 17-45. " ....die Form si sit....sit allmählich verschwunden ist," etc., p. 45.

[4] Blase, De Modor. Temporumque in Enuntiat. Condic. Lat. Permutatione Quaest. Select., p. 43.

A striking variety of moods, tenses and pronouns is shown in one passage, 57, 18-22, si *habuisset* ille, ergone .... iste secretum *nescisset* patris, tibique ille *indicaret* (quod non *crediderat* filio?) porro ille thesaurum, si sapiebat, illi tantum (Ms. B) crediderat loco? tibi illic patuisset aditus? *Indicaret* refers to the information given by Euclio as he was dying; *habuisset* and *nescisset* go farther back. *Crediderat* has as protasis *habuisset*, and *si sapiebat* (*sciebat* Mss.) is almost parenthetical. It may be that the Indicat. is here due to the influence of the preceding *crediderat* and *sapiebat;* but in any case it is strange. We have had already (in 50, 6) ego mihi non *credideram*, whose occurrence in the apodosis was not uncommon[1], a fact which may be of some value in connection with the passage under discussion.

Note.—It ought to be said that the charge cannot be made against our author which is made by some scholars against late writers in Africa and Gaul, viz., failure to appreciate the difference between the pluperfect and the imperfect or perfect[2].

(*e*) The Indicat. of possum occurs (12, 21); melius est (18, 1, adicerem nisi quod melius est: *nisi quod* = *sed*, and *melius est* is not the real protasis); optimum erat (35, 9). *Cf.* also 52, 23; 21, 12.

(*f*) The Imperative in apodosis is frequent. The pres. Indicat. is found almost invariably in the protasis: 9, 4; 16, 15; 31, 2; 36, 12, and many others.

Fut. Indic. in protasis.—27, 6, nobis impera si quid voles.

Fut. Perf. Indic. in protasis.—20, 10, fures si venerint, excipe.

The jussive in apodosis occurs as follows: 27, 13; 26, 21; 35, 13; 58, 13, 15; 60, 10; 30, 3 (= prohibition).

(*g*) *Nihil nisi* = tantum.—55, 11, nihil nisi veniam postulo. (*Cf.* nisi ut, 41, 5.) For other elliptical uses see 56, 23; 49, 15.

(*h*) *Sive.* (*a*) Omitted.—20, 23, velis nobis fortuna intra-

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[1] Draeger II.[2], p. 726. Blase, Gesch. d. Plusquamperf., p. 66 ff.

[2] See Bonnet, l. l., p. 639 f., 656 ff.; Blase, Gesch, d. Plusquamperf., p. 98 f., and Gesch. d. Irrealis im Latein., p. 32 f. (For a defence, however, of Tertullian's usage, see H. Hoppe, De Sermone Tertull. Quaest. Select., p. 52 f.)

bit; 21, 1, quod velim nolim faciundum est. (On velim nolim of the Folkspeech see Wölfflin, Rh. Mus. 37, p. 88 f.)

(β) Sive with participles.—6, 17, sive oblitus, sive supervacuum putans. Early Latin used si....sive.

(2) Si in questions.—10, 30, Dic mihi si habuisti ; 16, 8, illud vide, si valeas. (See Indirect Questions, § 119 (c).) Cf. Rönsch, p. 403 ; Bonnet, p. 320 f.

(3) Mirum si.—12, 7, quidnam hoc mirum est si te despicit ?

(4) Si = dummodo.—4, 3, coheredem instituit si ostenderet; cf. 49, 14.

(5) Si omitted in an oath or strong affirmation : 51, 12, vivo faciam ne facias ; it is found in the Vulgate also. Cf. H. Blase, Beteuerungsformeln im Latein., Archiv X., p. 546. (But R Bp have si.)

C. Indirect Questions.

§ 119. SIMPLE QUESTION.

1. Questions following the Imperative of a verbum declarandi.—(a) The Indicative[1] is frequently found in questions that are really direct, but which are introduced by dic, expone, responde, elige : 15, 1, dic mihi quem tu putas feliciorem ? 56, 16, dicite quidnam fuit ? Dic (dicite) occurs further in 8, 12 ; 19, 29 ; 23, 10 ; 15, 16 ; 54, 15. In 55, 20 ; 57, 10, the question is in apposition with a neuter pronoun illud, utrum. With these should be included 9, 24, unum est unde responderi volo ; quare iniustis bene est ? This was not uncommon in late writers : see Paucker, De Lat. Sulp. Sev. p. 29.

(b) dic, fare with the Subjunctive. A few instances only : 28, 9, dicite quid velitis ; 56, 8, fare quid velis ; with the last cf. 8, 12, age dic quid vis, and also Plaut. Aul. 770, sat habeo, age nunc loquere quid vis. In these passages (i.e., in 28, 9 ; 56, 8), and in 12, 25, however, it is probable that the mood represents an original Subjunctive. Becker, p. 162, maintains that (in Plaut. and Terence) the forms velis and vis were used indifferently in independent statements.[2]

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[1] Of this usage, so common in early writers, see the numerous examples cited by Becker, i. 1., p. 123 ff.

[2] See A. Dittmar, Studien zur Latein. Moduslehre (Leipzig. 1897), p. 204 ff. (He remarks—"auf falscher Grundlage beruhende Beckersche Arbeit.")

The mood in 16, 2, fortunam dicito cuius condicio placeat, is characteristic. A clear case is the Subjunct. in 11, 4, dic praeterea quotiens perieraveris ? where the Indicat., it would seem, might have been used quite as well as in the passages adduced under (*a*). In line 4, quånto amplius perieraveris, hoc requiro, the form of the question is evidence that the mood is due to the occurrence two lines above. See also 20, 21, dic quid sit.

(*c*) Dic with question introduced by *si*.—dic si habuisti (si had not this force in early Latin, Becker, l. l., p. 195).

2. The Subjunctive in questions with verba *cogitandi, experiendi*.—38, 8, excogitare quid sit quod, etc.; 60, 8, quare videri debeant....inveniat. *vide si*, 16, 8, *vide an* are used in the same way : 24, 24, vide an divinare possis.

3. Questions with *scio* and *nescio*. (*a*) The Indicative follows with *scire cupio* (quisnam iste est) 26, 11 (*cf.* responderi volo, § 119 (*a*)), and *scin*. Scin quid 28, 2 almost = nescio quid ; *cf.* 8, 12. (*b*) The Subjunctive follows scio, nescio in deliberative questions : scio, 55, 23 ; nescio 57, 22. Nescio is regularly followed by the Subjunct.; see 11, 13 ; 14, 16 ; 16, 20.

4. There remain a few interesting instances of the Indicative[1].—23, 3. Atque si scias quale somnium vidi ; this seems best regarded as a survival of parataxis. (But *cf.* Plaut. Bacch. 698, si audias *quae* dicta dixit !) More striking are 12, 10, iam intellego quid querere ; 11, 9, non facile intellego periurium ioculare quid putas. A passage in Terence Ad. 308 lies rather near to these : non intellego satis quae loquitur (so A ; other Mss. loquatur) ; 27, 7, audite quid loquor (B reads quod). Is quid used for quod as sometimes in Archaic Latin (Schmalz, § 237)? Probably not ; see footnote.

§ 120. DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS ARE RARE.—(1) With *an* alone (see Schmalz, § 456), 5, 22 : Querolus an aulularia haec dicatur fabula, vestra erit sententia. See also 15, 1 ; 55, 20, both of which are virtually direct.

