THE PURE PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS
IN VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI.

by

Edwin Oswald Koch, A. B., (Univ. of Wooster.)

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

in the

GRADUATE DIVISION
(COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE)

of the

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

1911.
The Place Constructions together with their nearest related forms constitute an exceedingly large and important part of the division known as adverbial constructions. How numerous they are may be partly realized from the fact that in the preparation for the writing of this thesis, the number of separate instances of merely the nouns in Place constructions collected from the first six books of Virgil's Aeneid was in the neighborhood of 1600. This makes an average of about one such Place construction to every three verses. Consequently, the following limitations have been set in the treatment of this subject. The ground covered is the first six books of Virgil's Aeneid. Only the Place constructions found in substantives are given, thus excluding adverbs and clauses of Place. Further, the nouns were divided into the following classes as to meaning: (1) Those pertaining to the Land, (2) to the Sea, (3) the Sky, (4) the Works of Man, e. g. cities, buildings, and objects of manufacture, (5) Parts of the Body, and (6) Miscellaneous, including figurative ideas, idioms, etc. This thesis with a few exceptions is confined to the first three classes---to terms of the Land, the Sea, and the Sky, and in quoting passages, the aim has been to give every example of words belonging to these three classes that occur in the first six books of the Aeneid. In Chapters V and VI in a few instances, other than Land, Sea and Sky terms are quoted and attention will be called to this fact under the heads where

II.

10480559
such further quotations are made.

The text used and quoted is Hirtzel's, Clarenden Press, Oxford. Ribbeck's Teubner edition of 1894 has been consulted occasionally. A full bibliography will be found at the end of the thesis.

EDWIN O. KOCH.

Columbia, Mo.
May 11, 1911.
CONTENTS.

Preface. Page II.
List of Abbreviations. Page IV.
Chapter II. Place Where. Page 5.
Chapter III. Place Whence. Page 37.
Chapter IV. Place Whither. Page 59.
Chapter V. Mixed Constructions. Page 87.
Chapter VI. Miscellaneous. Page 94.
Bibliography. Page 103.
List of Abbreviations.

Grammars.

B.      Bennett.
G.-L.   Gildersleeve-Lodge.
H.-B.   Hale and Fuck.
H.      Harkness.
S.-S.   Stolz-Schmalz.

Commentators and Editors.

Serv.   Servius.
Forb.   Forbiger.
Con.    Conington.
P. and H. Papillon and Haigh.
Fr.-Den. Frieze and Dennison.
Gr. and Kit. Greenough and Kittredge.
K's Verg. Knapp's Vergil.

Miscellaneous.

Lind.   Lindsay, *The Latin Language*.
Arch. für Lat. Lex. Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik.
C. I. L. Corpus Inscriptiorum Latinorum.

V.
In quoting passages enough words are quoted to make clear the meaning of the particular words or phrase under discussion.

Sometimes when a few quoted words would not make the sense clear, a word or two has been supplied by the writer and these are always distinguished by being placed within parentheses. The position of omitted words and of the ends of verses are indicated in the usual way. In the Summaries, the columns of figures will usually appear in pairs, and immediately above each column of figures will be found either a dash or the abbreviation, Adj. thus:---Adj.---Adj. The column under the dash will give the number of occurrences without adjectives, the column under Adj. will give the number of occurrences with adjectives. Other features of the arrangement in the Summaries will be readily understood.

The few common grammatical abbreviations used herein need no explanation.
CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The term Construction as used in traditional grammar does not admit of accurate definition, and furthermore seems not to be defined by any of the grammars. For practical purposes the conception of construction may be described as follows.

Man's communicated thought, when closely examined, is found to involve two distinct kinds of ideas: first, names of objects, actions and qualities, which form, as it were, the material content of a sentence; and second, the relationships which the mind conceives to be between these so-called material or non-relational ideas. The material ideas are embodied in the nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs of a sentence; the relational ideas are either understood or indicated by word order as the relation between Subject and Predicate in English, or indicated by prefix, suffix, infix, ablaut, intonation or special word as, e.g., a preposition. Now Construction is the name given to the relationship that exists between any two of the named material (not relational) ideas. Or it might be put this way: Construction is the name applied to the relational idea that the speaker intends between any two material non-relational ideas of a sentence. In general there are two kinds of relationships, and
consequently two classes of constructions: grammatical and thot constructions. The grammatical constructions are those relationships which have grown up in the course of the development of language, which are classified on the principle of relative value in the sentence, and which constitute the machinery of grammar. Such are the Subject and Predicate relationship, Adjective modifier, Adverb modifier, etc. But each of these grammatical relationships subtends also a thot relationship, i.e., between any two given non-relational words, as a noun and a genitive, the relationship may be regarded in two lights: first, the grammatical value of the relationship in the sentence is that of an adjective modifier, and this is its grammatical relationship, or construction; and second, the thot character of the relationship may be one of Source, Possession, Place, etc., and this last would constitute the thot relationship or construction between the two words. It is with thot construction that we are here concerned.

There are innumerable varieties of thot relationships, but most of them fall into some one of ten or twelve important classes, as Place, Time, Manner, Purpose, Result, Condition, etc. Of these, a Place Construction is the name given to those relationships between words which involve some sort of place idea. There are only three primary divisions of Place relationships: Place Where, Whence, and Whither. Of these three categories, no one, probably, has
any priority in value or in time of origin. In all probability the three existed originally undifferentiated, and each gradually emerged into clearness within the same long period of time. In the earliest stages of the growth of the Indo-European family of languages of which anything definite is known, Place Where was expressed chiefly, if not entirely, by the locative case. The fact that this case was almost lost in Latin, and that its duties were assumed by the so-called ablative case, and also the fact that the ablative had assumed the duties of the instrumental, caused such a piling up of constructions in Latin in the instance of the ablative as to produce an almost inextricable tangle. If all the different constructions now borne by the ablative were ever very clearly differentiated from each other, the effect of throwing the three original cases of ablative, instrumental and locative together doubtless was to confuse some of these uses again and throw them back into their primitive undifferentiated condition. That this result was practically effected will appear from the varied examples that follow in the subsequent chapters.

ABOUT METRE.

In considering whether the dactylic hexameter will or will not allow a certain expression, it must be remembered that the metre does not prevent the use of nearly so many expressions as one might at first suppose. Any particular
word or phrase is not barred unless within it any three successive syllables should present either of the following arrangements: — or —. But even these, if they occur at the end of a word, may often be obviated by elision,—the former rarely, the latter frequently. Synezeesis and hiatus are too infrequent to be reckoned with here. In proellis, ex Eoo, etc., cannot be used, and this difficulty in the first example cannot be avoided; the phrase must be rejected. However, while such phrases as ex Eoo and in fenestra are forbidden, there is nothing to prevent the separation of the two words and the placing of other words between so as to obviate the difficulty. There is no exception to the use of this makeshift except possibly in the instance of some short stereotyped phrase whose metre is unsuited to dactylic verse. This device of changing the word order Virgil resorts to time and again. So if certain forms of expression do not occur the probabilities are that they are not used for other reasons than metrical ones. However, the lack of a particular form of expression in the case of a single word may often be explained on metrical grounds as in the example noted above, in proellis.
CHAPTER II.

PLACE WHERE.

A Place Where Construction is a relationship between two ideas such that the one idea names the place in which or at which the other idea is true: e.g., Romae moratur, he tarrys at Rome. The two ideas joined are Rome and he tarrys, and the relationship between them is that of Place Where.

In Latin Place Where is regularly denoted by the Locative, the Ablative, and the Ablative with the preposition IN.

S.-S. Lat. Gr. p 392, Sec. 110; pp 386, 387, Sec. 104, 105.

DIVISION I.

Names of Localities (Proper Nouns.)

Section 1.

The Locative.

Form: A.-G. Sec. 43c; 49a; 80 and footnote; 93 note 1.
E., Sec. 17, 1; 21c; 25, 5. G.-L., Sec. 29, 2; 33, 3; 37, 5;
61, 2. H.-B., Sec. 66, 5; 71, 6; 93. H., Sec. 78, 4; 83, 4;
106; 133. S.-S., p 208, Sec. 86; also p 211. Lind. p 395 ff
Sec. 37, 38, 39; p 402, Sec. 48. Som. Sec. 192, 199 end,
204, 225.

G.-L., Sec. 411. H.-B., Sec. 449. H., Sec. 482, 484, 491.
S.-S., p 392, Sec. 110.
Unquestioned Locatives N 1.

Names of Towns,

See Note^2_{\text{on II., 178}} p 8.

Names of Countries (an island and a district of Africa).

III 162 non,... Cretae iussit considere Apollo.

IV 36 nulli....flexere mariti, non Libyae, non ante Tyro.

The word humi.

I 193 corpora fundat humi
II 380 anguem | pressit humi
V 78 due...carchesia Baccho | fundit humi
V 481 procumbit humi bus
VI.423 fusus humi (Cerberus)

Substitutes for humi See pp 18 and 20.

