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The *Ab Urbe Condita* Construction in Latin

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VOL. XXXVI

1936

UNIVERSITY STUDIES

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

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THE *AB URBE CONDITA* CONSTRUCTION IN LATIN

BY

OTTO WILLIAM HEICK, Ph.D.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

1936

THE
UNIVERSITY STUDIES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

VOLUME XXXVI

LINCOLN
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
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UNIVERSITY STUDIES

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Nos. 1-4

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PREFACE

The subject of this dissertation, "The *Ab Urbe Condita* Construction in Latin," was suggested to me by my esteemed teacher, Professor C. G. Lowe, for a number of years Chairman of the Department of the Classics in the University of Nebraska and now in charge of the Gennadius Library at Athens, Greece.

The occasion of the suggestion of the subject was the need of clarifying the vague and partly inaccurate references to this syntactical phenomenon of the Latin language in all standard works on Latin in English, German, and French, and it has been my constant desire throughout the preparation of my work to collect as many occurrences of the construction as possible in the authors examined. The very scope of this treatise as a doctor's dissertation made it necessary to restrict the investigation to a limited number of Latin authors. Thus only the extant works of thirty poets and prose writers have been perused, and of these two only in part (Cicero, of whose philosophical writings only a sampling was made, and Quintilian).

Since the printing establishment of the University of Nebraska is not equipped with fonts of Greek type, quotations from Greek have been greatly reduced in number as well as restricted to mere references or single words in Roman characters.

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincerest appreciation to the teaching staff of the Department of the Classics of the University of Nebraska, past and present, to whom I owe my training in the various fields of the classics, especially to Professor F. C. Harwood, now of the Taft School; Professor C. H. Oldfather, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Professor C. G. Lowe, and above all to Professor C. A. Forbes, to whom the supervision of preparing this dissertation was handed over after the resignation of Professor C. G. Lowe, and who has so generously given me his time for suggestions, guidance, and criticism in regard to contents as well as arrangement of the material. He also has put me under further obligation for the painstaking care with which he read the manuscript and proof and saw the treatise through the press.

Furthermore, I wish to thank the Committee on Publication of the University Studies for accepting the dissertation for publication.

Lastly, a word of thanks is due to Miss Hanson, graduate student of the classics, for the conscientiousness with which she checked the quotations from the Latin authors.

OTTO WILLIAM HEICK

Ellis, Kansas

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE NATURE OF THE *AB URBE CONDITA* CONSTRUCTION

That type of the participial construction which has been the main object of the present investigation is known among English-speaking scholars by the name of the "*ab urbe condita* construction." This designation is derived from one of the outstanding examples of the type of expression in view. *Ab urbe condita*, "from the year of the founding of the city": thus the Romans were accustomed to reckon their chronology. The current name of this syntactical phenomenon, which is at once too vague and too narrow, might be misleading. The field of the construction is limited neither to a prepositional use exclusively, nor to the perfect participle. Rather, as the collected data will prove, it comprises all cases of the Latin noun, with the exception of the vocative, independent uses as well as those depending on a preposition, and the participle of all three tenses.

In the phrase *ab urbe condita* the participle *condita*, standing in the relation of an attribute to the noun *urbe*, has replaced the verbal noun *conditio*, and conveys the leading thought of the sentence. The ablative of the noun involved, *urbe* in the present illustration, would, in the case of the substitution of a verbal noun, become an objective genitive; i.e., *ab urbe condita* = *ab urbis condicione*. In rendering *ab urbe condita* into English, then, *condita* must be replaced by the verbal noun "founding" or "foundation", and the attributive relation has to be expressed by the preposition "of", which changes the Latin ablative into an English genitive.

In other examples of this type of expression the participle may have replaced a noun clause introduced by *quod*. Thus in: *quod receptus est Hannibal id Prusiam regem suspectum Romanis faciebat*, the noun clause may, by employing the participle according to the *ab urbe condita* method, be changed into a more concise form: *receptus Hannibal Prusiam regem suspectum Romanis faciebat*.¹ Furthermore, it should be understood that Latin literature furnishes some examples where the noun is omitted in the *ab urbe condita* sentence and has to be supplied from the preceding clause. So the Plautine *perdita perdidit me* (*Cist.* 686), where the sense requires the addition of *ea* to *perdita*.²

By the *ab urbe condita* construction therefore is meant that particular attributive employment of any of the three Latin participles, whether de-

¹ Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik der lat. Sprache*,² I, p. 766; cf. also Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*,⁷ pp. 523 f.

² Cf. Tac. *Hist.* 4.63: *disiecta (sedes) Ubios quoque dispersisset*, and other passages.

pending on a preposition or not, where the participle has replaced a verbal noun or noun clause, and expresses the leading thought of the sentence; while the force of the accompanying noun or pronoun, whether definitely expressed or supplied from the preceding clause, is equivalent to that of an objective genitive.³

The construction is also found in modern languages, such as English (*Paradise Lost; Paradise Regained*), German (*Nach getaner Arbeit* ist gut ruh'n), French (*C' était son rêve accompli*), and Italian (*Gerusalemme Liberata*). A great number of examples of the construction in these languages, especially in French and German, have been collected by Eugen Lerch,⁴ while Adelaide Hahn⁵ has published a short article dealing with the construction in English.

PREVIOUS WORK ON THE SUBJECT

Standard Latin Grammars by English-speaking scholars are rather brief on the *ab urbe condita* construction. Roby,⁶ Kennedy,⁷ and Lane⁸ confine themselves to the passive participle and discuss very briefly the nature of the construction. Bennett, who does include the present participle, gives a large but not complete list of examples collected from Plautus, Terence, and Cato.⁹

Of German works on the subject, Nägelsbach¹⁰ is very elementary. He discusses the construction under the general head of the tendency of Latin authors to overcome the obvious lack of abstract nouns in Latin by employing adjectives or verb forms which either are changed into real nouns or do retain their original nature.¹¹ Kühner gives first an explanatory note on the subject¹² and quotes several examples of the *opus esse* type;¹³ then he treats the construction at some length under the general head, "Partizipien in Vertretung eines Nebensatzes."¹⁴ The list of quotations systematically arranged represents a fair view of the extent of the construction in Cicero and Livy. In the fourth edition of Stolz-Schmalz,

³ Cf. Nägelsbach, *Lateinische Stilistik*,⁹ p. 149.

⁴ "Prädicative Participia für Verbalsubstantiva im Französischen," *Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, 42 (1912).

⁵ "The *ab urbe condita* Type of Expression in Greek and English," *The Classical Journal*, 23 (1927), pp. 266-274.

⁶ *A Grammar of the Latin Language*, II, pp. 169 f.

⁷ *Latin Grammar*,⁶ p. 500.

⁸ *A Latin Grammar*, pp. 398 f.

⁹ *Syntax of Early Latin*, I, p. 441; II, p. 359.

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, pp. 149-153.

¹¹ Cf. *dictum, factum, institutum*, and other cases where the original participle has become a real noun (pp. 137-147), whereas in *ab urbe condita* the original participial nature of *condita* is retained.

¹² *Op. cit.*, p. 762.

¹³ P. 765.

¹⁴ Pp. 766-768.

Lateinische Grammatik,¹⁵ the highly probable development of the construction out of legal phraseology is pointed out, while the statement concerning the frequency of the construction in archaic Latin is hardly reliable.¹⁶ The same must be said in regard to the list of prepositions employed by Caesar and Cicero.¹⁷ In the fifth edition¹⁸ of the same grammar *ex* is added to the prepositions used by Cicero and *propter* is no longer considered dubious. But that poetry has made little use of the construction is an erroneous statement in the light of research.

Of Latin grammars by French scholars the *Grammaire Comparée* by Riemann and Goelzer¹⁹ treats the subject rather generally, while Riemann's *Syntaxe Latine*²⁰ presents a good discussion of the nature of the construction.²¹

Among the Greek grammarians, Goodwin, in touching briefly upon the construction, considers the force of the participle that of an infinitive.²² Brugmann in a very short annotation simply refers to the fact that Greek has something like the Latin construction in view.²³ More elaborate are the two annotations in Kühner.²⁴ According to him the participle has taken over the force of a verbal noun or "substantivierten Infinitiv." The list of examples is collected from several Greek authors, and includes the independent and prepositional types.

AIMS AND METHOD OF THE PRESENT STUDY

In preparing this treatise the aim has been to collect the material as completely as possible. Yet the very nature of the construction renders it impossible to give exact, definite statistics as to its frequency. The difficulties are partly due to subjective interpretation, but more so to a certain

¹⁵ Pp. 456 f.

¹⁶ The authors state that Plautus has the construction only with *opus esse, usus esse* and prepositions (cf. *Cist.* 686), and that Terence furnishes only one dubious case: *Hec.* 665. Cf. below, pp. 12-13.

¹⁷ Caesar is supposed to have *ante, post, praeter*; Cicero only *ab, de, in, post, praeter, (propter?)*. Of these *post* in Caesar is very dubious (cf. below, p. 63), and the list of prepositions in Cicero is incomplete (cf. below, pp. 18-20, 22-24).

¹⁸ Pp. 608 f.

¹⁹ Pp. 684-686.

²⁰ Pp. 523-526.

²¹ There exist also two essays on the subject of the thesis: Eduard Lübbert, *De Structura Participii Perfecti Passivi pro Substantivo Verbalis positi*, and C. Güthling, *De Titii Livii Oratione*. But besides the limitation which the titles indicate, the first one also is limited to merely two authors (Cicero and Livy). A. Dräger, *Historische Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*,² II, pp. 779-786, depends largely on these two essays for his quotations concerning the construction in view. As for the rest, Dräger is quite unreliable.

²² *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb*, pp. 52 and 332.

²³ *Griechische Grammatik*,⁴ p. 604.

²⁴ *Ausführliche Grammatik der Griechischen Sprache*,³ II 2, pp. 78 and 82.

type of assimilation of the *ab urbe condita* construction to related types of syntax.²⁵

The material is based upon a reading of all extant works of Latin from Plautus to the end of the golden age of Roman literature with the exception of the philosophical writings of Cicero, from which only samples have been taken in order to give a general idea of the frequency of this construction. Livy is omitted out of deference to the special treatises by Lübbert and Güthling.²⁶ Of Silver Latin all the more important writers have been examined completely, with the exception of Pliny the Elder and parts of Quintilian. Fragments have not been examined unless definitely stated.

In presenting the material I have followed an obvious, historical sequence of the individual authors. The examples from each author are arranged according to the two main classes: first, the independent employment of the different cases of the Latin noun; second the cases depending on a preposition.

²⁵ For a fuller discussion of the difficulties, cf. below, pp. 51-63, 66-69.

²⁶ See Bibliography; also R. B. Steele, "The Participle in Livy," *American Journal of Philology*, 35 (1914), pp. 163-178.

CHAPTER II

THE ARCHAIC AUTHORS

PLAUTUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Cist. 686: (*ea*) *perdita* perdidit me.

2. Ablative required by *opus esse* and *usus esse*:

a. *opus esse*:

Amph. 1038: quid *med advocato* opust?

Bacch. 219: quod des *inventost* opus.

Cas. 502: nam mihi *vicino hoc etiam convento* est opus.

Curc. 302: celeriter mi *hoc homine convento* est opus.

Ibid. 322: nam *illis conventis* sane opus est meis dentibus.

Men. 955: ut parentur *quibu' paratis* opus est.

Merc. 330: *hoc* mihi *viso* opust.

Ibid. 566: equidem hercle opus *hoc facto* existumo.

M. G. 914: quid *istis nunc memoratis* opust quae commeminere?

Pers. 584-85: opusnest *hac tibi emptā?* si tibi venissem opus,
mihi quoque *emptast*.

Pseud. 732-33: sed quinque *inventis* opus est argenti *minis*
mutuis quas hodie reddam.

Stich. 632: nunc *consilio capto* opust.

Trin. 887: opu' *factost viatico* ad tuom nomen.

Truc. 523: *oppletis tritici* opust *granariis*.

b. *usus esse*:

Asin. 312: nunc *audacia* usust nobis *inventā* et *dolis*.

Bacch. 749: opsecro, quid *istis* ad istunc usust *conscriptis*
modum.

Men. 753-54: ut *hoc usu' facto* est gradum proferam.

Pseud. 50: quam subito *argento* mi *usus invento* siet.

Rud. 398: iam *istoc* magis *usus factost*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Trin. 305: *ab ineunte aetate*.

2. *ad*:

Men. 1022: *ad solem occasum*.

3. *ante*:

Bacch. 424: *ante solem exorientem*.

Epid. 144: *ante solem occasum*.

Men. 437: *ante solem occasum*.

4. *post*:

Cas. 84: post transactam fabulam.

5. *super*:

*Bacch. 366-67: erili filio hanc fabricam dabo super auro amicaque eius inventa Bacchide.*¹

TERENCE

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Ablative required by *opus esse*:

And. 722: opus est tua exprompta memoria atque astutia.

Hec. 104-05: non est opus prolato hoc: percontarier desiste.

Ibid. 665: remissan (ea) opu' sit vobis redductan domum.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ob*:

*Adelph. 199: ob male facta haec.*²

CATO

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Ablative required by *opus esse*:

Ag. Cult. 38.2: cum cinere eruto opus erit.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ob*:

Re. Mil. frag. 2: ob rem bene gestam.

2. *post*:

Orig. 4. frag. 10: post dimissum bellum.

¹ In *Asin. argum. 6* is found: Rivinus amens *ob praereptam mulierem*. But since the *argumenta* are of a later date this example is not strictly Plautine.

² This line is bracketed in the Oxford text.

CHAPTER III THE CICERONIANS

LUCRETII

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Accusative:

2.220: tantum quod *nomen mutatum* dicere possis.

2. Ablative:

1.677-78: quorum abitu aut aditu *mutatoque ordine* mutant naturam res.

3.754-55: illud enim falsa fertur ratione, quod aiunt immortalem animam *mutato corpore* flecti.

5.105-06: et graviter terrarum *motibus ortis* omnia conquassari in parvo tempore cernes.

5.185: quidque inter sese *permutato ordine* possent.

5.694-95: ut ratio declarat eorum qui loca caeli omnia *dispositis signis* ornata notarunt.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

4.537-38: perpetuus sermo nigrae noctis ad umbram aurorae perductus *ab exoriente nitore*.

2. *ante*:

2.938: *ante ipsam genitam naturam*.

4.836: nec fuit *ante* videre oculorum *lumina nata*.

3. *ex*:

2.743, 3.344, 3.745, 5.537, 5.555, 5.859: *ex ineunte aevo*.

CATULLUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

64.362: denique testis erit morti *reddita praeda*.

2. Ablative:

31.7: o quid *solutis* est beatius *curis*?

68.79-80: quam ieiuna pium desideret ara cruorem, doctas *amisso* Laudamia *viro*.

Ibid. 103-04: ne Paris *abducta* gavisus *libera moecha* otia pacato degeret in thalamo.

CAESAR

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Civ. 1.26.2: atque *ea res* saepe *temptata* etsi impetus eius consiliaque tardabat.

2. Genitive:

Gal. 3.10.1-2: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant: iniuriae retentorum equitum Romanorum.

Civ. 3.80.7: ut nuntios expugnati oppidi famamque antecederet.

3. Accusative:

Civ. 3.72.2: illi . . . non *abscisum* in duas partis exercitum, cum altera alteri auxilium ferre non posset, causae fuisse cogitabant.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ante*:

Gal. 6.1.4: *ante exactam hiemem*.

Ibid. 7.3.3: *ante primam confectam vigiliam*.

Civ. 3.75.1: *ante iter confectum*.

Ibid. 3.100.3: *ante proelium* in Thessalia factum cognitum.

2. *praeter*:

Civ. 3.32.4: qui *praeter imperatas pecunias* suo etiam privato compendio serviebant.

NEPOS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

14(*Dat.*).5.4: quorum ductu *res male gestae* nuntientur.

2. Genitive:

2(*Them.*).1.1: huius vitia *ineuntis adulescentiae* magnis sunt emendata virtutibus.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ante*:

15(*Epam.*).10.4: *ante Epaminondam natum*.

2. *de*:

14(*Dat.*).6.1: quam *de male re gesta* fama ad suos perveniret. . . .

3. *post*:

16(*Pelop.*).1.3: *post* . . . *Athenasque devictas*.

17(*Ages.*).5.1: *post hoc proelium collatum*.

23(*Hann.*).5.3: *hanc post rem gestam*.

4. *propter*:

19(*Phoc.*).1.2: fuit enim perpetuo pauper, cum divitissimus esse posset *propter frequentis delatos honores potestatesque summas*.

SALLUST

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Cat. 48.4: ne eum *Lentulus* et *Cethegus alique* ex coniuratione *deprehensi* terrerent.

2. Ablative required by *opus esse*:

Cat. 31.7: ne existumarent sibi . . . *perdita re publica* opus esse.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Cat. 47.2: *ab incenso Capitolio*.

2. *ad*:

Jug. 25.7: animus cupidine caecus *ad inceptum scelus* rapiebatur.

3. *ante*:

Jug. 21.3: *ante proelium factum*.

Ibid. 41.2: *ante Carthaginem deletam*.

Ibid. 110.2: *ante te cognitum*.

4. *cum*:

Jug. 77.1: sed pariter *cum capta Thala* legati ex oppido Lepti ad Metellum venerant.

5. *de*:

Cat. 48.4: eadem fere quae Volturcius *de paratis incendiis*, de caede bonorum, de itinere hostium senatum docet.

Jug. 22.1: *de proelio facto* et oppugnatione Cirtae audiebatur.

6. *ob*:

Jug. 79.7: *ob rem corruptam* domi poenas metuunt.

Ibid. 55.2: senatus *ob ea feliciter acta* dis immortalibus supplicia decernere.

7. *post*:

Cat. 18.8: *post conditam Romam*.

CICERO

The works of Cicero are grouped under four headings according to which the material is arranged: the Letters, the Rhetorical Works, the Orations, and the Philosophical Essays.

LETTERS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Att. 7.11.4: *fugiens* denique Pompeius mirabiliter homines movet.

Ibid. 7.12.2: eum . . . nec *aerarium clausum* tardabit.

Ibid. 11.20.1: quod ego magis gauderem si *ista* nobis *impetrata* quicquam ad spem explorati haberent.

Fam. 4.13.2: quorum benevolentiam nobis conciliarat per me quondam te socio *defensa res publica*.

Ibid. 6.6.8: in quo vehementer cum *consentiens Etruria* movebit.

Ibid. 6.6.11: nec *manens* nec *mutata ratio* feret.

Ibid. 10.16.1: *Servilius rogatus* rem distulit.

Ibid. 15.2.3: ut meus *adventus* . . . *nuntiatus* firmiores animos omnium faceret.

Q. Fr. 1.1.3: mihi crede, *unus annus additus* labori tuo multorum annorum laetitiam nobis . . . adferret.

2. Genitive:

Att. 1.17.5: neque ego inter me atque te quicquam interesse unquam duxi praeter voluntatem *institutae vitae*.

Ibid. 2.1.6: sibi enim bene gestae, mihi *conservatae rei publicae* dat testimonium.

Fam. 15.6.1: ego vero vel gratulatione litterarum tuarum vel testimoniis *sententiae dictae* nihil est quod me non adsecutum putem.

3. Accusative:

Att. 6.1.6: si *equites deductos* moleste feret.

Ibid. 8.12.2: nam certe neque tum peccavi cum *imperatam iam Capuam* . . . accipere nolui.

Fam. 2.8.1: ut *vadimonia dilata* . . . mitteres.

Ibid. 12.30.2: qui profligato bello ac paene sublato *renovatum bellum* gerere conamur.

Ibid. 15.4.13: itaque et *provinciam ornatum* et spem non dubiam triumphi neglexi.³

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Fam. 13.5.2: *ab ineunte aetate*.

Ibid. 13.16.1: *ab ineunte eius aetate*.

Ibid. 13.21.1: *ab ineunte adulescentia*.

2. *ad*:

Q. Fr. 3.3.3: animum praebeo *ad illius perniciem moderatum*, ad rerum eventum lenissimum.

3. *ante*:

Att. 11.9.1: *ante initum tribunatum*.