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[1] Bonnet, l. l., p. 675 ff., attributes the frequent occurrence of the Indicative in indirect questions in late writers to a confusion with relative and conditional sentences, and states that either mood is used indifferently This may be true of our author in the instances adduced in this section, but beyond this is scarcely applicable to him.

(2) *Utrumne....an.*—56, 20 dicite utrumne furtum an sacrilegium commisi. The question is not treated as dependent, hence the Indicative. On utrumne....an see Reisig-Landgraf, p. 303 ff. It occurs once in Cic., De Invent., I. 51 ; Hor., Plin. Mai., Curt., L .ctant., Fronto (see Ebert, l. l., p. 39).

D. The Use of the Parts of Speech.

1. *Nouns.*

§ 121. ABSTRACT NOUNS IN -IO.—Of these 33 in all occur, many of which belong only to post-Augustan and late Latin. Two are reported from one other author— debacchatio, perquisitio (see § 155, s. v.)

The complete list :—abiectio (see Archiv. IV., p. 288 ; this example is omitted), assertio† (= assertion ; late. See Nettleship's Lex.), cautio, circuitio, comessatio, condicio, coniugatio (= coniunctio. Used twice by Cic., then postclass.), contemplatio, decertatio, deploratio, debacchatio (noted Archiv. II., p. 471, for only this passage), disceptatio, discretio†, disputatio, divisio, dominatio, dubitatio, festinatio, inspectio†, optio, perquisitio, perscriptio, persuasio, quaestio, ratio, regio, religio, reparatio†, suspitio, transfusio† (used in Scholiast Gronov. to Cic. Pro. Rosc Amer.)

§ 122. ABSTRACT NOUNS IN -TAS, -TUDO.—Only 2 in -tudo—consuetudo, sollicitudo. There are about 24 in -tas, almost all of which were in constant use, *e.g.*, potestas, dignitas, cupiditas. We may, perhaps, notice sollemnitas†, adfabilitas (reported in Harpers' only for Cic. De Off. II. 14, 48, but used by Donatus, Argumentum Adelph., p. 6, l. 18, Klotz edition ; see also § 155, s. v.), qualitas (Ciceronian, but chiefly†), divinitas (= deus).

§ 123. NOUNS IN -MEN,—MENTUM.—The following are used : crimen, foramen, limen, lumen, tegmen, volumen, alimentum, argumentum, experimentum (chiefly†), fragmentum, tormentum.

§ 124. NOUNS IN -TOR, -SOR, -TRIX.—These nouns are not so frequent as to be in any sense a feature of our

† Post-classical (and late).

author's style. In a single passage, however, no fewer than 7 are used, although the total number is 23 : 41, 5-8, Vivat *ambitor togatus, convivator* iudicum, *observator* ianuarum, servulorum servulus, *rimator* circumforanus, *circumspectator* callidus, *speculator captatorque* horarum et temporum.

The list :—adiutor, ambitor†, captator, circumspectator (not in Harpers'; Plaut. Aul. 41, *circumspectatrix*), conditor (very rare), convivator (rare), cultor, defensor, fenerator, ianitor, impostor, mercator, observator, piscator, possessor, praetor, precator[1], ratiocinator, rimator (late Latin; Harpers' gives only one instance), risor†, speculator, violator.

§ 125. THE PLURAL OF ABSTRACTS.—I have made a list of forty-seven nouns used in this way, many of which are so common as to make it of little profit to record them, *e.g.,* artes, fortunae, furta, odia, etc. A few may be mentioned : clangores, deliciae (= fastidia), debacchationes, iuncturae (= trappings)†, ludibria, occursus, potestates, rapinae (in sense of "booty" is late), solitudines, somni (Riemann[2] mentions a variant *in somniis*. Langen[3] admits only *in somnis* for the classical and earlier periods), species, transfusiones, comessationes, which Draeger omits, is cited by Studemund, Studien I., p. vii. (note), as found in Placidus (Class. Auct. ed. Mai, Vol. III.), p. 445. See Deuerling 22, 16 ; com(m)es(s)ationes = convivia.

§ 126. THE PLURAL OF CONCRETES.—aedes (sacrae, see Harpers' Lex.; used 53, 24 of only one temple), alimenta (in poets only in pl.), altaria (in ante-class. and class. periods only in plural ; later in singular also), arae (sometimes in our author for singular; *cf.* altaria), busta ("ashes" as in Statius), calices, capilli (see Lex.), cibaria, cineres. fenestrae, fores, hordea, laquei (frequent in the poets), lymphae, pecuniae, pistrinae, tecta, terrae, templa, testulae, venti.

§ 127. CONCRETE USED AS ABSTRACT.—gula (somnum et gulam, 13, 15) ; voltus (voltus, aetas, et color quaeritur in auro, 38, 24).

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† Post-classical.

[1] See Usener, Archiv II. 228-232, and Hartel III. 29.

[2] Études sur Tite Live.

[3] Zur Kritik und Erklärung des Plautus.

§ 128. ABSTRACT USED AS CONCRETE.—amicitiae, anima, divinitas (=deus, 50, 1), honores (= offerings), iura, paupertas, rapinae, scelus, solitudines (17, 2), tenuitas (13, 12), turba (60, 22). Originally abstract, turba became concrete with collective force (for plural see 8, 6 ; 13, 2 ; 27, 10). *Cf.* also Archiv VI. 375.

§ 129. DIMINUTIVES.—Nouns.—In the use of these our author is in harmony with the usage of late Latin. They are an encroachment from the side of the Vulgar speech. The list is as follows: indiculus, ampulla (ancilla had ceased to possess dim. force as early as Plaut.[1]), arcula, arula, bimulus, capillus, catenula (Harpers' cites only Paul. Nol. 26, 462, for this form. *Cf.* nitedula and nitella), codicilli, concubinula* (not in Harpers'), fabella, formula, libellus, litterulae, sacellum, scriptulus (see § 155, s. v.), servulus, sigillum, testula, tubulus,* uncinulus (not in Harpers', but see Archiv. VII., p. 184), urceolus.

Adjectives and Adverbs.—clanculum[2] (adverb), gemellus, metuculosus, novellus, quantulus, paululum, pauxillum (as substantive).

2. *Adjectives.*

§ 130. ADJECTIVES IN—ALIS AND—BILIS.—The number is small : capitalis, criminalis (Jurid. Lat.), generalis, specialis† ; laudabilis, memorabilis, tolerabilis.

§ 131. ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES USED· SUBSTANTIVELY.—In harmony with the usage of late Latin the number of words used in this way is very large, the chief feature being their occurrence in oblique cases.

(*a*) Masculine and Feminine Adjectives. — aequalis (ablat.), alienus, argentaria (sc. taberna), bonus, cognitus, compar, cuncti, extraneus, familiaris, ferus (fugaces feras), importunus, improbus, inferi, inferiores, iniustus, insipiens, iustus, liber (dat.), magicus (magicas, sc. artes), magnus, maior (dat.), maliloquus, malus, minor, miser, multus, novellus, nullus, omnis, par, peior, perfidus, plures, prae-

* ἄπ. εἰρ.
† Post-classical.
[1] Lindsay, l. l., p. 333.
[2] Lindsay l. l., p. 580: "Apparently a diminutive form, used as a preposition by Terence Ad. 52"; but see Stowasser, Archiv. VI. 563, who says it was originally clamclam.

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clarus, propinquus, proximus, scelestus (ablat.), stultus, superi, tuus, unus, vivus.