(VI 652 stant terra defixa... bastae
(III 392 sus...iacebit | alba, solo recubans
(VI 192 et viridi sedere solo
(Fig)(I 482 diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat
(Fig)(VI 469 illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat

Questionable Locatives N 1.

Names of Towns

IV 224 (Aeneas), Karthagine qui nunc | exspectat

IV 426 non ego.... | Aulide iuravi (Dido)

Name of Country (equivalent to such) Loc. or Abl. See p 38.

N 2 II 178 omnia ni repetant Argis
The word animi (Sinôn) N 3.

II 61 (Sinôn) fidens animi
IV 203 isque amens animi (Iarbas)
IV 529 at non infelix animi Phoenissa
V 202 namque furens animi (Sergestus)

N 4 II 451 instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis
The Word pelagi

N 5 (III 241 pelagi ferro foedare volucres

NOTE 1. Only in the singular of the first and second declensions does the locative have special and unquestioned case endings, -ae, -i. In the third declension in names of towns used in the Place Where construction there is confusion between the two endings -I and -e. The former ending, -I, seems to have arisen thru the influence of i-stems, and also possibly acquiring a locative use in names of towns thru the analogy of the second declension locative ending.
The regular so-called ablative ending, -e, historically is a locative in origin, being the Latin representative of the Indo-European locative ending -I, which is clearly seen in the Sanskrit fifth declension, as e.g., pathi, "in the road." Between these two endings -I and -e it seems that Plautus at least made the distinction that the -I be used for Place Where and -e for Place Whence. See Arch. für Lat. Lex., Vol. XIII p 371. S.—S. Lat. Gr. p 206, Sec. 86. Lindsay, p 395, Sec. 37. Sommer p 410, Sec. 225.
NOTE 2. Argis in II 178 might be either locative or ablative of Place Whence according to how the verb repetant is interpreted. If it means "seek again," Argis may mean either "at Argos," or "From Argos;" but if it means "seek back," then Argis may be the separative ablative. It is idle to speculate just which idea Virgil may have had in mind. He may have had either or both. As regards ending, there is hopeless confusion between the dative, ablative, and locative in the plural. See Lindsay, p 402, Sec. 48. As regards the thot the writer inclines to the view that Argis is locative, or at least, locative ablative.


The locative of this word occurs in early Latin, C. I. L., 1,595 ARGEIS.

NOTE 3. The form animi is in dispute with the evidence in favor of its being a locative, tho possibly not felt as such by the Romans. Conington takes animi, II 61, as genitive. He says: "the genitive is doubtless of the same class as those in IV 529, VI 332,... etc., probably quasi-locative." Servius in the same passage takes animi as genitive. Hale & Buck Lat. Gr., 449c: "Animi,"in mind," (in origin a locative) and, by analogy, the genitive mentis are used with verbs and adjectives of Mental Condition to express Respect.
Thus, furens animi, "raging in his heart," Aen. 5, 202; pendet animi, "is uncertain in mind," Tusc. 4, 16, 35. See also S.—S., p 367, Sec. 75; Anm. 2; p 393, Sec. 110. Gino Funaioli in Arch. für Lat. Lex., Vol. XIII, p 312, says that animi as a locative has been recognized by most of the younger scholars. He also calls attention to Delbrück's remark that the plural of animi pendere in Cic. Tusc. 1, 96, is animis pendemus and not animorum. See also Rieman in Rev. Crit. Vol. 12, pp 260, 261;

NOTE 4. In II 451 animi is with little doubt nominative plural masculine. If a locative we might expect animis. Cf. animis pendemus in previous note.


Section 2.

The Ablative Without Preposition (Locative Use.)


Names of towns

N 1 IV 36 nulli...flexere (me) mariti non Libyae non ante Tyro

N 2 VI 766 genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba
Names of Countries

N 3 V 731 gens...debellanda tibi Latio est
VI 67 da...Latio considere Teucros
VI 89 alius Latio; iam partus Achilles
N 4 VI 793 Caesar...aurea condet saecula qui rursus
   Latio regnata per arva | Saturno quondam,
   super...Indos | proferet imperium
I 263 bellum ingens geret Italia
N 5 VI 247 Hecaten caeloque Ereboque potentem

Names of Mountains

V 252 puer frondosa...Ida...cervos...fatigat
N 6 V 448 aut Erymantho| aut Ida in magna...eruta pinus

Name of a Sea (substitute for such) See p 28.
(VI-697 stant sale Tyrrheno classes

NOTE 1. Tyro in IV 36 may have been preferred to the locative form Tyri because the use of the latter would have placed an I sound immediately preceding three successive pauses of the verse thus:
   esto agram nulli || quondam flexere mariti || non
Libyae non ante Tyri; |

NOTE 2. VI 766 Longa Alba. As regards the use of the locative ablative in such a collocation of adjectives with urbe understood, Servius and Conington say nothing.
Forb.: "Longa Alba, non Albae Longae, quia, si nomini urbis locum indicantis, ubi aliquid fit, adjectivum adicitur,
non facile casus locativus, quem vocant, usurpatur." If urbs ever was used with alba longa, as is likely, since the Romans did not know about a locative case and consequently did not recognize the fact that urbe is historically a locative form, they must simply have used "alba longa urbe" with or without a preposition, as they would any other locative ablative form. So when urbe was dropped the ablative alba longa was continued out of habit in use as a Place Where designation without any thought of changing the form to a locative, as we, from our point of view, might expect. If originally in the Place Where construction IN was used, then later when Alba Longa came to be the proper name applied to the town, the preposition was probably dropped after the analogy of other names of towns.

NOTE 3. In V 731 there is nothing to prevent the use of the preposition IN since elision would occur.

NOTE 4. VI 793. Latio might be taken as ablative of Place Whence with proferet imperium. Editors punctuate this passage differently after quondam. Really the word will bear both interpretations, Where and Whence, without much difficulty.

Serv. and Con. throw no light on this point.

Fr.-Den.: "ablative of place where with condet." Knapp: "locative ablative." Forb. from his note gives the impression that it is locative-ablative.

NOTE 5. VI 247. Erebo, while strictly the name of a god, is here used for the underground world, and so
equivalent to the name of a country, and a proper noun.

NOTE 6. V 448 Erymantho might also be taken with in. It is impossible to tell what feeling Virgil had in the matter. Taking him at his word, Erymantho would be ablative alone and Ida an ablative with in, and they are here so taken. Serv., Con., and Forb. say nothing. Knapp takes Erymantho as locative ablative, and Ida in as ablative with IN.

Section 3.
The Ablative With IN.

A.-G., Sec. 421, 426, 428a, 430. B., Sec. 228.
G.-L., Sec. 385, 418. H.-B., Sec. 433, 436. H., Sec. 483, 491. S.-S., p 387, Sec. 105; p 412, Sec. 147.

Name of an Island

V 588 Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta (textum iter habuisse.)

Name of a Mountain

N1. V 449 aut Erymantho aut Ida in magna...eruta pinus

Names of Seas

III 211 Strophades...stant... insulae Ionio in magno
V 192 animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi (estis)

NOTE 1. See p 10. In V 449 the ablative with preposition, Ida in, is used alongside of the locative ablative Erymantho. This was unnecessary, as the preposition in, because of the elision, could easily have been
omitted. Moreover, there is no MS variation at this point, so Virgil very likely wrote *Ida in magna*. The only reason for using the preposition here is probably the poet's desire for definiteness. He means "on Mt. Ida."

Section 4.

The Accusative With AD (at or near.)


Name of Town

I 24 Belli | prima quod ad *Troiam*. gesserat.

Summary--Proper Names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loc.</th>
<th>Loc. or Abl(?)</th>
<th>Abl., alone</th>
<th>Abl. with IM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mountains</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seas</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>humi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pelagi</td>
<td>1?</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>animi</td>
<td>4, 1?</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, 28 (6) 3? = 11, 2? 3 9 (6) 1? 4

Without adjs., 22 (6) 3? With adjs., 5 (1).

Acc. with AD, with adj.) 1Name of Town substituted

Town without adj. with adj.) 2Name of country. 3Subst.

Town 1 1 1 4Subst. for name of sea. 5Substit. for *humi.*
Conclusions--Proper Names.

The number of examples is not sufficient to draw any definite conclusions. Virgil does not have occasion to locate things in towns very often. Tyro and Alba Longa are undoubtedly pure locative ablative forms. Karthagine and Aulide are historically locative but doubtless felt by Virgil as ablative in a Place Where sense, used as substitutes for Karthaginé and Aulidé. Karthagine is of course barred because of the quantity of the last three syllables, and so with Aulidé. Of the proper names, only Cretae and Libyae are undoubted locatives, and these are names of an island and a district. In these two instances the metre would have permitted the ablative forms Creté and Libyé if Virgil had desired to use them. Hirtzel gives the critical note: "Libya, P Serv." Serv. on this passage says: "NON ANTE TYRO aut in Tyro, ac si dicernet 'Tyri;' aut certe Typhéter, id est de Tyro ut (III 503) Dardanus Hesperia. Quidam autem 'Libya,' id est mariti Libyes, 'Tyro' mariti Tyrii exponunt." Knapp notes that this use of the locative with names of countries is poetic. K.'s Verg. Sec 143.

