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NOTES ON THE SYNTAX OF MARTIAL

BY
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PREFACE.

These notes represent an abridgment of a doctoral dissertation presented to the Faculty of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1904. I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Harrison Foundation of that University for the leisure it allowed me in the working up of a rather abundant material, and to thank Professors Rolfe and McDaniel for their kind aid and valuable suggestions.

H. S. L.

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INTRODUCTION.

Notwithstanding the large number of dissertations dealing with the syntax of special authors that have appeared in the past and are still appearing in apparently undiminished numbers both in this country and in Europe, especially in Germany, the syntax of Martial has never been systematically treated as a whole. How large is the number of such dissertations and how great a proportion of them appear in Germany may be seen from the list given in the third volume (pp. 88-96) of the *Historische Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*¹; and this list does not include works on particular points of syntax connected with special authors, but only such works as deal with the syntax of an author as a whole.

It is true that certain points in connection with the syntax of Martial have been investigated. The most ambitious attempts are the dissertations of O. Guttman, *Observationum in Marcum Valerium Martialem Particulae Quinque*,² of which two *Particulae* deal with points of syntax, Part I, pp. 1-30, with the dative case, and Part III, pp. 40-45, with the pluperfect tense; of H. Soeding, *De Infinitivi apud Martialem Usurpatione*³; and of G. Meinzer, *De Genetivi apud Martialem et Juvenalem usu syntactico*.⁴ The use of the verb *licet* appears in Renn's *Beitraege zu Martial*⁵ and valuable grammatical notes are often given by Friedlaender in his edition⁶ and by Walter Gilbert in his programs.⁷ To show the need felt for a thorough treatment of the syntax of Martial, I may cite the fact that Landgraf, in the *Historische Grammatik*, in treat-

¹ Leipzig, 1903.

² *Diss. inaug.* Vratisl., 1866.

³ *Diss. inaug.* Marburg., 1891.

⁴ *Diss. inaug.* Friburg., Karlsruhe, 1894.

⁵ *Bl. f. d. Bayer. Gymnasialschulwesen XVII* (1881), p. 444 f.

⁶ Leipzig, 1886.

⁷ See bibliography following.

ing of the perfect subjunctive with *ne* in prohibitives, passes over the usage of Martial.¹ The ordinary school Latin Grammars rarely give illustrations from Martial.

A few years ago there appeared an interesting work along syntactical lines—the Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax of Professor E. P. Morris.² In this work the author attacks the plan of syntactical dissertations of the day, especially as exemplified by those appearing at the German universities, and, in attacking them, assails Draeger, upon whose work³ their plan is for the most part based. In this work Morris takes up the points of advantage and disadvantage of the old classifications of Draeger and reaches the conclusion that they are unsatisfactory. His own theory is that certain words have a tendency from their meaning to fall into certain constructions, and upon this theory he argues for a *formal* classification of words as opposed to the *functional* one of Draeger. An exemplification of Morris's own method as applied to the verb may be seen from his treatment of the Subjunctive in Plautus.⁴ Some attempts have been made to follow him (*e. g.*, an article by A. L. Wheeler on the Imperfect Indicative in Early Latin⁵). But it is a question of grave doubt whether Morris's theory can be applied to the strained relations and forced metaphors which language constantly assumes. For instance, it is easy enough to see that *loco*, from its form and meaning, falls into the ablative of place, but it would be difficult to say apart from their context that *natura* and *dolo* are in the ablative of place. *Gladiis* at a glance is seen to denote instrument, but not *dolore*. Until this theory is put on a surer foundation, it seems safer to follow the old classifications of Draeger.

¹ Vol. 3, p. 199. The Hist. Gr. seems to have overlooked the article by Clement on Prohibitives in *Silver Latin*, A. J. P., XXI (1900), p. 154 ff.

² New York, 1901.

³ *Syntax der lateinischen Sprache*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1878, 1881.

⁴ A. J. P., XVIII (1897), p. 133 ff.

⁵ A. J. P., XXIV (1903), p. 163 ff.; see also *The Plan and Scope of a Vergil Lexicon*, M. N. Wetmore, New Haven, 1904.

In the matter of bibliography, I have tried to consult as many works as possible on syntactical questions, both of a general and special nature, and everything dealing with special points in the syntax of Martial has received a careful examination. I append below a list of those general works on syntax which I have most frequently consulted, and the few special treatises that concern Martial. I have omitted from my bibliography titles that occur in the full list given by the *Historische Grammatik*.¹

GENERAL WORKS ON SYNTAX.

- DRAEGER, A.** *Syntax der lateinischen Sprache*. Leipzig, 1878 (Vol. I), 1881 (Vol. II).
- HAND, F.** *Tursellinus, sive de particulis Latinis*. 4 vols., Leipzig, 1829. *Historische Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*. Vol. III, Leipzig, 1903. (Prepared conjointly by Landgraf, Goelling and Blase.)
- HOLTZE, F. W.** *Syntaxis priscorum scriptorum Latinorum usque ad Terentium*. 2 vols., Leipzig, 1861-1862.
- LANE, G. M.** *A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges*, revised by Oertel and Morgan. New York, 1904.
- MORRIS, E. P.** *On Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax*. New York, 1901.
- NEUE, F.** *Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache*. Revised by C. Wagener. Leipzig, 1902 (Vol. I), Berlin, 1902 (Vol. II), 1894 (Vol. III).
- STOLTZ, FR., and SCHMALZ, J. H.** *Lateinische Grammatik*. Muenchen, 1900.

SPECIAL WORKS DEALING WITH MARTIAL.

- GILBERT, W.** *Ad Martialem Quaestiones Criticae*, Program des kgl. Gymnasiums zu Dresden-Neustadt, 1883; *Neue Jahrb. f. Philologie CXXVII*, Vol. 9 (1883), pp. 643-648; *Beitraege zur Text Kritik des Martial*, *Rhein. Mus.*, N. F., XXXIX (1884), pp. 511-520 (I-VI); XL (1885), pp. 210-222 (VII-XIV).
- GUTTMAN, O.** *Observationum in Marcum Valerium Martialem Particulae Quinque*. Diss. inaug. Vratisl., 1866.
- MEINZER, G.** *De Genetivi apud Martialem et Juvenalem usu syntactico*. Diss. inaug. Friburg., Karlsruhe, 1894.
- SOEDING, H.** *De Infinitivi apud Martialem Usurpatione*. Diss. inaug. Marburg., 1891.

Though not dealing especially with syntax, the following may be noted:

¹ Vol. 3, pp. 88-96.

- FRIEDLAENDER, L. *Martialis Epigrammaton Libri*, mit erklärenden Anmerkungen. Leipzig, 1886. Good for suggestive notes.
- PAUKSTADT, R. *De Martiale Catulli imitatore*. Diss. inaug. Halis S., 1876.
- RENN, E. Die griechischen Eigennamen bei Martial, Program des kgl. Bayer. Studienanstalt Landshut (1888-1889); *Beitraege zu Martial*, Bl. f. d. bayer. Gymnasialschulwesen, XVII (1881).
- STEPHANI, E. *De Martiale verborum novatore*. Breslau, 1889.
- WAGNER, E. *De Martiale poetarum Augusteae aetatis imitatore*. Diss. inaug. Regim., 1880.
- ZINGERLE, A. *Martials Ovidstudien*. Innsbruck, 1877.

ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS.

- CLEMENT, W. K. Prohibitives in Silver Latin. *A. J. P.*, XXI (1900), p. 154 ff.
- MAYOR, J. E. B. Unus et unus. *Cl. R.* XIII (1899), p. 76 (a brief note).

CHAPTER I.

ON ADJECTIVES USED SUBSTANTIVELY (BY ELLIPSIS OF A SUBSTANTIVE).

Adjectives may be used substantively in two ways: first, the termination of the adjective may determine the meaning, *e. g.*, *boni* means 'good men,' *bona* 'good things'; secondly, an omitted substantive may determine the meaning of the adjective, *e. g.*, *calda* by the ellipsis of *aqua* comes to mean 'warm water.' It should be noted that the substantive must be of such common occurrence as to be readily supplied. Thus 'Baldwin' in English immediately suggests the omitted 'apple,' 'Remington' either 'gun' or 'bicycle.'¹ In dealing with the question of the use of adjectives as substantives by the omission of some noun, we are fortunate in having models. Draeger² gives a list of omitted substantives which is far from complete, since it does not include at least seventy which are omitted by Martial. A general work on the same subject is *Die Substantivierung des lateinischen Adjectivum durch Ellipse*, by Professor J. N. Ott, which appeared in Rottweil in 1874 as a Gymnasium-program. This work arranges the omitted substantives alphabetically, giving under each head illustrations from Latin authors of the use of adjectives with which these substantives are to be supplied. As the pioneer work in this field, the program has deservedly gained much praise. Some of Ott's illustrations are drawn from Martial, though often without citing the passage. In his paper on *The Formation of Latin Substantives from Geographical Adjectives by Ellipsis*,³ Professor J. C. Rolfe has explained the term 'ellipsis' and discussed the substantives commonly omitted with geo-

¹ Cf. Jersey (cow), Canary (bird), Shanghai (rooster).

² *Hist. Syntax*, I, pp. 59-66.

³ *T. A. P. A.*, XXXI (1900), p. 5 ff.

graphical adjectives. He gives a list of elided substantives which, however, does not include many that Martial omits. The Archiv list of omitted substantives, prepared by Karl Rittweger in 1884, which I have been fortunate enough to consult, is also incomplete so far as Martial is concerned.

So frequent is Martial's use of adjectives as substantives through the ellipsis of a noun that it may be called a distinguishing feature of his style.

To the bibliography mentioned above may be added:

HIRT, P. Ueber die Substantivierung des Adjektivums bei Quintilian. Prog. Soph. Gym., Berlin, 1890.

ROLFE, J. C. Die Ellipse von *ars*. A. L. L., X, p. 229 ff.

WOELFFLIN, E. Die Ellipse von *Navis*. A. L. L., IX, p. 235 ff.