(b) Masculine and Feminine Participles: coniurati, debentes, expensa (sc. pecunia), fastidientes, incipientes (mei), mortuus, perditus.

(c) Adjectives, Neuter Singular : bonum, malum, meum, totum.

(d) Adjectives, Neuter Plural: bona, brevibus (sc. verbis), capitalia, cetera, extraordinaria (sc. tributa), familiaria, generalia, inania, ludicra, maiora, mea, minora, omnia, pauca, plura, plurima, sollemnia, vera, vetusta.

(e) Neuter Participles, Singular and Plural. These are in every case forms which had become established in the language as nouns, e.g., secreta, dicta, responsa, obiecta, debitum, etc.

§ 132. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—There is nothing worthy of remark, except that the adverb *magis* is used with four adjectives to form the comparative ; molestus, incertus, dives, morigerus. With the superlative only *longe* seems to occur, and that but once, longe fallacissimi. *Plurimum* is found with the positive, formidolosus, 48, 11.

3. *Pronouns and Adjective Pronouns.*

§ 133. EMPHATIC FORMS.—Such forms as *egomet, tute, suopte* are of very frequent occurrence.

§ 134. CHANGE OF NUMBER.—44, 2, illa omnia eveniant quod optamus. (B gives quae instead of quod); 44, 3, immo tibi! pellibus vestris eveniat quicquid optasti mihi.

§ 135. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.—*Invicem* is used with the reflexive to express the reciprocal notion: 39, 8, invicem sese docent[1]. Inter nos, inter se are used in a similar way.

§ 136. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. —It may be remarked that of the demonstrative pronouns the two that occur most frequently are *ille* and *iste*, and that both are often pleonastic, especially the latter. *Hic* is of only comparatively frequent occurrence, and *is* is very rare, being found chiefly as antecedent to the relative.

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[1] This use is found in ecclesiastical Latin ; see Ph. Thielmann, Der Ersatz des Reciprocums im Lateinischen, Archiv VII. 362 ff.

(*a*) *Ille* is often used for *is*. *Ille*....*hic* refer to the same person : 5, 14, Ipse est ingratus ille noster ; hic felix erit[1]. Ille noster (sc. dominus), ille vester, ille meus occur several times : 25, 5 ; 40, 17 ; 43, 12 ; 44, 22. We may compare the use of *noster*, or *noster senex* in Comedy. This use of ille would suggest a weakening of force, such as reduced it eventually to a mere article. Somewhat similar to ille noster, etc., is *nescioquis ille* referring to an ideal person previously mentioned.

(*b*) *Hic* is used for *ego* : 51, 18, solus hic fui. A peculiar combination is found 18, 24, aut haec cum *illis* habenda sunt, aut haec cum *his* amittenda sunt.

(*c*) *Iste.* This pronoun is employed with excessive frequency, and therefore also with the force of *hic* and *is ; cf. e.g.*, 6, 25, fur aderit, iste....putabit ; 12, 4, quis iste faciet ? 57, 18, si habuisset ille (= Euclio), ergone iste (= Quer., who was present) nescisset ? See also 54, 11 ; 42, 22 ; 30, 9 and many other passages.

(*d*) Illud....quod = tantum....quantum : 39, 23, luminis illud subornatur quod sufficiat ; *cf.* tantum quod sufficiat (23, 28), where, however, tantum is better regarded as = only : Hoc....quod : 23, 26, hoc tantummodo profuturum quod gula consumpsisset.

§ 137. *Ipse.*—Not infrequently has merely the force of a pronoun of reference : 54, 14, ipsam ego proieci ; 42, 14 quod ipse ex ipsa excluseris ; 51, 6 ; 7, 21 ; and elsewhere. ipse = idem, 27, 8 ; 28, 22.

§ 138. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN.—(*a*) quis = qui is frequent : 45, 19 quis rogus ? quis magus ? (*b*) aliquis = quis after si, etc., is common : 21, 11, si aliquis subiciet ; 21, 21, ne aliquid faciam ; *cf.* 20, 1 ; 32, 11 ; 36, 14, and other passages. (*c*) : quod = aliquod : 35, 25, quod exciderat. (*d*) quidquid = quid : 4, 21, quidquid rettulerit non docet.

§ 139. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.—*Quanti, quanta* = *quot* : 10, 9, quanta putas fecisse te capitalia ? 40, 9, quanti sunt ingenui !

§ 140. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

(*a*) Nullus = nemo : 4, 3, rem nulli aperuit ; 10, 28 ; 15, 27, and others. nemo = nullus, 30, 13.

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[1] *Cf.* Bonnet's remarks, l. l., p. 301.

(*b*) toti = omnes[1] : 36, 18, rationes totas perscribit. The singular is similarly used : 49, 8, totum qui potest ; 16, 26, ibi totum licet ; *cf.* 28, 23 ; 34, 15 ; 39, 2.

(*c*) Alius = alter : 28, 12, unum iubet, aliud obsecundat, and 57, 1. In Gregory of Tours, alius for alter is frequent, as also alter for alius[2]. (*Cf.* 15, 4 : qui alterum queri compellit.)

4. *Adverbs.*

§ 141. *Abistinc* = *istinc :* 9, 1 (not in Harpers' ; see § 155, s. v.) ; *unde* = *de quo :* 9, 21 ; *valde :* 12, 11, valde cupio[3] ; *superius* = *supra :* 15, 20, superius dixeram ; this is the constant usage in Peregrinatio ad Loca Sancta[4] ; *cf.* the use of *interius,* 24, 12, *ulterius,* 33, 21 ; *qualibet* used of motion : 42, 24, recedamus qualibet ; *ubicumque,* "somewhere or other," 42, 24 ; *quocumque* "to some place or other," 43, 11.

5. *Particles.*

§ 142. *autem* = enim : 16, 3, sortem autem quam volueris dabo ; *ceterum* = *sed* occurs once ; *ergo* is excessively frequent, although *itaque* and *igitur* also are employed, the latter sometimes as the first word ; *fortassis :* 37, 9, si fortassis advertit (found ten times in Lucifer[5], who does not use *fortasse,* and used occasionally by Gregory of Tours[6]) ; *ne* = *nonne :* 46, 20, ne defunctus desines ? The Mss. have *ne* ; Havet adopts *nec,* the correction of Berengo, a reading which can be defended (see *nec* = *ne . . . . quidem*). But the change is not necessary, as this use of *ne* is attested by Rönsch for the Vulgate[7] (*cf. -ne* 8, 16 ; 10, 24) ; *nec* = *ne . . . . quidem :* 47, 23, fortunam non recipio—nec bonam ; 8, 17 ; 37, 1 ; 56, 24. This is a late Latin usage,

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[1] See Wölfflin, Archiv III., p. 470 ; Rönsch, l. l., p. 338 ; Bonnet, l. l., p. 276.

[2] See Bonnet, l. l., p. 278.

[3] See Bonnet, l. l., p. 308 : " L'adverbe d' intensité par excellence." See also Archiv I., p. 94.

[4] Wölfflin Archiv IV., p. 262.

[5] Hartel, Archiv III., p. 21.

[6] Bonnet, l. l., p. 306.

[7] l. l., p. 409. See also Hartel Archiv III. 26, Lucifer von Caliari.

frequent in Tertullian[1] and Cyprian, and in Gregory of Tours[2]; -*que* = *quoque* : 59, 3, nosque praesto sumus (nos *quoque* P²).