The name of a country occurs six times in the locative- ablative without a preposition, and the names of mountains twice. IN is used four times. All this is contrary to prose usage. Altho the occurrences are too few for any broad generalization, it would almost seem that usually when Virgil desires to mention the names of places indefinitely, he uses the locative- ablative; when
definitely he uses the ablative with IN.

**Humi** and **animi** are practically stereotyped words. They occur without modifiers, and sometimes in places where they do not logically fit; for example, in several of the instances above where **humi** is used with **fundo**, the idea is rather that of **to** or **upon the ground** than of **on the ground**. This is good evidence that the locative had ceased to be felt a living case.

Only in 6 out of 37 instances does an adjective accompany the noun, 4 of which occur when **IN** is used, one with the ablative and one with a possible locative. Practically, the locatives are without adjective modifiers. Every time **IN** occurs an adjective accompanies. **Sale Tyrrehno** is equivalent to a single proper noun almost like **Alba Longa**. The stereotyped character of **humi** and **animi** and the use of **Latio** as a mere objective point accounts for the most part for the dearth of adjectives. No rule can be deduced regarding their use.

**DIVISION II.**

The Land.

Section 1.

The Ablative Without Preposition.

General Terms

I 629 hac...consistere terra
III 387 tua...componere terra
IV 349 Ausonia...considere terra
IV 468 Tyrios deserta quaeere terra

I 48 ossa parentis | condidimus terra
VI 807 Ausonia prohibit consistere terra
III 3 terris iactatus
I 756 omnibus errantem terris
III 147 terris animalia somnus habebat
IV 271 Libycis teris otia terris
IV 568 te his...terris morantem
V 717 his habeant terris moenia

I 358 veteris tellure reclusit | thesauros
VI 655 tellure repostos
III 509 sternimur optatae premio telluris
II 98 stabat regno incolumis (Palamedes)
I 572 his...considere regnis
IV 199 templae...latis immania regnis | ...posuit
VI 71 manent regnis penetralia nostris
VI 886 tota passim regione vagantur
IV 633 patria antiqua cinis...habet (nutricem)

Indefinite Terms

I 443 quo...effodere loco signum
III 447 illa manent immota locis...folia
VI 445 his Phraedram...locis...cernit
I 474 parte alia fugiens
V 327 spatio extremo...adventabat
I 681 sacrae sede recondam
VI 328 priusquam sedibus ossa quierunt
VI 371 sedibus...placidis...quiescam
V 456 Daren...agit aequore toto

Spécial Features

III 655 summo cum monte videmus ipsum
III 644 Cyclopes...altis montibus errant
III 125 bacchatamque iugis Naxum
IV 147 ipse iugis Cynthi graditur
N2 V 113 medio canit aggere ludos
III 22 tumulus, quo cornea summo virgulta erat
II 748 curva valle recondo
III 110 habitant vallibus imis
VI 679 convalle virenti inclusas animas
I 97 Iliacis occumbere campis
III 220 campis armenta videmus
IV 404 it nigrum campis agmen
V 702 Siculiusnre deret arvis
VI 423 totoque ingens extenditur antro
III 674 curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis

Rocks

III 450 cavvo volitantia...saxo
The Ground

IV 620 mediaque inhumatus harena
V 336 spissa iacuit revolutus harena
V 374 fulva moribundum extendit harena
V 423 media consistit harena
VI 643 fulva luctantur harena
I 107 furit aestus harenis

N3 III 192 sus...iacebit solo
N3 VI 192 viridi sedere solo
N3 I 482 diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat
N3 VI 469 illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat. (Fig)
N3 VI 652 stant terra defixae hastae

The Shore

I 213 litore aena locant
I 184 litore cervos prospicit errantis
I 196 vina...quae...onerarat...litore Trinacrico
I 517 classem quo litore linquant
II 557 iacet...litore truncus
III 16 litore curvo moenia...loco

N4 III 135 sicco subductae litore puppes
III 223 litore curvo exstruimus.....toros
III 277 stant litore puppes
IV 373 eiectum litore
IV 397 litore celsas|deducunt toto naves
IV 416 toto properari litore circum
VI 505 tumulum Phoeteo litore inanem constitui
VI 901 stant litore puppes

II 788 me...his detinet oris
III 97 cunctis dominabitur oris

Inland Waters

IV 489 sistere aquam fluvios
II 135 limosque lacu...delitui

Vegetation

I 314 media sese tulit obvia silva
I 552 silvis aptare trabes
II 696 Idaea...se condere silva
I 578 quibus eiecutus silvis...errat
VI 205 silvis...viscum...virere
VI 765 educet silvis regem
VI 673 lucis habitamus opacis
VI 187 se...arbore...ostendat
VI 136 latet arbore opaca
N4 V 504 infigitur arbore mali
VI 209 auri frondentis opaca ilice

NOTE 1. A number of times in the above lists, pono, sisto and -do occur either singly or in compounds. Collected examples of the use of these words show that they take the ablative. See A-G., Sec 430. Whether this
ablative in the case of condo is Place Where or Means is impossible to tell. The root DHE in condo means put, and according to this the ablative would be Place Where. But when condo acquires the secondary meaning of conceal (put thoroly), the idea of means may very easily have crept in.

NOTE 2. Aggere in V 113 seems to be related to Place Whence as Point of Vision. See Chap. VI, Sec. 2. p 95.

NOTE 3. VI 652, terra is a substitute for humi, "in the ground." The other instances use terra in the sense of "land." Solo likewise is a sort of substitute for humi. See p 6.

Section 2.

The Ablative With IN.


General Terms

I 460 quae regio in terris
V 803 nec minor in terris...cura
V 792 in regnis hoc ausa tuis
V 225 ipso superest in fine
IV 211 nostris errans in finibus
VI 581 fundo volvuntur in imo

Indefinite Terms

IV 374 regni demens in parte locavi
VI 282 in medio ramos pandit
I 15 in secessu longo locus
III 229 in secessu longo...instruimus mensas

Special Features
II 626 summus antiquam in montibus ornum
V 759 Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur
VI 703 in valle reducta seclusum nemus
V 288 mediateque in valle theatri circuim erat
IV 157 medius in vallibus...gaudet
V 109 circuque locantur in medio
VI 887 vagantur aeris in campis latis
VI 707 in pratis ubi apes...floribus insidunt
VI 642 in gramineis exercent membra palaestris
III 617 vasto Cycloips in antro (me) deservere
III 624 medio resupinus in antro...frangeret (corpora)
VI 77 in antro bacchatur vates
III 641 cavo Polyphemus in antro...claudit pecudes
VI 418 Cerberus...recubans immanis in antro
VI 273 primus in faucibus Orci...posuere cubilia

Rocks
V 204 saxis in procurentibus haesit
III 245 in praecele sa consedit rupe
V 180 siccaque in rupe resedit
V 221 in scopulo luctantem...alto
V 205 acuto in murice remi obnixi
V 214 latebroso in pumice nidi
The Ground

VI 871 in ignota Palimure iacebis harena
VI 416 vatem...informi limo...exponit in

The Shore

N 2 I 173 artus in litore ponunt
N 2 II 24 se...deserto in litore condunt
III 21 mactabam in litore taurum
III 404 vota in litore solves
III 510 in litore sicco corpora curamus
V 235 hoc candemtem in litore taurum constitua
V 411 hoc ipso in litore pugnam
VI 162 Misenum in litore sicco...vident
VI 212 Misenum in litore Teucri flebant
VI 362 me...versantque in litore venti
III 117 classem Cretaeis sistet in oris
I 331 quibus orbis in oris iactemur
I 498 in Eurotae ripis...exercet choros
V 613 in sola secretae Troades acta flebant

Vegetation

VI 451 errabat silva in magna
III 646 vitam in silvis...traho
VI 271 est iter in silvis
VI 309 in silvis...cadunt folia
III 302 in luco...libabat
I 450 hoc...in luco nova res oblata
VI 188 se...ostendat nemore in tanto
I 310 classem in convexo nemorum...occult
IV 485 servabat in arbores ramos
III 445 in foliis descripsit carmina
III 537 equos in gramine vidi
N 3 VI 416 vatem...glaucaque exponit in ulva
II 135 obscurus in ulva delitui

NOTE 1. In VI 581, in fundo is Place Where if 
volvuntur is regarded as Middle Voice: "They roll themselves
(about) in the depths." Another way of regarding the passage
would make volvuntur Passive: "They are rolled down into
the depths," in which case in fundo would be a substitute
for Place Whither. The latter interpretation is the less
likely however. The commentators do not discuss this
point. Forb.: "fundus volvuntur in imo, in imum Tartarum
detrusi."