In my citations from Martial I have followed the text of Lindsay; elsewhere the Teubner text-editions.

aes, see under *vas*.¹

actor (*histrion*).

scaenicus 9, 28, 6.

adytum.

penetrabile 4, 53, 1; 10, 51, 13. Cf. *aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem*, Verg. *Aen.* 2, 297.

aetas.

senecta 1, 105, 3; 4, 25, 7; 5, 7, 3; 6, 49, 6; 8, 2, 7; 9, 29, 1; 10, 24, 8; 10, 38, 14; 13, 29, 1; 13, 117, 1. Martial uses *senectus* but twice, 5, 6, 4 and 6, 29, 7. Cf. *senecta aetate*, Plaut. *Amph.* 1032; *aetate senecta*, Lucr. 5, 873, 883; *senecta debilis*, Phaedrus 4, 2, 10; *vergente iam senecta*, Tac. *Ann.* 4, 41; *extremam senectam*, *Ibid.* 4, 58. Martial uses the noun *iuventa* (for *iuventus*) three times, 2, 90, 1; 7, 40, 5; 10, 50, 5. The form *iuventus* does not occur.

ager, cf. *fundus*, *rus*.

Nomentanus 9, 60, 6. Cf. in *Nomentanis*—*agris*, 1, 105, 1; *ager*—*Nomentanus*, 2, 38, 1; *Nomentani*—*ruris*, 6, 43, 3; *Nomentani*—*agelli*, 7, 93, 5.

¹ See T. A. P. A., XXXI (1900), p. 12 f.

suburbanus 5, 35, 3. Cf. suburbanus—ager, 13, 12, 2. In some places Martial, like other writers, uses the plural of the name of the people of a certain locality for an estate, *e. g.*, *Tusci—Tusculive*¹, 7, 31, 11. Cf. satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Hor. Carm. 2, 18, 14; quo modo te veteres Marsi tui, Pliny Epist. 2, 15, 1.

ales, cf. avis.

Strictly speaking, *ales* is an adjective used substantively with the ellipsis of *avis*, and I have so treated it under *avis*. That its original adjectival use was lost and that it was used as a pure substantive at times is clear from *galbuli*, 13, 68, tit., where *alites* (common gender) is to be supplied. In 13, 68, 1, we have *galbina—ales*.²

amicus, amica.

Sabinus 10, 44, 9.³
una 1, 68, 3.

aper.

saetiger 13, 93, 1. Cf. laniger (sc. agnus), Phaedr. 1, 1, 6, and freq.; saetigeræ—suis, Ov. Fast. 1, 352.

aqua.

Albula 1, 12, 2; 4, 4, 2; 12, 98, 4.
calda 1, 11, 3; 12, 60, 7; 14, 105, 1. Cf. caldam—aquam 6, 86, 6 and 8, 67, 7; caldum (sc. vinum) 14, 113, 1.
cocta 2, 85, 1.⁴ Cf. frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis, Juv. 5, 50.
frigida 14, 105, 1. Cf. aquae frigidae 14, 196, tit.; frigida non lavi magis lubenter, Plaut Most. 157; *frigida*, Mart. 8, 67, 7, is ἀπὸ κοινῶν.
Marcia 6, 42, 18; 9, 18, 6; 11, 96, 1.

¹ This is Friedlaender's explanation (notes on 7, 31, 10 and 10, 44, 9), though it is possible that *agri* is to be supplied in 7, 31, 10 with *Tusci—Tusculive*. In 10, 44, 9 I prefer to supply *amicis* with *Sabinis*, though Friedlaender again sees in the plural form a reference to an estate.

² T. A. P. A., XXXI (1900), p. 16.

³ See note 1 above.

⁴ Itself modified by *nivea*, 2, 85, 1. Cf. per niveam—aquam 12, 17, 6.

In (*aqua*) *Virgo* we have a good example of a noun used as an adjective:

Virgo 5, 20, 9; 6, 42, 18; 11, 47, 6; 14, 163, 2; *niveas*—*prope Virginis undas* 7, 32, 11.

argentum.

pustulatum 7, 86, 7.

arvum.

cultra (sc. *arva*) 8, 28, 4.

auriga, cf. color, pannus.

prasinus 11, 33, 1. 4.

venetus 6, 46, 1.

avis, cf. ales, gallina.

ales 6, 55, 2; 9, 11, 4; 9, 31, 8; 9, 55, 1; 13, 61, 1; 13, 68, 1; 14, 67, 2; 14, 216 (218), 1.

Atthis 1, 53, 9 (nightingale); 5, 67, 2 (swallow).

Libyca 13, 45, 1.

noctua 3, 93, 10; 10, 100, 4; 11, 34, 1. Cf. Plaut. Men. 653.

Numidica 3, 58, 15; 13, 73, tit. Cf. Suet. Calig. 22.

phasiana 3, 58, 16. Cf. Suet. Calig. 22; *Phasiani* (masc.), Mart 13, 72, tit.

Phasides 13, 45, 1.¹ Cf. *nec Libye mittit nec tibi Phasis aves*, 3, 77, 4; *Phasidis ales*, Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 8.

Stymphalides 9, 101, 7.

volucris 5, 55, 1; 5, 67, 4; 13, 67, 2; 13, 78, 1; 14, 217 (216), 1. Cf. *Libycae*—*volucres*,² 13, 45, 1.

belua, see *bestia*.

bestia (*belua*).

fera sp. 10, 6; 11, 6; 12, 8; 13, 6; 21, 5; 22, 2; 27, 2. 8. 12; 28, 4; 30, 8; 1, 22, 2; 1, 49, 14; 1, 60, 6; 3, 19, 2. 6; 4, 56, 6; 4, 59, 2; 4, 74, 2; 5, 65, 14; 6, 15, 2; 7, 27, 2; 8, 53 (55), 16; 8, 67, 4; 8, 78, 10; 9, 71, 9; 10, 20 (19), 8;

¹ Possibly masc.; in such case it would fall under *gallus* (q. v.).

² I take *volucres* here to be an adjective limiting *Libycae* (*aves*).

13, 95, 1; 14, 166, 2. Cf. *ferae bestiae*, Quint. Curt. 8, 2, 7.
quadripes 13, 92, 2.

bos, see *vacca*.

iuvenus Sp. 16b, 3; 22, 9 (23, 3); 1, 60, 4; 1, 104, 20;
 1, 107, 7; 4, 55, 25; 5, 31, 1; 9, 42, 10; 14, 4, 1; 14, 52, 1.
 Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 2, 66.

caelum.¹

serenum 6, 42, 8. Cf. *postea ponito pocillum in sereno noctu*,
 Cato, *Agr.* 156, 3.

calceus.

vardaicus 4, 4, 5. See Forcellini under *Bardaicus* and cf.
Bardaicus iudex, Juv. 16, 13.

campus.

Elysium 9, 51, 5. Cf. *Elysio—agro*, 10, 101, 1; *Elysium—*
nemus, 7, 40, 4; 11, 5, 6; *Elysio—campo*, 12, 52, 5.

canis.

Molossus Sp. 30, 1.

(canticum).

3, 63, 5, *cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat* (*ἀπὸ κοινού*).

carmen (epigramma).

distichon 2, 71, 2; 2, 77, 8; 3, 11, 2; 6, 65, 4; 7, 85, 2; 8,
 29, 1; 11, 108, 2; 13, 3, 5. Cf. *παγκάλον ἐστὶ ἐπίγραμμα τὸ*
δίστιχον, Anthol. Pal. 9, 369.

tetrasticon 7, 85, 1.

caules.

prototomi 10, 48, 16. Cf. *prototomis—coliculis*, 14, 101, 2.

cena.

adventoria 12, *epist.*, 22.

recta 8, 49 (50), 10.

cera, see *codicilli*, *libelli*, *tabulae* (*tabellae*).

quinquplex 14, 4, *tit.* Cf. *quinquiplici cera*, 14, 4, 2.

codicilli, see *cera*, *libelli*, *tabulae* (*tabellae*).

triplices 7, 53, 3; 7, 72, 2; 10, 87, 6; 14, 6, *tit.*, 1.

Vitelliani 2, 6, 6; 14, 8, *tit.*, 2. Cf. *epigram* 14, 9.

¹ Possibly *nubila*, 6, 58, 4, belongs here.

color, cf. *auriga*, *pannus*.

prasinus 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1.

venetus 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1.

conchylia (*ostrea*).

Lucrina 6, 11, 5; 12, 48, 4. Cf. *Lucrina*—*conchyli*a, Hor. Ep. 2, 49.

corona.

civica 8, 82, 8. Cf. *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 26, 5.

crustum (*crustulum*), see *edulium*.

deus, *dea*.

Cytherea 9, 12 (13), 4; 11, 81, 6.

superi 1, 103, 1; 4, 44, 8; 8, 49 (50), 2; 9, 3, 1; 9, 20, 9; 9, 22, 15; 9, 51, 1; 9, 91, 4; 11, 53, 7.

Trivia Sp. 1, 3; 5, 1, 2; 6, 47, 3; 9, 64, 3.

dies.

bruma 1, 49, 19; 3, 58, 8; 3, 93, 16; 4, 40, 5; 4, 57, 9; 5, 34, 5; 6, 80, 9; 7, 65, 1; 7, 95, 1; 8, 14, 1; 8, 41, 2; 8, 68, 3; 8, 71, 1; 9, 13 (12), 2; 10, 5, 6; 10, 15 (14), 7; 10, 104, 9; 12, 62, 7; 12, 81, 1; 13, 1, 4; 13, 127, 1; 14, 72, 1.

fastus. See *liber*.

Idus 3, 6, 1; 4, 66, 3; 5, 41, 5; 7, 74, 5; 10, 62, 11; 12, 67, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Kalendae 1, 99, 6; 4, 66, 3; 5, 84, 11; 6, 30, 5; 8, 33, 11; 8, 44, 11; 8, 64, 4; 9, 1, 4; 9, 52, 3. 7; 9, 90, 15; 10, 24, 1. 2; 10, 29, 3; 10, 75, 7; 10, 87, 1; 10, 92, 10; 12, 32, 1; 12, 36, 4; 12, 60, 5; 13, 27, 1.

natalis 8, 64, 14; 9, 52, 2; 9, 53, 1; 10, 24, 1; 10, 27, 1; 10, 87, 4; 12, 60, 7. Cf. *natalicium diem*, 8, 38, 12; *natalis dies*, *Plaut. Capt.* 174; *meo natali*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5, 3.

sollemnis 8, 38, 9.

donum.¹

congiarium 3, 7, 2. Cf. *Quint.* 6, 3, 52; *Cic. Att.* 16, 8, 2.