6. *Prepositions.*

§ 143. *Ad* almost = *in* : ambo conlocantur in sua, 5. 1; *apud* : *cf.* similar use of *apud* and *cum* 43, 24, utinam ille esset *apud* nos tam patiens quam tu *cum* tuis. This seeming local force is perhaps to be seen also in *mecum* : 13, 11, hoc mecum tolerabile est (*cf.* Bonnet p. 604, iustitiam tecum invenire non possum, and Arch. II. 26 f.). *de* is sometimes used with the force of *a* or *ex* : 42, 9, nihil de domo dederis; 8, 1, sperandum de tridente; 9, 12, istud de meo quod, etc. (*cf.* 49, 17, quod fecit *nostrum* est); *cf.* the phrases de proprio, de alieno, 34, 2; de with ulcisci : 47, 3, nos de filio ulciscamur, and *cf.* Frontinus, Strat. III. 16, 4 : Hannibal se *a* transfugis ultus est; *de* is used with the Ablat. of Instrument : 16, 25, Sententiae de robore proferuntur. *ex* is used in many adverbial phrases, ex integro, e contrario, ex consilio. Noteworthy is ex transverso (= inopinato), found also in Petron. 55.

7. *Verbs.*

§ 144. FREQUENTATIVES. — Verbs of this class were avoided by Terence, Cicero, Cæsar and writers of the Augustan period. The number found in our author is small and contains only those commonly used : ausculto, cogito, dictito, excogito, insector, mussito, noscito, pulso, quaerito, tracto, visito, vocito.

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[1] Blokhuis, De Latinit. qua usus est Tertull. in Apologet., p. 81 and note; Archiv III., p. 26.
[2] Bonnet, l. l., p. 311.

II. ASYNDETON.

§ 145. ASYNDETON.—As we should expect, the lack of connecting particles between words, phrases and sentences is abundantly illustrated in our author.

§ 146. ASYNDETON ENUMERATIVUM.—(1) In Nouns: 36, 23 (necesse est ut plurima sequantur:) turba trepida, perquisitio iumentorum, custodum fuga, mulae dispares, iuncturae inversae, mulio nec se regens. The cumulation may be intended to suggest the confusion and bustle attending the preparations for a journey. 29, 22, mysteria sunt in aditu; arpyiae, cynocephali, furiae, ululae, nocturnae striges; equally good instances are to be found at 17, 18; 18, 20; 19, 13; 33, 28; 34, 25; 36, 13; 38, 23; 40, 13; 41, 5.

On the other hand a good example of Polysyndeton is 22, 9, multum sese aliqui laudant qui vel fugaces feras vel pugnaces bestias, aut vestigiis insequuntur aut cubilibus deprehendunt aut casu opprimunt.

(2) In Adjectives: 41, 8, captator horarum, matutinus, meridianus, vespertinus; 21, 17, ubinam illa est cohors fuliginosa, vulcanosa, atra? See further 32, 18; 58, 19.

Polysyndeton in Adjectives.—17, 19, iudicis convivium primum postmeridianum aut aestuosum aut algidum aut insanum aut serium.

(3) In Verbs.—(a) In single words: 15, 11, age, dicito; habeat, teneat, possideat (cf. Ter. Andr. 889); 42, 20 (with the effect of a climax), inventus, spoliatus, clausus est homo. The use of the forms age, ubi, vade with another imperative has been treated under Parataxis, § 99.

(b) In longer sentences: 28, 25, atomos volvunt, stellas numerant, maria aestimant, sola mutare non possunt sua; 48, 15, omnes intus saccos capsas scrinia requirunt, aurum tractant; 49, 6, (antithetical) thesaurum servasti vivus, liberasti mortuus; cf. 19, 16; 57, 2. Other sentences are: 29, 10; 29, 21; 32, 15 (cf., too, five sentences immediately preceding); 34, 10; 43, 10; 55, 2. For imperatives, see 21, 13; 45, 23 and elsewhere.

(4) In Sentences which exhibit a co-ordination of (*a*) Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases.—29, 18 (ubi libet, hac atque illac), sursum deorsum, in terra in mari (explicative also); 34, 23, porticus est tibi in dextra, sacrarium e diverso; 4, 22, primum .... post, with which *cf.* 11, 22; 27, 1; see also 24, 5 and 25, 1.

(*b*) Pronouns or Adjectival Pronouns.—These are sometimes adversative or explicative : 28, 11, unum est quod iubet, aliud quod obsecundat; *cf.* 57, 1; 19, 15, ille alius in corde, alius est in vultu; 13, 10, hoc....illud; 56, 12, hic....alius; *cf.* 45, 24.

§ 147. ASYNDETON ADVERSATIVUM is less frequent than Asyndeton Enumerativum, but many more examples might be cited than are presented here.—45, 12, aliorum fortunam exposui, fatum ignoravi meum; 13, 17, semper dives diligens, contra pauper neglegens; 14, 19, tibi tempestas obfuit, alter aliud pertulit; others are 9, 9; 43, 4; 55, 14; 56, 15; 56, 20.—With *non* : 6, 5, sortem huius ingrati, non mali; 26, 1, and elsewhere.

§ 148. ASYNDETON EXPLICATIVUM.—This is, of course, closely related to Causal Parataxis, and occurrences are very frequent. The connection is shown by the placing of the particular or special beside the general[1]. Only a few examples are cited here.

(1) Appositional.—3, 4, ingenti me donas bono: hoc testimonio, hoc collegio; 28, 19, tria sunt in primis: planetae, anseres, cynocefali; so too 48, 20.

(2) Amplificatory.—6, 3, decreta tempero: si quid boni est, accerso; si quid gravius, mitigo; *cf.* 4, 14; 14, 25.

(3) In Sentences.—Paratactic combination of sentences is common: 18, 9, istis nolo invideas. Saepe condita luporum fiunt rapinae vulpium; further, 5, 21; 8, 5; 50, 20; 55, 13. See Causal Parataxis § 101.

§ 149. ASYNDETON DISJUNCTIVUM.—20, 24, velis nolis bona fortuna aedes intrabit; so too 21, 1, velim nolim. Parataxis of velim nolim was common in the speech of the people[2].

§ 150. ASYNDETON SUMMATIVUM.—16, 23, illic.... vivunt, ibi praestigium, ibi sententiae proferuntur; illic privati iudicant : ibi *totum* licet; 36, 15, tecte si percolent,

[1] Nägelsbach, Stilistik, §199.
[2] Rh. Mus. XXXVII., p. 81.

si confringantur fores, *omnia* revocat, *omnia* requirit.
To much the same effect are 17, 11-23 (ending with in
summa pauper esto et reporta pecuniarum aliquid); 29,
18; 42, 10.

§ 151. ASYNDETON IN QUESTIONS.—Many instances of
asyndeton in questions may be cited from our author.
These indicate various states of feeling—exultation, excite-
ment, hesitation, etc.: 45, 18, o crudele aurum, quisnam te
morbus tulit? quis te sic rogus adussit? quis te subripuit
magus? (exheredasti nos, thesaure): quonam redituri sumus
tot abdicati? quae nos aula recipiet? quae nos olla tuebi-
tur? Rebuke and censure are expressed in 54, 25—55, 5;
19, 29—30, 4, contains anaphora; 22, 19—23, 3 is boastful
and rhetorical. For other instances see 16, 9; 45, 4;
53, 22.

§ 152. "Das ächte" Asyndeton[1] which is common in nar-
rative to mark the stages of advancement has already been
somewhat exemplified under Asyndeton Enumerativum.