NOTE 2. in litore ponunt, I 173; in litore
condunt, II 24. Cf. Note 1 at end of Division II,
Section 1, p 19.

NOTE 3. exponit in ulva, VI 416, is a substitute
for Place Whither.

Section 3.
The Accusative With Ad (at or near.)
The Shore

III 643 curva haec habitant ad litora

Inland Waters

VI 318 quid vult concursus ad amnem?
III 389 ad fluminis undam...sus iacebit
VI 714 Lethaei ad fluminis undam...potant
I 618 quem...genuit Simoentis ad undam
III 302 (libabant) Simoentis ad undam

Section 4.
The Ablative With DE (idiomatic.)

Indefinite Term

N 1 IV 153 alia de parte...transmittunt cursu campos
NOTE 1. alia de parte is idiomatic. It evidently started as a Whence Construction, but is here practically equivalent to Place Where. The "down from" idea has completely disappeared from the phrase. See p. 48.

Summary--The Land.

Classes of Words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>VII</th>
<th>VIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shore

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inland Waters

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vegetation

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of strictly Place Where, 147

"" " Place Near,

Grand Total, 153

Without adjs., 57. With adjs., 96.

Column | Special Words.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>terra, -is, 3 (1) 9 2 --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>harena, -is, 1 5 -- 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>litore 6 8 5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silva, -is, 3 3 3 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions.

Between a Place Where construction without a preposition and one with the preposition IN there is practically little difference in meaning except that the preposition locates an object a little more definitely and accurately. At any rate such more definite location was the primal reason for the addition of the preposition. Such definiteness in a prepositional phrase in a long course of time is apt to fade out as is shown by Late Latin. But in classical Latin the use of a local preposition with the ablative is narrower in meaning than the ablative would be alone. See S-S., p 393, sec 111. So a direct comparison of
Columns I and II with Columns III and IV in the above Summary is legitimate. The number of occurrences without the preposition as compared with the number with the preposition is 59%. This shows no decided preference for either form of construction. Prose usage would lead us to expect a comparatively small sum under Columns I and II, while the sum of III and IV would very likely far outnumber I and II. Of course it may be assumed that if the nature of Virgil's task were such that the objects with which he deals needed for the most part to be definitely located, we would expect the number of instances with IN, (or some other preposition,) to greatly predominate. However in poetry indefiniteness of location may be frequently expected, and this fact together with the traditional freedom of the poet in matters of composition and the desire for variety of expression account for the large number of ablatives without preposition.

S-S. Lat. Gr., p 387 sec 105, Anm. 2: "Appellativa ohne Attribut werden selten im Abl. ohne in auf die Frage wo? gebraucht." If this statement applied to poetry we would expect the sum of Column I to be small, and the sum of II, III and IV to be relatively large; but Virgil does not strictly follow such a rule as the figures indicate; however the number of ablatives with adjectives without prepositions is twice as great as the number of ablatives used with neither.

Terra (sg. and pl.) occurs 13 times; in terris twice.
Evidently Virgil felt no need of using a preposition with *terra*. This practically corresponds with prose usage, altho in prose the omission of the preposition is more common in such a phrase as *terra marique*. *Terra* in Virgil can hardly be called a completely stereotyped word, since so often varying adjectives are used with it. In 9 instances adjectives accompany. Of the remaining occurrences, V 48 may have the additional idea of means; VI 652 of course is a substitute for *humi*; but I 3 and III 147 are pure Place Where. There are not sufficient grounds for laying down the rule that *in* may be omitted if an adjective is used with *terra*.

*Harena* with an adjective is a favorite phrase. *In harena* occurs only once. Between *litore*, 14 times, and *in litore* 10 times, there is little choice. The plural *litoribus* is strangely absent. But *oris* in the plural is common. The remaining words seem indifferently to have or not to have the preposition *IN*.

Division III.
The Sea.

Section 1.
The Ablative Without Preposition.

I 29  iactatos *aequore toto* | Troas
I 128  disiectam...videt *toto aequore* classem
I 511  alios...quos *aequore turbo* | dispulerat
V 862  currit iter *tutum...aequore* classis
I 110  dorsum immane mari summo
III 73  mari colitur medio...tellus
I 364  portantur...Pygmalionis opes pelago
I 667  Aeneas pelago...iactetur
II 179  numen | quod pelago...secum avexere
II 800  in quascumque velim pelago deducere terras
III 124  pelagoque volamus
III 204  erramus pelago
III 478  hanc (terram) pelago praeterlabare
III 506  Provehimur pelago
IV 52   dum pelago desaevit hiems
IV 546  rursus agam pelago
V 212  pelago decurrit aperto

N 1  (I 181  prospectum late pelago petit
      (Not counted in Summary.)
I 70   disice corpora ponto
III 104 medio iacet insula ponto
VI 345  fore te ponto incolumem
I 3    terris iactatus et alto
II 209  fit sonitus spumante salo

N 2  VI 697  stant sale Tyrrheno classes
III 197 dispersi iactamur purgite vasto
III 421 imo barathri ter purgite...sorbet fluctus
V 33 fertur cita *gurgite* classis
V 814 quem *gurgite* quaeres

IV 600 *undis* spargere (corpus)

III 270 medio apparent fluctu
I 756 omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus

III 378 Ausonio possis considere portu
V 243 portu se condidit alto

Mixed and Indeterminate. See pp 93 and 100.

(III 268 fugimus *spumantibus undis*

(Not counted in Summary.)

Section 2.

The Ablative With IN.

V 124 est procul *in pelago* saxum

(III 211 Strophades...stant...insulae *Ionio in magno*
V 193 animos, quibus *in...Ionioque mari...usi* (estis)

V 222 in scopulo luctantem...*brevibusque vadis*

I 118 apparent rari nantes *in gurgite vasto*
V 160 medioque Gyas *in gurgite victor*
V 209 fractosque legunt *in gurgite remos*

I 106 hi *summo in fluctu* pendent
I 584 medio *in fluctu...summersum*
I 109 saxa...quae *in fluctibus*
III 202 negat meminisse viae media...in unda
III 384 Trinacria lentandus remus in unda
III 200 caecis erramus in undis
V 192 animos...quibus in...Maleae sequacibus undis (us dependent
V 789 in undis...molem...excierit
V 868 ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis

NOTE 1. I 181 included here because from one point
of view the construction might be Place Where. But it more
properly belongs under Dative of Place Whither. See p 98.

NOTE 2. sale Tyrrhenn, VI 697, forms practically
a single expression equivalent to a proper noun. It stands
midway between a pure proper name like Mare Tyrrhenum, and
an ordinary common noun with a definitive adjective. The
passage is also cited under Proper Names, p. 10.

NOTE 3. Ionio in magno III 211, belongs properly
under Proper Names. See in Division 1, p. 12.

NOTE 4. In VI 339 Virgil is evidently thinking
of the act of falling overboard as taking place on the sea
among the waves, a situation in which we might have expected
in undas, Place Whither according to our way of thinking.

NOTE 5. In these two passages secessu may be
loosely conceived as applying to the sea as well as to the
land and so are here included for the sake of completeness.
See p 21.
Summary---The Sea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without Prep.</td>
<td>With IN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequore</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelago</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponto</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurgite</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unda, -is</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluctu,-ibus</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other words</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total,</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16 (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without adjs., 22. With adjs., 26 (3).

Conclusions---The Sea.

In the above summary the words without prepositions are in the majority, (67%), and even Column II is smaller than Column I, when the rule that the preposition may be omitted when an adjective accompanies the noun would lead us to expect the reverse. This unexpected preponderance of words in the first column is mainly due to pelago, which is almost a stock expression as far as Virgil is concerned.
Division IV.
The Sky.
Section 1.
The Ablative Without Preposition.

N 1.

I 155 caelique invectus aperto
I 395 quos...ales aperto turbabat caelo
II 556 si qua est caelo pietas
III 201 diem noctemque negat discernere caelo
III 515 sidera...notat tacito labentia caelo
III 518 cuncta videt caelo constare sereno
III 586 obscuro sed nubila caelo (erant)
IV 578 sidera caelo dextra feras

N 2

IV 692 oculis...alto quaesivit caelo ludem
V 515 vacuo...caelo speculatus (columbam)
VI 247 Hecaten caeloque Ereboque potentem

I 225 sic vertice caeli constitit
IV 184 nocte volat caeli medio

II 113 toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi

V 216 aere lapsa quieta radit iter (columba)

N 3

I 547 neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris

NOTE 1. Several instances of the use of caelo above might be open to dispute whether Place Where or not, but the discussion would involve too many nice distinctions.
to be profitable. The very fact that these uses of *caelo*
are capable of various interpretations probably has something
to do with the lack of a preposition. That is, they are
practically mixed constructions and such often use no prepos-
tion. Cf. (Section 1).