Ibid. 14.5.2: *ante res prolatas*.

Fam. 13.30.1: *ante civitatem* . . . *datam*.

4. *de*:

Att. 3.12.1: percussisti autem me etiam *de oratione prolata*.

Ibid. 7.1.1: bono tamen animo esse coepisse quod Acastus ea quae vellem *de adlevato corpore tuo* nuntiaret.

Ibid. 9.14.2: queri *de Milone* per vim *expulso*.

³ *Att.* 10.4.11, as an example for the ablative, is eliminated from this construction by the punctuation adopted in the Oxford text: sed opus fuit, Hirtio convento. The critical apparatus says, "Sed opus fuit *Hirtio convento*? ita interpungunt edd., num recte dubito."

Fam. 3.9.1: ad me litteras misisti, unas *de legatis* a me *prohibitis* proficisci, alteras *de Appianorum aedificatione impedita*.

Ibid. 10.11.2: in itinere *de proelio facto* . . . audiui.

Ibid. 11.3.2: nam *de dilectibus habitis* et *pecuniis imperatis*, *exercitibus sollicitatis* et *nuntiis trans mare missis* . . . nos quidem tibi credimus optimo animo te fecisse.

Ibid. 12.9.1: sic nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores *de oppresso Dolabella*.

5. *ex*:

Fam. 2.12.3: spero me integritatis laudem consecutum; non erat minor *ex contemnenda* quam est *ex conservata provincia*.

Comment. Pet. 53: ut senatus te existimet *ex eo quod ita vixeris* defensorem auctoritatis suae fore, equites et viri boni ac locupletes *ex vita acta* studiosum otii ac rerum tranquillarum.

6. *in*:

Fam. 10.6.3: ut pacem esse iudices non *in armis positis* sed *in abiecto armorum et servitutis metu*.

7. *inter*:

Att. 5.18.1: ne quid *inter caesa et porrecta (victima)* . . . oneris mihi addatur aut temporis.

8. *post*:

Att. 4.2.2: *post illas datas litteras*.

Ibid. 8.12.2: *post condiciones pacis* . . . *adlatas*.

Ibid. 10.4.6: *post Hirtium conventum*.

Fam. 9.13.1: *post Afranium superatum*.

Ibid. 9.21.2: *post Romam conditam*.

Ibid. 15.4.13: *post iniuriam acceptam*.

9. *propter*:

Fam. 1.7.5: offensionem esse periculosam *propter interpositam auctoritatem religionemque* video.

Ibid. 7.31.2: non multum opus fuisse *propter tuas res ita contractas*.

Ibid. 13.2: nam *propter opera instituta* multa multorum subitum est ei remigrare K. Quintilibus.⁴

RHETORICAL WORKS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Orat. 84: nam illa de quibus ante dixi huic acuto fugienda sunt: *paria paribus relata* et similiter *conclusa* eodemque pacto *cadentia*.

⁴ The preposition *ob* is used in *Fam.* 5.10.a.2 (a letter written by Vatinius): *ob sua bona direpta, navis expugnatas, fratres, liberos parentis occisos*.

Pro is used in *Fam.* 5.1.1: existimaram *pro* mutuo inter nos animo et *pro reconciliata gratia* nec absentem me a te ludibrio laesum iri? (written by Metellus).

Praeter is found in *Fam.* 10.32.2: *praeter virgis caesos cives* (written by Pollio).

De Orat. 2.263: ornant in primis oratorem *verba relata contrarie*.

Part. Orat. 54: augent etiam *relata verba iterata duplicata* et ea quae ascendunt gradatim ab humilioribus (verbis) ad superiora.

2. Genitive:

Orat. 35: volo enim mihi tecum commune esse crimen, ut, si sustinere tantam quaestionem non potuero, *iniusti oneris impositi* tua culpa sit, mea *recepti*, in quo tamen iudici nostri errorem laus tibi *dati muneris* compensabit.

De Orat. 2.3: quantum illius *ineuntis aetatis* meae patiebatur pudor.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

De Orat. 1.97: *ab ineunte aetate*.

2. *de*:

De Orat. 2.223: quam multa *de amisso patrimonio* dixit.

Opt. Gen. 21: non enim tam multa dixit *de rationibus non relatis* quam de eo quod civis improbus ut optimus laudatus esset.

3. *post*:

Brut. 54; 62: *post reges exactos*.

Ibid. 72; 127: *post Romam conditam*.

Ibid. 224: *post natos homines*.⁵

ORATIONS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Caec. 33: nec aequitati quicquam tam infestum est quam *convocati homines et armati*.

Caecil. 67: neque . . . res umquam ulla commovit quam haec maiorum *consuetudo* longo intervallo *repetita* ac *relata*.

Cluent. 74: HS XL milia in singulos iudices *distributa* eum numerum sententiarum conficere debebant.

Ibid. 101: inridebatur haec illius reconciliatio et *persona* viri boni *suscepta*.

Mur. 35: *dies intermissus* aut *nox interposita* saepe perturbat omnia.

Pis. 43: id mea sententia quod accidere nemini potest nisi nocenti, *suscepta fraus, impedita* et *oppressa mens*, bonorum odium, *nota inusta* senatus, amissio dignitatis.

Ibid. 48: cum *illa intermissa intolerabilis aedificatio* constitisset, se ipsum . . . regi Aegyptio vendidit.

Ibid. 85: dubitabat nemo quin *violati hospites, legati necati, pacati* atque *socii* nefario bello *laccessiti, fana vexata* hanc tantam efficerent vastitatem.

⁵ *Opt. Gen.* 17: Cicero quotes Lucilius: *post homines natos*.

Planc. 45: *suffragia largitione devincta* severitatem senatus et bonorum omnium vim ac dolorem excitarent.

Phil. 2.37: *quae* (cupiditas) me *manens* conficeret angoribus, *dimissa* molestiis omnibus liberaret.

Verr. 2.1.100: hinc *empta* apertissime *praetura*, nisi forte id etiam dubium est, quo modo iste praetor factus sit.

2. Genitive:

Cael. 63: atque expectabam quinam isti viri boni testes huius manifeste *deprehensi veneni* dicerentur.

Cluent. 4: negem fuisse illam infamiam *iudici corrupti*?

Deiot. 2: commendationemque *ineuntis aetatis* ab impietate et scelere duxerit.

Dom. 132: deinde Italia, . . . post cunctae gentes testimonium huius *urbis* atque *imperii conservati* dedissent?

Ibid. 137: in visceribus eius qui urbem suis laboribus ac periculis conservasset monumentum *deletae rei publicae* conlocaris.

Leg. Agr. 2.41: auctoritatem senatus exstare *hereditatis aditae* sentio.

Pis. 90: mitto rationem *exacti imperatque frumenti*.

Phil. 9.15: his enim honoribus habitis Ser. Sulpicio *repudiatae reiectaeque legationis* ab Antonio manebat testificatio sempiterna.

Ibid. 12.18: non quo ita sit aut esse possit, sed mentio a te facta pacis suspicionem multis attulit *immutatae voluntatis*.

Prov. Cons. 3: illi consules pro *perversae rei publicae* praemiis occupaverunt.

Sest. 90: quo modo igitur hoc in genere *praesidi comparati* accusas Sestium . . . ?

Ibid. 129: mihi uni testimonium *patriae conservatae* dedit.

Sul. 44: ante quam me *commutati indici* coargueris.

Vat. 10: atque illud tenebricosissimum tempus *ineuntis aetatis* patiar latere.

Ibid. 26: ne quod indicium *corrupti indici* exstaret.

Verr. 1.38: ne tenuissima quidem suspicio *acceptae pecuniae* ob rem iudicandam constituta sit.

Ibid. 2.2.141: non mihi praetermittendum videtur ne illud quidem genus *pecuniae conciliatae* quam tu a civitatibus statuarum nomine coegisti.

Ibid. 2.4.97: nihil in religiosissimo fano praeter vestigia *violatae religionis* . . . reliquit.

Ibid. 2.5.183: deliberatum autem est, si res opinionem meam quam de vobis habeo fefellerit non modo eos persequi ad quos maxime culpa *corrupti iudici*, sed etiam illos ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebit.

Ibid. 2.5.186: ut nunc . . . vestigia *violatae religionis* maneant.

3. Dative:

Flac. 2: numquam tamen existimavi . . . D. Laelium . . . eam suscepturum accusationem quae sceleratorum civium potius odio et furori quam ipsius virtuti atque *institutae adulescentiae* conveniret.

4. Accusative:

Cluent. 188: mitto cupiditate matris *expulsam* ex matrimonio *filiam*.
Ibid. 195: vos ne huius honestissime *actam vitam* matris crudelitati condonetis rogamus.

Dom. 24: tu *provincias consularis* . . . lege Sempronia per senatum *decretas* rescidisti.⁶

Imp. Pomp. 11: illi *libertatem imminutam* civium Romanorum non tulerunt; vos *ereptam vitam* neglegetis? *Ius* legationis *violatum* illi persecuti sunt; vos *legatum* omni supplicio *interfectum* relinquetis?

Phil. 9.7: cum *auctorem* senatus *exstinctum* laete atque insolenter tulit.

Pis. 38: nondum commemoro rapinas, non *exactas pecunias*, non *captas*, non *imperatas*.

Ibid. 90: mitto *diplomata* tota in provincia passim *data*, . . . mitto *ereptam libertatem* populis ac singulis.

Verr. 1.11: cuius . . . quaestura quid aliud habet in se nisi *Cn. Corbonem spoliatum* a quaestore suo pecunia publica, *nudatum* et *proditum consulem*, *desertum exercitum*, *relictam provinciam*, sortis *necessitudinem religionemque violatam*?

Ibid. 2.3.218: utrum, cum iudices sitis de pecunia capta conciliata, tantam *pecuniam captam* neglegere, an . . . ?

5. Ablative:

Cluent. 150: ut *commutatis eis* opus sit *legibus*.

Phil. 1.24: eas leges . . . *quibus latis* gloriabatur.

Scaur. 38: etenim fidem primum ipsa tollit consensio, quae patefacta est compromisso Sardorum et *coniuratione recitata*.

Verr. 2.5.188: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimae deae . . . praesidetis, a quibus *inventis frugibus* et in orbem terrarum *distributis* omnes gentes vestri religione numinis continentur.

1. *ab*: B. Cases depending on a Preposition

Balb. 6: *ab ineunte aetate*.

Caecil. 2: *ab ineunte adulescentia*.

⁶ For a confutation of Dräger's and Lübbert's negative attitude concerning this passage (Dräger, *op. cit.*, p. 767) compare Fritz Schöll, *Archiv für die lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*, 2 (1885), pp. 205-207.

Deiot. 26: *ab ineunte aetate.*
Ibid. 28: *ab ineunte aetate.*
Imp. Pomp. 1: *ab ineunte aetate.*
Phil. 3.9: *a condita urbe.*
Ibid. 5.48: *ab ineunte aetate.*
Ibid. 7.6: *ab ineunte aetate.*

2. *ante:*

Arch. 9: *ante civitatem datam.*
Balb. 55: *ante civitatem . . . datam.*
Flac. 41: *qui ante dictum testimonium sibi temperarit.*

3. *de:*

Cluent. 127: *nam haec quidem quae de iudicio corrupto subscripserint.*
Mil. 8: *cum de homine occiso quaeratur.*
Pis. 47: *mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus.*
Verr. 2.2.90: *cum secum sui cives agant de litteris publicis corruptis.*
Ibid. 2.2.107: *si de litteris corruptis contra venit.*
Ibid. 2.2.110: *quem hominem absentem de litteris corruptis causa incognita condemnasti?*
Ibid. 2.3.218: *cum iudices sitis de pecunia capta conciliata . . . ?*

4. *in:*

Marc. 3: *ex quo profecto intellegis quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, cum in accepto sit tanta gloria.*

5. *ob:*

Phil. 14.37: *ob res bene, fortiter feliciterque gestas.*

6. *post:*

Arch. 10: *post civitatem datam.*
Balb. 26: *post genus hominum natum.*
Cat. 3.15: *post hanc urbem conditam.*
Ibid. 4.14: *post urbem conditam.*
Cluent. 102: *post iudicium factum.*
Ibid. 200: *post illam flammam . . . excitatam.*
Dom. 23: *post homines natos.*
Ibid. 50: *post urbem conditam.*
Ibid. 95: *post natos homines.*
Font. 1: *post legem Valeriam latam.*
Har. 12: *post Romam conditam.*
Ibid. 13: *post sacra constituta.*
Ibid. 16: *post hanc urbem constitutam.*
Leg. Agr. 2.36: *post restitutam tribuniciam potestatem.*
Mil. 69: *post homines natos.*
Phil. 2.13: *post conditam hanc urbem.*
Ibid. 3.9: *post reges exactos.*

- Ibid.* 5.17: *post civitatem* a L. Bruto liberatam.
Ibid. 5.17: *post conditam urbem*.
Ibid. 11.1: *post homines natos*.
Ibid. 14.16: *post hanc habitam contionem*.
Senat. Grat. 24: *post Romam conditam*.
Sest. 128: *post Romam conditam*.
Sul. 1: *post calamitatem acceptam*.
Ibid. 81: *post delatam . . . primam illam coniurationem*.
Vat. 17: *post urbem conditam*.
Ibid. 34: *post urbem conditam*.
Ibid. 36: *post Romam conditam*.
Verr. 1.49: *post haec constituta iudicia*.
Ibid. 2.3.81: *post Romam conditam*.
Ibid. 2.5.60: *post imperium constitutum*.
Ibid. 2.5.138: *post Syracusas conditas*.
Ibid. 2.5.169: *post conditam Messanam*.

7. *praeter*:

Cluent. 62: num quid *praeter venenum quaesitum* quo Habitus necaretur obiectum est? ⁷

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS

I undertook only a sampling of this group of the works of Cicero: books one and two of the *Tusculan Disputations*, book one of *De Finibus*, and the essay *De Senectute*.

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

T. D. 1.109: at *vita acta* perficiat, ut satis superque vixisse videamur.

2. Genitive:

Sen. 76: sunt pueritiae studia certa . . . sunt *ineuntis adolescentiae*.

3. Accusative:

T. D. 1.27: *quas* maxumis ingeniis praediti nec tanta cura coluissent nec *violatas* tam inexplabili religione sanxissent.

4. Ablative:

Fin. 1.63: omnium autem rerum *natura cognita* levamur superstitione.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ante*:

T. D. 1.3: *ante Romam conditam*.

Ibid. 1.3: *ante natum Ennium*.

2. *post*:

T. D. 1.3: *post Romam conditam*.

⁷ The preposition *de* is also used in *Verr.* 2.1.96, where an official document is quoted: *De Litibus Aestimatis* Cn. Dolabellae Pr. Pecuniae Redactae; also the preposition *ex* in *Verr.* 2.1.99: *Ex Litibus Aestimatis* Dolabellae Pr. et Pro Pr.

CHAPTER IV THE AUGUSTAN AGE

VERGIL

Mainly because of the disputed authorship of some of the minor works, the major and minor works are listed separately.

MAJOR WORKS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Georg. 2.498: (illum flexit) non res Romanae *perituraque regna*.

Ibid. 3.262-63: nec miseri possunt revocare parentes nec *moritura*
super crudeli funere *virgo*.

Aen. 1.450-51: hoc primum in luco *nova res oblata* timorem leniit.

Ibid. 2.726-27: et me, quem dudum non ulla *iniecta* movebant *tela*.

2. Genitive:

Georg. 4.156: *venturaeque hiemis* memores.

Aen. 2.162-63: omnis spes Danaum et *coepti* fiducia *belli* Palladis
auxiliis semper stetit.

Ibid. 2.413-14: tum Danaï gemitu atque *ereptae virginis* ira undique
collecti invadunt.

Ibid. 10.457: hunc ubi contiguum *missae* fore credidit *hastae*.

3. Dative:

Aen. 2.660-61: et sedet hoc animo *perituraeque* addere *Troiae* teque
tuosque iuvat.

4. Accusative:

Georg. 4.511-12: qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
amissos queritur *fetus*.

Ibid. 4.519-20: *raptam Eurydicen* atque inrita Ditis dona querens.

Aen. 5.113: et tuba *commissos* medio canit aggere *ludos*.

Ibid. 5.613-14: at procul in sola secretae Troades acta *amissum*
Anchisen flebant.

Ibid. 10.99: *venturos* nautis prodentia *ventos*.

5. Ablative:

Aen. 6.496-97: populataque tempora *raptis auribus*.

Ibid. 6.837: victor aget currum *caesis* insignis *Achivis*.

Ibid. 10.449-50: aut *spoliis* ego iam *raptis* laudabor opimis aut leto
insigni.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. ob:

Aen. 5.283: *servatam ob navem* laetus *sociosque reductos*.

2. *post*:

Aen. 4.20-21: Anna, fatebor enim, miseri *post* fata Sychaei coniugis
et *sparsos* fraterna caede *penates*.

Ibid. 11.279-80: *post eruta* . . . Pergama.

MINOR WORKS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Cir. 214-15: at *demptae* subita in formidine *vires*: caeruleas sua furta
prius testatur ad umbras.

Cul. 31-33: non *perfossus Athos* nec magno *vincula* ponto *iacta* meo
quaerent iam sera volumine famam, non *Hellespontus* pedibus
pulsatus equorum.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *pro*:

Cir. 53: *pro* patris solvens *excisa* et funditus *urbe*.

HORACE

In order to bring out more clearly the frequency of the construction in the Odes as compared with the rest of Horace's works, the examples collected from the Odes are presented separately.

ODES

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

1.1.4-5: iuvat *metaque* fervidis *evitata* rotis.

2.4.10-12: et *ademptus Hector* tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama
Grais.

3.1.25-29: desiderantem quod satis est neque tumultuosum sollicitat
mare . . . non *verberatae* grandine *vineae*.

3.4.25-27: vestris amicum fontibus et choris non me Philippis *versa*
acies retro, devota non exstinxit arbos.

4.4.38-39: testis Metaurum flumen et *Hasdrubal devictus*.

4.11.25-28: terret *ambustus Phaethon* avaras spes, et exemplum grave
praebet ales *Pegasus* terrenum equitem *gravatus* Bellerophonem.

2. Genitive:

1.36.7-9: memor actae non alio rege puertiae *mutataeque* simul *togae*.

3. Accusative:

1.5.5-6: heu quotiens fidem *mutatosque deos* flebit.

2.9.9-10: tu semper urges flebilibus modis *Mysten ademptum*.

2.13.30-32: sed magis pugnas et *exactos tyrannos* densum umeris bibit
aure vulgus.

3.1.33-34: *contracta* pisces *aequora* sentiunt iactis in altum molibus.

4.15.1-2: Phoebus volentem proelia me loqui *victas* et *urbis* increpuit
lyra.

4. Ablative:

1.8.11-12: saepe *disco*, saepe trans finem *iaculo* nobilis *expedito*?

3.15.10: *pulso* Thyias uti concita *tympano*.

4.2.47-48: *recepto* *Caesare* felix.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *post*:

1.3.29-30: *post ignem* aetheria domo *subductum*.

REMAINING WORKS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Epist. 1.2.6-7: fabula, qua Paridis propter narratur amorem *Graecia* barbariae lento *collisa* duello.

2. Genitive:

A. P. 141-42: dic mihi, Musa, virum, *captae* post tempora *Troiae* qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbis.

Ibid. 262: aut *ignoratae* premit *artis* crimine turpi.

3. Accusative:

Epist. 1.17.54-56: aut *cistam effractam* et *subducta viatica* plorat, nota refert meretricis acumina, saepe *catellam*, saepe *periscelidem raptam* sibi flentis.

4. Ablative:

Serm. 2.3.67-68: an magis excors *reiecta praeda*, quam praesens Mercurius fert.

Ibid. 2.3.193-94: cur Ajax . . . putescit, totiens *servatis* clarus *Achivis*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Serm. 2.1.65-66: aut qui duxit *ab oppressa* meritum *Karthagine* nomen . . . ?

2. *de*:

Epist. 1.14.6-8: me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur fratrem maerentis, *rpto de fratre* dolentis insolabiliter.