It is well illustrated by the concise, asyndetic state-
ments of Lar Familiaris, p. 6, and the revelations of 48,
9—24, which depict the excitement and chagrin of Sardan-
apallus.

§ 153. ASYNDETON WITH ANAPHORA.—This has been as
yet only glanced at, but deserves further illustration: 13,
16, nemo ad facultates, nemo ad censum respicit; 21, 17,
ubinam fures requiram? ubinam illa cohors....? ubi illi sunt
qui curtant? 22, 17, cedant iuris conditores, cedant Apici
fercula; 48, 19, erravimus, sed non simpliciter; erravimus,
set non semel. For other instances see 3, 9; 14, 1; 16, 22;
17, 11; 27, 18; 45, 9; 48, 5; 55, 16. For anaphora in the
Historians, and especially Livy, see Draeger II., p. 211.

§ 154. ASYNDETON AND CO-ORDINATING PARTICLES.—
Occasionally a series of single words and sentences have
the two last connected by -*que, et, atque;* or these connec-
tives may occur earlier in the series 16, 17, liceat mihi
spoliare, caedere, et spoliare et caedere; 30, 17, panem
neque noverunt neque volunt; hordea insectantur fracta
et madida, spicas nonnulli vorant. See also the long
passage on p. 17, quoted above, and Polysyndeton in
Adjectives.

[1] See Nägelsbach, l. l., §202. Draeger II.², p. 209, calls it "Be-
schleunigendes Asyndeton."

III. LEXICAL.*

§ 155. The following list aims at presenting all important lexical phenomena, but omits not a little that may be found in its proper place in the foregoing pages. It is also designed to supplement Harpers' Lat. Dict. on many points.

abdere, *to throw away* (Thielmann, Archiv III. 472, says = amovere, removere): cineres abdidisti? 57, 1.

abistinc: cave abistinc, 9, 1; so V.; abstinc R B P, abstinc or abstine L. Müllenbach conjectures abi istinc.

acquiescere ut, *admit that*: 56, 10; see p. 47, (*g*), (1) supra. Salvian always uses the infinit.

adfabilitas: adfab. prima quid dedit? 8, 19; *cf.* § 122 supra. Müllenbach adds Cassian. Cenae Instit. VIII. 10 and 11; IX. 4 solita adfab.; Arnob., Adv. Nat. V. 27 seria adfab.; Ambros., De Offic. II. 7, 30.

adspergere, *to give*: nummos adsp., 32, 5; also 59, 8.

adstruere, *to assert*: adstruamus mortuum coniectum esse, 51, 6. This use, denied by Harpers', is frequent in authors of 4th and 5th centuries. Possibly astruxerant (of E) is to be retained in Plin. XII. 18, § 83.

adurere = comburere: quis te rogus adussit? 45, 20.

agnoscere = (*a*) intellegere, comperire: hoc si agnosceres, felix eras, 13, 22; *cf.* also 6, 22; 19, 24; 25, 21; 49, 12. So too *cognoscere*, 21, 15, and *recognoscere*, 9, 10 (= scire, 57, 12).

(*b*) concedere: 33, 13; 34, 13; 43, 25. (Cognoscere = concedere, 27, 2.)

alius = alter, 28, 11; 57, 1; see § 140, (*c*), supra. So, too, Eutrop, St. Jerome, Sulp. Sev., Cass. Felix and others.

alter = alius: alteri ostendendus esset, 20, 5; perh. also 7, 2.

*It is a pleasure to record here my great indebtedness in this part of my work to the exhaustive and scholarly investigation (in Ms.) of Dr. Müllenbach, to which I have referred elsewhere.

ambitor: vivat a. togatus, 41, 5; this and Salvian., De Gub. Dei V. 53 are to be added to Harpers'.

amplecti is perhaps passive 39, 26: adsideo, amplector, foveo, foveor. *Cf.* Petron. frag. V. animam amplexam.

amplius = saepius: quanto amplius quam milies? 11, 6.

antelucare, *to be stirring betimes* (*begin a journey before day*): quotiens antelucandum est, 36, 21; to be added to Lexx.

aporia, *a sore*, perh. *clotted blood:* unciam aporiae (Mss. aposiae) contemplationi concedimus, 59, 18. See Du Cange s. v. aporia (aporisma).

apud, used for the Dat.: 3, 8; 40, 7; 58, 21; for *cum:* 22, 2; *cf.* 43, 24, and see § 143 supra.

aula = urna is frequent, olla occurs twice: aula hic iacet, cuius *odorem*, etc.: huius *ollae* conditum scivit, 22, 15 and 18; *cf.* 45, 22.

autem is used by Pantomalus, a slave, with excessive frequency, and very often merely marks a transition. In the rest of the play *sed* is about twice as frequent as autem, and *verum* occurs thirteen times.

bene, *successfully:* bene perfidus alteri fraudem infert, 7, 1. Wölfflin wrongly regards it as a particle of comparison, Lat. u. roman. Comparat. p. 15.

bustum = cineres: busta patris, 4, 1 and frequently

cancri, *summers:* cancros in tubulis age, 17, 17.

a capite = ab initio: a capite exponere, 33, 24. *Cf.* Cic. Top. 39; Pacat. Paneg. IV. 1.

castrare, *to empty, rob:* lagoena castrata suco, 38, 12; so Lactant. Instit. VI. 15; St. Jerome Ep. XXII. 30.

catenulae: torques et catenulae, 23, 9. Harpers' cites only Paul. Nol. XXVI. 462; add Vulgate Exod. XXVIII. 13; XXXIX. 15; Paralip. II. 3, 5 and 16

causa, *argument of play:* ordinem seriemque causae eloquar, 6, 9.

cessare, *to cease:* maledicere numquam cessat, 7, 11, and 54, 21. So Salvian., St. Jerome, Rufin.

circumforanus: rimator c., 41, 7; to be added to Lexx.

circumspectator, 41, 7; see § 124 supra.

claustrum = operculum, 46, 7.

collegium, *intimacy, intercourse* (convictus) : ingenti me donas dono : hoc collegio, 3, 4 ; *cf.* too, 12, 14, and see further Auson. Epl. XVI. 96 ; XXIII. 35 ; Manil. II. 161 ; Prudent. Cathemer. X. 36.

collocare = locare : tete cauponibus colloca, 35, 20.

comessationes, 13, 1 ; see § 12) supra ; add Salvian. De Gub. Dei IV. 40 and 52.

compara = comparia, 13, 1 ; *cf.* compara aetate, Orelli inscr. 4322.

concubinula, 18, 17 ; to be added to Lexx.

condita, *the laid up store :* condita luporum, 18, 9.

conditor : iuris conditores, 22, 17 ; for the play upon the word *cf.* Cic. Pro Cluent. 71, conditus totius negotii.

conditus, 22, 18, huius ollae conditum solus scivit (*cf.* iuris conditores, l. 17), may be from either conditus, -ūs, (*a*) *construction*, (*b*) *that which is concealed*, or conditum (*cf.* condita), *content* or condītus (condīre).

coniugatio, *bond :* inter servos ei ancillas una c. est, 40, 6. Müllenbach compares Arnob. Adv. Nat. II. 16, c. corporum ; V. 21, c. uxoria.

conventus, perh. in a lewd sense : conventus et debacchationes non quaero, 13, 3 See debacchatio, and *cf.* Arnob. Adv. Nat. II. 70, ex conventu Iovis inseminati.