¹ See *Draeger*², I, p. 64.

draucus.

tantus 6, 54, 1. 4. Cf. 1, 96, 12.

edulium (crustum, crustulum, opus [pistorium]).

adipatum 14, 223, tit. Cf. opera—pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34.

faber.

aerarius 12, 57, 6.

farina.

alica¹ 2, 37, 6; 12, 81, 3; 13, 6, tit., 1; 13, 9, 2.

febris.

quartana 10, 77, 3. Cf. Cic. ad Fam., 16, 11, 1; Hor. Serm., 2, 3, 290.

femina.

In such forms as *amica*, *ancilla*, *condiscipula*, *domina*, *magistra*, *moecha*, *vetula*, *vilica*, and the proper adjectives, *Patavina*, *Sabina*, etc., the feminine gender is indicated by the feminine termination, and there is no necessity to presuppose the omission of *femina*. See *puella*.

festum (tempus).

Saturnalia 4, 46, 1. 18; 5, 84, 6. 11; 6, 24, 2; 7, 53, 1; 11, 2, 5; 14, 71 (70), 1. Cf. Ovid Fast., 4, 877. *Saturnalis*, *e*, is used as an adjective only with *festum*.

ficus.

Chia 7, 25, 8; 7, 31, 2; 12, 96, 9. 10; 13, 23, 1. Cf. ficus Chiae 13, 23, tit.

marisca 7, 25, 7; 11, 18, 15; 12, 96, 9. 10. Cf. ficos mariscas, Cato, Agr., 8, 1.

flum, see ramentum.

filius.

unicus 6, 62, 1, amisit pater unicum Salanus.

frenum.

lupatum 1, 104, 4. Cf. Mart. 1, 104, 5; lupatis—frenis, Hor. Carm. 1, 8, 7.

See Friedl., Intr., p. 113, for the orthography of this word.

frumentum.

diarium 11, 108, 3.

diurnum 3, 10, 4.

fundus, cf. *ager*, *rus*.

Albanus 11, 7, 3.

funis.

cereus 5, 18, 2; 10, 87, 5; 14, 42, tit., 1.

gallina, cf. *avis*.rustica 13, 76, 1. Cf. igitur sunt gallinae quae vocantur
generum trium, villaticae et rusticae et Africanae, Varr.

R. R., 3, 9, 1.

rusticula 13, 76, tit.

gallus.¹

Phasianus 13, 72, tit.

gladiator.

oplomachus 8, 74, 1. 2.

hira.

Lucanica 4, 46, 8; 13, 35, tit.; 13, 35, 1. Cf. Charisius 1, 94, 9K: praetextum quidam dici volunt, quia intelligitur vestimentum; sed consuetudo vicit, quae praetextam dicit, referens scilicet ad togam. Nam quaecumque derivantur vel mediae sunt potestatis quovis genere dici possunt. Sumunt enim genus ab his quibus coniuncta sunt; ut puta Lucanicum, intelligitur pulmentum vel intestinum, et hic Lucanicus, auditur botulus vel apparatus, et haec Lucanica femineo genere, intelligitur hira, hoc est intestinum, aut aliud quod unus quisque intelligere voluerit.

histrion, see *actor*.**hora.**

decuma 7, 51, 11; 10, 70, 13.

octava 10, 48, 1; 11, 52, 3.

prima 10, 70, 8.

quarta 8, 67, 3. Cf. ad quartam iaceo, Hor. Serm. 1, 6, 122.

quinta 8, 44, 8; 8, 67, 9; 10, 70, 8.

¹ For *Phasides*, 13, 45, 1, see note 1 under *avis*.

sexta 10, 48, 4. Cf. sexta—hora, 3, 100, 1.
 tertia 8, 44, 8.

In Martial 4, 8, wherever numerals are used with *hora* to be supplied, we have the ἀπὸ χρόνου construction, since *hora* is expressed in verse 1. Ott¹, therefore, errs in citing Martial 4, 8, 6, as an example of an adjective (*nona*) with omitted substantive.

indumentum, see vestimentum.

instrumentum.

muscarium 14, 67, tit.; 14, 68 (71), tit. Cf. fugatque muscas
 myrtea puer virga, Mart. 3, 82, 12.

involucrum.

graphiarium 14, 21, tit., 1.
 manuale 14, 84, tit.

Juppiter.

Tonans 5, 16, 5; 5, 55, 1; 5, 72, 1; 6, 13, 7; 6, 83, 5; 7, 60, 2;
 9, 3, 9; 9, 11, 7; 9, 86, 7 (to Domitian also); 9, 91, 5; 10,
 20 (19), 2; 10, 35, 19; 10, 51, 13; 10, 92, 6; 11, 43, 3;
 11, 94, 7; 12, 15, 6; 13, 74, 1. The following passages refer
 to Domitian: 6, 10, 9; 7, 56, 4; 7, 99, 1; 8, 39, 5; 9, 39, 1;
 9, 65, 1; 9, 86, 7 (to Juppiter also). Cf., also, in reference
 to Domitian: nostrum—deum, Sp. 17, 4; sui—Jovis, 9, 28,
 10; nostrum—Jovem, 14, 1, 2.

lacerna.

coccina 4, 28, 2. Cf. lacernae coccineae, 14, 131, tit.
 Hispana 4, 28, 2.
 Tyria 4, 28, 2; 14, 133, 2. Cf. Tyrias—lacernas, 9, 22, 13;
 albas—callainas (lacernas, l. 1), 14, 140 (139), 2.

lactuca.

Cappadoca 5, 78, 4.

lacus.

Avernus 1, 62, 3.
 Fucinus Sp. 28, 11.

¹ P. 11, sub *hora*.

Lucrinus 1, 62, 3; 4, 57, 1; 6, 43, 5; 6, 68, 1; 13, 82, 1. Cf. Lucrino—in stagno, 3, 20, 20; Lucrini—stagni, 5, 37, 3. Owing to the peculiar topography of the Lucrine Lake region—it was partially enclosed by the mole of the *Via Herculanea*—*sinus* may also have been an easily supplied substantive with *Lucrinus*. The Lucrine really was a *κόλπος*¹ rather than a *lacus*.

lagona.

Spoletina 6, 89, 3. Cf. *nec fuerat soli tota lagona satis*, 6, 89, 4; *de Spoletinis—lagonis*, 13, 120, 1.

lapis.

quartus 3, 20, 18, an *Pollionis dulce currit ad quartum*. Cf. *ad lapidem—quartum*, 10, 79, 1; *ad quartum*, 10, 79, 2 (*ἀπὸ κοινῶ*).

libelli, see *codicilli*, *cera*, *tabulae* (*tabellae*).

liber (*libri*).

fasti 8, 2, 1; 11, 4, 5; 12, 29 (26), 5. *Dies* was doubtless the original substantive with *fasti*.²

loca.

avia 8, 53 (55), 1, *Massyla per avia*.
plana 5, 31, 6; 12, 14, 6.

malum (*pomum*).

Apyrina 13, 42, *tit.*; 13, 42, 1; 13, 43, 1.
Cydonea 10, 42, 3; 13, 24, *tit.*, 1.
Persica 13, 46, *tit.*; 13, 46, 2.

manus.

dextera Sp. 13, 3; Sp. 22, 8 (23, 2); 9, 61, 7; 10, 92, 16.
dextra Sp. 18, 1; 1, 21, 1. 7; 2, 11, 5; 2, 21, 1; 6, 83, 3; 7, 20, 16; 8, 30, 5; 9, 43, 4; 11, 29, 1; 11, 99, 3; 12, 28 (29), 3; 12, 82, 3; 14, 208, 2.

¹ Strabo, c. 244.

² See above, under *dies*.

laeva 5, 51, 1; 9, 41, 1; 9, 43, 4; 11, 58, 11¹; 12, 82, 3.
 sinistra 7, 72, 11; 8, 30, 8; 11, 73, 4; 11, 99, 3; 12, 28 (29),
 3; 14, 46, 1.

medicus.

ophthalmicus 8, 74, 1. Cf. Gk. ὀφθαλμικός.

membrum.

languida—virilia 11, 29, 1.

mensa.

Delphica 12, 66, 7.

mensis.

December 1, 49, 19; 3, 36, 7; 4, 14, 7; 4, 19, 3; 5, 30, 5; 5,
 49, 8; 5, 84, 9; 7, 8, 3; 7, 28, 7; 7, 36, 5; 7, 37, 6; 7, 72, 1;
 7, 95, 1; 10, 5, 6; 10, 87, 7; 12, 18, 7; 12, 62, 15. Cf.
 mense Decembri, 2, 85, 3; Decembri mense, 5, 18, 1; in
 mensem—Aprilem, 7, 95, 18; mensem—Augustum, 3, 93,
 16; mense—Augusto, 6, 59, 8.

November 3, 58, 8.

mentula.

illa 3, 68, 7; 11, 15, 8.

rigida 9, 47, 6. Cf. rigida—vena, 11, 16, 5.

tanta 6, 54, 1. 4.

miles.

evocatus 4, 4, 5.

missicius 3, 91, 1.

mons.

Aventinus 10, 56, 2. Cf. Liv. 1, 33, 1.

morbus.

hemitritaeos 2, 40, 1; 12, 90, 2. Cf. declamas hemitritaeos,
 4, 80, 3, where the adjective means 'one who has the ague.'

nummus.

aureolus 5, 19, 14; 9, 4, 1. 3; 10, 75, 8; 11, 27, 12; 12, 36, 3.

binus 12, 55, 8, aut binos quater a nova moneta (sc. nummos).

denarius 1, 117, 17; 2, 51, 1; 9, 32, 3; 9, 100, 1. 6.

¹Lindsay reads *lana* here.

flavus ('yellow boys') 12, 65, 6. Cf. et centum dominos
novae monetae, 4, 28, 5; hos nisi de flava loculos implere
moneta | non decet, 14, 12, 1.
sestertiolus¹ 1, 58, 5.

nux.

castaneae 5, 78, 15; 10, 79, 6.

officium.

annuum (iustum) 10, 61, 4.
illud puerile 9, 67, 3. Cf. puerile officium, Plaut. Cist. 657.

oliva.

Picena 4, 88, 7; 7, 53, 5. Cf. Picena—oliva, 9, 54, 1; Picenis
—trapetis, 13, 36, 1.

ὄπλα.