3. *post*:

Epist. 1.7.59: *post decisa negotia*.

Ibid. 2.1.140: *condita post frumenta*.

TIBULLUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

1.1.4: *Martia* cui somnos *classica pulsa* fugent.

1.8.57-58: nota venus furtiva mihi est, . . . ut nec dent *oscula rapta* sonum.

3.7.206-07: *mutata figura* seu me finget equum.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *in*:

3.10.19-20: laus magna tibi tribuetur *in uno corpore servato* restituisse duos.

PROPERTIUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

1.7.14: et prosint illi *cognita nostra mala*.

2.7.5-6: sed magnus Caesar in armis: *devictae gentes* nil in amore valent.

4.1.41-42: iam bene spondebant tunc omina, quod nihil illam laeserat abiegni *venter apertus* equi.

4.1.145-46: nec mille excubiae nec te *signata* iuvabunt *limina*.

2. Genitive:

1.13.9: haec erit illarum *contempti* poena *doloris*.

3.12.3: tantine ulla fuit *spoliati* gloria *Parthi*.

3. Accusative:

2.1.27-30: nam quotiens Mutinam aut civilia busta Philippos aut canerem Siculae classica bella fugae, *eversosque focos* antiquae gentis Etruscae, et Ptolomaei *litora capta* Phari.

3.9.49-51: celsaque Romanis *decerpta palatia* tauris ordiar . . . *eductosque* pares silvestri ex ubere *reges*.

3.11.63: Coclitis *abscissos* testatur semita *pontis*.

4.4.2: fabor et antiqui *limina capta* Iovis.

4. Ablative:

2.14.23: haec mihi *devictis* potior victoria *Parthis*.

2.32.27: non tua *deprenso* damnata est fama *veneno*.

3.9.50: ordiar et *caeso* moenia firma *Remo*.

4.8.55-56: fulminat illa oculis et quantum femina saevit, spectaculum *capta* nec minus *urbe* fuit.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *in*:

2.8.36: tantus *in erepto* saevit amore dolor.

OVID

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Amor. 1.8.82: saepe simultates *ira morata* facit.

Ars Amat. 1.101-02: primus sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos, cum iuvit viduos *rapta Sabina* viros.

Ibid. 3.78: nec faciunt cervos *cornua iacta* senes.

Ibid. 3.134: *admotae* formam dantque negantque *manus*.

Epist. 15.13-14: iamdudum gratum est, quod *epistula nostra recepta* spem facit, hoc recipi me quoque posse modo.

Her. 4.3: perlege, quodcumque est—quid *epistola lecta* nocebit?

Rem. Am. 186: ut relevent *dempti* vimina curva *favi*?

Trist. 2.373-74: quid prius est illi flamma Briseidos, utque fecerit iratos *rapta puella* duces?

Met. 10.726-27: *repetita*que mortis *imago* annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri.

Ibid. 12.68-69: *commissa*que *proelia* magno stant Danaïs.

Fast. 1.453-54: nec *defensa* iuvant *Capitolia*, quo minus anser det iecur in lances, Inachi lauta, tuas.

2. Genitive:

Amor. 2.8.5: quis fuit inter nos *sociati corporis* index?

Ibid. 3.7.45-46: credo etiam magnos . . . *muneris oblati* paenituisse deos.

Ibid. 3.8.29-30: Iuppiter, admonitus nihil esse potentius auro, *corruptae* pretium *virginis* ipse fuit.

Ars Amat. 3.59: *venturae* memores iam nunc estote *senectae*.

Cons. ad Liv. 199-200: obvia turba ruit lacrimisque rigantibus ora *consulis erepti* publica damna refert.

Her. 13.90: signa *reversuri* sint, precor, ista *viri*.

Ibid. 14.81-82: fert male cognatae iacturam mortis in uno et queritur *facti sanguinis* esse parum.

Ibid. 19(18).107: quia *venturi* dedoris mihi signa *doloris*.

Pont. 3.2.11: cumque dedit paries *venturae* signa *ruinae*.

Met. 5.10: 'en,' ait 'en adsum *praereptae coniugis* ultor.'

Ibid. 7.55-56: non magna relinquam: magna sequar: titulum *servatae pubis Achivae*.

Ibid. 7.688-89: tactusque dolore *coniugis amissae* lacrimis ita fatur obortis.

Ibid. 10.417-18: et indicium laquei *coeptae*que minatur *mortis*.

Ibid. 13.162: praescia *venturi* genetrix Nereia *leti*.

Trist. 2.305-06: quaecumque erupit, qua non sine ira sacerdos, protinus huic *dempti criminis* ipsa rea est.

Ibid. 3.5.53-54: spes igitur superest facturum ut molliat ipse *mutati* poenam condicione *loci*.

Fast. 6.128: hoc pretium *positae virginitatis* habe.

3. Accusative:

Amor. 1.12.25-26: inter ephemeridas melius tabulasque iacerent, in quibus *absumptas* fleret avarus *opes*.

Ars Amat. 1.195: cum tibi sint fratres, *fratres* ulciscere *laesos*.

Cons. ad Liv. 311: nec tibi *deletos* poterit narrare *Sicambros*.

Met. 5.425-26: at Cyane *raptamque deam contemptaque fontis iura*
sui *maerens*.

Ibid. 11.273: dissimilisque sui *fratrem* lugebat *ademptum*.

Ibid. 11.331: et *natam* delamentatur *ademptam*.

Ibid. 12.603: *caesosque* ulciscere *fratres*.

Fast. 4.482: ut *amissum* cum gemit ales *Ityn*.

4. Ablative:

Amor. 2.19.1: si tibi non opus est *servata*, stulte, *puella*.

Trist. 4.3.34: at *amisso coniuge* digna fores.

Met. 5.148: et *caeso genitore* infamis Agyrtes.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Amor. 2.18.11: vincor, et ingenium *sumptis* revocatur *ab armis*.

2. *ad*:

Amor. 2.18.1: carmen *ad iratum* dum tu perducis *Achillen*.

3. *ante*:

Fast. 2.289: *ante Iovem* genitum.

Ibid. 4.335-36: *ante coronatam puppem*¹ sine labe iuencam
mactarunt.

4. *de*:

Pont. 1.9.1: quae mihi *de rpto* tua venit epistola *Celso*.

5. *in*:

Remed. Am. 777: hoc et *in abducta Briseide* flebat Achilles.

6. *post*:

Met. 12.422: corpore cum toto *post tela educta* refrixit.

Ibid. 13.514: *postque tot amissos*.

Ibid. 13.520: *post diruta Pergama*.

Fast. 3.439-40: fulmina *post ausos* caelum adfectare *Gigantes* sumpta
Iovi.

Ibid. 4.679: *tertia post Hyadas* cum lux erit orta *remotas*.

7. *pro*:

Met. 3.338-39: *pro lumine adempto* scire futura dedit.

Ibid. 7.159-60: Haemoniae matres *pro gnatis* dona *receptis* grandae-
vique ferunt patres.

8. *sine*:

Met. 2.558-59: *commissa* duae *sine fraude* tuentur, Pandrosos atque
Herse.

¹ James George Frazer reads: *ante coronarunt*. This reading is taken from the text of the six manuscripts the editor has followed (*The Fasti of Ovid*, London 1929, vol. I).

VITRUVIUS

A. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *post*:

2.1.1: *post ea requieta.*

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

2.36.1: consulatui Ciceronis non mediocre adiecit decus *natus* eo anno *divus Augustus*.

2.38.6: *Cyprus devicta* nullis adsignanda gloriae est.

2.130.5: cuius temporis aegritudinem auxit *amissa mater*.

2. Genitive:

1.1.1: Teucer, non receptus a patre Telamone ob segnitiam non *vindicatae* fratris *iniuriae*.

2.28.3: in ea *iugulati civis Romani* publice constitueretur auctoramentum.

2.30.6: *huius patrati* gloria penes M. Crassum fuit.

2.45.2: ita vir meritus de re publica *conservatae patriae* pretium calamitatem exili tulit.

Ibid. non caruerunt suspicione *oppressi Ciceronis* Caesar et Pompeius.

2.114.4: hiemps emolumentum *patrati belli* contulit.

2.117.1: cum intra quinque *consummati tanti operis* dies funestae ex Germania epistulae caesi Vari *trucidatarumque legionum trium* totidemque *alarum* et *sex cohortium* . . .

3. Accusative:

2.52.3: aciem Pharsalicam et illum cruentissimum Romano nomini diem *tantumque* utriusque exercitus *profusum* sanguinis et *collisa* inter se *duo* rei publicae *capita effossumque alterum* Romani imperi *lumen*, *tot talisque* Pompeianarum partium *caesos viros* non recepit enarranda hic scripturae modus.

4. Ablative:

2.46.1: C. Caesar . . . nec contentus plurimis ac felicissimis victoriis *innumerabilibusque caesis* et *captis* hostium *milibus*.

2.60.4: actorum eiusdem insertis *falsis civitatibus* *immunitatibusque* corrupti commentarii.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ob*:

2.33.4: quem *ob iniectas moles* mari et *receptum* suffosis montibus in terras *mare* haud infacete Magnus Pompeius Xerxen togatum vocare adsueverat.

2.45.1: *ob initum* . . . *adulterium*.

2. *post*:

- 1.2.1: *post Troiam captam.*
- 1.3.3: *post Ilium captum.*
- 1.6.6: *post Carthaginem subactam.*
- 1.8.4: *post Troiam captam.*
- 1.11.1: *post victum captumque Persen.*
- 1.14.1: *post Romam a Gallis captam.*
- 2.4.2: *post tot acceptas circa Numantiam cladis.*
- 2.4.5: *post duos consulatus duosque triumphos et bis excisos terrores rei publicae.*
- 2.49.1: *post urbem conditam.*
- 2.65.2: *post urbem conditam.*
- 2.86.3: *post enervatum amore eius Antoni animum.*
- 2.103.3: *post urbem conditam.*
- 2.122.2: *post cladem sub Varo acceptam.*
- 2.124.2: *post redditum caelo patrem et corpus eius humanis honoribus, numen divinis honoratum.*

PHAEDRUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

App. 4.24: *simulata interdum vitia prosunt hominibus.*

2. Genitive:

3.14.8: *nec quaestionis positae causam intellegit.*

CHAPTER V THE SILVER AGE

PERSIUS

A. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ob*:

6.48-49: *ob res egregie gestas.*

SENECA

PROSE WRITINGS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Ben. 6.30.3: non vides, quemadmodum illos in praeceps agat
extincta libertas et *fides* in obsequium servile *submissa*?

Cons. ad Polyb. 12.4: *cogitatusque Caesar* maximo solacio tibi est?

Epist. 30.8: *mors* enim *admota* etiam inperitis animum dedit non
vitandi inevitabilia.

Ibid. 94.24: 'nihil,' inquit, 'efficient *monitiones admotae* gravibus
vitiis.'

Ibid. 99.15: excidunt etiam retinentibus lacrimae et animum *pro-*
fusae (lacrimae) levant.

Ibid. 104.9: honores iudicabis bonum: male te habebit *ille consul*
*factus, ille etiam refectus.*¹

Q. Nat. 1.1.6: quemadmodum *nubes collisae* mediocriter fulgura-
tiones efficient.

Ibid. 5.12.5: facit ergo ventum *resoluta nubes.*

2. Genitive:

Ben. 2.10.4: haec enim beneficii inter duos lex est: alter statim
oblivisci debet *dati*, alter *accepti (beneficii)* numquam.

Ibid. 3.17.3: urit illum et angit *intercepti beneficii* conscientia.

Ibid. 6.25.1: in quo adfectum memorem *accepti beneficii* adprobent.

Ibid. 6.42.2: paenitet *accepti beneficii*, quem nondum *redditi* piget.

Ibid. 7.14.6: si oblitus esset *accepti beneficii.*

Ibid. 7.29.1: quoniam quidem querella *amissi beneficii* non bene
dati signum est.

Const. 17.4: adice quod genus ultionis est eripere ei, qui fecit, *factae*
contumeliae voluptatem.

Epist. 6.1: et hoc ipsum argumentum est in melius *translati animi.*

Ibid. 63.10: si habemus alios amicos, male de his et meremur et
existimamus, qui parum valent in *unius elati* solacium.

¹ *Epist.* 114.17: Seneca quotes Arruntius: *quae audita* Panhormitanos dedere Romanis
fecere.

Ibid. 71.17: calamitosissimum omnium Regulum *fidei* poenas etiam hostibus *servatae* pendentem.

Ibid. 95.30: quid bella et *occisarum gentium* gloriosum scelus?

Q. Nat. 4b.6.2: illud incredibile, Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos chalazophylacas, speculatores *venturae grandinis*.

3. Accusative:

Ira 2.9.4: adde nunc publica periuria gentium et *rupta foedera* et in praedam validioris *quidquid* non resistebat *abductum*.

Epist. 9.5: *amissum* (*amicum*) aequo animo fert.

Ibid. 56.2: adice nunc *scordalum* et *furem deprensus*.

4. Ablative:

Ben. 5.19.8: pater *beneficio* in filium *conlato* non obligatur.

Ibid. 6.6.2: potius *comparatione facta* inter se beneficii et iniuria, videbo, an mihi etiam ultro debeatur.

Cons. ad Helv. 12.5: Menenius Agippa . . . *aere conlato* funeratus est.

Clem. 1.5.1: si quando *misso sanguine* opus est.

Epist. 109.9: opus est *calore adiecto*.

Q. Nat. 4b.12: hoc medio frigore non nimis intento nives fiunt *coactis aquis*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ad*:

Ira 2.3.1: ergo adfectus est non *ad oblatas* rerum *species* moveri.

2. *in*:

Cons. ad Marc. 12.1: utrum te *in amisso filio* movet (dolor) . . . ?

Cons. ad Helv. 16.7: *in expulso* (*eo*) virtutem ostendit, *in amisso* (*eo*) prudentiam.

3. *ob*:

Ben. 7.7.5: *ob virtutem* et *bene gestam rem publicam*.

Clem. 1.26.5: *ob cives servatos*.

4. *post*:

Clem. 1.11.1: *post mare Actiacum* Romano cruore *infectum*, . . .
post fractas in Sicilia *classes*.

Ben. 2.4.1: aliae deinde *post rem promissam* secuntur morae.

Ibid. 2.20.2: *post tot reges ferro* ac fulminibus *occisos*.

Ibid. 3.32.5: *post debellata arma civilia*.

Ibid. 4.7.1: *post votum susceptum*.

Ira 3.16.3: *post ablatum* . . . *imperium*.

Brevit. Vit. ad Paul. 17.6: *post fastiditos* . . . *aequos honores*.

Cons. ad Helv. 16.7: *post elatum filium*.

Epist. 95.24: *post transacta convivia*.

Ibid. 104.28: *post finita arma.*

Ibid. 122.10: *post patrimonium ingens consumptum.*

Q. Nat. 2.39.1: *post rem factam.*

POETICAL WORKS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Herc. Fur. 481-82: *ipsius opus est caestibus fractus suis Eryx et Eryci iunctus Antaeus Libys.*

Ibid. 485-87: *ipsius opus est vulneri et ferro invius mortem coactus integer Cycnus pati nec unus una Geryon victus manu.*

Herc. Oet. 910: *damnat meas devictus Alcides manus.*

Ibid. 1100-01: *vati credere Thracio devictus iubet Hercules.*

Ibid. 1986-87: *sed cum summas exiget horas consumpta dies.*

Troad. 575: *magnifica verba mors prope admota excutit.*

2. Genitive:

Agam. 742-43: *te sequor testis, pater, Troiae sepultae.*

Phaedr. 578: *solamen unum matris amissae fero.*

Oedip. 104-05: *laudis hoc pretium tibi sceptrum et peremptae*

Sphingis haec merces datur.

Troad. 660: *forsan futurus ultor extincti patris.*

3. Accusative:

Herc. Oet. 197: *(eum) raptum coniunx Ceyca gemit.*

Oedip. 72-73: *praecurram ut prior patriam ruentem.*

Ibid. 218: *et interemptum Laium ulcisci iubet.*

Med. 258-60: *senio trementem debili atque aevo gravem patrem peremptum queritur et caesi senis discissa membra.*

4. Ablative:

Herc. Fur. 57: *at ille, rupto carcere umbrarum ferox.*

Ibid. 1290: *urbe versa condar.*

Oedip. 18: *est maius aliquod patre mactato nefas?*

Ibid. 131-32: *premiturque iuncto funere funus.*

Troad. 222: *captaque tellus nobilis Briseide.*

Ibid. 295: *quod si levatur sanguine infuso cinis.*

Ibid. 605: *expleta fata stirpe sublata Hectoris.*

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. ante:

Oedip. 665: *multo ante Thebae Laium amissum gemunt.*

2. in:

Troad. 493: *urbe in eversa perit.*

3. post:

Agam. 190: *post tropaea Troica ac versum Ilium.*

Herc. Fur. 442-46: *postque pacatum manu quodcumque Titan ortus et labens videt, post monstra tot perdomita, post Phlegram impio sparsam cruore postque defensos deos nondum liquet de patre?*

Ibid. 985: *post raptum canem.*

Herc. Oet. 1327-28: *ita nulla saevas terra concipiat feras post me sepultum.*

Ibid. 1919: *post raptum . . . canem.*

Med. 638: *post feri Ditis patefacta regna.*

Troad. 137-38: *post elatos Hecubae partus.*

Thy. 178-80: *post scelera post fratris dolos fasque omne ruptum questibus vanis agis iratus Atreus?*

LUCAN

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

1.176: *hinc leges et plebis scita coactae.*

1.178: *hinc rapti fasces pretio.*

2.251-52: *quemque suae rapiunt scelerata in proelia causae: hos polluta domus legesque in pace timendae.*

2.708: *heu pudor! exigua est fugiens victoria Magnus.*

3.125-26: *certe violata potestas invenit ista deos.*

3.211-13: *Iliacae quoque signa manus perituraque castra omnibus petiere suis, nec fabula Troiae continuit Phrygiique ferens se Caesar Iuli.*

4.68: *incendere diem nubes oriente remotae.*

4.799-802: *quid nunc rostra tibi prosunt turbata forumque, . . . quid prodita iura senatus et gener atque socer bello concurrere iussi?*

4.819-20: *momentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum Gallorum captus spoliis et Caesaris auro.*

5.244-46: *seu maesto classica paulum intermissa sono claususque et frigidus² ensis expulerat belli furias.*

5.782: *nec solvent audita metus mihi prospera belli.*

7.320-22: *non vos pietatis imago ulla nec adversa conspecti fronte parentes commoveant.*

9.136-38: *sed me nec sanguis nec tantum volnera nostri adfecere senis, quantum gestata per urbem ora ducis.*

9.200: *iuvit sumpta ducem, iuvit dimissa potestas.*

10.387-88: *iugulus mihi Caesaris haustus hoc praestare potest.*

² For the use of the adjective in place of a verbal noun, cf. pp. 68 f.

2. Genitive:

- 1.357-58: Laelius emeritique gerens insignia doni, *servati civis*
referentem praemia quercum.
1.426: et docilis rector *monstrati* Belga *covinni*.
2.526-27: nescius interea *capti ducis* arma parabat Magnus.
3.47-49: et littore solus dux stetit Hesperio, non illum gloria *pulsi*
laetificat *Magni*.
4.288-89: si conscius *ensis adacti* stat victor tenuitque manus.
4.645-46: ut tandem auxilium *tactae* prodesse *parentis* Alcides sensit.
4.722: ut sibi *commissi* simulator Sabbura *belli*.
5.79-80: ultor ibi *expulsae* . . . *matris*.
5.116-18: nam si qua deus sub pectora venit, *numinis* aut poena est
mors inmatura *recepti* aut pretium.
6.234-35: sit Scaeva *relicti Caesaris* exemplum potius, quam mortis
honestae.
7.4-5: defectusque pati voluit *raptaeque* labores *lucis*.
9.132: cecidit *donati* victima *regni*.
9.835-36: ille minax nodis et recto verbere saevus teste tulit caelo
victi decus *Orionis*.
10.263-64: post *mundi* sera *peracti* saecula.