convivator, *a guest :* vivat c. iudicum, 41, 6.

corymbus, of *the hair*, rising or bristling in anger : quos c. videris si non nummos adsperseris! 32, 5. *Cf.* corymbion, Petron. 110 ; corvrbus, Auct. Aetn. 106 ; corimbi = acervi, Placidus (Goetz .c: p. Gross. Lat. V. p. 14 ; *cf.* corimbata navis, p. 185).

cothurnus laneus, 17, 12, *a woollen sock*, probably worn in cold weather.

credere, used absolutely : nimium memet credidi, 7, 17 ; *cf.* 18, 13, te undis c.

criminosus = reus : 10, 17, si c. me esse conviceris, and 60, 13. So Cassiodor. Var. III. 57 ; Salvian. De Gub. Dei IV. 12 (Migne).

curtare, *to steal :* qui curtant balteos, 21, 21.

de, for ex. : 9, 11 ; 42. 9 ; 50, 13 ; for post : 24, 19. See also § 143 supra.

debacchatio, nobis nuptiae natales ioca debacchationes ancillarum feriae, 40, 14 (13, 3). Müllenbach cites also Salvian. De Gub. Dei VII. 4, fervidae libidinis debacchatione grassantes.

deliciae, *daintiness, fastidiousness* : quaenam hae sunt deliciae ? 38, 4.

deplorare, 16, 5, ne putes posse te aliquid d., apparently = deprecari.

deploratio, 14, 5, dura d. ; *cf.* Tertull. Apol. I.

dirigere, *to send* : ad te direxi, 52, 9 ; common in late writers, see Archiv IV. 100, and Bonnet, Grég. de Tours, p 293, n. 4.

discretio, 38, 16 = discrimen (44, 7) : quantula est d. !

dissimulare apparently = *to refuse*, negare (marked * in Harpers'); neque ego dissimulo, 43, 8. *Cf.* Mart. XI. 108, 4.

divinitas = deus : consilium divinitatis, 50, 1. *Cf.* Salvian. III. 40 (Migne). So especially in Macrob., Symmach., Panegyr. Auct.

divinus = magus : 4, 11 ; 25, 11 ; 27, 16.

docere = demonstrare : expensum non docetur, 36, 19 ; 52, 14 ; *cf.* edocere, 15, 26.

edicere, *to tell* as a divinus : praeterita edicit, 27, 1 ; *cf. edisserere*, 25, 16.

eloqui = exponere, 6, 10.

esse = adesse, 44, 16.

exauriculatus = ansatus, (the *ansa* being thought to resemble *auris*): oenophorum exauriculatum, 38, 5. To be added to Lexx.

excidere, *to forget* : mandato excidi, 21, 24.

expetere, *to carry away, steal* : neque te bustum expetisse credere quisquam potest, 57, 2.

explodere, 4, 17, explosa = dirupta and perhaps also reiecta : qua (sc. orna) e. bustum in pretium vertitur.

fabella = confabulatio ; fabellis atque mensis hunc libellum scripsimus, 3, 16 ; fabula with same sense occurs 25, 17.

fallere is passive, 14, 21, fallis turpiter, and perhaps also 34, 8, nihil fefellit. *Cf.* Salvian. De Gub. Dei III. 54, quamvis in hoc fefellerim.

fatigare, *to make sport of* : fatigas nos an vera loqueris ? 53; 15.

flagrare for fragrare : claustrum flagrat odoribus, 46, 8.

formula, *that which is made in a mould* (marked * in Harpers') (= solidus) : tam gemellae formulae, 38, 20. *Cf.* forma in Harpers' B. 3.

forte = fortasse : ipsis f. hoc excidit, 7, 21.

fortiter, perh. = celeriter, but more prob. firme : f. claude fores, 42, 17. See Wölfflin, Lat. u. rom. Comparat. p. 12 ; Hartel. Archiv. III. 21, Bonnet Grég. de Tours, p. 289.

fuliginosus, 21, 18, cohors f. ; Lex. cites only Prudent., Perist. X. 261.

funus = cineres : 23, 14, 15 and 19 ; 48, 8, 25 and 27 ; *cf.* Serv. Sulpic. II. 34, 5.

generalis, *common* : ecce iterum generalia ! 11, 1.

gesta = acta iudiciaria : futura scribunt, g. quae vos dicitis, 32, 2 ; so Cod. and Symmach.

l.c./ Grandis is opposed to vilis : vilis mater g. puerperium dedit, 49, 1.

hac atque illac is very frequent : 8, 4 · 29, 4 and 18, and elsewhere. *Cf.* Ter. Eun. 195.

hamiger, 7, 17, h. tridens ; to be added to Lexx.

hei, an exclamation of joy : hei istud de meo, quod in malis iocaris, 9, 12.

hirquicomans, 32, 18, noctivagas praeteristi, celeres, capripedes, hirquicomantes ; to be added to Lexx. For similar compounds in late authors see the Lex. under auricomans, flammicomans, flavicomans, glaucicomans, ignicomans.

idcirco itaque, 9, 14, idc. ita. veni ut ratio redderetur ; *cf.* Salvian. De Gub. Dei III. 52 (Migne) ; Epl. IX. (idc. igitur).

in, for ad : prodire in agendum, 5, 24 ; in summam, 52, 15.

incipientes as a substantive : novelli atque i. mei, 23, 1.

indiculus (so G. Paris, Rev. Crit. (1875), for aediculum of Mss.) : recurre ad indiculum, 24, 4. Harpers' reports only from Symmach. ; but see also Ennod. III, 19 ; V. 24 ; Greg. of Tours, Hist. Franc V. 44, and elsewhere. See Bonnet, p. 290.

ingenium, *an invention, clever creation :* cedant omnia
cocorum ingenia, 22, 17 ; *cf.* Plin 49, 7, exquisita ingenia
cenarum ; Bonnet, Grég. de Tours, p. 283 ; Hartel, Archiv.
III. p. 24 for Lucifer and Tertull.

ingens silentium, 44, 16.

ingratus, *peevish, given to fault-finding :* sortem
administro huius ingrati, non mali, 6, 5 ; so too 5, 13 ;
36, 10 ; 36, 20 ; 43, 15.

ingredi = accusare : si te ingredimur, 56, 18 ; *cf.* Tac.
Annal. IV. 4.

insectari, *to look for eagerly, desire greatly :* hordea
insectantur fracta et madida, 30, 18.

inspicere = videre : anseres multos inspexi, neminem
vidi cycnum, 30, 13 ; 43, 7.

instructus with genitive : recipe iuris instructissimum,
58, 23 ; *cf.* Sulpic. Sev. II. 42, 3, instructissimus divinarum
rerum.

intueri, *to reverence, worship :* has effigies si i. potueris,
28, 20.

ipsum id = idem : ipsum id valebam dicere, 27, 8 ; *cf.*
28, 22. *Cf.* Roensch, Itala u. Vulg. p. 424 ; Paucker,
Hieron. 81 ; Hartel, Archiv. III. 24 (for Lucifer and
Tertull.) and Bonnet, Grég. de Tours, p. 301, and note.
See also § 137 supra.

iuxta, *in comparison with :* iuxta alios, 15, 21.

licet with neut. pron. as subject : ibi totum licet, 16, 26.

limosus, *covered with dirt* or *mud :* ampullam l. non sim-
pliciter intuetur, 38, 6.

litterulae = libellus : parvas l. non parvus indulsit labor,
3, 8.

lustrum, 36, 2, in qua (sc. arcula) lustrum exportetur,
(and 42, 2) (*i.e.* calamitas, 36, 4, mala fortuna, 41, 13 and 19),
that which is removed by the rites of purification (religio).

magicae (sc. artes), 51, 16, iterum ad magicas, is found
only here. This occurrence is not reported by Rolfe, " Die
Ellipse von ars," Archiv X. p. 241, who, however, cites
magicam from o   author, 45, 11.

magus = divinus : 27, 16 ; 44, 11 ; 45, 20, and elsewhere.

maliloquus, as a substant., 44, 9.

medium, *a half*: medium thesauri, 52, 12. This sense is not found earlier than Vulg. Levit. VI. 20; for, as Müllenbach clearly shows, in the passages adduced in Lexx. medium = either the inner part, or the middle part. Other occurrences than those of the Vulg. are Eutrop. IX. 15; Boeth. Geom., p. 406, 10.