NOTE 2. *Caelo* in IV 692 might be regarded as
Place Whence. However, this feeling of Whence may be due
simply to the influence of the English word "seek," which
often takes a Place Whence construction. The feeling in
Latin is more likely Place Where, but whether it be the one
or the other will make little difference in the conclusions
that can be drawn. The commentators say nothing about the
construction of *caelo*. P. and H. translate: "sought for

NOTE 3. *Umbris* in I 547 is equivalent to a name
of a region.

Section 2.
The Ablative With IN.

VI 436 aethere in alto ...perferre labores

V 517 vitam reliquit in astris|aetheriis

IV 209 caecique in nubibus ignes

V 525 liquidis in nubibus arsit harundo

III 587 lunam in nimbo nox...tenebat

N 1 V 666 atram in nimbo volitare favillam

(Fig)(II 356 lupi...atra in nebula
I 588 claraque in luce refulsit
II 591 pura...in luce refulsit
IV 358 deum manifesto in lumine vidi
II 92 vitam in tenebris...trahebam
VI 340 hunc...multa maestum cognovit in umbra

N 2 (V 727 caelo...miseratus ab alto
(Not counted in Summary.)

Exceptional Use.

N 3 (IV 513 ad lunam quaeurntur...herbae

NOTE 1. The MSS agree on atram, V 666. This however is somewhat odd with favillam, so Klouček amended to atro which is accepted by some editors. The LS reading is here retained.

NOTE 2. Ad caelo, IV 727, is practically equivalent to Point of Vision and this construction is treated as such. See Chap. VI, p 96.

NOTE 3. Ad lunam in IV 513, literally "at the moon," is equivalent to "at the time of the moon." The expression shows how easily and naturally a place idea passes over into a time idea.

Summary---The Sky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without Prep.</td>
<td>With IN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caelo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Without adj., 10 (1)</td>
<td>4 (1)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With adj., 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total 28 (1).
**Conclusions---The Sky.**

*Caelo* occurs 11 times, but *in caelo* is conspicuous by its absence. Evidently the expression *caelo* was almost stereotyped and a favorite with Virgil. His use of *pelago* is somewhat similar, tho seemingly more stereotyped. See p. 31. Possibly the ancient conception of the heavens being the inner surface of a concave dome stretched over the earth-shield had something to do with the absence of the phrase *in caelo*. However when speaking of the clouds and of light and darkness, things which are conceived as occupying space, he uses *IN*. Here the rule that the preposition may be omitted if an adjective accompanies is better exemplified than in the case of words pertaining to the *Sea*, Division III.

**Summary---Place Where.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loc.</th>
<th>Loc. or Abl.(?)</th>
<th>Abl. without Prep.</th>
<th>With IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Nouns</td>
<td>2 2 1</td>
<td>10 (6)</td>
<td>-- 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Words, (humi, animi)</td>
<td>9 -- --</td>
<td>-- --</td>
<td>-- --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Land</td>
<td>-- -- --</td>
<td>30 56</td>
<td>22 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sea</td>
<td>-- -- --</td>
<td>18 14</td>
<td>4 12 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sky</td>
<td>-- -- --</td>
<td>6 10</td>
<td>4(1) 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 250(10)</td>
<td>11 2 1</td>
<td>64 (6)</td>
<td>80 (30(1) 62(?))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without adjs., 107 (7). With adjs., 147 (3).
Conclusions---Place Where.

The number of pure locatives, (11), or even the number with the doubtful ones included, (14), as compared with the total number of Place Where constructions, (250), is noteworthy. Considering that 9 out of the 11 locatives consist of two stock expressions, it is readily seen that the locative as a case is practically dead. Also the number of instances without preposition is remarkably large, and even if we consider the use of an adjective as a substitute for the preposition, still the number of ablatives used alone (64), is high, and points to the great freedom in poetic composition.
CHAPTER III.

PLACE WHENCE.

A Place Whence Construction is a relationship between two ideas such that the one idea names the place from which the motion involved in the other idea takes place; e.g. Roma ibat, he was going from Rome. The two ideas joined are Rome and he was going, and the relationship between the going and the place is that of Place Whence.

In Latin, Place Whence is regularly denoted by the Ablative alone and the Ablative with the prepositions AB, EX, DE, etc.

S.-S. Lat. Gr. p. 386, Sec. 104; p. 406, Sec. 135; p. 407, Sec. 136; p. 408, Sec. 137.

DIVISION I.

Names of Localities (Proper Nouns.)

Section 1.

The Ablative without Preposition (Separative Use.)


Names of Towns.

I. 375. nos Troia antiqua---vectos
I. 732. Troiaque Prefectis
IV. III. " "
I. 650. (ornatus) quos illa Mycenis extulerat
II. 331. magnis---venere Mycenis
N 1 (II 178. omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant
N 2 (IV 43. bella Tyro surgentia

Substitutes for Names of Towns.
(I 340. Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta
(IV 545. quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli

Names of Countries, etc.
I. 385. Europa atque Asia pulsus
III 588. Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eco
IV 242. hac animas ille evocat Orco.
IV 268. me claro demittit Olympos
IV 694. (Iuno) Irim demisit Olympos
II. 250. ruit Oceano nox

Implied Movement from a Place.
I 31. arcebat longe Latio
IV 432 pulchro ut Latio careat
I 38. Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?

NOTE 1. Argis. II 178 may bear either or both of two interpretations according to the meaning of the verb. See Chap. II. p. 8.

NOTE 2. Tyro IV 43 may combine the ideas of Place Whence, Source and Cause. Among these ideas originally, there was doubtless no differentiation. This passage is also listed on p. 93.
SECTION 2.

The Ablative with AB.


Names of Towns.

III 149. ab Troia—extuleram
IV 335. a Troia—vectos

Names of Islands.

II. 203 a Tenedo—angues tendunt
II. 255 ibat | a Tenedo

Name of Mountain

V. 254. ab Ida—rapuit

Substitutes for proper names:

(I 270 ab sede Lavini | transferet
(III. 687 " " Pelori | missus

SECTION 3.

The Ablative with EX.

Name of Country.

III. 613. sum patria ex Ithaca

Names of Islands

N. III 76 Mycono e celsa Gyroque revinxit

NOTE. In the latter passage cited above, the islands denote the source or starting point of motion. See K's Verg. Sec. 140. No conclusions can be based on this passage since in the first place, the MSS. are not agreed, and in the second place, the commentators give various interpretations. The general sense of the passage however, is clear. If the reading given is the correct one, celsa modifies both substantives. See D'Ooge's Lat. Prose Comp. Part II. Sec. 11.

Summary--Proper Names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With AB</th>
<th>With EX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 (2)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries, etc.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implied Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 23 (6)</td>
<td>15 (4)</td>
<td>5 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 (2) 3 (2) 5 (2), 0 0 3
Without Adjs. 19 (2). With Adjs. 6 (2).

Adverbs (true Prepositions.) with Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Abl. Alone</th>
<th>Abl and AB</th>
<th>Abl. and EX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab with verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de with verb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex with verb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro with verb</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re with verb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub with verb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans with verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 15.</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions.

In names of towns, 7 are without and 2 with prepositions. Of the latter, *ab* in III 149 could easily have been omitted. In VI 335, *a* might possibly have been omitted with change of wording. (See About Metre, Chap. 1. p. 3 ff.) In either case, no ambiguity would have resulted. It would seem that the poet here follows no definite rule. However, the examples are too few for a sweeping conclusion.

G.-L. Sec. 391. Note: "Names of countries are but rarely used in the abl. Cicero, Sallust and Livy show no instances. Caesar only one. Occasionally, examples are found in early Latin, old inscriptions and late historians." Prose usage as
indicated in the above quotation, as is to be expected, is not carried out by Virgil—notably in names of countries. However, it is to be noticed that only two pure names of countries occur; *Europa* and *Asia*. The other terms are merely substitutes for countries or regions. It is noteworthy that names of towns applied also to the districts that surrounded the towns, so that such names stood alike for both towns and country. Consequently, it should not cause surprise that names of towns and countries are treated alike in construction. All the names of towns in Section 1 could with almost equal propriety have been classified with the names of countries.

Division 2.

The Land.

Section 1.

The Ablative without Preposition.


General Terms.

III. 60. *scelerata exedere terra*

IV. 306. *mea decedere terra*

VI. 508. *patria decedens—terra*

VI. 811. *paupere terra | missus*

*III. 620. *terris avertite pestem!*

III. 249. *patric Harpyias—pellere regno*

*IV. 355. quem *regno* Hesperiae fraude. (Fig).*
III. 121. pulsum regnis---paternis
VI. 584. superisque Ioem detrudere regnis
I. 357. patria excedere.
I. 620. finibus expulsam patriis
V. 139. finibus---prosiluere suis
*IV. 616. finibus extorris
*I. 300. " arceret.