3. Accusative:

- 1.288-89: livor edax tibi cuncta negat, *gentesque subactas* vix in-
pune feres.
1.318: quid iam *rura* querar totum *suppressa* per orbem.
2.173-74: quid sanguine *manes placatos* Catuli referam?
5.200-03: suprema ruentis imperii *caesosque duces* et funera regum
et tot in Hesperio *conlapsas* sanguine *gentes* cur aperire times?
8.783: *condita* laudabit Magni socer inpius *ossa*.
8.811-13: adde *subactam barbariem* *gentesque vagas* et *quidquid* in
Euro regnorum Boreaque iacet.
9.907: si quis *tactos* non horruit *angues*.

4. Ablative:

- 2.591: notique *erepto vellere* Colchi.
4.533-34: stabat devota iuventus *damnata* iam *luce* ferox.
4.783: frangitur armatum *conliso pectore* pectus.
4.798: inpiger ad letum et fortis *virtute coacta*.
5.114-15: nec *voce negata* Cirrhaeae maerent vates.
6.232: non eget *ingestis*, sed *volsis* pectore *telis*.
6.546: volsit et incoctas *admisso sole* medullas.
8.104-05: placataque *paelice caesa*.
8.691: et *infuso* facies solidata *veneno* est.
9.331-32: quaecumque levatae *arboribus caesis* flatum effudere
prementem.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *post*:3.340: *post translatas* exustae Phocidos *arces*.4.593: *post genitos gigantes*.7.15: *post domitas gentes*.2. *pro*:3.370: dabit is poenas *pro pace petita*.

PETRONIUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

109.5: *epulaeque* ad certamen *prolatae* conciliant hilaritate concordiam.126.2: quo enim spectant *flexae* pectine *comae*, quo *facies* medicamine *attrita* et oculorum quoque mollis petulantia, quo *incessus* arte *compositus* et ne vestigia quidem pedum extra mensuram aberrantia, nisi . . .

2. Genitive:

106.2: sed Lichas memor adhuc *uxoris corruptae* contumeliarumque, quas in Herculis porticu acceperat.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ad*:94.15: ideoque nec mercennarius *ad raptum ferramentum* expaverat.2. *inter*:59.6: *interque familiam discurrentem* vitulus in lance ducenaria elixus allatus est.3. *post*:116.3: *post attritas* . . . *opes*.117.6: *post peractum sacramentum*.

PLINY THE ELDER

The second book of his Natural History was examined as a test selection.

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Genitive:

2.53: *urbis conditae* anno CLXX.

STATIUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Theb. 9.1-2: asperat Aonios *rabies audita* cruenti Tydeos.*Ibid.* 12.808: vix novus ista furor *veniensque* implesset *Apollo*.*Achil.* 1.565: exsolvitque rudem *genetrix digressa* pudorem.

2. Genitive:

Silv. 1. *Introd.*: sequitur libellus Rutilio Gallico convalescenti dedicatus, de quo nihil dico, ne videar *defuncti testis* occasione mentiri.

Theb. 3.653-55: sileamus inulti Tydeos egregii perfossum pectus et arma *foederis abrupti*.

Ibid. 5.609-10: Archemore, o rerum et *patriae* solamen *ademptae* servitiiue decus.

Ibid. 5.716-17: et protinus ille tyranno nuntius *extinctae* miserando vulnere *prolis*.

Ibid. 6.84-87: parte alia gnari monitis exercitus instat auguris . . . cumulare pyram, quae crimina *caesi anguis* et infausti cremet atra piacula belli.

Ibid. 12.630-31: et *raptae* qui conscius *Orithyiae* celavit ripis Geticos Elisos amores.

3. Accusative:

Theb. 3.171-72: puerique rudes, tua, Phaedime, proles, *amissum* didicere *patrem*.

Ibid. 4.83: (ne) *raptos* patriae sentiret *honores*.

Ibid. 5.333-34: *regemque peremptum* ipse ager, ipsi amnes et muta armenta queruntur.

Ibid. 8.31-33: ille autem supera compage soluta nec solitus sentire metus expavit *oborta sidera*.

Ibid. 8.552-33: longa iacet ipse canendus laude, sed *amissum (eum)* mutae flere sorores.

Ibid. 8.664-65: licet ecce *peremptos* ulcisci *socios*.

Ibid. 10.130-31: da precibus tantis (rara est hoc posse facultas), *placatumque Iovem* dextra Iunone merere.

Ibid. 12.102-03: aut nece facta luet numeroque explebit *adempta corpora*.

Achil. 1.152-54: ipsi mihi saepe queruntur Centauri *raptasque domos abstractaque armenta* et semet campis fluviisque fugari.

Ibid. 1.671-73: illa astu tacito *raptumque pudorem turgentemque uterum* atque aegros in pondere mensis occuluit.

Ibid. 1.885-86: ast alia plangebatur parte *resectos* Deidamea *dolos*.

Ibid. 2.75-76: *raptam* Scythico de litore *prolem* non tulit Aeetes.

4. Ablative:

Theb. 2.339-40: nil *foedere rupto* conubiisve super moveor viduaque iuventa.

Ibid. 7.757: *caesoque* infamis *fratre* Polites.

Ibid. 10.27: Ismenos *raptis* tumet Hippomedontis *opimis*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *de*:

Silv. 2. *Introd.*: scriptam *de amisso puero* consolationem.

Theb. 4.37-38: neque enim altior ulli mens *hausto de fonte* venit.

2. *in*:

Achil. 1.6-7: nec *in Hectore tracto* sistere.

3. *post*:

Silv. 5.3.16: *post Orphea raptum*.

Theb. 2.143-44: illos *post verbera fessos exceptamque hiemem*.

Ibid. 9.138-39: *post et confecta . . . fata*.

VALERIUS FLACCUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

4.218-19: nec lacrimae (ne ferte preces) *superive vocati* pectora nostra movent.

8.274-75: *unaque mersa* sufficiet placare *ratis*?

2. Genitive:

2.410-11: illic *servati genitoris* conscia sacra pressit acu.

3.627: pretium haut leve *temporis acti*.

5.539: nec decus *oblati* dimiseris advena belli.

3. Ablative:

3.605: strata vel *oblatis* ductor videt aequora *ventis*.

4.687-88: *fluctuque coacto* angitur.

4.737: adproperat Lycus *auditis* laetatus *Achivis*.

7.298-99: *rupta* condi *tellure* premique iamdudum cupit.

8.178-79: 'Vos,' ait, 'Aesonide, contenti *vellere capto*, nec via quae superet nec quae fortuna, videtis.'

8.394: et posse *oblata* componere *virgine* bellum.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ex*:

1.547-48: propiorque *ex virgine rapta* ille dolor.

MARTIAL

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

2.63.1-2: sola tibi fuerant sestertia, Miliche, centum, quae tulit e sacra *Leda redempta* via.

10.2.1-2: *festinata* prior, decimi mihi *cura* libelli elapsum manibus nunc revocavit opus.

10.4.3-4: quid tibi *raptus Hylas* . . . proderit?

11.18.23: vix implet cocleam *peracta messis*.

2. Genitive:

12.68.1: matutine cliens, *urbis* mihi causa *relictae*.

3. Accusative:

1.33.1: *amissum* non flet cum sola est Gellia *patrem*.

4. Ablative:

Spect. 3.3-4: venit ab Orpheo cultor Rhodopeius Haemo, venit et *epoto* Sarmata pastus *equo*.

3.44.6: non tigris *catulis* citata *raptis*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

1.71.3: omnis *ab infuso* numeretur amica *Falerno*.

2. *ad*:

12.43.10: *extinctam* liceat quid *ad lucernam*.

3. *in*:

4.4.4: (redolet) . . . quod *pressa* piger hircus *in capella*.

4. *post*:

1.27.2: *quincunces* puto *post* decem *peractos*.

JUVENAL

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

1.163-64: nulli gravis est *percussus Achilles* aut multum *quaesitus Hylas* urnamque *secutus*.

6.7-8: cuius turbavit nitidos *extinctus passer* ocellos.

10.46: *defossa* in loculos quos *sportula* fecit amicos.

10.59-60: ipsas deinde rotas bigarum *inpacta securis* caedit.

10.173-74: creditur olim *velificatus Athos*.

10.277-78: et *mendicatus* victa Carthagine *panis* hinc causas habuere.

12.126-27: ergo vides quam grande operae pretium faciat *iugulata Mycenis*.

13.134: ploratur lacrimis *amissa pecunia* veris.

2. Genitive:

13.5-6: quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti de scelere et *fidei violatae* crimine?

3. Accusative:

6.133-34: hippomanes carmenque loquar *coctumque venenum* privignoque *datum*?

10.256: haes eadem Peleus *raptum* cum luget *Achillen*.

13.71-72: *intercepta* decem quereris *sestertia* fraude sacrilega.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *post*:

9.125-26: nunc mihi quid suades *post* damnum temporis et *spes deceptas*?

PLINY THE YOUNGER

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Ep. 3.1.2: me autem ut certus siderum cursus ita *vita* hominum *disposita* delectat, senum praesertim.

Ibid. 8.14.3: itaque *reducta libertas* rudes nos et imperitos deprehendit.

Pan. 29.1: huius aliquando cura Pompeio non minus addidit gloriae quam *pulsus ambitus* campo, *exactus hostis* mari, *oriens* triumphis *occidensque lustratus*.

Ibid. 58.3: sic olim *servitus pulsa* privata fastis nomina induxit.

Ibid. 83.4: multis inlustribus dedecori fuit aut *inconsultius uxor adsumpta* aut *retenta patientius*.

2. Genitive:

Ep. 3.14.2: immobilis et extentus fidem *peractae mortis* implevit.

Ibid. 4.19.1: verum etiam *patris amissi* adfectum repraesentes.

Ibid. 7.6.6: tum legatus Polyaeus causas *abolitae accusationis* exposuit.

Ibid. 8.18.10: quae culpam *inchoati matrimonii* in gloriam perseverantia verterat.

Pan. 11.4.5: qui hoc ipsum imperium . . . *cuius pulsi fugatique* non alium maius habebatur indicium, quam quod triumpharet.

Ibid. 44.4: expertus et ipse es, quam sit onerosum succedere bono principi, et adferebas excusationem *adoptati (tui)*.

Ibid. 57.1: haec laus *acti consulatus*, illa *dilati*.

Ibid. 58.3: et hoc quoque *redditae libertatis* indicium fuit, quod consul alius quam Caesar esset.

Ibid. 86.6: et ille quidem ut maximo fructu *suscepti* ita maiore *depositi officii* gloria fruitur.

Ibid. 90.6: quia *mutati saeculi* signum et hoc esset.

3. Accusative:

Pan. 31.5: mirum, Caesar, videretur, si desidem Aegyptum *cessantemque Nilum* non sensisset urbis annona.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Ep. 5.16.8: *ab ineunte aetate*.

ad Tra. 4.1: *ab ineunte aetate*.

2. *post*:

Ep. 6.31.5: *post delatum adulterium*.

TACITUS

Since of the three groups of Tacitus' writings each one shows some peculiar stylistic features, the material of each group is presented separately.

MINOR WORKS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Agr. 25.2: Britannos . . . *visa classis* obstupefaciebat.

Ger. 18.4: hoc *data arma* denuntiant.

2. Genitive:

Agr. 5.4: et *reciperatae provinciae* gloria in ducem cessit.

Ibid. 13.5: divus Claudius auctor *iterati operis*.

Ibid. 14.3: mox Didius Gallus parta a prioribus continuit, paucis admodum castellis in ulteriora promotis, per quae fama *aucti officii* quaereretur.

Ibid. 45.4: sed mihi filiaeque eius praeter acerbitem *parentis erepti* auget maestitiam.

Ger. 18.3: ipsis *incipientis matrimonii* auspiciis admonetur.

Ibid. 19.2: *publicatae* enim *pudicitiae* nulla venia.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

Dial. 8.4: *ab ineunte adolescentia*.

HISTORIES

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

1.2: atrocius in urbe saevitum: nobilitas, opes, *omissi gestique honores* pro crimine, et ob virtutes certissimum exitium.

1.71: eoque plus formidinis adferebant falsae virtutes et *vitia reditura*.

1.80: et *visa* inter temulentos *arma* cupidinem sui movere.

2.24: angebant Caecinam necququam *omnia coepta* et *senescens* exercitus sui *fama*.

2.76: an excidit *trucidatus Corbulo*?

3.27: mox vallum portasque legionibus attribuit, ut *discretus labor* fortis ignavosque distingueret.

3.39: ne *dilata* Blaesi *mors* maturam perniciem, palam *iussa* atrocem invidiam ferret.

3.59: ut terrorem Italiae *possessa Mevania* . . . intulerat.

3.80: auxit invidiam super *violatum* legati praetorisque *nomen*.

4.3: quippe *sumpta* per Gallias Hispaniasque *civilia arma* . . . cepisse finem videbantur.

4.29: ubi . . . *adpositae scalae* hostem in manus dederant.

4.63: neque alium finem belli *rebandur* quam si promissa ea sedes omnibus Germanis foret aut *disiecta (sedes)* Ubios quoque dispersisset.

5.21: sed obstitit formido et *remiges* per alia militiae munia *dispersi*.

2. Genitive:

- 1.16: neque erat adhuc *damnati principis* exemplum.
 1.26: multa *erumpentis seditionis* indicia per conscios oppressa.
 1.27: quae significatio *coeuntium iam militum et paratae coniurationis* convenerat.
 1.37: his auspiciis urbem ingressus, quam gloriam ad principatum attulit nisi *occisi Obultronii Sabini et Cornelii Marcelli* in Hispania, *Betui Cilonis* in Gallia, *Fontei Capitonis* in Germania, *Clodii Macri* in Africa, *Cingonii* in via, *Turpiliani* in urbe, *Nymphidii* in castris?
 1.71: Celsus constanter *servatae* erga Galbam *fidei* crimen confessus.
 2.22: et Caecina pudore *coeptae* temere *obpugnationis* . . . Cremonam petere intendit.
 3.61: quo *amissi praesidii* dedecus lenirent.
 3.64: gratiam *patrati belli* penes eum qui urbem occupasset.
 3.77: fuere qui uxorem L. Vitellii Triariam incesserent, tamquam gladio militari cincta inter luctum cladisque *expugnatae Taracinae* superbe saeveque egisset.
Ibid. ipse lauream *gestae prospere rei* ad fratrem misit.
 3.78: donec *obsessi Capitolii* fama cunctos simul exciret.
 3.85: plerumque rostra aut *Galbae occisi* locum contueri.
 4.50: illi raptim vecti obscuro adhuc *coeptae lucis* domum proconsulis inrumpunt.
 4.68: igitur *venientis exercitus* fama . . . Galliarum civitates in Remos convenere.
 4.81: denique *patrati remedii* gloriam penes Caesarem.

3. Accusative:

- 1.60: Trebellius seditionem et *confusum ordinem* disciplinae Coelio, *spoliatas* et *inopes legiones* Coelius Trebellio obiectabat.
 4.44: simul eos qui *coeptam*, deinde *omissam actionem* repeterent, monuit sermone molli et tamquam rogaret.
 4.57: Galbam et *infracta tributa* hostilis spiritus induisse.

4. Ablative:

- 3.70: quantum *occisis uno sene et uno iuvene* profici?

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *post*:

- 1.1: *post conditam urbem*.
 2.88: *post seditionem* Ticini *coeptam*.
 3.72: *post conditam urbem*.
 4.61: *post coepta* adversus Romanos *arma*.

ANNALS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

- 1.8: cum *occisus dictator Caesar* aliis pessimum aliis pulcherimum facinus videretur.
- 1.16: nisi quod *mutatus princeps* licentiam turbarum et ex civili bello spem praemiorum ostendebat.
- 1.36: augebat metum gnarus Romanae seditionis et . . . *invasurus hostis*.
- 1.42: neve *occisus Augusti pronepos, interfecta Tiberii nurus* nocentiores vos faciant.
- 1.59: Arminium super insitam violentiam *rapta uxor, subiectus* servitio uxoris *uterus* vaecordem agebat.
- 2.57: *cunctaque socialia prospere composita* non ideo laetum Germanicum habebant ob superbiam Pisonis.
- 2.82: hos vulgi sermones *audita mors* adeo incendit.
- 2.84: tamquam *auctus* liberis *Drusus* domum Germanici magis urgeret.
- 3.24: inlustrum domuum adversa . . . solacio adfecit *D. Silanus Iuniae familiae redditus*.
- 3.28: apud quos *exsoluti* plerique legis *nexus* modicum in praesens levamentum fuere.
- 3.46: etsi *praesumpta spes* hortandi causas exemerat.
- 3.54: *haec omissa* funditus rem publicam trahet.
- 4.12: quod principium favoris et *mater Agrippina* spem *male tegens* perniciem adceleravere.
- 4.26: sed neque Blaesus ideo inlustrior et huic *negatus honor* gloriam intendit.
- 4.34: id perniciosum reo et *Caesar* truci voltu defensionem *accipiens*.
- 4.52: *audita haec* raram occulti pectoris vocem elicuere.
- 6.18: ut *parta* apud principem *gratia* periculis Pomponii Secundi fratris mederetur.
- 6.27: et non *permissa provincia* dignationem addiderat.
- 6.36: ni contractis legionibus *Vitellius* et subdito rumore tamquam Mesopotamiam *invasurus* metum Romani belli fecisset.
- 6.44: quibus proelium et *festinati casus* placebant.
- 11.31: seu forte *lapsa vox* in praesagium vertit.
- 12.35: *obiectus amnis, additum vallum*, imminuentia iuga, nihil nisi atrox et propugnatoribus frequens terrebat.
- 12.50: deinde atrox hiems et parum *provisi commeatus* et *orta* ex utroque *tabes* perpellunt Vologesen omittere praesentia.

- 12.64: numerabatur inter ostenta *deminutus* omnium magistratuum *numerus*.
 12.69: ne *antepositus* filio *privignus* iniuria et invidia animos vulgi turbaret.
 14.14: ceterum *evulgatus pudor* non satietatem, ut rebantur, sed incitamentum attulit.
 15.51: *is* mulieri *olim cognitus*, seu *recens orta amicitia*, . . . spem dedit posse impelli et pluris conciliare.

2. Genitive:

- 1.9: quod idem dies *accepti* quondam *imperii*.
 1.59: fama *dediti* *benigneque excepti* *Segestis* vulgata.
 1.69: pervaserat interim *circumventi exercitus* fama.
 2.25: sed fama *classis amissae* ut Germanos ad spem belli, ita Caesarem ad coercendum erexit.
 2.46: id signum *perculsi* (*Marobodui*) fuit.
 2.66: Rhescuporis inter metum et iram cunctatus maluit *patrati* quam *incepti facinoris* reus esse.
 2.69: saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio *veneni* a Pisone *accepti*.
 2.75: quae luctum *amissae sororis* tum primum laeto cultu mutavit.
 3.18: pudore *absolutae Plancinae* placabilior.
 3.21: quo proelio Rufus Helvius gregarius miles *servati civis* decus rettulit.
 3.24: nam culpam inter viros ac feminas vulgatam gravi nomine *laesarum religionum* ac *violatae maiestatis* appellando clementiam maiorum suasque ipse leges egrediebatur.
 3.64: valetudo atrox necessitudinem principi fecit *festinati* in urbem *reditus*.
 3.65: illum . . . tam *proiectae* servientium *patientiae* taedebat.
 3.67: nec dubium habebatur saevitiae *captarumque pecuniarum* teneri reum.
 4.6: quoniam Tiberio *mutati* in deterius *principatus* initium ille annus attulit.
 4.22: non cunctanter Tiberius pergit in domum, visit cubiculum, in quo *reluctantis* et *impulsae* (*uxoris*) vestigia cernebantur.
 4.26: *bellique confecti* famam deportarat.
 6.3: hoc pretium Gallo *meditatae adulationis* tulit, statim curia, deinde Italia exactus.
 6.29: quia *male administratae provinciae* aliorumque criminum urgebatur.
 6.35: fama tamen *occisi* (*Pharasanis*) falso credita exterruit Parthos.
 11.10: atque interim Gotarzes paenitentia *concessi regni* . . . contrahit copias.