γάλεια 9, 94, 4.
χρύσα 9, 94, 4.

opus.

adipatum, see edulium. Cf. opera—pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34.
Capelliana ('preserves') 11, 31, 17.
sacrum 1, epist., v. 1, l. 18; 3, 6, 2; 3, 24, 9. 11; 3, 81, 6;
7, 63, 5; 8, 4, 4; 8, 30, 6; 8, 81, 1; 9, 48, 2; 10, 41, 7;
10, 58, 13; 11, 4, 1; 12, 62, 6. 14.
tabulatum 9, 59, 5.

ostrea, see conchylia.

paenula, see vestis.

endromis (cf. Gk. ἑνδρομίς) 4, 19, 4; 14, 126, tit., 2.
gausapina 6, 59, 2. 8. Cf. paenula gausapina, 14, 145, tit.;
cubicularia (sc. stragula) gausapina, 14, 147, tit.
scortea 14, 130, 2. Cf. paenula scortea, 14, 130, tit.

pannus, see auriga, color.

pars.

calva 3, 74, 1. 5; 5, 49, 3; 6, 57, 2; 6, 74, 2; 10, 83, 2; 12,
45, 2; 14, 27, 2. Cf. calvam auro caelavere, Liv. 23, 24, 12.

¹ *Sestertia*, from *sestertium* (*nummorum*), is so far removed from its substantive as not to merit special treatment as an adjective.

- pecunia.**
inpensa Sp. 4, 6.
- pellis.**
aluta 2, 29, 8; 7, 35, 1; 11, 60, 3; 12, 29 (26), 9.
- perna.**
Cerretana 13, 54, 1.
- pila.**
paganica 7, 32, 7; 14, 45, 1. Cf. pila paganica, 14, 45, tit.
- piscis.**
aurata 13, 90, tit., 1.
- poculum.**
archetypum 8, 6, 1. Cf. pocula archetypha, 14, 93, tit.;
archetypum—argentum, 8, 34, 1. 2.
- Pompeius.**
Magnus 11, 5, 11.
- pomum, see malum.**
- pons.**
Mulvius 4, 64, 23. Cf. a ponte—Mulvio, 3, 14, 4.
- praedium.**
pomarium 6, 16, 3; 8, 14, 1; 8, 68, 1; 10, 94, 1. Cf. Hor.
Carm., 1, 7, 14; pomarium seminarium, Cato, Agr. 48, 1.
rosarium 5, 37, 9; 12, 31, 3.
- praemium.¹**
salarium 3, 7, 6.
- pretium.**
magno 3, 75, 8; 10, 75, 2.
minoris 12, 66, 9.
nostro 7, 46, 4; 8, 42, 3.
pluris 1, 58, 6; 3, 56, 2; 3, 62, 6; 4, 26, 4; 4, 29, 10; 11, 83,
2; 14, 118, 2.
quanti 1, 66, 3; 5, 16, 4; 5, 58, 6; 6, 88, 3; 14, 218 (217), 1.
tanti Sp. 33, 2; 1, 12, 11; 1, 66, 2; 1, 108, 6; 1, 117, 18;
2, 63, 3; 5, 22, 12; 5, 27, 3; 8, 69, 3; 9, 4, 4; 10, 12, 5;

¹ Draeger², I, p. 64.

10, 57, 2; 11, 71, 3; 12, 43, 11; 12, 48, 11; 12, 59, 11.
vili 12, 66, 10.

prunum.

Damascenum 5, 18, 3; 13, 29, tit.

puella.

One need not presuppose the omission of *puella*, *filia*, or *virgo* with such adjectives as *nata*, *nupta*, and *sponsa*, as these adjectives may all get their meaning from the gender alone. See *femina* above.

vidua, see *uxor*.

quadrantes.

centum—plumbeos 10, 74, 4.

raimentum (filum).

sulphuratum 1, 41, 4. Cf. sulphurato—ramento, 10, 3, 3;
sulphuratae—mercis, 12, 57, 14.

res.

summa 10, 75, 10; 12, epist., 13; 12, 66, 2.

rus, cf. ager, fundus.

suburbanum 8, 61, 9. Cf. rus in verse 6.
Tiburatinum 4, 79, 1. Cf. rus in verse 2.

sacerdos.

calvus 12, 28 (29), 19.

sacrificia (sacra).

annua 10, 61, 4.

scutica.

cirrata 10, 62, 8.

sella.

curulis 11, 98, 18.

servus.

fugitivus 3, 91, 3; 11, 54, 6.

inscriptus 8, 75, 9.

urbanus 3, 58, 29.

vernaculus 10, 3, 1.

spatium.

triduum 2, 6, 12.
triennium 12, epist., 1.

spelunca.

Aeolia 2, 14, 12.

stragulum, see tegumentum.

tabulae (tabellae), see cera, codicilli, libelli.

pugillares 14, 3, tit.; 14, 5, tit.; 14, 7, tit. (pugillares membranei); 14, 184, tit.

tegumentum (stragulum).

cubicularia 14, 147, tit. (gausapina); 14, 150, tit. (polymita).

Though itself an adjective, *stragula* may be felt as the omitted substantive with *cubicularia*. Cf. *cubicularia—stragula*, Plin. N. H., 8, 58 (83), 226.

stragula 2, 16, 1. 6; 14, 86, 1; 14, 147, 1; 14, 148, 1.

terra.

creta 6, 93, 9; 8, 33, 17; 12, 61, 9.

patria Sp. 3, 12; 8, 31, 4; 12, 62, 7. Cf. *patria—terra*, 2, 24, 3.

textum, see vestimentum.

theatrum.

Marcellianum 2, 29, 5. Cf. *sed nec Marcelli Pompeianumque*, 10, 51, 11; *scaena Marcelliani theatri*, Suet. Vesp., 19.

Pompeianum 10, 51, 11; 11, 21, 6. Cf. *in Pompeiano—theatro*, 6, 9, 1; 14, 29, 1; *de Pompeiano—theatro*, 14, 166, 1.

thermae.

Neronianae 7, 34, 9. Cf. *thermas—Neronianas*, 2, 48, 8; *Neronianas—thermas*, 3, 25, 4; *thermis—Neronianis*, 7, 34, 5; *in thermis—Neronianis*, 12, 83, 5.

tomentum.

Leuconicum 11, 21, 8; 14, 160, 2. Cf. *tomentum Leuconicum*, 14, 159, tit.

tunica.

Patavinae—trilices 14, 143, 1. Cf. tunicae Patavinae, 14, 143, tit.

unguentum.

capillare 3, 82, 28.

Cosmianum 11, 15, 6; 12, 55, 7. Cf. Cosmianis—ampullis, 3, 82, 26.

cosmicum 7, 41, 2.¹

foliatum 11, 27, 9; 14, 110, 2.

glaucinum 9, 26, 2.

Nicerotianum 6, 55, 3. Cf. nimbis—Nicerotianis, 10, 38, 8; Nicerotis—libram, 12, 65, 4.

urbs.

patria 10, 13 (20), 2.

uxor.

vidua 1, 49, 34; 2, 32, 6; 4, 56, 1; 7, 73, 3. Cf. viduam uxorem, Naevius, *Gymnasticus* 1 (Mueller's ed. of Liv. Andr. and Naev., p. 17); viduas—puellas, Propert. 3, 31 (33), 17; viduae—puellae, Ovid *Fasti*, 2, 557; viduos viros, Ovid *Ars Amat.*, 1, 102.

vacca, see bos.

iuvenca 2, 14, 8; 7, 80, 7; 8, 81, 2; 10, 48, 1. Cf. Verg. *Georg.*, 3, 219.

vas.

ahenum 10, 17 (16), 7, Agenoreo—aheno; 14, 133, 1. Cf. vasa ahenae, Plaut. *Pseud.* 656.

anaglyptum 4, 39, 8.

aureum 3, 26, 2; 12, 49, 4.

boletarium 14, 101, tit.

chrysendetum 2, 43, 11; 2, 53, 5; 6, 94, 1; 11, 29, 7; 14, 97, 1.

Cf. lances chrysendetae, 14, 97, tit.

Corinthium, 9, 57, 2.

crystallinum 1, 53, 6; 3, 82, 25; 9, 59, 13; 14, 111, tit., 1.

¹ Other references to the perfumer Cosmus are: 1, 87, 2; 3, 55, 1; 9, 26, 2; 11, 8, 9; 11, 18, 9; 11, 49 (50), 6; 12, 65, 4; 14, 59, 2; 14, 110, 1; 14, 146, 1. Cosmicos, 7, 41, 1.

Cf. *crystalla* 8, 77, 5; 9, 22, 7; 9, 73, 5; 10, 14 (13), 5; 10, 66, 5; 12, 74, 1.
diatretum 12, 70, 9.
fictile 5, 59, 4; 14, 98, 2.
Gratianum 4, 39, 6.
murrinum 3, 26, 2; 3, 82, 25; 9, 59, 14; 11, 70, 8; 13, 110, 1; 14, 113, tit.
Vatinium 10, 3, 4.
vitreum 1, 41, 5.

vehiculum.

hexaphorum 2, 81, 1; 4, 51, 2; 6, 77, 10.
octaphoron 6, 84, 1.

velum.

flammeum 11, 78, 3; 12, 42, 3.

venenum.¹

toxicum 1, 18, 6; 5, 76, 2; 10, 36, 4.

versus.

elegus 3, 20, 6; 7, 46, 5; 12, 94, 8.
herous 3, 20, 6.
hexameter 6, 65, 1.
scazon 1, 96, 1; 7, 26, 1. 10.

vestimentum (indumentum, tegumentum, textum).

amictorium 14, 149, tit.
bombycinum 8, 68, 7; 11, 49 (50), 5; 14, 24, 1.
candidum 2, 46, 5.
cenatorium 10, 87, 12; 14, 136 (135), tit.
coccinum 2, 16, 2; 2, 39, 1; 2, 43, 8; 14, 131, 1.
ianthinum 2, 39, 1.
linteum 2, 57, 6; 12, 70, 1; 12, 82, 7; 14, 51, 2; 14, 104, 1; 14, 139 (138), 1.
leve 14, 138 (136), 1.
nativum 1, 96, 8.

¹ *Venenum* was originally an adj., *venenum (medicamentum?)*, if its original meaning was "love-charm." **Venes-no-m*, cf. *Veneris*, early **Venes-is*.

Sericum, 9, 37, 3; 11, 8, 5; 11, 27, 11.

textum 8, 28, 18.

tritum 2, 58, 1. 2.

Tyrianthinum 1, 53, 5.

vestis, see paenula.