Indefinite Terms.

II. 465. turrim---convellimus altis | sedibus
*VI. 272. rebus nox abstulit---colorem, (Fig.)

Special Features.

IV. 159. descendere monte leonem
IV. 491. " montibus ornos
VI. 181. advolvunt ingentis montibus ornos
II. 801. iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
*I. 631. iugis avulsa (ornus)

N I. V. 551. longo discedere circo
*IV. 355. quem---fraudo fatalibus arvis. (Fig.)
VI. 99. antroque remugit
V. 213. spelunca subito commota
VI. 241. atris | faucibus effundens

Rocks.

IV. 152. saxi deiectae vertice caprae
I. 145. acute | detrudunt navis scopulo.
The Ground

VI. 316. alicos---arcet harena (equals "shore").

III. 3. humo fumat---Troia

III. 27. solo---arbos | vellitur

II. 174. solo---emicuit

The Shore

III. 266. litore funem | deripere

I. 252. Italis longe disiungimur oris

Vegetation

VI. 259. totoque absistite luco

VI. 141. decerpsert arbore fetus

V. 449. radicibus eruta pinus

Indeterminate or Mixed.

Where or Whence.

IV. 399. ferunt remos et robore silvis | infabricata

IV. 168. summoque ulularunt vertice Numphae

VI. 400. ianitor antro | latrans

Remarks.

While all of the above occurrences involve the idea of movement from a place in some way or other, two simple divisions may be made; those unstarred which denote pure Place Whence and those starred which either imply movement from a place or else have a separative idea.
NOTE 1. Some MSS. read decedere.

NOTE 2. Knapp on III 3 says "humo: local ablative. The locative humi is far commoner." This is a possible way of taking it. If Virgil meant "on the ground" why did he not say humi as he does in five other places? In view of the freedom with which a preposition is used or not, there is no good reason for not taking Virgil at his word and interpreting the passage, "Troy smokes from the ground," which doubtless was literally true and the expression is also Virgilian in conception.

Serv.: "humo fumat Neptunia Troia. humo ab humo id est funditus ut significet patriae sua solum quoque arsisse."

Forb: "humo fumat Serv. rectissime explicat ab humo (i. e. solo) funditus, quo plena et perfecta urbis eversio significetur, ut II 625 ex imo verti legimus."

Con.: "humo from the ground expressing total overthrow."

Section 2.

The Ablative with AB.


The Ground.

III. 24. ab humo convellere silvam

V. 452. ""---attollit amicum
The Shore.

N I. III. 536. refugitque ab litore templum

III. 639. ab litore funem rumpite

V. 43. socios--litore ab omni advocat

I. 1. qui primus ab oris venit

I. 364. quibus aut venistis ab oris?

II. 91. superis concessit ab oris

II. 282. quibus ab oris venis?

Remark.

NOTE 1. ab litore III. 536. simply implies motion from the temple is partially personified and is poetically conceived to have fled back from the shore and then taken its position.

Section 3.

The Ablative with EX.


H. Secs. 461–466. 490. S.-S. p. 408, Sec. 137.

Indefinite Terms.

II. 716. ex diverso---veniemus

III. 232. ex---latebris turba---circumvolat
Special Features.

III. 675. genus e-montibus altis-ruit

N 1. V. 44. tumulique ex aggere fatur

Rocks.

V. 270. saevo e scopulo-ratem-agembat

Vegetation.

III. 590. e silvis-forma viri-procedit

III. 675. genus e silvis-ruit

NOTE 1. V. 44. ex aggere gives the starting point of implied motion-the words move from the mound. Compare III. 76 Mycono e-Gyaroque revinxit and see p. 40.

Section 4.

The Ablative with DE.


Indefinite Terms.

N 1. IV. 153. alia de parte,-transmittunt--campos

Special Features.

III. 225. de montibus adsunt Harpyiae

IV. 164. ruunt de montibus amnes

VI. 805. agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris.
Rocks.

N 2. (II. 308 Stupet---alto | accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor (Not counted in Summary).

The Shore.

III. 263. de litore---vocat (numina maris)
VI. 460. tuo de litore cessi.

Vegetation.

III. 33. alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis
III. 43. cruor hic de stipite manat

NOTE 1. Alia de parte in IV 153 is idiomatic. In this the "down from" idea of the preposition has faded out entirely and the whole is equivalent to "in another part."

In meaning, it belongs to Place Where. See p. 24. It is included here because of its Place Whence origin.

NOTE 2. Since this passage might bear a Place Whence interpretation, it is included here. But for its discussion, see p. 96.
**Summary.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Prep.</th>
<th>With AB</th>
<th>With EX</th>
<th>With DE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Terms.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indef. Terms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features.</td>
<td>7(1)3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocks.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shore.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation.</td>
<td>2(1)11</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, 60 (4).</strong></td>
<td>37 (3)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number without Adj.s is 36 (2). With Adj.s is 24 (2).

**Special Words.**

- terra,-is 1--4
- regno--is 1--3
- finibus 2--2
- monte-ibus 3--
- litore 1-- 2 1
- oris -- 1 1 3
Adverbs (True Prepositions) with Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Abl. Alone</th>
<th>Abl. &amp; AB</th>
<th>Alb. &amp; EX. A. &amp; DE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab and Verb</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de and Verb</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex and Verb</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>div and Verb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro and Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub and Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re and Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum and Verb</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans and Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad and Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 32. 26 3 1 2

(The above omits verbs compounded with con).

Conclusions.

The Land.

In this instance, the sums at the foot of each column in the summary do not reveal the true state of the facts. The number with prepositions is 23 as compared with 37 without. However, examination of Section 1 reveals that in the majority of instances of uses without preposition, compound verbs occur. These compound verbs as tabulated in the second table include 20 compounds distributed among Ab, EX and DE. The remaining 6 verbs are compounded with 5 other compounds...
In the case of the 20 compounds the "separational" prepositions AB, EX and DE are joined to the verb instead of being used as so-called prepositions with nouns as objects. In other words, this simply means that in Place Whence, the preposition is many times found in composition with the verb. This greatly reduces the number of instances in which a pure ablative occurs with a verb without further defining word or prefix. Of such, there are only 7, if only the instances of pure movement from a place are counted (excluding implied motion and figurative and mixed constructions). It is noteworthy that Virgil nowhere repeats the preposition. The latter, if used, is either constructed with the noun its object or else compounded with the verb. The nearest instance to such repetition is such a case as refugit ab litore III. 536, "it fled back from the shore."

Notice humo in III. 3 and ab humo in III. 24, V. 452.

G.-L. Sec. 390 says humo began with Virgil.

Over 50 per cent of the occurrences take no preposition so-called, and over 33 per cent of the whole have neither preposition nor modifying adjective. Approximately one-half are used with compound verbs.

Division 3.
The Sea.
Section 1.
The Ablative without Preposition.

VI. 23. elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus
I. 679. dona---pelago---restantia
II. 419. imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo
III. 577. fundoque exaestuat imo.
V. 178. fundo vix tandem redditus imo est
I. 126. imis | stagna refusa vadis
I. 127. summa placidum caput extulit unda
III. 215. Stygiis sese extulit undis

Section 2.
The Ablative with AB.

I. 110. tris Euriis ab alto | in brevia---urget
I. 160. laterum, quibus omnis ab alto | frangitur---unda
VI. 310. surgite ab alto | --- glomerantur aves
I. 84. to tumque a sedibus imis | ---ruunt
I. 596. Libycis ereptus ab undis

Section 3.
The Ablative with EX.

III. 554. procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna
III. 209 servatum ex undis---me.
Summary.

The Sea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Prep.</th>
<th>With AB.</th>
<th>With EX.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--- Adj.</td>
<td>--- Adj.</td>
<td>--- Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undaesis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other words</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total 15. | 8  | 5  | 2 |

Without Adjs. 6.       With Adjs. 9.

Adverbs (true Prepositions) with Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abl. Alone.</th>
<th>Abl. &amp; AB.</th>
<th>Abl. &amp; EX.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e and Verb.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re and Verb.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total 8. | 7  | 1  | --- |

Division 4.

The Sky.

Section 1.

The Ablative without Preposition.

II. 8. nox umida caelo | precipitat
V. 722. caelo facies delapsa
VI. 191. caelo venere volentes
N l. V. 527. caelo ceu saepe refixa | ---sidera
NOTE 1. Caelo refixa V. 527 "loosened from the sky." as tho the star were a bright object fixed into the sky conceived as a surface. Therefore the idea is not pure Place Whence, but Separation.
Section 2.
The Ablative With AB.

V 542 avem caelo deiecit ab alto
N 1 (V 727) caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est
I 297 genitum demittit ab alto
IV 574 deus aethere missus ab alto
V 638 aetheris delapsus Somnus ab astris

NOTE 1. ab caelo, while having the Place Whence idea, also expresses the Point of Vision. For discussion of this use see p 96. It is not counted in the summary.