- 12.5: nullo exemplo *deductae* in domum patruī fratris *filiae*.
 12.31: qua pugna filius legati M. Ostorius *servati civis* decus meruit.
 14.7: at Neroni nuntios *patrati facinoris* opperienti adfertur evasisse.
Ibid.: et pudore *deprehensi sceleris* sponte mortem sumpsisse.
 14.29: *receptaeque Armeniae* decus aequare domitis perduellibus cupiens.
 14.63: at Nero praefectum in spem sociandae classis corruptum et *incusatae* paulo ante *sterilitatis* oblitus.
 15.12: si singulis manipularibus praecipua *servati civis* corona imperatoria manu tribueretur.
 15.51: sed provisum quonam modo poenas *eversae rei publicae* daret.
 15.54: cessit fas et salus patroni et *acceptae libertatis* memoria.
 15.59: magnamque *motae rei* famam, quae plurimum in novis consiliis valeret.
 16.17: accepto *iussae mortis* nuntio semet interfecit.
3. Accusative:
- 1.15: neque populus *ademptum ius* questus est.
 3.6: nil opus vetustioribus exemplis, quotiens populus Romanus cladis exercituum, interitum ducum *funditus amissas nobilis familias* constanter tulerit.
 3.15: *redintegratam accusationem*, infensas patrum voces, adversa et saeva cuncta perpessus.
 3.66: Iunius Otho praetor, Brutteditus Niger aedilis simul corripunt obiectantque *violatum* Augusti *numen*, *spretam* Tiberii *maiestatem*, Mamercus antiqua exempla iaciens, L. Cottam a Scipione Africano, Servium Galbam a Catone censorio, P. Rutilium a M. Scauro accusatos.
 4.32: ingentia illi bella, expugnationes urbium, *fusos captosque reges* . . . memorabant.
 4.41: *ingruentem invidiam* deprecatur.
 15.71: *festinata indicia* impunitate remuneratur.
4. Ablative:
- 13.34: sed nobili familiae honor auctus est *oblatis* in singulos annos *quingenis sestertiis*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ante*:
- 1.20: *ante coeptam seditionem*.
 4.30: *ante perfectum iudicium*.
2. *ob*:
- 1.3: *ob amissum* . . . *exercitum*.
 1.44: *ob imminētis Suebos*.
 1.50: *ob amissum Augustum*.

- 2.41: *ob recepta signa*.
 2.60: *condidere id Spartani ob sepultum illic rectorem navis*.
 3.11: *ob receptum Maroboduum et res priore aestate gestas*.
 3.14: *ob bellum . . . inlatum*.
 3.36: *ob effigiem imperatoris oppositam*.
 6.39: *Paconianus in carcere ob carmina illic in principem factitata strangulatus est*.
 12.9: *quis ob accusatam Messalinam ultio ex filio timebatur*.
 13.9: *ob res a Quadrato et Corbulone prospere gestas*.
 13.30: *ob Sardiniam provinciam avare habitam*.
 16.21: *quo praetor Antistius ob probra in Neronem composita ad mortem damnabatur*.

3. *post*:

- 1.53: *post interfectum Postumum Agrippam*.
 1.55: *post quod in arma itum*.
 2.25: *post constrata equorum virorumque corporibus litora*.
 3.22: *post dictum repudium*.
 3.47: *post ferocissimas gentis perdomitas*.
 3.61: *post interfectos Cyclopas*.
 4.23: *post res a Blaeso gestas*.
 4.29: *post damnatum Libonem*.
 6.12: *post exustum . . . Capitolium*.
 6.34: *post avectam Medeam genitosque ex ea liberos*.
 11.11: *post Romam conditam*.
 11.19: *post rebellionem . . . coeptam*.
 11.22: *post Tarquinius exactos*.
 12.40: *post captum Caratacum*.
 13.32: *post Iuliam Drusi filiam dolo Messalinae interfectam*.
 14.23: *post deleta Artaxata*.
 14.62: *post admissum scelus*.
 15.62: *post matrem fratremque interfectos*.
 15.65: *post occisum . . . Neronem*.³

SUTONIUS

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

- Jul.* 2: *quem rumore auxit intra paucos rursus dies repetita Bithynia per causam exigendae pecuniae*.
Vesp. 6.4: *plurimum coeptis contulerunt iactatum exemplar epistulae verae sive falsae defuncti Othonis . . . simul rumor dissipatus destinasse victorem Vitellium permutare hiberna legionum*.

³ This list of prepositions evidently proves the fallacy of Dräger's statement (*op. cit.*, p. 786) that Tacitus uses only *post* in connection with the construction in view.

2. Genitive:

- Jul.* 2: in Bithyniam missus desedit apud Nicomedem, non sine rumore *prostratae* regi *pudicitiae*.
Ibid. 74.2: in Publium Clodium Pompeiae uxoris suae adulterum atque eadem de causa *pollutarum caerimoniarum* reum testis citatus negavit se quicquam comperisse.
Ibid. 79.1: adiecit, ad tam insignem *despecti senatus* contumeliam multo arrogantius factum.
Aug. 12: ad praetextum *mutatae voluntatis* dicta factaque quorundam calumniatus.
Cal. 16.4: decretum autem ut dies, quo cepisset imperium, Parilia vocaretur, velut argumentum rursus *conditae urbis*.
Claud. 17.3: atque inter hostilia spolia navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus iuxta civicam fixit, *traiecti* et quasi *domiti Oceani* insigne.

3. Accusative:

- Claud.* 29.1: ac ne singillatim minora quoque enumerem, *revocatas liberalitates* eius, *iudicia rescissa*, *suppositos* aut etiam palam *immutatos* datorum officiorum *codicillos*.
Ner. 21.3: inter cetera cantavit Canachen parturientem, Oresten matricidam, *Oedipodem excaecatam*, Herculem insanum.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

1. *ab*:

- Aug.* 22: *a condita urbe*.
Ner. 22.1: *ab ineunte aetate*.

2. *ad*:

- Aug.* 49.1: dimissa Calagurritanorum manu, quam usque *ad devictum Antonium* . . . inter armigeros circa se habuerat.

3. *ante*:

- Aug.* 76.2: *ante initum* . . . *convivium*.
Ibid. 99.2: *ante efflatam animam*.

4. *de*:

- Aug.* 66.3: hic secretum *de comperta* Murenarum coniuratione uxori Terentiae prodidisset.
Cal. 12.3: ipsum postea etsi non *de perfecto*, at certe *de cogitato* quondam *parricidio* professum.

5. *ob*:

- Jul.* 11: qui proscriptione *ob relata* civium Romanorum *capita* pecunias ex aerario acceperant.
Ibid. 48: libertum gratissimum *ob adulteratam* equitis Romani *uxorem* . . . capitali poena adfecerit.

Tib. 42.2: ignotissimum quaesturae candidatum nobilissimis anteposuit *ob epotam* in convivio propinante se vini *amphoram*.

Tib. 60: militem praetorianum *ob subreptum* e viridario *pavonem* capite puniit.

Cal. 32.2: Romae publico epulo servum *ob detractam* lectis *argenteam laminam* carnifici confestim tradidit.

Claud. 17.1: *ob non redditos transfugas*.

Vit. 10.1: *ob editam* in caede Galbae *operam*.

Dom. 8.3: *ob reductam* in matrimonium *uxorem*.

6. *post*:

Jul. 37.1: *post devictum Scipionem . . . post superatos Pompei liberos*.

Ibid. 75.3: *post impetratam veniam*.

Ibid. 80.3: *post remotos Caesetium et Marullum tribunos*.

Aug. 8.2: *post receptas Hispanias*.

Ibid. 28.1: *post oppressum statim Antonium*.

Ibid. 74: *post proditam Sexti Pompei classem*.

Ibid. 76.2: *post dimissum convivium*.

Ibid. 94.8: *post dedicatum Capitolium*.

Tib. 1.1: *post reges exactos*.

Ibid. 38: *post adeptum imperium*.

Ibid. 48.2: *post duplicata . . . legata*.

Cal. 4: *post compressam seditionem*.

Claud. 2.2: *post tutelam receptam*.

Ner. 12.1: *post editam operam*.

Vesp. 21: *postque decisa . . . negotia*.

Dom. 6.2: *post occisum Antonium*.

Ibid. 10.2: *post abductam uxorem*.

7. *pro*:

Aug. 67.2: quod *pro epistula prodita* denarios quingentos accepisset.

Ner. 33.3: Lucustae *pro navata opera* impunitatem praediaque ampla, sed et discipulos dedit.

Oth. 5.2: ante paucos dies servo Caesaris *pro impetrata dispensatione* decies sestertium expresserat.

Vesp. 8.3: cum sibi *pro impetrata praefectura* gratias ageret.

QUINTILIAN

An examination of the tenth book of *De Institutione Oratoria* yielded no result.

CHAPTER VI DUBIOUS EXAMPLES

A. Independent Employment of Cases

1. Nominative:

Four passages may be quoted in which it seems to be doubtful whether the pronoun has a substantival force or is simply of the nature of an adjective:

CICERO

Har. 21: quorum de sententia *illa eadem renovata* atque *instaurata* celebrantur (the renovation and restoration of it, or this renovation and restoration).

TACITUS

Hist. 1.18: *observatum id* antiquitus comitiis dirimendis non terruit Galbam.

Ibid. 4.8: *haec* magnis utrimque contentionibus *iactata* diversis studiis accipiebantur.

Ann. 1.24: *haec audita* quamquam abstrusum et tristissima quaeque maxime occultantem Tiberium perpulere.

The second of these four is quoted by Kühner¹ as an example of the construction in view while Dräger² considers the *id* adjectival and lists the passage under the type of construction discussed in Chapter VII.³ The former is very likely correct.

In the following quotations it is dubious whether the participle has replaced a verbal noun or is simply an adjective in apposition to the noun:

LUCRETIUS

4.432-33: in pelago nautis ex undis *ortus* in undis *sol* fit uti videatur obire et condere lumen.

TIBULLUS

3.7.76: non *violata* vagi sileantur *pascua* Solis.

OVID

Fast. 4.832: sitque sub hac *oriens occiduusque* dies.

SENECA

Herc. Fur. 443: quodcumque *Titan ortus* et *labens* videt.

Brev. Vit. 17.1: ab hoc affectu reges suam flere potentiam, nec illos magnitudo fortunae suae delectavit, sed *venturus* aliquando *finis* exterruit.

¹ *Lat. Gr.* p. 768.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 787.

³ P. 67.

LUCAN

4.529: detegit *orta dies* stantis in rupibus Histros.7.697: ostendit *moriens*, sibi se pugnasse, *senatus*.9.1006-07: sed prius *orta dies* nocturnam lampada texit, quam tutas intraret aquas.

STATIUS

Theb. 12.1-2: nondum cuncta polo *vigil* inclinaverat astra *ortus*.

2. Genitive:

What was stated for the last examples of the nominative is true for the following quotations also:

CICERO

Verr. 2.3.186: ne oblivisci quidem *rerum tuarum* [*male gestarum*] liceret.

OVID

Met. 10.252-53: et haurit pectore Pygmalion *simulati corporis* ignes.

STATIUS

Theb. 11.585: et *offossae* squalent vestigia *lucis*.

JUVENAL

10.106-07: unde altior esset casus et *impulsae* praeceps immane *ruinae*.

TACITUS

Ann. 15.64: famam *sociatae* cum marito *mortis* petivisse.

3. Dative:

The difficulty is of the same nature as in the foregoing examples:

SENECA

Herc. Oet. 1863-66: ite Alcmenae magnique Iovis plangite natum, *cui concepto* lux una perit noctesque duas contulit Eos.

LUCAN

1.20: et gens si qua iacet *nascenti* conscia *Nilo*.

STATIUS

Silv. 4.4.104-05: et lacerum qui circa moenia Troiae Priamiden *caeso* solatia traxit *amico*.

VALERIUS FLACCUS

6.381: ille diu *coniectis* sufficit *hastis*.

4. Accusative:

The difficulty in the quotations that follow consists in the fact that the respective accusatives depend on verbs which also allow the *accusativus cum infinitivo* construction. It is, therefore, very difficult, if not impossible, to decide to which category of syntax the examples belong. In the case of Caesar, for instance, the quotations do very likely fall under the head of

indirect discourse where the *esse* is omitted, since Caesar is very fond of the latter construction but conservative in using the *ab urbe condita* type of expression.

PLAUTUS

Most. 26: hocine modo hic *rem curatam* offendet suam?

CAESAR

Gal. 1.7.4: Caesar, quod memoria tenebat *L. Cassium consulem occisum exercitumque* ab Helvetiis *pulsum* et sub iugum *missum*.

Civ. 1.7.1: a quibus *deductum* ac *depravatam Pompeium* queritur.

Ibid. 1.7.2: novum in rem publicam *introducitur exemplum* queritur.

NEPOS

23 (*Hann.*)11.6: *naves suas oppletas* conspexerunt.

25 (*Att.*)6.4: *praefecturas delatas* sic accepit, ut . . .

CICERO

Phil. 9.7: cum *auctorem senatus extinctum* laete atque insolenter tulit.

Pis. 18: cum illa saltatrice tonsa *senatum* populi Romani *occasum* atque interitum rei publicae lugere vetuisti.

Ibid. 52: cum *senatum egressum* vidi populumque Romanum univsum.

Verr. 2.3.54: sic Apronius decumanus non *decumam debitam*, non *frumentum remotum* atque *celatum*, sed tritici VII milia medimnum ex Nymphonis arationibus edicti poena, non redemptionis aliquo iure tollit.

VERGIL

Aen. 2.669-70: sinite *instaurata* revisam *proelia*.

HORACE

Carm. 3.4.73-75: Terra . . . maereturque *partus* fulmine luridum *missos* ad Orcum.

Ibid. 4.2.21-22: flebili sponsae *invenemve raptum* plorat.

Epist. 1.18.83: ad te post paulo *ventura pericula* sentis?

Ibid. 2.1.250-54: nec sermones ego malletm repentis per humum quam res componere gestas, terrarumque situs et flumina dicere, et arces montibus impositas et barbara regna, tuisque auspiciis totum *confecta duella* per orbem.

OVID

Ars Am. 1.1.118: fugit *visos* agna novella *lupos*.

Met. 1.1-2: in nova fert animus *mutatas* dicere *formas* corpora.

SENECA

Cons. ad Marc. 16.3: duodecim illa partus totidem funeribus recognovit, et de ceteris facile est, *quos nec editos nec amissos* civitas sensit.

Epist. 91.13: quod sciret *meliora surrectura* quam arsissent.

Ibid. 120.2: honestum putant, cui ratio recti officii constat, tamquam *pie curatam* patris *senectutem*, *adiutam* amici *paupertatem*, fortem expeditionem, prudentem moderatamque sententiam.

LUCAN

1.550-51: et ostendens *confectas* flamma *Latinas* scinditur in partes.

2.577: ante bis *exactum* quam Cynthia conderet *orbem*.

3.236: vastis Indus aquis *mixtum* non sentit *Hydaspen*.

5.402: vidit flammifera *confectas* nocte *Latinas*.

5.566-67: flatusque incerta futuri turbida testantur *conceptos* aequora *ventos*.

8.24: nunc *festinatos* nimium sibi sentit *honores*.

STATIUS

Theb. 8.44-46: quid me otia maesta saevus et implacidam prohibet perferre quietem *amissumque* odisse *diem*.

Achil. 1.502: sed Mavors et Troia *arrepta* probabunt.

VALERIUS FLACCUS

4.114-15: huc ubi *devectam* Neptunus gurgite *puppem* sensit.

4.365: aut *quos inventos* tenuisset Juppiter astus?

4.447-48: nec mihi diversis *erratum* casibus *orbem amissas* aut flere *domos*.

5.330: senserat ut *pulsas* tandem Medea *tenebras*.

6.743-44: nostra vereor ne fraude *peremptum* (*Persen*) increpet.

MARTIAL

1.35.8-9: quis Floralia vestit et *stolatum* permittit meretricibus *pudorem*.

JUVENAL

6.292-93: nunc patimur longae pacis mala, saevior armis luxuria incubuit *victumque* ulciscitur *orbem*.

PLINY THE YOUNGER

Epist. 7.17.9: tunc *commutata*, non dico *plurima*, sed *omnia* cupis.

TACITUS

Ann. 2.34: inter quae L. Piso ambitum fori, *corrupta iudicia* . . . increpans.

Ibid. 2.45: *reciperatam libertatem, trucidatas legiones, spolia adhuc et tela Romanis derepta* in manibus multorum ostentabat.

Ibid. 4.17: instabat quippe Seianus incusabatque *diductam civitatem* ut civili bello.

Ibid. 4.45: quippe *pecunias* e publico *interceptas* acrius quam ut tolerarent barbari cogebat.

Ibid. 6.40: *Blaesis sacerdotia*, integra eorum domo destinata, *convulsa* distulerat.

Ibid. 6.45: qui gratiam G. Caesaris numquam sibi neglectam acrius in dies fovebat impuleratque post mortem Claudiae, *quam nuptam* ei rettuli.

Ibid. 14.11: adiciebat crimina longius repetita, quod consortium imperii *iuraturasque* in feminae verba *cohortis* idemque dedecus senatus et populi speravisset.

SUETONIUS

Cal. 30.2: prolatis libellis, *quos crematos* simulaverat.

Dom. 23.1: *occisum eum* populus indifferenter, miles gravissime tulit.

To these quotations may be added TACITUS *Ann.* 4.11, where the nature of the pronoun seems to be doubtful: *haec* vulgo *iactata* super id quod nullo auctore certo firmanur prompte refutaveris.

Furthermore, in the following cases the present participle may have the force of a verbal noun, or may be simply an adjective:

Hist. 3.49: nihil *adventantem* *Mucianum* veritur.

Ibid. 4.46: paucis post diebus *adloquentem* *Domitianum* firmati iam excepere.

The same holds true of CICERO *Att.* 9.1.4: *Caesarem* fugit *iratum*.

The following passages are quoted by L. Constans:⁴

PLAUTUS

Cist. 595:⁵ *perfectum* ego hoc dabo *negotium*.

Pers. 457: nunc ego *lenonem* ita hodie *intricatum* dabo.

TERENCE

Heaut. 950-51. sed *Syrum* . . . egone si vivo adeo *exornatum* dabo, adeo *depexum* ut dum vivat meminerit semper mei.

SALLUST

Jug. 59.3: expeditis peditibus suis *hostis* paene *victos* dare.

Yet more likely these examples fall under the predicate use of the participle.⁶

⁴ *De Sermone Sallustiano*, pp. 222 f.

⁵ It is this line to which Constans must refer, since II. 2.51-594 has nothing to do with the construction. The author is also incorrect in stating that Sallust and Caesar do not furnish any examples for the nominative.

⁶ Cf. Bennett, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 437 f.

5. Ablative:

In the following passages it is doubtful whether the ablative construction falls under the *ab urbe condita* type of expression or whether it belongs to the class of the ablative absolute. In the former case the force of the ablative is instrumental, while in the latter case the writer wanted to stress the temporal element.

LUCRETIVS

1.800-01: posse eadem *demptis paucis paucisque tributis, ordine mutato et motu*, fecere aeris auras.

5.209: et terram *pressis* proscindere aratris.

CICERO

Dom. 62: domus ardebat in Palatio non fortuito, sed *oblato incendio*.

Pis. 26: mea domus ardebat non casu aliquo sed *ignibus iniectis*.

Prov. Cons. 15: itaque hanc eius temeritatem senatus *supplicatione denegata* notavit.

Fin. 1.57: sapientes bona praeterita grata *recordatione renovata* delectant.

VERGIL

Georg. 2.125: et gens illa quidem *sumptis* non tarda *pharetris*.

Ibid. 4.413-14: donec talis erit *mutato corpore* qualem videris.

Aen. 5.141: *adductis* spumant freta versa *lacertis*.

Ibid. 8.641: et *caesa* iungebant foedera *porca*.

Ibid. 9.698: *coniecto* sternit *iaculo* (Antiphaten).