Canusina 14, 127, tit., 1; 14, 129, tit. Cf. canusinatus—
Surus, 9, 22, 9.

fusca—rufa 14, 129, 1.

via.

Aemilia 6, 85, 6; 10, 12, 1. Cf. Aemiliae—viae, 3, 4, 2.

Appia 9, 101, 1; 10, 18 (17), 6. Cf. Latiae—viae, 9, 64, 2;

Ausoniac—viae, 9, 101, 2; Appia (sc. via), Hor. Serm. 1, 5, 6.

Flaminia 4, 64, 18; 6, 28, 5; 8, 75, 2; 9, 57, 5; 11, 13, 1.

Cf. Flaminia—via, 10, 6, 6.

Salaria 4, 64, 18.

Tecta 3, 5, 5; 8, 75, 2.

vicis.

alterna 5, 38, 10.

vinum.

acetum 7, 25, 5; 10, 45, 5; 11, 56, 7; 12, 48, 13; 13, 122, tit., 1.

Albanum 13, 109, tit.

Caecubum 2, 40, 5; 3, 26, 3; 10, 98, 1; 11, 56, 11; 12, 17,
6; 12, 60, 9; 13, 115, tit., 1. Cf. Caecuba—vindemia, 6,
27, 9.

Caeretanum 13, 124, tit., 1.

calidum 14, 113, 1. Cf. calidum bibunt, Plaut. Curc. 293.

defrutum 4, 46, 9.¹

Falernum 1, 18, 1. 5; 1, 71, 3; 1, 106, 3; 2, 40, 6; 3, 77, 8;
5, 64, 1; 6, 27, 5; 7, 27, 8; 8, 55 (56), 14; 8, 77, 5; 9, 22,
8; 9, 73, 5; 9, 93, 1; 10, 36, 5; 10, 66, 6; 11, 8, 7; 11, 26,
3; 11, 36, 5; 11, 49 (50), 7; 12, 17, 5; 12, 70, 5; 13, 108,
1; 13, 111, tit.; 13, 120, 2 (musta Falerna); 14, 113, 1;
14, 170, 2. Cf. in Falerno colle, 12, 57, 22.

Fundanum 13, 113, tit., 1.

¹ *Vinum mustum* is the full substantive.

Mamertanum 13, 117, tit.

Marsicum 13, 121, 1.

Massicum 3, 26, 3; 3, 49, 1; 4, 69, 1; 13, 111, 1. Cf. Massica cella, 1, 26, 8; Massica—vina, 4, 13, 4.

Massalitanum 13, 123, tit.

merum 1, 11, 4; 1, 18, 6; 1, 28, 1; 1, 56, 2; 1, 105, 2; 1, 106, 9; 3, 57, 2; 4, 66, 12; 5, 4, 3; 6, 89, 8; 8, 6, 12; 8, 33, 10; 8, 45, 6; 9, 43, 4; 9, 61, 16; 9, 90, 16; 11, 57, 4; 11, 104, 12; 12, 60, 8; 13, 23, 2; 13, 68, 2; 13, 108, 2; 14, 103, 2; 14, 113, 2.

mixtum 3, 57, 2.

mulsum 9, 94, 2; 13, 6, 1; 13, 106, 2; 13, 108, tit.; 14, 127, 1. mustum 1, 18, 2; 3, 58, 50; 3, 82, 23; 6, 27, 7; 7, 28, 4; 11, 18, 24; 13, 8, 2; 13, 113, 2; 13, 120, 2 (musta Falerna).

Nomentanum 13, 119, tit. Cf. Nomentana—lagona, 10, 48, 19.

Opimianum 9, 87, 1; 10, 49, 2. Cf. Opimianum—nectar, 3, 82, 24; testa—antiqui felix—Opimi, 1, 26, 7; annus—Opimi, 2, 40, 5; Opimi Caecuba, 3, 26, 3; autumnus Opimi, 13, 113, 1.

Paelignum 13, 121, tit.

passum 13, 106, tit.

picatum 13, 107, tit., 1. Cf. resinata—vina, 3, 77, 8.

Sabinum 10, 49, 3.

Setinum 4, 69, 1; 6, 86, 1; 8, 50 (51), 19; 9, 2, 5; 12, 17, 5; 13, 112, tit.; 13, 124, 1. Cf. Setini—trientes, 10, 14 (13), 5; Setinos—trientes, 14, 103, 1; Setina—gleba, 9, 22, 3; clivi—Setini, 10, 74, 11; Baccho, quem Setia misit, 13, 23, 1; cellis Setia cara suis, 10, 36, 6; Setini—soli, 11, 29, 6.

Signinum 13, 116, tit., 1.

Spoletinum 13, 120, tit.; 14, 116, 1.

Surrentinum 13, 110, tit., 1.

Tarentinum 13, 125, tit.

Tarraconense 13, 118, tit.

Trifolinum 13, 114, tit., 1.

Vaticanum 6, 92, 3; 10, 45, 5. Cf. Vaticani—cadi, 12, 48, 14.
Veientanum 1, 103, 9; 3, 49, 1. Cf. Veientana—uva, 2, 53, 4.

vitis.

vinea 3, 56, 1; 3, 65, 3; 9, 57, 7; 14, 49, 2.

DOUBTFUL CASES.

aedificia (?).

praetoria 10, 79, 1.

Saepa 2, 14, 5; 2, 57, 2; 9, 59, 1; 10, 80, 4.

caelum (?).

nubila 6, 58, 4.

loca (?).¹

proxima 6, 27, 1.

summa 8, 60, 1; 11, 46, 6.

vicina 6, 43, 9.

¹ Possibly no substantive is felt with the following adjectives.

CHAPTER II.

1. THE PERFECT, PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE IN *fui*, *fuera*m, *fuero*.

The compound tenses passive were regularly formed by the perfect passive participle with *sum* (*sim*), *eram* (*essem*), and *ero*. The participle, however, came to be treated frequently as an adjective and *sum* as the verb, thus giving the force of a present, imperfect, or future tense. To make the distinction of time more clear and precise, *fui*, *fuera*m, and *fuero* were often joined to the perfect passive participle to form respectively the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses passive. This periphrasis with *fui* is found in early Latin without distinction in meaning from the perfect participle with *sum*, though it never gained the ground that the forms of the perfect passive participle with *fuera*m and *fuero* as pluperfect and future perfect passive gained.¹ This periphrasis was specially common in the popular speech. Martial's usage is as follows:

Perfect passive in *fui*.

(1) 1, 43, 1. 2 Bis tibi triceni *fuimus*, Mancine, *vocati* | et positum est nobis nil here praeter aprum.

In the above passage we have an example of the correct use of *fui*, i. e., *fuimus* is the verb and *vocati* is treated as an adjective.² This is shown by the presence in verse 2 of the

¹ For examples of the correctly distinguished forms of *fui* and *sum*, see Neue-Wagener², III, p. 135 ff.; for incorrectly distinguished forms, *ibid.*, p. 139 ff. For the perfect in *fui*, see Hist. Gr., III, pp. 173-176; the pluperfect in *fuera*m, *ibid.*, pp. 220, 221; the future perfect in *fuero*, *ibid.*, pp. 188, 189. Statistics as to the use of these forms by other writers are there fully given.

² The Hist. Gr. (III, p. 175), explains as: wir sind frueher eingeladen gewesen.

true perfect form, *positum est*. The meaning is, "We have been three hundred invited guests of yours and" . . .

- (2) 4, 88, 3. 4 ergo nec argenti sex scripula Septiciani | *missa*
nec a querulo mappa cliente *fuit*.

This is a correct use of *fui*, the meaning being, "Have there been then no *sex scripula* which were sent to you—*missa ad te a cliente*—and later to be sent on to me?"

- (3) 6, 76, 2 *credita* cui summi castra *fuere ducis*, = *credita*
—*sunt*.

- (4) 8, 50 (51), 10 ab hoc mallet *vecta fuisse* soror, = *vecta*
esse.

- (5) 8, 77, 8 longior huic facta est quam *data* vita *fuit*.

This a correct use of *fuit*, since the time of *data*—*fuit* is regarded as prior to that of *facta est*.

- (6) 9, 56, 7 non iaculo, non ense *fuit laesusve* sagitta, = *est*
laesusve.

- (7) 11, 87, 2 et tibi nulla diu femina *nota*¹ *fuit*.

Here *nota* (or *nata*) is an adjective and *fuit* the verb.

- (8) 14, 35, 2 haec quadringentis milibus *empta fuit*, = *empta*
est.

Martial, therefore, uses the perfect passive participle with forms of *fui* eight times, four of which are for the simple perfect form.²

Pluperfect passive in *fueram*.

- (1) 1, 82, 4. 5 tectis nam modo Regulus sub illis
gestatus fuerat recesseratque, = *gestatus erat*, as the pluperfect *recesserat*, with which it is coördinate, shows.
- (2) 3, 52, 1 *Empta* domus *fuerat* tibi—*ducentis*, = *empta*—*erat*, as the dative of the agent *tibi* would seem to indicate.
- (3) 5, 23, 1 Herbarum *fueras indutus*—*colores*, = *eras indutus*.
- (4) 6, 15, 3. 4 sic modo quae *fuerat* vita *contempta* manente, *fün*
eribus facta est nunc pretiosa suis.

¹ *Nota* is the reading of BA; *nata* of CA. Cf. Friedl., 4, 83, 4, and note.

² Naturally Martial makes frequent use of the regular form with *sum*. Not including the adjectival use of the participle, but inclusive of infinitive forms, I have counted 142 cases.

Here *fuera*t is used correctly, *contempta* being treated as an adjective.

(5) 8, 33, 3 *hac fuerat* nuper nebula tibi pegma *perunctum*,
= erat—*perunctum*. *tibi* is dative of agent; see 3, 52, 1
above.

(6) 12, 60, 4 (Mars) *qui fueras* Latia *cultus* in urbe mihi,
= eras—*cultus*. On *mihi*, see 3, 52, 1 above.

Martial, therefore, uses the pluperfect passive in *fueram*
five times as opposed to three times for the form with *eram*
(4, 11, 10; 7, 47, 6¹; 8, 13, 1).

Future perfect in *fuero*.

(1) 8, 6, 15 *Miratus fueris* cum prisca toreumata multum, | in
Priami calathis Astyanacta bibes.

Miratus fueris here is a true future perfect, as the future
bibes in the following line shows.

(2) 9, 56, 9 *quisquis ab hoc fuerit fixus* morietur amore.