Section 3.
The Ablative With EX.

III 232 ex diverso caeli...turba...circumvolat
I 42 iaculata e nubibus ignem

Section 4.
The Ablative With DE.

II 693 de caelo lapsa...stella
V 606 Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno

Summary—The Sky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Prep.</th>
<th>With AB.</th>
<th>With EX.</th>
<th>With DE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caelo</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aethere</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other words</td>
<td>2(1) 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18 (1)</td>
<td>14 (3)</td>
<td>8 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs (true Prepositions) with Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Abl. alone</th>
<th>Abl. and AB</th>
<th>Abl. and EX</th>
<th>Abl. and DE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de plus Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis(di) plus Verb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, g =</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions---The Sky.

For Motion Whence, either no preposition or AB or DE or EX are employed. These three prepositions have their original inherent meanings as here used, but they may be freely omitted. Of course, in V 527 caelo, where the idea is that of separation, no preposition is expected.

Summary---Place Whence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With AB.</th>
<th>With EX.</th>
<th>With DE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proper Names</td>
<td>12(2)</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Land</td>
<td>21(2)</td>
<td>16(1)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sea</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>6(1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sky</td>
<td>7(1)</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
<td>-- Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42(5), 28(3)</td>
<td>13(2), 10</td>
<td>0(1)</td>
<td>5(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 116(11)</td>
<td>70(8)</td>
<td>23(2)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without adjs., 71(7). With adjs., 45(4).
Adverbs (true Prepositions) with Verbs.

Abl. alone. Abl. and AB. Abl. and EX. Abl. and DE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab plus Verb</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 63 = 50 | 9 | 2 | 2

Conclusions--Place Whence.

The above summary of all the Place Whence constructions that come within the limits of this thesis simply strengthen the conclusions already reached under the several subdivisions. The omission of the preposition prevails.

The number of ablatives without prepositions, but modified by an adjective is hardly large enough in comparison with the other forms to justify the rule that a preposition may be omitted if an adjective accompanies the noun.

In the use of adverbs in composition with verbs Virgil is consistent in not repeating the preposition with the noun. Three times he uses AB with de plus a verb, and
twice he uses AB with ex plus a verb, but these prepositions are not exactly synonymous. Compounded verbs occur 63 times out of a total of 116. Examination of the verbs used seems to show that the poet follows no strict rules, but writes simply as his meaning, poetic fancy and the metre require.
CHAPTER IV.
PLACE WHITHER.

A Place Whither Construction is a relationship between two ideas such that one idea names the place to which the motion involved in the other idea is directed; e.g., Romam ibat, "he was going to Rome." The two ideas joined are Rome and he was going, and the relationship between the going and the place is that of Place Whither.

In Latin Place Whither is regularly denoted by the Accusative alone and the Accusative with the Prepositions AD, IN, etc. S.-S., p 354, sec 58; p 364, sec 112; p 412, sec 147.

DIVISION I.
Names of Localities (Proper Nouns.)
Section 1.
The Accusative Without Preposition.

Names of Towns
I 415 Paphum..., abit
I 619 Sidona venire
II 326 Omnia Iuppiter Argos|transulit
III 614 Troiam..., profectus

Name of Island
III 154 tibi delato Ortygiam
Names of Countries, etc.

I 2 Italiam...venit
I 554 Italiam...tendere
III 254 ibitis Italiam
III 507 iter Italiam (ducit)
(III 440 finis Italos mittere
VI 542 hac iter Elysium nobis

(Substitutes for humum. See p 65).

(II 556 corpora... | ad terram misere
(V 447 graviterque ad terram...concidit

The word domum
II 756 domum si forte pedem...tulisset

Section 2.

The Accusative With AD.

S-S., p 394, sec 112.

Names of Towns
II 342 ad Trojan...venerat
III 595 ad Trojan missus
II 95 patrios...remeassem victor ad Arpos.

With Varied Localities
IV 426 ad Pergama misi (citadel)
VI 836 Capitolia ad alta...aget currum (temple)
VI 579 ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum (mountain)
(VI 749) Lethaeum *ad fluvium* deus evocat (river)

(VI 543) *ad impia Tartara* mittit (region)

(VI 16) *gelidas evavit ad Arctos* (equivalent to a region)

Section 3.

The Accusative With IN.


S-S., p 412, sec 147.

Names of Countries

I 68 *in Italian portans*

V 730 *defer in Italian*

I 205 *tendimus in Latium*

IV 446 *in Tartara tendit*

Summary---The Land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With AD.</th>
<th>With IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place to.</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>Adj.</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>5(1)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other localities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ad terram</em> (humum) (2)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>11 (3)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>11 (3)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 23 (4) =</td>
<td>11 (3)</td>
<td>8 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without adjs., = 18 (3). With adjs., = 5 (1).
**Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Acc. alone</th>
<th>Acc. with AD</th>
<th>Acc. and IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab plus verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e plus &quot;&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans&quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, 9 ==</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions.**

The rule for Place Whither in prose is the accusative without a preposition with names of Towns and Small Islands, also domum and rus, otherwise the accusative with some preposition. The use of a preposition with names of Towns and Small Islands is legitimate when the local relation is to be emphasized. (G-L. L. Gram. 337.)

Virgil illustrates not only the above usages, but several others as well. The accusative without the preposition is employed also with names of countries; e.g., Italiam, and with expressions equivalent to countries, as fines Italos and Lavinia litora. The latter construction is probably influenced by the other construction, Italiam, used along with it. For further discussion of the accusative in the Place Whither construction, see p 79.
DIVISION II.
The Land.
Section 1.
The Accusative Without Preposition.


II 742 tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam venimus
II 756 domum si forte pedem...tulisset
VI 696 haec limina tendere
I 512 alias avexerat oras
VI 106 regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras
I 365 devenere locos
IV 124 speluncam...eandem devenient
IV 165 speluncam....eandem deveniunt
VI 638, 639 devenere locos laetos, et amoena virecta
....sedesque beatas

NOTE. The above collection, like the other lists
given in Chapter II, III and IV, is intended to be complete.
But this particular list is complete only under the assumption
that such instances as accestis scupulos are not pure
Place Whither constructions, but are mixed in character
because they suggest a direct object. Originally such an
example as the above was pure Place Whither. But when the
preposition becomes amalgamated with the verb, there is a
tendency to view the idea of the verb as a whole and the
accusative has the appearance of being its Direct Object.
Compound verbs with accusatives of Place Whither are quite numerous in Virgil but are not here quoted. For a full discussion of the Place Whither construction with and without prepositions see p 79.

Section 2.

The Accusative With AD.


General Terms.

VI 310 ad terram...glomerantur aves

Special Features

VI 201 venere ad fauces...Averni

The Ground

N 1 II 566 corpora...ad terram misere

N 1 V 447 graviterque ad terram....concidit

The Shore

IV 257 volabat litus harenosum ad Libyae

I 86 volvunt ad litora fluctus

I 528 ad litora vertere praedas

I 633 ad litora mittit...tauros

II 205 ad litora tendunt angues

III 186 ad hesperiae venturos litora

III 599 sese ad litora...tulit

IV 289 sociosque ad litora cogant

II 117 Iliacis...venistis ad oras

VI 305 turba ad ripas effusa ruebat
Inland Waters

VI 749 (animas) Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat
VI 388 nostra ad flumina tendis.

Direction.

The following uses of AD express direction in
which motion to a place is only implied:

V 243 ad terram fugit (mavis)
V 202 proram ad saxa suburget
III 532 proras ad litora torquent
III 592 manus ad litora tendit
III 651 ad litora classem...venientem
V 177 clavumque ad litora torquet
I 158 Libyae vertuntur ad oras

NOTE 1. These by meaning belong also under
Division I as substitutes for humum. See p. 60.

Section 3.

The Accusative With IN.

General Terms

II 800 in quascumque...deducere terras
II 543 meque in mea regna remisit
IV 214  Aenean in regna recept
VI 84 in regna Lavini... venient
I 51 nimborum in patriam... Aeoliam venit
*VI 812 missus in imperium magnum

Indefinite Terms
I 391 classem... in tutum actu
VI 440 partem fusi... in omnem... campi
VI 540 partis se via findit in ambas
II 716 hanc... sedem veniemus in unam
IV 151 (est) ventum in... invia lustra

Special Features
II 636 tollere in altos... montis
IV 151 aitios ventum in montis (est)
I 82 montem impulit in latus
V 287 tendit gramineum in campum
II 498 animis fertur in arva
V 215 columba fertur in arva
N I *VI 42 excisum... latus... rupis in antrum

Rocks
I 108 tris Notus... in saxe latentia torquet
III 425 Scyllam... navis in saxe transmontem

The Shore
VI 6 manus emicat... litus in Hesperium
III 108 Rhoeetaes... est adventus in oras
Vegetation

III 258 *in silvam...refugit*

VI 179 *itur in antiquam silvam*

I 692 *puerum dea tollit in altos | Italiae lucos*

VI 195 *cursum...dirigite in lucos*

IV 118 *in nemus ire parent*

VI 473 *refugit | in nemus umbriferum*

II 304 *in segetem...flamma...incidit*

Substitute for Place Whither. See p

(VI 416 *vatem...glaucaque exponit in ulva*

(Note counted in Summary.)