HORACE

Carm. 4.4.39-40: et pulcher *fugatis* ille dies Latio *tenebris*.

Serm. 2.3.134: an tu reris eum *occisa* insanisse *parente*.

TIBULLUS

1.6.13-14: tunc sucos herbasque dedi quis livor abiret quem facit *impresso mutua dente* venus.

3.7.161: non igitur *presso* tellus exurgit aratro.

3.7.174: quin etiam *structis* exsurgunt oppida *muris*.

PROPERTIVS

1.12.17-18: aut si despectus potuit mutare calores, sunt quoque *translato gaudia servitio*.

1.18.17: an quia parva damus *mutato* signa *colore*?

1.20.21-22: hic manus heroum, placidis ut constitit oris, mollia *composita* litora *fronde* tegit.

3.8.7: minitare oculos *subiecta* exurere *flamma*.

3.10.14: et nitidas *presso pollice* finge comas.

4.1.19: annuaque *accenso* celebrare Parilia *faeno*.

4.4.41-42: prodita quid mirum fraterni cornua monstri, cum patuit
lecto stamine torta via?

OVID

Am. 3.7.84: dedecus hoc *sumpta* dissimulavit *aqua*.

Cons. ad Liv. 397-98: praevertitque metus per longa pericula luctum,
tu *quibus auditis* anxia mentis eras?

Ibid. 583: utve soror Pelopis, *saxo* dureris *oborto*.

Fast. 6.43: *rapto Ganymede* dolebam.

Met. 5.54-55: ille quidem *iaculo* quamvis distantia *misso* figere
doctus erat.

Ibid. 5.288: quam nos *sumptis* effugimus *alis*.

Ibid. 7.454-55: Aegeus gaudia percepit *nato* *secura recepto*.

Ibid. 11.68: *amissoque* dolens sacrorum *vate* suorum.

Ibid. 15.617-19: ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedere, quantum
depresso subiectis bobus *aratro* complecti posses ad finem lucis
ab ortu.

Pont. 4.10.6: atteritur *pressa* vomer aduncus *humo*.

VITRUVIUS

2.6.6: uti in Campania exusta terra cinis, sic in Etruria *exocta materia*
efficitur carbunculus.

2.8.3: et coagmentorum ab ruina *dissolutis iuncturis* dissipantur.

4.1.3: ita e generibus duobus *capitulo interposito* tertium genus in
operibus est procreatum.

4.1.9: interim *pondere pressa* radix acanthi media folia cauliculos
circum vernum tempus profudit.

5.3.6: uti si in stantem aquam *lapide inmisso* nascentur innumerabiles
undarum circuli crescentes.

8.2.6: *mutato nomine* dicitur Agger.

SENECA

Ben. 6.31.6: cum te *mutatis legibus* natura transmiserit.

Const. 9.2: illud quoque cogita, iniuriarum latissime patere materiam
in illis per quae periculum nobis quaesitum est, ut *accusatore*
submisso aut criminatione falsa aut *irritatis* in nos potentiorum
odiis . . .

Vit. Beat. 7.10: clare, inquam, ac palam testor hanc vitam, quam ego
iucundam voco, non nisi *adiecta virtute* contingere.

Epist. 65.16: nam corpus hoc animi pondus ac poena est: *premente*
illo urgetur.

Ibid. 74.23: non tantum velocitas perit *poplitibus incisis*.

Ibid. 78.23: quia non rigorem potionis suae, quam capaci scypho miscuit, renovat *fracta* insuper *glacie*?

Ibid. 83.27: licet colligas nec *veneno* *poto* moriturum nec *sopore sumpto* dormiturum nec *elleboro* *accepto* . . . eiectionum deiectionumque.

Q. Nat. 3.15.5: ita in terra *solutis* ac *patefactis* *venis* rivus aut flumen effunditur.

Herc. Fur. 597-98: tuque, caelestum arbiter parensque, visus *fulmine opposito* tege.

Ibid. 1312: laetare! *ferro* pectus *impresso* induam.

Herc. Oet. 92-93: Cirrhaea Paeon templa et aetheriam domum *serpente caeso* meruit.

Oed. 56-57: non nunc auferet frater mihi, Thebana *raptō* sceptrā qui regno tenet.

LUCAN

1.49-50: telluremque nihil *mutato sole* timentem igne vago lustrare iuvet.

1.424: optimus *excusso* Leucus Remusque *lacerto*.

2.439-40: Caesar in arma furens nullas nisi *sanguine fuso* gaudet habere vias.

4.278: gaudebit *sanguine fuso*.

5.29-30: non umquam perdidit ordo *mutato* sua iura *solo*.

5.109-10: sustulit iras telluris sterilis *monstrato fine*.

5.252: tot *raptis* truncus *manibus*.

5.420-21: ne Pompeiani Phaeacum e littore toto languida *iactatis* comprehendant carbassa *remis*.

8.134-35: saevi cum Caesaris iram iam scirem meritam *servata coniuge* Lesbō.

9.323: et *inlato* confregit *littore* pontum.

9.358: Hesperidum pauper *spoliatis frondibus* hortus.

10.143: et *extenso* laxavit stamine *velo*.

PETRONIUS

89.52-53: *profanatis sacris* peritura Troia perdidit primum deos.

STATIUS

Theb. 2.87-88: et immerito sociorum *sanguine fuso* instaurare diem.

Ibid. 6.847-48: postquam oleo gavisā cutis, petit aequor uterque procurso medium atque *hausta* vestitur *harena*.

Ibid. 10.658-60: ipsa insanire videtur Sphinx galeae custos, *visoque* animata *cruore* emicat effigies.

Achil. 1.299-300: atque ipsi par forma deae est, si pectoris anguis
ponat et *exempta* pacetur *casside* vultus.

Silv. 1.1.73: lactus mox *praeside viso*.

Ibid. 4. *introd.*: reor equidem aliter quam *invocato numine* maximi
imperatoris nullum opusculum meum coepisse.

VALERIUS FLACCUS

1.527: et *viso* flentes *genitore* sorores.

1.824-25: te, puer, et *visa* pallentem *morte* parentum deripiunt.

2.37: et *rupto* sonuit sacer *aequore* Titan.

2.153-54: *damnataque paelice* proles exanimat.

2.298-99: quando ego *servato* mediam *genitore* per urbem laeta ferar.

4.98: Minyas *viso* liquerunt flamina *Phoebo*.

4.651-52: idem Amyci certe *viso* timor omnibus *antro* caecus erat.

5.254-55: *spiris* nemus omne *refusis* implicuit.

5.299: nil *domitis* actum Symplegados *undis*.

5.347: et *viso* pulsus decor omnis *Averno*.

6.541: et *lapis* patuerunt vulnera *villis*.

6.551-52: hunc *poplite caeso* deicit.

7.31: et *oblatis* clarescant atria *villis*.

7.283: *viso* fumantes *hospite* tauri.

7.586: et *viso* pallescit flamma *veneno*.

MARTIAL

2.42.1: Zoile, quid solium *subluto podice* perdis?

4.30.10-11: *raptis luminibus* repente caecus captum non potuit videre
piscem.

9.48.4: et spem *muneribus* fovimus usque *dati*.

9.61.16: crevit et *effuso* laetior umbra *mero*.

11.43.5: incurvabat Hylan *posito* Tirynthius *arcu*.

13.63: ne nimis *exhausto* macesceret *inguine* gallus, amisit testes.

13.99: delictum parvo donabis dorcada nato: *iactatis* solet hanc
mittere turba *togis*.

JUVENAL

5.160: cogaris *pressoque* diu stridere *molari*.

PLINY THE YOUNGER

Epist. 4.9.10: ad hoc verebar, ne me corporis vires *iterato labore*
desererent.

Ibid. 7.6.14: nam dies ille nobis pro Vareno aut securitatem et otium
dabit aut intermissum laborem *renovata sollicitudine* iniunget.

Ibid. 7.21.2: cubicula *obductis velis* opaca nec tamen obscura facio.

TACITUS

Hist. 4.7: sed Marcelli studium rubor excitabat ne *aliis electis* post-habitus crederetur.

Ann. 2.47: eodem anno duodecim celebres Asiae urbes conlapsae nocturno motu terrae . . . neque solitum in tali casu effugium subveniebat in aperta prorumpendi, quia *diductis terris* hauriebantur.

Ibid. 11.8: *monente Claudio* in regnum remeavit.

Ibid. 12.30: secuti mox clientes et *acceptis agris* in Pannonia locati sunt.

Ibid. 15.21: ita *vetita* gratiarum *actione* ambitio cohibebitur.

Ibid. 15.59: obiit *abruptis* brachiorum *venis*.

Ibid. 16.14: tarditatem eius perosus *intercisis venis* mortem adproperavit.

The nature of the following cases also is doubtful. Either the participle stands in place of a verbal noun or it is in apposition with the noun in place of a dependent clause:

VERGIL

Georg. 4.547: placatam Eurydicen *vitula* venerabere *caesa*.

HORACE

Serm. 2.6.110: ille cubans gaudet *mutata sorte*.⁷

PROPERTIUS

1.11.7-8: an te nescio quis *simulatis ignibus* hostis sustulit e nostris, Cynthia, carminibus?

OVID

Am. 2.14.27: vestra quid effoditis *subiectis* viscera *telis*?

Ibid. 3.2.70: quid facis? *admoto* proxumus *axe* subit.

Ibid. 3.7.73-74: hanc etiam non est mea dedignata puella molliter *admota* sollicitare *manu*?

Ars Am. 1.321: *pelicibus* quotiens placavit numina *caesis*.

Ibid. 2.269-70: quin etiam turdoque licet *missaque columba* te memorem dominae testificare tuae.

Ibid. 3.654: placatur *donis* Iuppiter ipse *datis*.

Met. 7.232-33: carpsit et Euboica vivax Authedone gramen, nondum *mutato* vulgatum *corpore* Glauci.

Ibid. 7.338: et saniem *coniecto* emittite *ferro*.

Ibid. 8.532: exegit poenas *acto* per viscera *ferro*.

Ibid. 10.188: nunc animam *admotis* fugientem sustinet *herbis*.

⁷ The ablative may also be temporal.

PHAEDRUS

3.16.7-8: rursus *admota prece* accensa magis est.

4.12.8. simulque *obiecto* cuncta corrumpit *lucro*.

SENECA

Ben. 4.8.1: quandoque lassata fuerit *operibus editis*.

Ira 1.6.1: quemadmodum quaedam hastilia detorta, ut corrigamus, adurimus et *adactis cuneis*, non ut frangamus sed ut explicemus, elidimus.

Cons. ad Marc. 10.4: iam contubernia ista *sublato clamore* solvantur.

Epist. 68.7: itaque alius vomitu levat stomachum, alius frequenti cibo fulcit, alius *interposito ieiunio* corpus exhaurit et purgat.

Ibid. 115.5: colitur autem non taurorum opimis *corporibus contrucidatis* nec auro argentoque *suspensio* nec in thensauros *stipe infusa*, set pia et recta voluntate.

Herc. Fur. 899: *caesisque* meritas *victimis* aras colam.

LUCAN

3.322-23: nec sic horret iners scelerum contagia mundus, ut *gladiis* egeant civilia bella *coactis*.

6.296: Caesaris ut miles: *glomerato pulvere* victus.

8.776: excitat invalidas *admoto fomite* flammās.

STATIUS

Theb. 1.411-12: mox ut *iactis sermonibus* irae intumescere satis.

Ibid. 6.43-44: sensere Pelasgi invidiam et *lacrimis* excusant crimen *obortis*.

Achil. 1.704-05: procedunt, gemini ceu *foedere iuncto* hiberna sub nocte lupi.

VALERIUS FLACCUS

3.164: *cuneisque* gemit grave robur *adactis*.

3.614: et *oblato* monet otia rumpere *curso*.

4.369-70: si Lyda nurus *sparso* telas maculaverit *ostro*.

6.393: et *mersis* decrescant *rupibus* Alpes.

JUVENAL

1.49-50: exul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur *dis iratis*.

TACITUS

Hist. 1.41: crebrior fama tradidit Camurium quintae decimae legionis militem *impresso gladio* iugulum eius hausisse.

Ann. 11.13: et *lege lata* saevitiam creditorum coercuit.

SUETONIUS

Jul. 14.2: ut sedentem una proximi deseruerint, vix pauci complexu *togaque obiecta* protexerint.

Finally, TERENCE *Phorm.* 974, is quoted by Constans:⁸ *hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo*; but *dictis* is very likely a noun and the pronoun standing in apposition to it has merely adjectival force.

Incorrect are also the following passages quoted by Dräger:⁹ SALLUST *Cat.* 1.6; 20.10; 31.7; 43.3; 45.1; 46.2. In these passages *opus esse* is merely construed with the neuter passive participle. The quotations, therefore, belong to the general use of this participle in place of a noun.

The same is true of the following quotation found in Sidey:¹⁰ PLAUTUS *Amph.* 505: *citius quod non facto est usus fit quam quod facto est opus*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

The difficulty is of the same nature as stated for the last group of the nominative:

1. *ab*:

HORACE

Carm. 4.8.18-19: *qui domita nomen ab Africa lucratus rediit*.

OVID

Trist. 2.387-88: *tingueret ut ferrum natorum sanguine mater, concitus a laeso fecit amore dolor*.

Ars Am. 1.393: *saucius arrepto piscis teneatur ab hamo*.

2. *ad*:

CAESAR

Gal. 5.13.1-2: *alter angulus . . . ad orientem solem . . . spectat . . . alterum vergit ad . . . occidentem solem*.

Ibid. 7.69.5: *pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat*.

3. *cum*:

VITRUVIUS

1.4.1: *cum sole oriente*.

4. *de*:

CICERO

Fam. 11.1.4: *qui mihi videntur hoc nuntio de Caesare adlato firmiores futuri*.

Caec. 91: *aut in hoc interdictum "De Hominibus Armatis" non additur*.

5. *in*:

Caec. 31: *an in coacta multitudine, in armis, in telis, . . . dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur necne?*

Verr. 2.5.173: *nolo in hoc delecto consilio tantum flagiti esse commissum*.

CAESAR

Gal. 1.1.6: *spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem*.

6. *per*:

⁸ *Loc. cit.*

⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 781.

¹⁰ *The Participle in Plautus, Petronius, and Apuleius*, p. 8.

CICERO

Caec. 48: potes igitur dicere non ei vim fuisse impedimento cui, cum cuperet eoque consilio venisset, *per homines coactos* licitum non sit accedere?

Ibid. 63: ea fit plerumque *per homines coactos armatosque*.

Sest. 65: quantum in illis duabus huius imperi pestibus fuit, iure posse *per operas concitatas* quemvis civem nominatim tribuni plebis concilio ex civitate exturbari?

Ibid. 127: et mihi negas optandum redditum fuisse *per familias comparatas et homines armatos*?

CAESAR

Civ. 3.100.2: itemque *per equites dispositos* aqua prohibere classarios instituit.

7. *sine*:

CICERO

Caec. 92: *sine coactis armatisve hominibus*.

8. *sub*:

VERGIL

Georg. 2.203: nigra fere et *presso* pinguis *sub vomere* terra.

Ibid. 2.356: aut *presso* exercere solum *sub vomere*.

STATIUS

Theb. 5.210-11: sed illum infelix sopor *admota sub morte* refugit.

To these examples can be added six others where the difficulty is of a different nature: SALLUST *Cat.* 43.3: *inter haec parata* atque *decreta* Cethegus semper querebatur de ignavia sociorum, quoted by Constans,¹¹ Dräger,¹² and Kühner;¹³ yet the pronoun may just as well be of an adjectival character. CAESAR *Gal.* 5.58.7: *post id factum*; this phrase occurs also in NEPOS 16.5.2; 20.1.5; 23.6.3. To all these five examples we may apply what Lebreton¹⁴ states in regard to the quotation from Caesar: in hoc ultimo exemplo haud scio an potius factum substantivum sit quam participium.

¹¹ *Loc. cit.*

¹² *Op. cit.*, p. 781.

¹³ *Lat. Gr.*, p. 767.

¹⁴ *Caesariana Syntaxis quatenus a Ciceroniana differt*, p. 54.

CHAPTER VII

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION

GREEK ANTECEDENTS

Since Greek and Latin are closely related languages and the former had reached its highest state of perfection before the Romans began to compose any kind of real literature, it will be worth while to refer briefly to the antecedents of the Latin *ab urbe condita* construction in Greek.

The Greek furnishes examples of both types of the construction, whether depending on a preposition or not, employing the active, middle, and passive participle.

The independent employment of cases is found: in the nominative, Hdt. 8.131 (pres. mid. and pres. act. part.), Pind. *P.* 11.22 (aor. pass. part.), Eurip. *Hel.* 74 (aor. act. part.); in the dative, Thuc. 3.20.1 (pres. act. part.), *id.* 3.29 (perf. act. part.); in the accusative, Thuc. 4.47.2 (aor. pass. part.).

The following prepositions used in this connection may be quoted: *hama* (Xen. *Anab.* 2.1.3, pres. act. part.), *dia* (Thuc. 6.80, aor. mid. part.), *epi* (Hdt. 2.22, fut. mid. part.), *meta* (Thuc. 2.49.4, aor. act. part.), *pro* (Aeschin. 1.12, *nomoi*, pres. act. part.), *hypo* (Hdt. 1.51, aor. pass. part.).

However, the number of examples is by far more limited in Greek than in Latin; and it is very likely the use of the infinitive that prevented this participial construction from spreading in Greek as widely as in Latin.¹ Classen points out the further fact that the "feine Sprachgefühl" of the Greeks was not satisfied by a construction like this.²

LATINITY AND THE ORIGIN OF THE CONSTRUCTION

The primitive Latin tribes that settled in the plain afterwards known as Latium between the Tiber river, the Apennines, and the sea, were of a rustic and sturdy nature. Surrounded by uncivilized, hostile tribes and to the north of the Tiber by the Etruscans, probably an Eastern people that had reached a high stage of civilization while Rome was still a village, the Latins had an early history that consisted largely of a continued struggle for existence. "They had no playtime, no period in which the imagination was left free to develop and to create a world of myth and poetry, such as was created by their kinsmen, the Greeks. The very exigencies of their historical situation forced them to be practical, to be doers rather than poets and philosophers, clear and logical in thought and expression, decisive in act and speech, well-disciplined. When they appear on the page

¹ "Den Griechen war dieser Gebrauch nicht unbekannt, kam aber der Anwendung des Infinitivs mit dem Artikel gegenüber nicht recht auf." Nägelsbach, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

² J. Classen, *Thukydides*,² IV, pp. 228-230; yet it should be observed that he discusses only the prepositional type.

CICERO

Caec. 48: potes igitur dicere non ei vim fuisse impedimento cui, cum cuperet eoque consilio venisset, *per homines coactos* licitum non sit accedere?

Ibid. 63: ea fit plerumque *per homines coactos armatosque*.

Sest. 65: quantum in illis duabus huius imperi pestibus fuit, iure posse *per operas concitatas* quemvis civem nominatim tribuni plebis concilio ex civitate exturbari?

Ibid. 127: et mihi negas optandum redditum fuisse *per familias comparatas et homines armatos*?

CAESAR

Civ. 3.100.2: itemque *per equites dispositos* aqua prohibere classarios instituit.

7. *sine*:

CICERO

Caec. 92: *sine coactis armatisve hominibus*.

8. *sub*:

VERGIL

Georg. 2.203: nigra fere et *presso* pinguis *sub vomere* terra.

Ibid. 2.356: aut *presso* exercere solum *sub vomere*.

STATIUS

Theb. 5.210-11: sed illum infelix sopor *admota sub morte* refugit.

To these examples can be added six others where the difficulty is of a different nature: SALLUST *Cat.* 43.3: *inter haec parata* atque *decreta* Cethegus semper querebatur de ignavia sociorum, quoted by Constans,¹¹ Dräger,¹² and Kühner;¹³ yet the pronoun may just as well be of an adjectival character. CAESAR *Gal.* 5.58.7: *post id factum*; this phrase occurs also in NEPOS 16.5.2; 20.1.5; 23.6.3. To all these five examples we may apply what Lebreton¹⁴ states in regard to the quotation from Caesar: in hoc ultimo exemplo haud scio an potius factum substantivum sit quam participium.