A true future perfect as the following future, *morietur*,
shows.

Martial, therefore, uses the perfect passive participle with
fuero twice as opposed to four times for *ero*²: 1, 116, 4 *hoc erit*
Antullae mixtus uterque parens; 5, 59, 4 *fictilibus nostris*
exoneratus eris; 8, 38, 16 *hoc et post cineres erit tributum*³;
11, 65, 6 *cras mihi natus eris*.⁴

An examination of the forms in *fuero* and *ero* respectively in
Martial will show that he uses the *fuero* form as a true future
perfect while the perfect passive participle with *ero* forms a
simple future, *i. e.*, with *ero* the participle becomes a predicate
adjective.

Martial does not use *fuerim* to form the perfect subjunctive
passive. He uses *sim* nine times (1, epist., 5; 1, 11, 1; 4, 89, 5;
6, 92, 1; 8, epist., 12, 15; 10, 102, 1; 11, 57, 5; 14, 2, 3).⁵ Nor

¹ The MSS. are corrupt here. See Lindsay's text.

² In 1, 39, 7 *erit* and *subnicus* do not make a tense-form. Cf. *ibid.*, l. 5,

³ Possibly a noun here.

⁴ Cf. Friedl., 4, 83, 4, and note, though he does not cite this passage.

⁵ In 4, 17, 2 the part. is an adjective.

does he use *fuissem* with the perfect passive participle to form the pluperfect subjunctive passive though he uses *essem* three times (1, 12, 8; 11, 82, 5; 14, 3, 1) and *forem* four times (Sp. 27, 6; 1, 99, 8; 8, 30, 7; 13, 103, 2. Cf. *forem* alone 5, 39, 9; 9, 7 (8), 1; 10, 32, 6; 10, 99, 1; 13, 28, 2; 13, 71, 2; 14, 202, 2). Martial uses the future participle with *fuero* once as equivalent to *ero* (*fuertis habiturus* 2, epist., 13) while with the same participle he uses *ero* twice (*positurus erit*, 11, 5, 10; *rediturus ero*, 14, 181, 2. Cf. *rediturus eam*, 2, 5, 4). The gerundive with *fuero* he uses once and that correctly (*frangendus fuerit*, 12, 74, 10). The gerundive with *ero* does not occur. Elsewhere in Martial the so-called periphrastics are used correctly.

2. ON THE FORMS *-ris* AND *-re* IN THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR OF PASSIVE AND DEPONENT VERBS.¹

Of the passive forms in *-ris* and *-re* in the second person singular, Martial uses *-ris* 152 times to *-re* 15 times. In Lindsay's text the form in *-re* is found only before consonants, the form in *-ris* indifferently before vowels and consonants. I have arranged the forms below according to tenses, conjugations, passive or deponent forms. In this classification the verbs *delector*, *foveor*, *labor*, *luxurior*, *mentior*, *partior*, *pascor*, *videor* have been treated as deponents, while *fallor* has been treated as a passive.

Forms in *-ris*.

Passive indicative present.

1st conjugation: 2, 5, 5; 2, 44, 11²; 7, 76, 6; 12, 52, 5 (4).

2d conjugation: 1, 70, 1; 3, 44, 18; 6, 77, 5; 12, 96, 3; 14, 74, 1 (5).

3d conjugation: 1, 106, 2; 2, 18, 3; 3, 62, 8; 4, 69, 3; 6, 77, 5;

¹In dealing with these forms I have followed the text of Lindsay, noting variant MSS. readings as they occur. For the use of these forms by other writers see Neue-Wag², III, pp. 202-210.

²rogeris BA.

7, 47, 3¹; 8, 56 (54), 3; 10, 39, 4; 13, 85, 1; 14, 9, 2; 14, 88, 2² (11).

Passive indicative future.

1st conj. (in -bor): 7, 17, 10³ (1).

3d conj. (in -ar): Sp. 3, 12; 2, 1, 7⁴; 6, 58, 9; 7, 97, 13 (bis) (5).

Passive subjunctive present.

1st conj.: 2, 44, 12; 6, 11, 10 (2).

3d conj.: 1, 43, 14; 5, 60, 5; 9, 29, 11 (3).

Passive subjunctive imperfect.

1st conj.: Sp. 8, 1 (1).

3d conj.: 6, 17, 4 (1).

Deponent indicative present.

1st conj.: 1, 23, 1; 2, 89, 5; 3, 28, 1; 3, 75, 2; 3, 87, 3; 3, 95, 13; 4, 7, 3; 5, 40, 2; 5, 73, 3; 6, 11, 2; 6, 20, 3; 6, 42, 1; 6, 51, 1; 6, 81, 1⁵; 6, 89, 7; 7, 18, 4; 7, 35, 8; 8, 16, 3; 8, 21, 1; 8, 55 (56), 3; 8, 69, 1; 9, epist., v. 6; 9, 9 (10), 2; 9, 27, 9; 9, 42, 11; 9, 69, 2; 10, 45, 5; 10, 65, 6; 10, 84, 1; 10, 96, 2; 11, 35, 3; 11, 38, 2; 11, 57, 1; 11, 75, 5; 11, 87, 3; 11, 104, 11; 12, 51, 2; 13, 70, 1; 13, 74, 2 (39).

2d conj.: 1, 81, 1; 6, 22, 4; 6, 87, 1; 7, 35, 2; 8, 31, 1; 9, 35, 1; 9, 52, 1; 10, 34, 1. videris: 1, 41, 1. 15; 2, epist., 10; 2, 1, 11; 3, 41 (40), 3; 7, 41, 1; 8, 64, 12 (15).

3d conj.: 1, 8, 2; 1, 89, 3; 1, 92, 9; 1, 97, 1; 2, 34, 2; 2, 61, 5; 2, 85, 4⁶; 3, 80, 1⁷; 4, 9, 2; 5, 1, 1; 5, 5, 2⁸; 5, 41, 4; 5, 52, 2; 5, 83, 1; 6, 9, 2; 6, 47, 2⁹; 7, 35, 7; 7, 47, 10; 8, 64, 2;

¹ reddideris CA.

² decipere vel-res BA.

³ cantaveris CA.

⁴ legeres CA.

⁵ laveris T ex corr. (et fort. AA) Lf (et fort. BA).

⁶ queris T.

loqueris AA.

⁸ fueris ut vid. BA.

⁹ lavaribus T.

8, 80, 2¹; 9, 27, 8; 9, 41, 2; 9, 47, 3; 10, 11, 1; 10, 88, 1;
11, 24, 3; 11, 35, 3; 11, 39, 9²; 11, 102, 5; 12, 23, 1; 12,
27 (28), 2 (31).

4th conj.: 2, 53, 1³; 2, 69, 2; 3, 43, 1; 4, 19, 7; 6, 57, 1; 10,
39, 2. 3; 11, 32, 7 (bis); 12, 40, 1; 12, 53, 3 (11).

Deponent indicative imperfect.

2d conj.: 1, 90, 5 (1).

3d conj.: 12, 32, 9 (1).

Deponent indicative future.

3d conj.: 5, 78, 31; 6, 42, 2; 6, 42, 24; 10, 78, 8 (4).

Deponent subjunctive present.

1st conj.: 3, 2, 9; 6, 42, 20; 8, 42, 3⁴; 12, epist., 17; 12, epist.,
24 (5).

2d conj.: 8, 3, 21; 10, 83, 10; 11, 55, 7; 11, 75, 7 (4)⁵.

3d conj.: 4, 54, 3; 5, 80, 5; 10, 7, 3; 10, 68, 9; 12, 14, 1;
12, 24, 5 (6).

Deponent subjunctive imperfect.

3d conj.: 3, 66, 4; 7, 18, 7 (2).⁶

Forms in *-re*.

Passive indicative future.

1st conj.: 2, 60, 3⁷ (1).

3d conj.: 2, 55, 2⁸ (1).

Passive subjunctive present.

1st conj.: 7, 29, 3⁹; 9, 37, 1¹⁰; 12, 62, 15¹¹ (3).

¹ poteris CA.

² queris T.

³ libera mentiri CA.

⁴ laberis CA.

⁵ videaris in all cases.

⁶ loquereris in both cases.

⁷ castraveris (-beris) CA.

⁸ coleris BA: colere CA.

⁹ amare CA.

¹⁰ ornare CA.

¹¹ amare (cum L).

3d conj.: 10, 44, 9 (1).

Deponent indicative future.

3d conj.: 11, 78, 9 (*patiere*)¹; 12, 2 (3), 9 (2).

Deponent subjunctive present.

1st conj.: 6, 77, 6; 10, 70, 3 (2).

2d conj.: 9, 60, 5 (1).

3d conj.: 1, 3, 9; 2, 80, 2; 9, 42, 2; 14, 130, 1 (4).

3. ON THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, THIRD PLURAL,
IN *-ere* AND *-erunt*.

With regard to the use of the perfect indicative active, third plural, Martial has a decided preference for the form in *-ere*, using it 72 times as opposed to 38 times for the form in *-erunt*, or the contracted *-runt*. In every instance but one (*detinuere oculos*, 2, 91, 4), the form ending in *-ere* is used before a consonant. A form in *-ere* does not end a line, the *-erunt* form being demanded by the metre as making a more sonorous close. The form in *-erunt*, or the contracted *-runt*, is used 23 times before a consonant and 6 times before a vowel in the midst of a line (1, 18, 4; 9, 61, 11; 10, 63, 6; 10, 71, 6; 11, 91, 7; 14, 104, 1). It ends a line 9 times, in 7 cases of which the following line begins with a consonant (closing a line where the following one begins with a vowel: 1, 99, 7; 5, 65, 15). So no decisive conclusions can be drawn as to the use of *-erunt* before vowels and consonants. *Norunt* (1, 104, 22; 4, 30, 4; 10, 2, 12; 14, 90, 2; 14, 104, 1) and *velarunt* (12, 42, 3) are the only contracted forms in the perfect indicative active, third plural, occurring in Martial. The use of the second person singular form, *-ris* and *-re*, and the third plural perfect active forms, *-erunt* and *-ere*, in Martial, therefore, present a parallel. The forms in *-ris*² and *-erunt* are used to close lines and *-re* and *-ere*

¹ *piere* ut vid. CA (*i. e.*, *patiere*) (*piere* EX, *periere* A).