-met is very common, egomet, for example, occurring twenty times and sibimet four times. Of sibimet Georges cites only two examples, both from the Vulg.

misanthropus, 8, 5, m. hic verus est; to be added to Lexx.

municeps = curialis: agat aut ex municipe, 41, 2; *cf.* Placidus, Gloss.: municeps, curialium maiores ex eo quod munera fisci idem accipiunt (Goetz, Corp. Gloss. V. 118), and Theod. Cod. XII. 1, 4; X. 3, 5.

mutare, of money, *to counterfeit;* or perhaps to pass money not regarded as legal tender: limari commutarique credit, 38, 16, 18 and 19.

mysteria = di ignoti: vel geniis vel mysteriis, 9, 6; m. sunt: harpyiae, cynocephali, etc., 29, 22; 30, 4.

ne = nonne: 46, 20; see § 142 supra. *Cf.* -ne: dixin hoc fore? 8, 16; also 10, 24; 53, 7.

nec, neque = ne—quidem: see § 142 supra..

novellus, 51, 19, et n. et senex: *cf.* novelli, 23, 1.

nullus = nemo; nemo = nullus: see § 140.

obsequia, 28, 17, quaenam ista sunt o.? *cf.* minores, inferiores (sc. potestates) ll. 14 and 17. So Claud. Mamert. c. III. haec obsequiorum stipatio et fulgor.

pagina (32, 3), 54, 24, cedo mihi fragmentorum paginas; paginae must mean *inscriptio*, or *scripta* as in Greg. of Tours, Mart. 3, 45, nomina non sunt in paginis praenotata (Bonnet, p. 284). *Cf.* Ennod. Epl. IV. 19: diligentia non reducta per paginas, and V. 23: prolixitas paginalis.

pars civilis is opposed to military service: aliquid tribue in p. civili, 16, 13. *cf.* Veget. R. Mil. I. 5; Sidon. Carm. V. 565; Symmach. Ep. IX. 112; Theod. Cod. II. 17, 1.

patus, 17, 1, si dives fueris, p. appellaberis. No satisfactory explanation seems possible, but various corrections have been proposed: hypatus, παχύς, pacus, pastus (= prey, spoil). Müllenbach compares Hesych. πατέρες, πλούσιοι, ἡ πρόγονοι.

percolare, *to leak:* tecta si percolent, 36, 15.

perquisitio, 36, 24, p. iumentorum.   Müllenbach cites Rufin. princ. I. pr. 4: sagaci perquisitione investiganda. To be added to Lexx.

perscriptio, used in a new sense = condicio: perscriptionem hanc transeo, 54, 4 (*cf.* l. 2).

phantasma = somnium: omnia recognosco varia haec p., 45, 13; *cf.* Prudent. Hamartig. 59.

potentia, *ability;* 41, 15; so potestas, 34, 26; potestas = magistratus, 28, 11; 31, 15 and elsewhere.

praedicare = praedicere: hancine mihi fidem praedicabas? 54, 9.

praesidium, *resource, treasure:* praesidium abstulisti, et cineres abdidisti, 56, 26; *cf.* 20, 14 and 50, 13.   In Greg. of Tours praesidium = supellex: Dorm. 3 inspecto praesidio domus; see Bonnet, p. 290.

praestigium: in the eight occurrences only the neut. (sing. and pl.) is found.   Add to Harpers': St. Jerome Ep. 57, 2; Cassiodor. Var. VII. 7.

prius est, 20, 27, prius est ut hae pateant quam ut, etc. Müllenbach reports further Salvian. De Gub. Dei V. 51: non prius est ut de vita homines quam de iniquitate discedant, and Tertull. De Idolol. II.   Acc. and infinit. also is employed by Salvian. De Gub. Dei VI. 82.

publicare, *to cause to be easily seen:* luminis illud subornatur quod sufficiat, non quod publicet, 39, 24.

purificare, et puram facere, of domus, 4, 12, i.e. *to purify* and *to make free from.*   See Harpers' s. v. purus, B. 1.

qualitas, vini, 37, 22.

qualiter, 33, 1; 46, 16; 48, 11.

quanti = quot: quanti sunt ingenui, 40, 9; so quanta, 10, 9.

-que = quoque: see § 142 supra.   quoque = -que in Greg. of Tours; see Bonnet, p. 314.

quocumque, *to some place or other:* pergamus q., 43, 11.

quod, with finite verb for infinit.: see § 117, 1, (*b*) supra.[1]

quoniam, with finite verb for infinit.: see § 117, 7. Prior to the middle of the 4th century this usage was con-

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[1] See G. Mayen, De particulis quod, quia, quoniam, quomodo, ut pro acc. c. inf. positis, Kiel, 1889.

fined to Afric. writers; see Sittl, Die Verschiedenh. d. lat. Sprache, p. 111. It is rare in Greg. of Tours (Bonnet, p. 660).

rancidu of persons, *fastidious (exacting):* non periculosus est, verum ingratus nimium et r., 36, 9 ; of things, Ennod. Ep. III. 11 ; IV. 23.

ranciscere, 46, 9, numquam comperi aurum sic ranciscere ; to be added to Lexx.

redolere, *to smell very offensively, to stink :* audieram olere aurum, istud etiam redolet, 46, 6 ; 46, 12 ; *cf.* diris flagrat odoribus, l. 7 ; and ranciscere, l. 9, and Iuven. IV. 109.

referre gratiam = accipere g., 5, 8.

remutare : muta remuta facimus, 38, 19 ; to be added to Lexx. Müllenbach compares remutatio, Adamant. de b et v, Keil VII. p. 183.

revocare, 36, 16, omnia ad se revocat, *gives personal attention to, investigates; cf.* 10, 25. Sume calceos quos terra revocet, fraudet limus concolor, 17, 15, *i.e.,* which the mud claims as being akin.

rex = imperator : num quid rex aliquid largietur? 19, 29.

rimator, circumforanus, 41, 7 ; reported only for Arnob. V. 8.

scriptulus = scripulum : gravitas usque ad scriptulos quaeritur in auro, 39, 1 ; found also in Metrol. Scriptt. Lat., p. 128, 8, Hultsch. See Georges' Lex.

sies, occurs 26, 20 in the stereotyped prohibition, molestus ne sies.

simpliciter (*merely*), *without anger :* ampullam truncam non s. intuetur : bilem tenere vix potest, 38, 7.

sodes, as a substantive : per te tuosque, mi sodes, te rogo, 26, 7 (B reads sodales) ; so too Sidon. carm. XXIII. 233.