¹¹ *Loc. cit.*

¹² *Op. cit.*, p. 781.

¹³ *Lat. Gr.*, p. 767.

¹⁴ *Caesariuna Syntaxis quatenus a Ciceroniana differt*, p. 54.

CHAPTER VII

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION

GREEK ANTECEDENTS

Since Greek and Latin are closely related languages and the former had reached its highest state of perfection before the Romans began to compose any kind of real literature, it will be worth while to refer briefly to the antecedents of the Latin *ab urbe condita* construction in Greek.

The Greek furnishes examples of both types of the construction, whether depending on a preposition or not, employing the active, middle, and passive participle.

The independent employment of cases is found: in the nominative, Hdt. 8.131 (pres. mid. and pres. act. part.), Pind. *P.* 11.22 (aor. pass. part.), Eurip. *Hel.* 74 (aor. act. part.); in the dative, Thuc. 3.20.1 (pres. act. part.), *id.* 3.29 (perf. act. part.); in the accusative, Thuc. 4.47.2 (aor. pass. part.).

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of history, theirs is already an old head on young shoulders.”³ This primitive rustic and belligerent environment was in no way a stimulus to create a language rich in expression for every phase of human interest. The language remained simple, childlike, i.e., like that of a child who is not yet able to express himself in abstract terms, and makes use of concrete words where an adult person would employ abstracts. And a lack of abstract nouns is characteristic of Latin throughout the whole history of the ancient Romans. Even when the scientific and artistic horizon of the Romans was broadened under the influence of Greek literature, men like Cicero or Horace were seriously handicapped in the effort to render in good Latin—i.e., a Latin that remained true to its own historical tendencies, not degenerate due to an over-influence of Greek in word formation and syntactical structure—the philosophical and poetical ideas of their masters. And it was not until the Christian era, when the Church fathers began to discuss theological problems (especially those which had been an object of dispute in the Eastern Church), that a rich abstract vocabulary grew up which reached its height in the thirteenth century.⁴

Grammatically, the construction seems to have developed out of the ablative absolute, for there is a great similarity in the use of the latter and of the *ab urbe condita* construction. The beginnings of the Italic ablative absolute may be dated back to the period of primitive Indo-European.⁵ As the Latin ablative comprises the original Indo-European ablative, instrumental and locative (with a few exceptions), the Latin ablative absolute in historical times, too, stands for all three cases, although the instrumental

³ Ogle, *English and Latin*, p. 3.

⁴ Cicero (*Pis.* 85) says: *dubitabat nemo, quin violati hospites, legati necati, pacati atque socii nefario bello lacessiti, fana vexata hanc tantam efficerent vastitatem*. The corresponding verbal nouns would be: *violatio, necatio, lacessitio, vexatio*; of these words, according to Lewis and Short's *Latin Dictionary* and Sleumer's *Kirchenlateinisches Lexikon*, *violatio* is not found in Cicero at all, but is first employed by Livy (29.8.11; 31.12.4) and later writers of Silver Latin; *necatio* is not quoted in either dictionary, *lacessitio* is found no earlier than in Ammianus, and only *vexatio* is known to Cicero, although in a different connection (*Tusc.* 4.8.18. *cum vexatione corporis*). In another speech (*Dom.* 24) Cicero says: *tu provincias consularis . . . eas lege Sempronia per senatum decretas rescidisti*. The corresponding verbal noun *decretio* is as late as about the year 450, when it was used by the encyclopedist Martianus Capella.—*Phil.* 2.37: *quae (cupiditas) me manens conficeret angoribus*. The verbal noun which should be *manentio* is nowhere quoted. Augustine has only *manentia*, i.e., permanency.—*Phil.* 5.48: *ab ineunte aetate*; here the same thing is true, a verbal noun *ineuntio* has not been formed. Other abstract nouns are purely later inventions: *quidditas, entitas, trinitas (unitas)* is found in Varro *L. L.* 8.3, and in writers of Silver Latin), *recapitulatio, volitio*, and others.

⁵ Brugmann-Delbrück, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*, II 3, p. 964. Delbrück, however, (*op. cit.*, IV 2, pp. 493 f.) denies this, saying, “Die absoluten Partizipialkonstruktionen sind zwar für die Urzeit nicht anzunehmen, . . .”

case seems to be dominant.⁶ Compare the Plautine *velatis manibus* orant (*Amph.* 257). On the other hand, the local-temporal idea is obvious in a phrase such as: *Tiberio imperitante* (Tac. *Ann.* 15.44) "while Tiberius was emperor," or "under the rule of Tiberius," where the English rendering approaches the translation of the *ab urbe condita* construction very closely.⁷ This similarity often renders it impossible to distinguish clearly between the *ab urbe condita* construction and the ablative absolute. Thus in such a passage of Vergil as the following: *donec talis erit mutato corpore* qualem videris (*Georg.* 4.413-14), the ablative may be a temporal ablative absolute, or an example of the *ab urbe condita* type of expression if the ablative was meant by the writer to express an instrumental idea. Many cases of this occur, especially in the poets.⁸

KINDRED PHENOMENA OF LATIN SYNTAX

1. The Gerundive

The gerundive is the *participium necessitatis*,⁹ a term which adequately explains its nature and function. Moreover, by stressing the necessity of a thing, it carries naturally with it a future coloring, for which reason Kühner calls it the future passive participle.¹⁰ It can, therefore, only be applied to an action "welche in Beziehung auf das Prädikat des Satzes zukünftig ist, nicht aber von einer solchen, welche in Bezug auf das Prädikat des Satzes schon vollendet ist."¹¹ Consider the following passage (Tac. *Ann.* 1.8): *cum occisus dictator Caesar aliis pessimum aliis pulcherrimum facinus videretur*. Here *occisus dictator Caesar* equals the actual murder that has taken place, while *occidendus dictator Caesar* would mean that the plans or report of murdering Caesar (sometime in the future) seemed to some a very wrong, to others a very delightful undertaking.¹²

A good example of a close connection of the perfect participle and the gerundive is found in Livy (1 *praef.* 6): *quae ante conditam condendamve urbem* poeticis magis decora fabulis quam incorruptis rerum gestarum monumentis traduntur, ea nec adfirmare nec refellere in animo est, *i.e.*, that which proceeded the actual founding of the city and all consideration of a city to be built.

⁶ Brugmann, *loc. cit.*

⁷ Cf. also the well known phrases, *sole oriente*, *orta luce*, *ineunte vere*, and others.

⁸ See above, pp. 56-60.

⁹ Delbrück, *op. cit.*, IV 2, p. 487.

¹⁰ *Lat. Gr.*, p. 755.

¹¹ Kühner, *loc. cit.*

¹² For a confusion of the two grammatical forms Kühner (*Lat. Gr.*, p. 755) quotes Livy, 1.18.6: *Romulus augurato urbe condenda regnum adeptus est*; ("man erwartet *condita*").

2. Omission of the Noun or Pronoun

What is meant here is not simply a direct omission of the noun or pronoun as discussed in the Introduction, but a type of expression where the *ab urbe condita* construction is reduced to a mere employment of the neuter perfect passive participle. If a pronoun accompanies the participle the force of the former is merely adjectival. This stylistic phenomenon has its origin in the impersonal kind of expression as *temptatum=quod temptatum est*.¹³ The construction is rare in the writers of the classical period, but frequently found in Livy and to some extent in Tacitus.¹⁴

Examples:

Cic. *Or. Part.* 114: haec propie attingunt eos ipsos qui arguuntur, ut vestigium, ut cruor, ut *deprehensum aliquid* quod ablatum ereptumve videatur, ut *responsum* inconstanter, ut *haesitatum*, ut *titubatum*, ut cum aliquo visus ex quo suspicio oriatur.

De Off. 1.33: nihil habeo *praeter auditum*.

Verg. *Aen.* 5.5-6: sed amore dolores polluto *notumque*, furens quid femina possit.¹⁵

3. Omission of the Participle

In Cicero, Horace, Velleius Paterculus, Seneca, and Pliny the Younger I have noted a few examples where brachylogy has obviously influenced the construction. In rendering these cases into intelligible English a participle fitting the context must be supplied.

A. Independent Employment of Cases

Sen. *Epist.* 14.7: demus itaque operam, abstineamus offensis, *i.e.*, from giving offense.

Ibid. 29.5: scrutabitur scholas nostras et obiciet philosophis *congiaria, amicas, gulam*; where the translator in the Loeb text adds: *accepting* doles, *keeping* mistresses, *indulging* their appetites.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

Cic. *Arch.* 10: *post legem Papiam*, *i.e.*, *latam legem Papiam*.

Hor. *Carm.* 3.7.6: *post insana Caprae sidera*, *i.e.*, *post occasa sidera*.

Sen. *Epist.* 3.2: *post amicitiam* credendum est, *ante amicitiam* iudicandum, *i.e.*, *post factam amicitiam* and *ante factam amicitiam*.

Ibid. 61.25: ut talis sit *post maiorem iniuriam* qualis *ante beneficium*, *i.e.*, *post acceptam iniuriam* and *ante acceptum beneficium*.

Ibid. 97.7: quaerebatur, an *post adulterium* aliquis posset tutus esse, *i.e.*, *post commissum adulterium*.

¹³ Kühner, *Lat. Gr.*, pp. 768 f.

¹⁴ Kühner, *loc. cit.*; Dräger, *op. cit.*, pp. 786 f.

¹⁵ Cf. Kühner, Dräger, *loc. cit.*, for further quotations.

Ibid. 119.7: *post Dareum et Indos* pauper est Alexander, i.e., *post Dareum et Indos subactos*.

Troad. 744-45: ipse *post Troiam* pater posuisset animos, i.e., *post Troiam captam*.

At some other places the adding of a participle is not absolutely necessary to make the sense clear, but the addition of it improves the clearness.

Hor. *Epist.* 2.1.6: *post ingentia facta*, i.e., *post facta commissa*.

Sen. *Ben.* 2.18.3: quem amare etiam *post iniuriam* possis, i.e., *post acceptam iniuriam*.

Ibid. 3.28.1. *post tot exempla*, num dubium est, quin beneficium aliquando a servo dominus accipiat, i.e., *post tot exempla recitata*.

Agam. 190: *post tropaea Troica* (ac versum Ilium), i.e., *post tropaea Troica capta*.

Vell. 2.4.5: *post duos consulatus duosque triumphos*, i.e., *post finitos consulatus, post celebratos triumphos*.¹⁶

4. Use of Other Word Groups Similar to the Participle in the *ab urbe condita* Construction

The participle in the *ab urbe condita* construction is sometimes replaced by a noun, adjective, or pronoun, as also in the ablative absolute.

A. Independent Type

Noun

1. Nominative: Tac. *Ann.* 1.19: superbire miles, quod *filius* legati orator publicae causae satis ostenderet.
2. Ablative: Hor. *Epod.* 9.2: *victore* laetus *Caesare*.
Ovid *Met.* 15.638-39: nec Apolline vobis, qui minuat luctus, opus est, sed *Apolline nato*.

Adjective

1. Nominative: Hor. *Carm.* 1.37.12-13: minuit furorem vix una *sospes navis* ab ignibus.
Tac. *Ann.* 1.36: augebat metum *gnarus* Romanae seditionis . . . *hostis*.
2. Ablative: Tac. *Ann.* 15.4: et *repentinis hostibus* circumventi.

Pronoun

1. Nominative: Cic. *De Off.* 1.90: praeclaraque est aequabilitas in omni vita et *idem semper vultus cademque frons*.

¹⁶ Cf. Plin. *ad Tra.* 26.1: *post consulatum*; also the well known phrase: *ante lucem*.

B. Cases depending on a Preposition

Noun

1. *ante*: Sen. *Q. Nat.* 5.15.3: *ante Philippum Macedonum regem*.
2. *post*: Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.39: *post L. Sullam Q. Pompeium consules*; cf. also: *ibid.* 2.62; 2.90; 3.6; 3.7; 3.11; *Pis.* 4; 8; 15.

Adjective

1. *ex*: Sall. *Cat.* 35.2: *ex nulla conscientia de culpa*.
2. *ex*: Stat. *Silv.* 5.3.261: *falsoque tulit sub Tartara somno*.¹⁷

EVIDENCE FROM FORMAL AND LEGAL PHRASEOLOGY

The original lack of abstracts in Latin and the tendency of the Roman mind to express itself in concrete terms, or "to insist upon the concrete fact of an action even when this may not be the most important element of the meaning"¹⁸ seems to be the main reason for an early use of the *ab urbe condita* construction in legal phraseology.

In the *Lex Plaetoria de iurisdictione*, known, it is true, only from the third-century writer Censorinus (*de die natali*, 24.3), we have the phrase *ad solem occasum*.¹⁹

In the *Lex Latina tabulae Bantinae* occurs the often repeated phrase, *post hanc legem rogatam*. The law is dated by Mommsen between the years 133-118 B. C.²⁰ In the *Lex Cornelia de XX quaestoribus* of the year 81 B. C. the same phrase is found three times.²¹ For the same phrase see *Lex Julia Municipalis* of the year 45 B. C. (*CIL* 1. 206). Stolz-Schmalz quote also *CIL* I 2. 698: *ab colonia deducta*; *CIL* XIII 1. 1986: *prope impletum annum vicesimum excessit*.²² As an example of early dedicatory inscriptions may be quoted that of Mummius, dating back to c. 146 B. C. *ob hasce res bene gestas* (*CIL* 1. 542).²³ It should of course be remembered that all these quotations are later than Plautus and Terence, with the sole exception of the first one, taking for granted that Censorinus gives the original wording of the text. Yet these examples are at least sufficient

¹⁷ Cf. Kühner, *Lat. Gr.*, p. 770, for a fuller list of quotations; also Nägelsbach, *op. cit.*, pp. 98 ff, and Nipperdey-Andresen, the notes on Tac. *Ann.* 3.9 and 6.47.

¹⁸ Ogle, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

¹⁹ Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani Antiqui*,⁷ p. 45.

²⁰ Bruns, *op. cit.*, pp. 48, 53-55.

²¹ Bruns, *op. cit.*, pp. 89-92.

²² Stolz-Schmalz,⁷ p. 608.

²³ In the first editions of Bruns, *op. cit.*, the doubtful reading *sol occasus* was printed in the restored text of *tab. I* of the *Lex XII Tabularum*, until it was changed in the fifth edition of 1887 to *solis occasus* (E. J. Tammelin, *De participiis prae Latinae Latinitatis*, pp. 36 f.). The statement in the fourth edition of Stolz-Schmalz (p. 457), which is not repeated in the fifth one, that *post solem occasum* is found in the above quoted law, was not verifiable.

to prove that the *ab urbe condita* construction was a constituent part of the official language of the Romans, so that Plautus—who in general comes very close to colloquial Latin—in phrases like *ante solem occasum* (*Epid.* 144: *Men.* 437) and *ad solem occasum* (*Men.* 1022) is very likely using idioms of the state language.²⁴

As a construction dignified by age and tradition it was later adopted even for inscriptions on coins. Various coins from the time of Augustus on show the words "*ob civis servatos.*"²⁵

USAGE BY THE AUTHORS, PLAUTUS TO QUINTILIAN

1. Development and Frequency

The material presented in Chapters II to V proves that the writers of Old Latin are very conservative in using the *ab urbe condita* construction, except for the ablative depending on *opus esse* and *usus esse*. Even in Caesar the construction is rare, while Cicero is the first who employed it more freely and widely. Important for the future was the fact that Cicero began to develop the independent type which became predominant in the following decades, especially in the writings of a certain number of poets. This extension is very likely due on the one hand to the influence of rhetoric, which was very fond of imitating Greek models. On the other hand the inherent lack of abstract nouns has doubtless fostered its development. The brevity of the construction made it very suitable to be employed by poets, and Stolz-Schmalz are surely not correct in stating that the Roman poets made little use of it.²⁶

The following diagram will illustrate the frequency of the construction, both as independently used and as depending on a preposition, in prose and in poetry.²⁷

In addition to the general statements which were made above, a study of the diagram shows the following facts:

- a. Taking into consideration the quantity of the writings of both groups, one must admit that the frequency of the construction is about equal in the poets and the prose writers.
- b. The difference between the independent and the prepositional types is of greater importance in the poets.
- c. Of the different cases of the noun the ablative was very strongly developed in the poets (about three and a half times more examples than

²⁴ Cf. Stolz-Schmalz,⁴ *op. cit.*, p. 608, where it is said that this construction is "ein wahrscheinlich in der Amts- und Gesetzessprache ausgebildeter Typus."

²⁵ Cf. the article by O. Hey in the *Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*, 11 (1900), pp. 270 f.; see there for further references on this particular subject.

²⁶ *Op. cit.*,⁵ p. 609.

²⁷ For the merely relative reliability of the diagram, compare what has been said above, pp. 11 f., and Chapter VII, pp. 51-63.

I. PROSE WRITERS

A. INDEPENDENT TYPE						B. PREPOSITIONAL TYPE															
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.		<i>ab</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>ante</i>	<i>cum</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>ex</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>inter</i>	<i>ob</i>	<i>post</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>propter</i>	<i>prae</i>		
Cato	..	..	..	..	1=	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	=	2 + 1 = 3
Caesar	1	2	..	1	..=	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1=	=	5 + 4 = 9
Nepos	1	2	..	..	..=	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..=	=	6 + 3 = 9
Sallust	1	..	..	..	1=	2	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..=	=	11 + 2 = 13
Cicero																					
Letters	10	3	..	5	..=18		3	1	3	..	12	2	2	2	..	6	..	3	..=34 + 18=	52	
Rhet. Works	6	4	..	..	..=10		1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..=8 + 10=	18	
Orations	22	23	1	20	5=71		8	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	1	33	..	..	1=55 + 71=	125	
Philos. Works	1	1	..	1	1=4		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..=3 + 4=	7	
	39	31	1	26	6=	103	12	1	8	..	22	2	4	2	1	45	..	3	1=		101 + 103 = 204
Vitruvius	..	..	..	..	..=	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..=		1 + 0 = 1
Velleius	3	9	..	4	3=	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..=		18 + 19 = 37
Phaedrus	1	1	..	..	..=	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=		0 + 2 = 2
Seneca	10	15	..	4	6=	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	13	..	..	..=		19 + 35 = 54
Petronius	4	1	..	..	..=	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..=		4 + 5 = 9
Pliny the Elder	..	1	..	..	..=	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=		0 + 1 = 1
Pliny the Younger	8	13	..	1	..=	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..=		3 + 22 = 25
Tacitus																					
Minor Works	2	6	..	..	..=8		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=1 + 8=	9	
Histories	16	16	..	5	1=37		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..=4 + 37=	41	
Annals	32	36	..	9	1=78		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..	..=35 + 77=	114	
	50	58	..	14	2=	124	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	..	..	..=		40 + 124 = 164
Suetonius	3	7	..	5	..=	15	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	8	18	4	..	..=		38 + 15 = 53
	121	140	1	55	19=	336	18	5	20	1	28	2	7	3	31	123	4	4	2=		248 + 336 = 584

II. POETS

A. INDEPENDENT TYPE						B. PREPOSITIONAL TYPE													
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.		<i>ab</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>ante</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>ex</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ob</i>	<i>post</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>sine</i>	<i>super</i>		
Plautus	1	..	..	..	20 =	21	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 =	7 + 21 =	28
Terence .....	..	..	..	..	3 =	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 =	1 + 3 =	4
Lucretius .....	..	..	..	1	5 =	6	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1 =	9 + 6 =	15
Catullus	1	..	..	..	3 =	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 =	0 + 4 =	4
Vergil																			
Major Works	4	4	1	5	3 =	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1 =	3 + 17 =	20
Minor Works	4	..	..	..	.. =	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 =	1 + 4 =	5
	8	4	1	5	3 =	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1 =	4 + 21 =	25
Horace																			
Odes	7	1	..	5	3 =	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 =	1 + 16 =	17
Other Works	1	2	..	3	2 =	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1 =	4 + 8 =	12
	8	3	..	8	5 =	24	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1 =	5 + 24 =	29
Tibullus	3	..	..	..	.. =	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 =	1 + 3 =	4
Propertius	4	2	..	6	4 =	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 =	1 + 16 =	17
Ovid	11	17	..	9	3 =	40	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	5	2	1	1 =	14 + 40 =	54
Persius .....	..	..	..	..	.. =	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 =	1 + 0 =	1
Seneca	8	4	..	4	7 =	23	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	1 =	15 + 23 =	38
Lucan	17	14	..	8	11 =	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1 =	4 + 50 =	54
Status	3	6	..	14	3 =	26	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	1 =	6 + 26 =	32
Val. Flaccus	2	3	..	..	6 =	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 =	1 + 11 =	12
Martial	4	1	..	1	2 =	8	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1 =	4 + 8 =	12
Juvenal	10	1	..	4	.. =	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 =	1 + 15 =	16
	80	55	1	60	75 =	271	5	3	8	5	7	6	3	32	4	1	1 =	74 + 271 =	345

in prose); and while the nominative ranks first in poetry, the genitive is most frequently employed by the prose writers.