² With the exception of 2, 55, 2, where (in Lindsay's text) a form in *-re* closes a line. In 2, 60, 3 a form in *-re* comes before a full stop in the midst of a line. No definite conclusions can be drawn from these two cases, however, as there is MS authority for forms in *-ris* (see above).

(with one exception, 2, 91, 4) are used only before consonants.¹

Forms in *-ere*.

1st conj.: Sp. 3, 7; Sp. 29, 8; 2, 29, 3; 4, 35, 3; 10, 103, 10 (5).

2d conj.: Sp. 3, 8²; 1, 18, 7; 2, 40, 7; 2, 91, 4; 4, 29, 4; 4, 35, 5; 5, 10, 9; 5, 19, 4; 5, 23, 2; 6, 59, 4³; 7, 37, 7; 7, 80, 2⁴; 9, 61, 15; 9, 73, 7; 11, 36, 4; 12, 42, 3; 12, 74, 8 (17).

3d conj.: Sp. 29, 8; Sp. 30, 4. 8; 1, 4, 3; 1, 18, 3; 1, 22, 2; 1, 48, 1; 1, 103, 4; 4, 35, 6; 4, 54, 6; 5, 9, 3; 5, 67, 3. 4; 6, 59, 5; 7, 54, 6; 8, 52, 3⁵; 9, 7 (8), 9; 9, 20, 7⁶; 9, 59, 4; 9, 61, 22; 9, 68, 3; 9, 103, 6; 10, 33, 9; 10, 34, 2; 10, 58, 4; 11, 54, 5; 12, 6, 10 (27).

4th conj.: Sp. 3, 9; 3, 91, 5; 12, 70, 7 (3).

Irregular and defective verbs.

coepere: 10, 29, 5 (1).

coiere: 7, 74, 8; 9, 71, 2⁷ (2).

dedere: 4, 44, 4; 9, 13 (12), 4; 12, 6, 4 (3).

fuere: 4, 66, 16; 4, 88, 2; 6, 76, 2; 8, 54 (53), 1. 2; 8, 80, 8; 11, 69, 8; 12, 34, 2. 4 (9).

potuere: 7, 19, 3 (1).

transiere: 5, 84, 6 (1).

tulere: 5, 78, 20; 6, 70, 8; 7, 53, 10 (3).

Forms in *-erunt*.

1st conj.: velarunt, 12, 42, 3 (1).

¹ For the use of *-erunt* and *-ere* in other writers, see Neue-Wag², III, pp. 191-198; note by Woelfflin, A. L. L., XIV, part 4, p. 478; for Livy and Virgil, article by E. P. Lease, Am. Jour. Phil., XXIV (1903), p. 408 ff.

² madeo.

³ tepeo.

⁴ conticeo.

⁵ contingere codd.

⁶ curexere (EA) vel Curti texere (X) CA.

⁷ coiere AA (coire T) BA: posuere CA.

- 2d conj.: 1, 103, 4¹; 4, 73, 6; 5, 10, 8; 10, 71, 6; 12, 77, 4 (5).
 3d conj.: Sp. 21, 3; 1, 18, 4; 3, 7, 5; 4, 51, 4; 6, 64, 17²; 7,
 19, 5; 7, 20, 17; 7, 96, 4; 9, 61, 11; 9, 65, 4; 10, 63, 6; 11,
 91, 7. norunt: 1, 104, 22; 4, 30, 4; 10, 2, 12; 14, 90, 2;
 14, 104, 1 (17).
 4th conj.: 7, 53, 7; 8, 71, 4; 11, 52, 11; 13, 28, 1; 13, 111,
 1 (5).

Irregular and defective verbs.

- coeperunt: 12, 90, 5 (1).
 dederunt: 1, 99, 7; 5, 65, 15; 14, 43, 1 (3).
 defuerunt: 12, 42, 4³ (1).
 fuerunt: 1, 54, 5; 5, 16, 11; 9, 59, 15 (3).
 perierunt: 2, 64, 5 (1).
 tulerunt: 8, 71, 5 (1).

4. ON PROHIBITIVES IN MARTIAL IN THE SECOND PERSON.

- (1) Bennett, C. E. Critique of some recent Subjunctive Theories, Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, IX (1898), pp. 48-65.
- (2) Clement, Willard K. Prohibitives in Silver Latin, Am. Jour. Phil., XXI (1900), pp. 154-169.
- (3) Elmer, H. C. The Latin Prohibitive, Am. Jour. Phil., XV (1894), p. 133 ff.; review of (1), Am. Jour. Phil., XXI (1900), pp. 80-91.
- (4) Geddes, W. D. The Sequence after *Ne* Prohibitive, Class. Rev., XII (1898), p. 355 ff.; p. 395 ff.
- (5) Postgate, J. P. *Ne* Prohibitive with the Second Person of the Present Subjunctive in Classical Latin, Jour. Phil., XVIII (1889-1890), pp. 326, 327.

To express prohibitions in the second person, Martial uses the imperative with *ne* (*nec*), the infinitive with *noli*, the present subjunctive with *cave* (*ne*) and *vide* (*ne*), and the present and perfect subjunctive with various negatives. Of

¹ aiserunt CA (miserunt A²).

² fixerunt BA CA.

³ defuerunt (P ante corr. fF) vel -ant (P ex corr. Q) BA (om. L): defuerunt (E) vel -int (X) CA.

the above methods, the most frequent in classical prose is *noli* with the infinitive. In Elmer's treatment of the Latin Prohibitive, an attempt was made to distinguish between the present and perfect subjunctives, giving to the latter some special excitement or emotion. Subsequent investigation, however, has tended to cast some discredit on Elmer's theory,¹ the view commonly held now being that the distinction between the two tenses is that between durative and momentary (aoristic) action. In his article on Prohibitives in Silver Latin,² Clement has included Martial, with the omission of some instances,³ however. Martial's usage follows⁴:

1. Ne (nec) + imperative⁵: 3, 2, 12 (nec—timeto); 4, 14, 11 (nec—lege); 5, 10, 11 (ne festinate); 5, 48, 7 (ne propera—ne crede); 6, 27, 5 (ne parce); 7, 93, 7 (nec abutere); 8, 59, 3 (ne contemne); 12, 55, 3 (ne date); 13, 110, 1. 2 (nec—sume); 14, 69 (68), 1 (ne percute); 14, 97, 1 (ne viola); 14, 178, 1 (ne sperne).
2. Noli + infinitive: 1, 24, 4 (nolito—credere); 1, 91, 2 (carpere—noli); 2, epist., 8. 9 (noli—facere—inducere); 2, 74, 4 (invidere nolito); 3, 31, 5 (fastidire—noli); 4, 38, 2 (noli—negare); 5, 57, 1 (noli—placere); 7, 76, 5 (nolito—placere); 9, 8 (9), 3 (queri—noli); 10, 90, 9. 10 (noli—vellere); 11, 13, 2 (noli—praeterire); 11, 14, 1 (nolite—sepelire).
3. Cave (ne) + pres. subj.: 6, 78, 3 (bibas caveto); 6, 79, 1 (sciat hoc Fortuna caveto); 7, 15, 6 (ne velit ipse cave);

¹ Hist. Gr. der lat. Spr., III, pp. 128 and 197.

² See bibliography above.

³ I have noted the following not included by Clement: ne + imperative: 5, 10, 11; 14, 69 (68), 1. Negatived pres. subj.: 5, 73, 4; 6, 28, 10; 6, 63, 8; 10, 33, 7. 8; 11, 99, 8; 12, 34, 10; 13, 2, 7; 13, 107, 2; 13, 126, 1. Neg. perf. subj.: 1, 92, 13; 7, 55, 2.

⁴ For other writers see Hist. Gr. der lat. Spr., III, pp. 197–199, and articles given above; for Statius, not included in the Hist. Gr., see Clement.

⁵ Clement has adopted the reading *hos ne puta*, 3, 26, 5. AA BA reads *hoc me puta*, which Lindsay follows. *nec me puta*, Madvig Advers. crit., II, 163.

- 10, 72, 12. 13 (caveto—loquaris); 11, 102, 7 (audiat aedilis ne te videatque caveto).
4. Vide (ne) + pres. subj.: 6, 21, 4 (ne—pecces—vide); 10, 20 (19), 12. 13 (ne—pulses—videto); 14, 131, 2 (ne fias—vide).
5. Negatived pr. subj.⁵: 1, 35, 14 (nec—velis); 1, 54, 4 (nec—recuses); 1, 70, 13 (ne metuas); 1, 117, 13 (nec roges); 4, 20, 3 (nec—possis); 4, 59, 5 (ne—placeas); 5, 73, 4 (dones—ne); 6, 28, 10 (nil fleas); 6, 63, 8 (des—nihil); 7, 26, 2 (ne—accedas); 9, 61, 20 (ne metuas); 10, 33, 7. 8 (nec—contendas); 10, 70, 11 (nec—possis); 10, 78, 15 (nec—praeferas); 11, 55, 2 (ne credas); 11, 99, 8 (nec surgas—nec sedeas); 12, Epist., 17 (ne mireris); 12, 14 2 (nec—eas); 12, 34, 10 (nulli te facias nimis sodalem); 13, 2, 7 (ne perdas); 13, 10, 1 (nec—possis); 13, 66, 1 (ne violes); 13, 107, 2 (ne dubites); 13, 126, 1 (nec—relinquas); 14, 98, 1 (ne spernas).
6. Negatived perf. subj.: 1, 92, 13 (nec dixeris); 2, 68, 3 (ne—dixeris); 5, 6, 16 (nec porrexeris); 5, 34, 9. 10 (nec—fueris); 6, 64, 27. 28 (nec—temptaveris); 7, 10, 8 (ne dederis crediderisve); 7, 55, 2 (nec—dederis remiserisque); 7, 60, 6 (ne suscensueris); 14, 218 (217), 1. 2 (nec—addideris).

⁵ 10, 47, 13, *nec metuas—nec optes*, are not cases of the prohibitive subj., though Clement so takes them.

CHAPTER III.

SOME USES OF *ab*, *de*, AND *ex* IN MARTIAL.

1. *ab*.

As to form, Martial follows closely the general rule of his time that *ab* should be used before vowels and *h*, *a* before consonants.¹ In 9, 101, 8, *a(ab) Stygia—aqua*, there is MS. authority for both *a* and *ab*.² In strict conformity to rule, we find *a* before i-consonant (*absit a iocorum—simplicitate*, 1, epist., 6. 7), *ab* before i-vowel (*ab Iade*,³ 1, 34, 7). There is, then, in Martial no real exception to the rule stated above.