sollemnia, extraordinaria (sc. tributa): non solum s. verum etiam e. requirunt, 32, 10 ; *cf.* Amm. XXII. 7, 10 ; annua complere s.
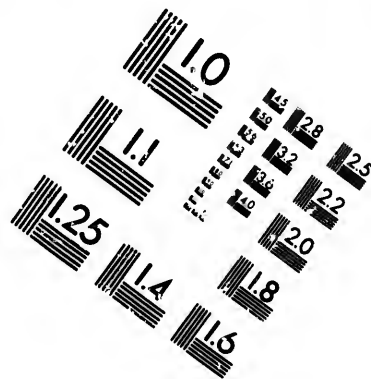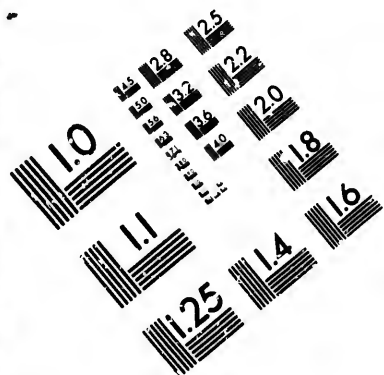
somniculari *to be sleepy :* somnulenti quoniam somniculamur de die, 39, 15 ; 44, 17 ; to be added to Lexx.

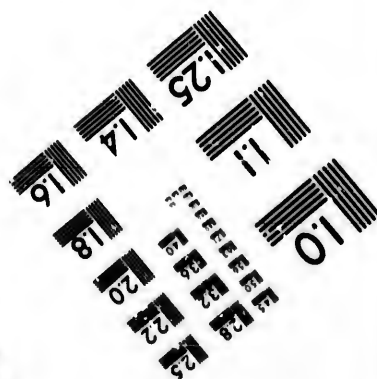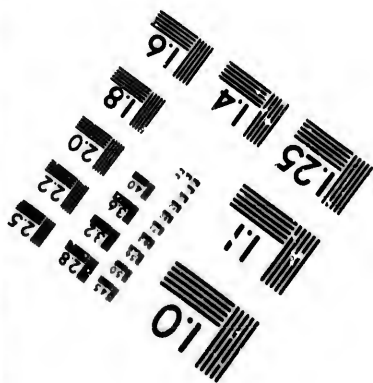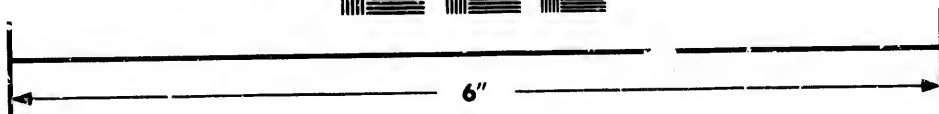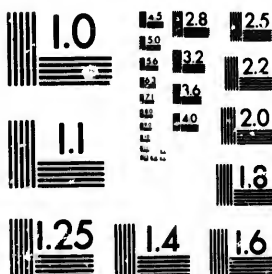sperare de tridente, 8, 1 ; *cf.* Veget. III. 13 : de peditibus s. ; *cf.* s. ab inferioribus, 28, 17.

strepitus, 59, 20, summoto strepitu criminali, must mean

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without resorting to a regular investigation in court; cf.
Du Cange, strepitus iudicialis : ambages forenses, formulae.

subornare, *to provide, furnish:* luminis illud subornatur,
39, 23 ; *cf.* Petron. 26 (p. 19, 17 Büch.), Trimalchio horo-
logium habet subornatum.

superius, 15, 20, iam s. dixeram ; *cf.* § 141, supra. Add
Phaedr. IV. 25, 3; Scribon. Larg. 67, 28 H.; 83, 7 ; Auct.
Bell. Hispan. 28 and 34; Schcl. Gronov. or Cic. Pro Rosc.
Amer. XVII. 49, Salvian. passim, and see Wölfflin, Archiv.
IV. 262.

synastria, 35, 23, hora est synastria ; see Du Cange :
syn. = constellatio. To be added to Lexx.

tegmen = operculum : t. ornae, 57, 13 ; *cf.* claustrum,
46, 7.

tendere, apparently means *to stamp, coin* (ferire):
argentum levibus tensum tympanis (thin leaves or plates
of metal = nummi), 38, 15.

testulae, 50, 9, in testulis literas vidi ; *cf.* fragmenta
urnae, l. 5.

thesaurum, neut., 50, 18, inter manus thesaurum fuit ;
Peiper's conjecture tuas aurum is perhaps right, but it may
be remarked that the Mss. have aliquod t., 52, 22 *Cf.*
Petron. 46 (p. 31, 27, Büch.), literae thesaurum est.

togatus = advocatus : da honorem qualem obtinet ille
togatus, 17, 7, and 41, 2 ; *cf.* the whole context, and also
41, 5, vivat ambitor togatus, etc. It will be clear that the
writer had in mind conditions which existed at a time
much earlier than his own, and especially the indignities
and hardships to which the *cliens* was subjected in the
time of the Caesars.

totus = omnis : 36, 18, rationes totas perscribit; *cf.* 45, 6 ;
cf. § 140, (b) supra. totum, *all, the whole* is very frequent :
non .t. intellego, 9, 9 ; numeri qui t. rotant, 28, 23, with
which *cf.* totum = the whole universe, Lucr. II. 90 ; VI.
652, 679.

transfusio, *transformation :* quot gradibus et transfus-
ionibus, 29, 9; *cf.* Ulp. Dig. XLVI. 2, 1, and Argumentum
Schol. Grnov. (near end) of Cic. Pro Rosc Amer.; trans-
fusio per ἀντικατηγορίαν.

tubulus, a *boot*, prob. with high, close-fitting top, and
worn in winter ; in soccis hiemes, cancros in t. age, 17, 17 ;
cf. 41, 11. To be added to Lexx.

tumulus = bustum : t. suis commendavit, 6, 14.

tymp°na : see tendere ; *thin pieces of metal, coins—* possibly, *the mould.*

ubicumque, *in some place (or other)* : nescio, nisi u. in flumine (sc. abscondemus), 42, 24.

ulcisci, 47, 3, ut nos de filio ulciscamur ; *cf.* 4, 15. So Spartian., Sev. XI. 3 : se de senatu posse ulcisci.

uncinulus, 23, 9, erant u. hamati, torques et catenulae : *cf.* uncinus hamus cited in Lexx. from Paul. Nol. uncinulus is reported by Wrobel, Archiv VII. 184, from Rufin. Aquileiensis, De Benediction. (praefatio). To be added to Lexx.

unum—aliud = alterum—alterum : 28, 11 ; 57, 1 ; *cf.* § 140 (*c*) supra.

urbanus homo, *thief :* nisi fallor, iste urbanus est homo, 22, 3. urbane, *cleverly, shrewdly :* qui urbane fibulas subducunt, 21, 20 ; *cf.* 11, 16 ; 18, 27 ; 47, 10.

usurarius, substantive : usurario foetere hoc potest, 46, 9.

vadere = proficisci : peregre vadens, 6, 13.

vale as a substantive : v. precemque dicunt, 30, 10.

verum = re vera : si verum agnoscis, lege, 54, 22.

visitare, *examine :* aulam iterum visita, 45, 23 ; *cf.* St. Ambros. Epl. V. 6, 21.

vulcanosus, of *thieves :* ubinam est illa cohors v.? 21, 18, to be added to Lexx.