- d. The two types of literature have nine prepositions in common; but prose employs four which poetry does not have in this usage (*cum*, *inter*, *propter*, *praeter*), and poetry two not found in prose (*sine*, *super*).
- e. Both prose and poetry show a marked preference for the preposition *post*, while *cum*, *sine*, and *super* are employed only once.²⁸
2. Respective Employment of the Three Latin Participles

Out of the above given number of occurrences of the participle the present active participle is employed fifty times, the future active participle fourteen times; the overwhelming majority of cases, therefore, belongs to the use of the perfect passive participle.

The present active participle is found at the following places: Plaut. *Bacch.* 424; Lucret. 2.743, 3.344, 3.745, 4.538, 5.537, 5.555, 5.859; Nep. 2.1.1; Cic. *Att.* 7.11.4; *Fam.* 6.6.8, 6.6.11, 13.5.2, 13.16.1, 13.21.1; *Orat.* 84; *de Orat.* 1.97, 2.3; *Balb.* 6; *Caecil.* 2; *Deiot.* 2, 26, 28; *Imp. Pomp.* 1; *Phil.* 2.37, 5.48, 7.6; *Vat.* 10; *de Sen.* 76; Sen. *Oed.* 73; Luc. 2.708, 3.213; Petr. 59.6; Stat. *Achil.* 1.672; *Theb.* 12.808; Plin. *Epist.* 5.16.8; *ad Tra.* 4.1; *Pan.* 31.5; Tac. *Dial.* 8.4; *Ger.* 18.3; *Hist.* 1.26, 1.27, 2.24, 4.68; *Ann.* 1.44, 4.12, 4.22, 4.34, 4.41; Suet. *Ner.* 22.1.

The future active participle is found in Verg. *Georg.* 2.498, 3.263, 4.156; *Aen.* 2.660, 10.99; Ovid *Ars Amat.* 3.59; *Her.* 13.90, 19(18).107; *Pont.* 3.2.11; *Met.* 13.162; Sen. *Q. Nat.* 4b.6.2; Tac. *Hist.* 1.71; *Ann.* 1.36, 6.36.

3. Employment of the Dative

Striking is the fact that in all the authors that have been examined there could be found only two clear cases of the dative: Cic. *Flacc.* 2: numquam tamen existimavi . . . D. Laelium . . . cam suscepturum accusationem quae sceleratorum civium potius odio et furori quam ipsius virtuti atque *institutae adulescentiae* conveniret. Verg. *Aen.* 2.660-61: *perituraeque addere Troiae teque tuosque iuvat.*²⁹

²⁸ Concerning the poetical writings of Statius it should be observed that two of his examples occur in the introduction of the first and second book of the *Silvae* which are composed in prose.

When taking into consideration those quotations in authors that have been, for various reasons, relegated to the footnotes, the sum total would increase by ten (Plautus: *ob*; Cicero: *de*, *ex*, *ob*, *post*, *praeter*, *pro*; Seneca: one nominative case).

If Livy is included, the number of prepositions increases by two: *sub* (7.31.5; 25.7.1; 26.16.3; 28.24.16; 33.37.1; 39.21.1; 42.23.10) and *secundum* (23.12.6; 24.10.11; 31.14.1; 35.6.8; 41.10.7). Also *sine* is proved for prose by Livy (3.52.2). Steele has noticed eighty-three cases of *post* and twenty-six cases of *ob* in Livy (*op. cit.*, p. 173).

²⁹ For Livy four passages are quoted (6.29.2; 26.37.1; 28.4.2; 33.4.1). Dräger, *op. cit.*, p. 784.

4. List of Set Phrases

- a. *post Romam conditam*: Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; *Brut.* 72, 127; *Har.* 12; *Senat. Grat.* 24; *Sest.* 128; *Vat.* 36; *Verr.* 2.3.81; *T. D.* 1.3; Tac. *Ann.* 11.11.³⁰
- b. *post urbem conditam* or *post conditam urbem*: Sall. *Cat.* 18.8 (here *Romam* is added); Cic. *Cat.* 3.15 (*hanc* is added), 4.14; *Dom.* 50; *Phil.* 2.13 (*hanc* is added), 5.17; *Vat.* 17, 34; Vell. 2.49.1, 2.65.2, 2.103.3; Tac. *Hist.* 1.1, 3.72.³¹
- c. *post reges exactos*: Cic. *Brut.* 54, 62; *Phil.* 3.9; Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; Suet. *Tib.* 1.1.³²
- d. *post homines natos* or *post natos homines*: Cic. *Brut.* 224; *Dom.* 23, 95; *Phil.* 11.1; *Mil.* 69.³³
- e. *post* with reference to Troy:
 - post Troiam captam*: Vell. 1.2.1, 1.8.4.
 - post Ilium captum*: *id.* 1.3.3.
 - post versum Ilium*: Sen. *Agam.* 190.
 - post eruta Pergama*: Verg. *Aen.* 11.279-80.
 - post diruta Pergama*: Ovid *Met.* 13.520.³⁴
- f. *ante civitatem datam*: Cic. *Fam.* 13.30.1; *Arch.* 9; *Balb.* 55.³⁵
- g. Other Historical and Mythological Expressions of a Miscellaneous Character:
 - ab incenso Capitolio*: Sall. *Cat.* 47.2.
 - ante natum Ennium*: Cic. *T. D.* 1.3.
 - ante Carthaginem deletam*: Sall. *Jug.* 41.2.
 - ante Epaminondam natum*: Nep. 15.10.4.
 - ante Iovem genitum*: Ovid *Fast.* 2.289.
 - ob amissum Augustum*: Tac. *Ann.* 1.50.
 - ob receptum Maroboduum*: *ibid.* 3.11.
 - post . . . Athenasque devictas*: Nep. 16.1.3.
 - post legem Valeriam latam*: Cic. *Font.* 1.1.
 - post restitutam tribuniciam potestatem*: *id.* *Leg. Agr.* 2.36.
 - post civitatem a L. Bruto liberatam*: *id.* *Phil.* 5.6.
 - post Syracusas conditas*: *id.* *Verr.* 2.5.138.
 - post conditam Messanam*: *ibid.* 2.5.169.
 - post Carthaginem subactam*: Vell. 1.6.6.

³⁰ Cf. Cic. *T. D.* 1.1.3: *ante Romam conditam*.

³¹ Cf. Plin. *Nat. Hist.* 2.53; Suet. *Col.* 16.4; *conditae urbis*; also Cic. *Har.* 16: *post hanc urbem constitutam*.

³² Cf. Tac. *Ann.* 11.22: *post Tarquinius exactos*.

³³ Cf. Cic. *Balb.* 26: *post genus hominum natum*.

³⁴ Cf. Hor. *A. P.* 141: *captae post tempora Troiae*; Sen. *Agam.* 742-43: *te sequor testis, pater, Troiae sepultae*.

³⁵ Cf. Cic. *Arch.* 10: *post civitatem datam*.

- post victum captumque Persen: id.* 1.11.1.
post Romam a Gallis captam: id. 1.14.1.
post cladem sub Varo acceptam: id. 2.122.2.
post debellata arma civilia: Sen. Ben. 3.32.5.
post mare Actiacum Romano cruore infectum . . . post fractas in
Sicilia classes: id. Clem. 1.11.1.
post genitos gigantes: Luc. 4.593.
post Orphea raptum: Stat. Silv. 5.3.16.
post interfectum Postumum Agrippam: Tac. Ann. 1.53.
post ferocissimas gentis perdomitas: ibid. 3.47.
post interfectos Cyclopas: ibid. 3.61.
post exustum . . . Capitolium: ibid. 6.12.
post avectam Medeam: ibid. 6.34.
post captum Caratacum: ibid. 12.40.
post Juliam Drusi filiam dolo Messalinae interfectam: ibid. 13.32.
post deleta Artaxata: ibid. 14.23.
post occisum Neronem: ibid. 15.65.
post devictum Scipionem . . . post superatos Pompei liberos: Suet.
Jul. 37.1.
post remotos Caesetium et Marullum tribunos: ibid. 80.3.
post receptas Hispanias: id. Aug. 8.2.
post oppressum statim Antonium: ibid. 28.1.
post proditam Sexti Pompei classem: ibid. 74.
post dedicatum Capitolium: ibid. 94.8.
post occisum Antonium: id. Dom. 6.2.
- h. *ab ineunte aetate: Plaut. Trin.* 305; *Cic. Fam.* 13.5.2, 13.16.1; *de Orat.* 1.97; *Balb.* 6; *Deiot.* 26, 28; *Imp. Pomp.* 1; *Phil.* 5.48, 7.6; *Plin. Epist.* 5.16.8; *ad Tra.* 4.1; *Suet. Ner.* 22.1.³⁶
- i. *ab ineunte adolescentia: Cic. Fam.* 13.21.1; *Caecil.* 2; *Tac. Dial.* 8.4.³⁷
- j. *ex ineunte aevo: Lucret.* 2.743, 3.344, 3.745, 5.537, 5.555, 5.859.
- k. Miscellaneous Calendar Expressions:
- a condita urbe: Cic. Phil.* 3.9; *Suet. Aug.* 22.
ante solem occasum: Plaut. Epid. 144; *Men.* 437.
ante solem exorientem: id. Bacch. 424.
post occisum Antonium: id. Dom. 6.2.
- l. *corrupti iudici: Cic. Cluent.* 4, 65, 127; *Verr.* 2.5.183.
- m. *de litteris corruptis: Cic. Verr.* 2.2.90, 2.2.107, 2.2.110.
- n. The perfect passive participle of *servare* with different subjects:
- servati civis: Luc.* 1.358; *Tac. Ann.* 3.21, 12.31, 15.12.

³⁶ Cf. for the same phrase in the genitive: *Cic. de Orat.* 2.3; *Deiot.* 2; *Vat.* 10; *de Sen.* 76.

³⁷ Cf. for the genitive construction: *Nep.* 2.1.1; *Cic. Sen.* 76.

ob cives servatos: Sen. *Clem.* 1.26.5.

servatae fidei: Sen. *Epist.* 71.17; Tac. *Hist.* 1.71.

servatae Achivae: Ovid *Met.* 7.56.

servatis Achivis: Hor. *Serm.* 2.3.193.³⁸

o. *patrati belli*: Vell. 2.30.6, 2.114.4; Tac. *Hist.* 3.64.³⁹

p. *imperatas pecunias*: Caes. *Civ.* 3.32.4; Cic. *Fam.* 11.3.2, *Pis.* 38; *Flacc.* 27 (the latter has the singular).

captas pecunias: Cic. *Pis.* 38; in the singular *Verr.* 2.3.218; genitive construction Tac. *Ann.* 3.67.

conciliatae pecuniae: Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.141.

de pecunia conciliata: *ibid.* 2.3.218.

q. *beneficii accepti*: Sen. *Ben.* 2.10.4, 6.25.1, 6.42.2, 7.14.6.⁴⁰

dati beneficii: *ibid.* 2.10.4, 7.29.1.⁴¹

amissi beneficii: *ibid.* 7.29.1.

intercepti beneficii: *ibid.* 3.17.3.

redditi beneficii: *ibid.* 6.42.2.

5. Preference of Certain Participles

In addition to the foregoing set phrases there may be enumerated a number of verbs of which the participle occurs frequently with a variety of nouns. For the sake of completeness those passages are again quoted in which the participle of some of the set phrases is found with a large number of other nouns.

a. *rapere*:

Verg. *Georg.* 4.519; *Aen.* 6.496, 10.449; Hor. *Epi.* 1.14.7, 1.17.56; Tib. 1.8.58; Ovid *Ars Amat.* 1.102; *Met.* 5.425, 9.327; *Pont.* 1.9.1; *Trist.* 2.374; Sen. *Herc. Fur.* 985; *Herc. Oet.* 197, 1919; Luc. 1.178, 7.4; Petr. 94.15; Stat. *Theb.* 4.83, 10.27, 12.630; *Achil.* 1.153, 1.671, 2.75; *Silv.* 5.3.16; Val. Flacc. 1.547; Mart. 3.44.6, 10.4.3; Juv. 10.256; Tac. *Ann.* 1.59

b. *amittere*:

Cat. 68.80; Cic. *Pis.* 47; *de Orat.* 2.223; Verg. *Georg.* 4.512; *Aen.* 5.614; Ovid *Fast.* 4.482; *Met.* 7.689, 13.514; *Trist.* 4.3.34; Vell. 2.130.5; Sen. *Ben.* 7.29.1; *Cons. ad Marc.* 12.1; *Cons. ad Helv.* 16.7; *Epist.* 9.5; *Phaedr.* 578; *Oedip.* 665; Stat. *Theb.* 3.172, 8.553; *Silv.* 2. *introd.*; Mart. 1.33.1; Juv. 13.134; Plin. *Epist.* 4.19.1; Tac. *Hist.* 3.61; *Ann.* 1.3, 1.50, 2.25, 2.75, 3.6.

³⁸ Cf. Verg. *Aen.* 5.283; Tib. 3.10.20; Ovid *Am.* 2.18.1; Val. Flac. 2.140, 2.410; and for the compound verb *conservare*: Cic. *Att.* 2.1.6; *Fam.* 2.12.3; *Dom.* 132; *Sest.* 129; Vell. 2.45.2.

³⁹ Cf. for *patrati* with other nouns: Tac. *Hist.* 4.81; *Ann.* 2.66, 14.7; Suet. *Jul.* 75.3.

⁴⁰ Cf. for the same in the ablative depending on *in*: Cic. *Marc.* 3; depending on *gaudere*: Sen. *Ben.* 5.10.1.

⁴¹ Cf. Cic. *Marc.* 3 for ablative depending on *in*.

c. *capere*:

Plaut. *Stich.* 632; Sall. *Jug.* 77.1; Cic. *Pis.* 38; Verr. 2.3.218; Verg. *Aen.* 2.643; Hor. *A. P.* 141; Prop. 2.1.30, 4.4.2, 4.8.56; Vell. 1.2.1, 1.3.3, 1.8.4, 1.11.1, 1.14.1, 2.46.1; Sen. *Ben.* 4.11.1; *Troad.* 222; Luc. 2.526; Val. Flacc. 8.178; Tac. *Ann.* 3.67, 4.32, 12.40.

d. *mutare*:

Lucret. 1.677, 2.220, 3.755, 5.185; Cic. *Fam.* 6.6.11; Hor. *Carm.* 1.5.6, 1.36.9; Tib. 3.7.206; Ovid *Tris.* 3.5.54; Luc. 4.819; Plin. *Pan.* 90.6; Tac. *Ann.* 1.16, 4.6; Suet. *Aug.* 12.

e. *accipere*:

Cic. *Fam.* 15.4.13; *Marc.* 3; Verr. 1.38; *Sul.* 1; Vell. 2.4.2, 2.122.2; Sen. *Ben.* 2.10.4, 5.20.2, 6.25.1, 6.42.2, 7.14.6; Tac. *Ann.* 1.9, 2.69, 15.54.

f. *occidere*:

Cic. *Fam.* 5.10a.2; *Mil.* 8; Vell. 2.4.5; Sen. *Ben.* 2.20.3; *Epist.* 95.30; Tac. *Hist.* 1.37, 3.70, 3.85; *Ann.* 1.8, 1.42, 6.35, 15.65; Suet. *Dom.* 6.2.

g. *caedere*:

Cic. *Att.* 5.18.1; Verg. *Aen.* 6.837; Prop. 3.9.50; Ovid *Met.* 5.148, 12.603; Vell. 2.46.1, 2.52.3, 2.117.1; Stat. *Theb.* 6.86, 7.757; Luc. 5.201, 8.105, 9.332.

h. *facere*:

Plaut. *Men.* 753; *Merc.* 566; *Trin.* 887; *Rud.* 398; Ter. *Adelph.* 199; Sall. *Jug.* 21.3, 22.1; Cic. *Fam.* 10.11.2; *Cluent.* 102; Ovid *Her.* 14.82; Sen. *Ben.* 6.6.2; *Epist.* 104.9; *Const.* 17.4; *Q. Nat.* 2.39.1.

i. *violare*:

Cic. *Imp. Pomp.* 11; *Pis.* 85; Verr. 1.11, 2.4.97, 2.5.186; *T. D.* 1.27; Luc. 3.125; Juv. 13.6; Tac. *Hist.* 3.80; *Ann.* 3.24, 3.66.

j. *recipere*:

Cic. *Orat.* 35; Ovid *Epist.* 15.13; *Met.* 7.159; Hor. *Carm.* 4.2.47; Vell. 2.33.4; Luc. 5.117; Tac. *Ann.* 2.41, 3.11, 14.29; Suet. *Aug.* 8.2; *Claud.* 2.2.

k. *coepisse*:

Verg. *Aen.* 2.162; Ovid *Met.* 10.417; Tac. *Hist.* 2.22, 2.24, 2.88, 4.44, 4.50, 4.61; *Ann.* 1.20, 11.19.

l. *gerere*:

Cat. *de re mil. frag.* 2; Nep. 14.5.4, 14.6.1, 23.5.3; Cic. *Phil.* 14.37; *Pers.* 6.49; Sen. *Ben.* 7.7.5; Tac. *Hist.* 3.77; *Ann.* 4.23, 13.9.

m. *adimere*:

Hor. *Carm.* 2.4.10, 2.9.10; Ovid *Met.* 3.338, 11.273, 11.331; Stat. *Theb.* 5.609, 12.102; Tac. *Ann.* 1.15; Suet. *Tib.* 38.

n. *devincere*:

Cic. *Planc.* 45; Prop. 2.7.6, 2.14.23; Hor. *Carm.* 4.4.39; Vell. 2.38.6;
Sen. *Herc. Oet.* 910, 1101; Suet. *Jul.* 37.1; *Aug.* 49.1.

o. *offerre*:

Verg. *Aen.* 1.450; Ovid *Am.* 3.7.46; Sen. *Ira* 2.3.1; Val. Flacc. 3.605,
5.539, 8.394; Tac. *Ann.* 13.34.

p. *audire*:

Luc. 5.782; Stat. *Theb.* 9.1; Val. Flacc. 4.737; Tac. *Hist.* 4.68; *Ann.*
1.24, 2.82, 4.52.

6. On the Ablative required by *opus esse* and *usus esse*:

While archaic Latin furnishes most of the examples, the construction
is very rare in later writers.

a. *opus esse*:

Plaut. *Amph.* 1038; *Bacch.* 219; *Cas.* 502; *Curc.* 302, 322; *Men.* 955;
Merc. 330, 566; *M. G.* 914; *Per.* 584-85 (twice); *Pseud.* 732; *Stich.*
632, *Trin.* 887; *Truc.* 523; Ter. *And.* 736; *Hecy.* 104, 665; Cat. *Agr.*
Cult. 38.2; Sall. *Cat.* 31.7; Cic. *Cluent.* 150; Ovid *Am.* 2.19.1; Sen.
Epist. 109.9; *Clem.* 1.5.1.

b. *usus esse*:

Plaut. *Asin.* 312; *Bacch.* 7491; *Men.* 753; *Pseud.* 50; *Rud.* 398.

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