In some cases Martial uses *ab* with the ablative to denote means:

cornuto ut *ab ore* petitus, Sp. 19, 3.⁴

omnis *ab infuso* numeretur amica Falerno, 1, 71, 3.

qua plures teneantur *a catena*, 12, 43, 9.⁵

levis *ab aequorea* cortex Mareotica *concha* | fiat, 14, 209, 1.

This is not uncommon elsewhere⁶:

Cic. fam., 5, 2, 10 desertus *ab officiis suis*.

Caes. B. G., 3, 13 *ab aestu* relictæ (naves).

Liv. 25, 23, 8 captus *ab Romanis navibus*.

Ovid. Art. Amat., I, 763 hic jaculo pisces, illic capiuntur *ab hamis*.

2. *De*.

(1) *de nobis* facile est, scelus est iugulare Falernum
et dare Campano toxica saeva mero, 1, 18, 5.

Martial has been upbraiding a certain man for mixing cheap

¹ W. M. Lindsay, Lat. Lang., p. 577.

² a BA: ab CA. Lindsay, a: Friedl., ab.

³ ab iade BA: ab laude CA (pro lade); Laide Ital. (del. ab).

⁴ Friedl.'s reading. The MSS. are corrupt.

⁵ a om. CA.

⁶ J. C. Rolfe, Prep. ab, A. L. L., X, p. 465 ff.; Hale & Buck, Lat. Gr., sect. 406, b; Draeg², I, p. 549 (sect. 230).

wine with old Falernian. The meaning seems to be that it is all right so far as we are concerned to kill us off, but don't be strangling the Falernian wine. Some parallel cases¹ are:

De me, mi certe poteris formosa videri, Propert. 3, 11, 7.

Sed *de me* minus est, Propert. 3, 30 (32), 21.

Et *de ceteris* facile est, quos nec editos nec amissos civitas sensit,
Seneca, Cons. ad Marciam, 16, 3.

(2) *palmam* Callimachus, Thalia, *de se*
facundo dedit ipse Brutiano, 4, 23, 4. 5.

The meaning is that Callimachus has given his own palm to another. *De* is here used with the substantive *palmam* very much like the French 'de' and the English preposition 'of.' A slightly similar passage is, sic *palmam* tibi *de trigone nudo* | *unctae* det favor arbiter coronae, 7; 72; 9: 10. Compare, also, victoria nostra | Cypron Idumaea referat *de Pallade palmas*, Sil. Ital., 7, 455-6.

(3) *de cute* quid faciant ille vel ille sua, 7; 10, 2.

"What care you what this or that fellow does with his own hide?" This construction is common without a preposition, e. g., quid *hoc homine* facias, Cic. Sest. 13, 29.

nescit quid faciat *auro*, Plaut. Bacc. 334.

With a preposition²:

Ter. Ad. 996 sed *de fratre* quid fiet?

Cic. fam. 9, 17, 1 quid *de nobis* futurum sit.

Liv. 5, 203 quid *de praeda* faciendum.

(4) *lauti de petasone* vorent, 13, 54, 2.

"Let the rich eat greedily of the pork," akin to the English idiom.

(5) *De* with towns depending on nouns:

*de Gadibus*³ inprobis magister, 1, 41, 12.

de Gadibus inprobis puellae, 5, 78, 26.

With a verb:

¹ See Friedl.'s note where other parallel passages are cited.

² Draeg². I, 629 (4).

³ cadibus cod.

haec *de vitifera* venisse *picata Vienna* | ne dubites, 13, 107, 1.

(6) *De* with substantives corresponding in meaning to the

French 'de,' the English 'of'¹ :

de tardis—*vitibus uvae*, 1, 43, 3.

de triclinio lectus, 3, 93, 24.

mensis anaglypta de paternis, 4, 39, 8.

de plebe domus, 6, 29, 1.

de palmite—*racemos*, 6, 49, 9.

(*brattea*) *de fulcro*—*tuo*, 8, 33, 6.

grege de—*manus*, 8, 50 (51), 18.

quadra de placentis, 9, 90, 18.

de Cappadocis eques catastis, 10, 76, 3.

de plebe—*verna*, 10, 76, 4.

de moneta—*decem flavos*, 12, 65, 6.

(*volva*) *de virgine porca*, 13, 56, 1.

gravi de sue volva, 13, 56, 2.

de primo—*trifolina Lyaeo*, 13, 114, 1.

Denoting material:

pulpam dubio de petasone, 3, 77, 6.

ceromata faece de Sabina, 4, 4, 10.

de praetoricia folium—*corona*, 8, 33, 1.

lanterna de vesica, 14, 62, tit.

(7) *De* meaning 'at the price of':

et tua de nostro (sc. *pretio*)—*Thalia tacet*, 7, 46, 4.

licebit | *de nostro* (sc. *pretio*)—*centies laveris*, 8, 42, 3.

de nostra prasina est synthesis empta toga, 10, 29, 4.

(8) *de* denoting 'means' developed from an original idea of 'source':

quae de sanguine thynni | *testa rubet*, 4, 88, 5. 6.

pollice de Pyllo trita columba nitet, 8, 6, 10.

nec quae Strymonio de grege ripa sonat, 9, 29, 8.

et madidum thynni de sale sumen erit, 10, 48, 12.

de bibula sarta palude teges, 11, 32, 2.

sanguine de nostro tinctas—*lacernas*, 13, 87, 1.

¹ Hand, *Turs.*, II, p. 202, sect. 16.

hos nisi *de flava* loculos implere *moneta* | non decet, 14, 12, 1.¹
 aquam—rigentem (recentem)² | *de nive*, 14, 117, 2.
 ebria Sidoniae—*de sanguine* conchae, 14, 154, 1.

3. **Ex.**

As to form, Martial uses *ex* before vowels and *h*, both *e* and *ex* before consonants. The usage before consonants follows:

Ex: *ex qua*, Sp. 3, 2; *ex Chattis*, 2, 2, 6; *ex me*, 2, 59, 2; *ex nostris*, 2, 71, 2; *ex pecore*, 4, 37, 5; *ex Marulla*, 6, 39, 1; *ex concubino*, 6, 39, 13; *ex qua—causa*, 8, 23, 4; *ex quo*, 8, 40, 3; *ex qua*, 11, 15, 9 (10).

E: *e sacra—via*, 2, 63, 2; *e populo*, 5, 13, 10; *e popina*, 5, 84, 4; *e curuli*,³ 11, 98, 18 (4).

An examination of the above will show that *c* and *p* are the only consonants before which both *e* and *ex* are used:

c: *ex concubino*, 6, 19, 13; *e curuli*, 11, 98, 18 (*ex* 1, *e* 1).

p: *ex pecore*, 4, 37, 5; *e populo*, 5, 13, 10; *e popina*, 5, 84, 4 (*ex* 1, *e* 2).

Of the remaining initial consonants in the above instances, *ch*, *m*, *n*, and *q* have *ex* alone (*q* four times: *ex qua*, Sp. 3, 2; *ex qua—causa*, 8, 23, 4; *ex quo*, 8, 40, 3; *ex qua*, 11, 15, 9. *m* twice: *ex me*, 2, 59, 2; *ex Marullo*, 6, 39, 1. *ch* once: *ex Chattis*, 2, 2, 6. *n* once: *ex nostris*, 2, 71, 2). *s* has *e* alone (once: *e sacra—via*, 2, 63, 2). Hand⁴ says no other rule can be laid down for the forms *e* and *ex* than that *e* is not used before vowels and thinks any attempt to distinguish between the use of *e* and *ex* before consonants fruitless. In answer to the question whether *ex* or *e* is used before consonants in Quintilian,

¹ If *moneta* means 'money'; if 'mint,' the construction is separation. Cf. 12, 65, 6. See Hand. Turs. II, p. 225.

² recentem AA: rigentem BA CA. If former, 'separation'; if latter, 'means.'

³ Et te BA ut vid. (et te P, et de Qf; versum om. L.). Friedl. reads *e* in four other cases: *e silva*, 3, 58, 35 (de silva, Linds.; *e silva*, Rooy); *e lamnisve*, 5, 19, 12 (flammarisve, Linds.; *e lammisve* Tagi, Munro); *e cubilli*, 10, 30, 17 (a cubilli, Linds.); *e mensa*, 12, 28 (29), 12 (a mensa, Linds.).

⁴ Turs. II, p. 613.

Hirt¹ says the common form is *ex*, though instances of *e* are found. In all authors there are stereotyped forms of expression: *e* (seldom *ex*) *vestigio*, *ex* (not *e*) *tempore*, *ex* (not *e*) *quo*, *e* (not *ex*) *re publica*, *e* (not *ex*) *regione*, *ex* (not *e*) *parte*. Quintilian, as Hirt shows, constantly writes in accordance with the above *ex parte*, *e re publica*, and *ex tempore*. Before *b* he uses *ex* only; before *c*, 88 *ex*, 10 *e*; before *d*, 49 *ex*, 4 *e*; before *f*, 14 *ex*, 1 *e*; before *g*, 17 *ex*, 2 *e*; before *h*, *ex* alone (71 times); before *i*-consonant, 6 *ex*, no *e*; before *l*, 23 *ex*, 6 *e*; before *m*, 40 *ex*, 4 *e*; before *n*, 15 *ex*, 1 *e*; before *p*, 91 *ex*, 4 *e*; before *q*, 65 *ex*, no *e*; before *r*, 24 *ex*, 2 *e*; before *s*, 38 *ex*, 4 *e*; before *t*, 35 *ex*, 3 *e*; before *v*, 31 *ex*, 3 *e*.

(1) *ex* with substantives in prepositional phrases:
idem to moriens *heredem ex asse* reliquit, 3, 10, 5.
Heredem Fabius Labienum *ex asse* reliquit, 7, 66, 1.

Compare:

heredem—*partis*—*quartae*, 9, 48, 1.

Gaium Octavium *ex dodrante*, et Lucium Pinarium et Quintum Pedium *ex quadrante* reliquo, Suet. Caes. 83.

(2) *ex* denoting source with added idea of agent:
quae datur ex Chattis laurea, tota tua est, 2, 2, 6.
pater ex Marulla—factus es septem | non liberorum, 6, 39, 2.

Compare:

gravida e Pamphilost, Ter. Andr. 216.

Ueber die Substantivierung des Adjektivums bei Quintilian, p. 7, n. 1.

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