REMARK.—Starred quotations are not pure Place Whither constructions.

NOTE 1.— *In antrum VI 42* is an exceptional use of IN. The phrase expresses not only the place into which they cut, but also names the result of the cutting,—the cutting resulted in (to) a cave. Heyne, quoted by Conington on this passage says: "Latus rupis excisum in antrum is a variety for antrum excisum in latere rupis." Forcellini, under IN in its use to denote results, says: "Petron. Satyr. 89 scissaque in molem cadunt robora; h. e., caesa cadunt robora, ut equus ligneus fiat. Sic Lucan. 1, 306, in classem cadit omne nemus."
Summary—The Land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With AD...</th>
<th>With IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place to.</td>
<td>Place toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Terms</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite terms</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ground</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Waters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>domum and lumina</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, 64</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual Expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With AD...</th>
<th>With IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>terram, -as (land)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terram, (ground)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litus</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litora</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acc. and AD.</th>
<th>Acc. and IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad plus verb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, = 13 =</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIVISION III.

The Sea.

Section 1.

The Accusative With AD.

III 662 ad aequora venit
IV 253 se...ad undas misit avi similis
VI 295 via...fert Acherontis ad undas
VI 900 se.ad Caietae recto fert litore portum
III 676 ruit ad portus

Motion toward and Object.

III 562 contorsit laevas proram...ad undas
V 165 proram...detorquet ad undas
Section 2.

The Accusative With IN.

I 34 in altum vel a dabant
III 11 feror exsul in altum
III 70 voc at Auster in altum
III 454 vi cursus in altum vel a vocet
V 764 aspirans rursus voc at Auster in altum
V 175 in mare praecipitem...deturbat
V 808 evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus
III 605 spargite me in fluctus
V 238 extaque salsos proiciam in fluctus
V 776 extaque salsos proicit in fluctus
V 860 liquidas proicit in undas praecipitem
I 607 in freta dum fluvii current
I 536 (nos) Orion in vada caeca tulit
I 111 in brevia et syrtis urget (navis)
I 161 inque sinus scindit sese unda recutios

Summary---The Sea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With AD.</th>
<th>With IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place to. Place toward</td>
<td>Place to. Place toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undas 2 1 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other words 3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 23 = 5 0 1 1 11 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acc. and AD.</th>
<th>Acc. and IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de plus verb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 6 =</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions—The Sea.

Adjective modifiers are used in 26% of the occurrences. In Place Where constructions in Sea names 26 out of 48 have adjectives, 54%. In Place Whence constructions, 9 out of 15, or 60%, have adjectives. However, examination of the thought in each of the above Place Whither constructions shows that *in altum* is practically almost a stereotyped phrase of direction with the meaning "away toward the deep." The exclusion of *in altum* brings the percentage of instances with adjectives to 33%, a better figure for comparison with the other percentages. But so many other causes are concerned in determining whether an adjective will be used or not that no legitimate conclusions can be drawn here regarding their frequency of occurrence.

DIVISION IV.

The Sky.

Section 1.

The Accusative With AD.

VI 719 aliquid *ad caelum* hinc ire...animas
VI 896 folia ad caelum mittunt insomnia manes
I 259 feres ad sidera caeli...Aenean
VI 130 ardens evexit ad aethera virtus
II 250 illos patefactus ad auras reddit equos
V 861 tenuis se sustulit ales ad auras
VI 128 superasque evadere ad auras
VI 761 primus ad auras aetherias surget
VI 680 animas superumque ad lumen ituras
IV 25 adigit me fulmine ad umbras
VI 404 imas Erebi descendit ad umbras

Place Toward Which.

II 405 ad caelum tendens...lumnia
III 177 tendoque supinas ad caelum manus
VI 241 halitus...supera ad convexa ferebat
I 93 duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas
I 103 fluctusque ad sidera tollit
II 153 sustulit...ad sidera palmas
II 222 clamores...ad sidera tollit
II 687 oculos ad sidera laetus extulit
V 256 palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt
II 475 coluber...convolvit...terga...ad solem
II 338 sublatus ad aethera clamor
III 462 fer ad aethera Troiam
III 572 prorumpit ad aethera nubem
VI 741 suspendae ad ventos (animae)
II 699 genitor se tollit ad auras
II 759 furit acostus \textit{ad auras}

IV 445 quantum vertice \textit{ad auras} \textit{aetherias}...tendit

V 427 brachiaque \textit{ad superas}...\textit{extulit auras}

VI 554 stat ferrea turris \textit{ad auras}

Section 2.

The Accusative With IN.

III 158 tollomus \textit{in astra} nepotes

V 20 \textit{in nubem} cogitur aer

V 512 \textit{Notos} atque \textit{alta} volans \textit{in nubila} furit

I 587 \textit{nubes}...\textit{in aethera} purgat apertum

II 791 \textit{tenuisque recessit in auras}

IV 176 \textit{mox sese attollit in auras} (Fama)

IV 276 \textit{procul in tenue}...\textit{evanuit auras}

V 257 \textit{saevitque canum latratus in auras}

V 520 \textit{aerias} telum contorsit \textit{in auras}

V 740 \textit{tenuis} fugit ceu fumus \textit{in auras}

V 446 Entellus \textit{viris in ventum effudit}

IV 705 \textit{in ventos} vita recessit

V 527 \textit{tenuisque recessit} | consumpta \textit{in ventos} (sagitta)

II 471 qualis ubi \textit{in lucem} coluber (convolvit)

Place Toward Which.

I 163 geminique minantur \textit{in caelum} scopuli

III 564 tollimur \textit{in caelum} curvato gurgite

V 16 obliquatque sinus \textit{in ventum}
Summary---The Sky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With AD.</th>
<th>With IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place to</td>
<td>Place Toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caelum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidera</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aethera</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auram,-as</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventum,-os</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without adjs., = 33. With adjs., = 15.

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acc. and AD.</th>
<th>Acc. and IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad plus verb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex plus &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub &quot;&quot; &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, = 20 =</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions---The Sky.

Here again as in the case of Sea terms, the number with adjectives is small, a little over 30%. Ad sidera here serves practically as a stereotyped phrase of direction, and is a favorite with Virgil.

Summary—Place Whither.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With AD</th>
<th>With IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place To</td>
<td>Over Toward</td>
<td>Place To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Names</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domum (ad terram)</td>
<td>1(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Land</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sea</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sky</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total, == 158 (4).

Without adjs., = 105 (3). With adjs., = 53 (1).

Total number of occurrences cataloged under Proper Names, 23 (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>The Land,</th>
<th>64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sea,</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sky,</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

158 (4)
Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs,
Place Whither.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acc. alone.</th>
<th>Acc. and AD.</th>
<th>Acc. and IN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab plus verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 48 = 4 20 24

Total number of Place Whither Constructions, 158 (4).

Conclusions—Place Whither.
If the accusative was actually local in its origin, such local use without a preposition is somewhat rare in the ground covered by this thesis. See p. 81, and also Bennett, The Lat. Lang., sec 299-302, and 311. Counting only pure Place Whither constructions with accusative only, we find only 23 as compared with 135 other instances in which the prepositions AD or IN are used with the noun.
But the figure 135 above does not fairly represent the actual number of prepositionally defined Place Whither constructions. It represents only the number in which the defining preposition is not compounded with the verb. If Place Whither constructions with compound verbs were added, the number would be considerably larger. This, in turn, would make still smaller the percentage that 23 bears to the entire number of instances.

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON ALL THREE Categories of Place Where, Whence, and Whither.

As a final summary of these three classes of constructions it is interesting to compare the percentages obtained by comparing the number of occurrences without preposition with the entire number of occurrences in each class. A collection of the figures from pp.35, 56, and 75 give the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without Prep.</th>
<th>With Prep.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent. of no prep. to whole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place Where</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Whence</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Whither</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>251</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But the above figures only represent the facts approximately. 158 and 70 are too large, because in many
instances the preposition which would otherwise be used was omitted because of the accompanying adjective modifier. Also, the 70 is too large because from p.57 it is seen that out of a total of 63 occurrences, 50 ablatives without prepositions were used with compound verbs, and of the 50 compound verbs employed about 34 were compounded with prepositions of separative meaning, as AB, DE, etc. However, since 125 is too small on account of the compound verbs not being included, 23 is relatively too large. This makes all three figures, 158, 70 and 23 too large relatively to the figures to their right. So in a very rough way the percentages may be regarded as approximately correct. In these percentages the great difference is between Where and Whence on the one hand and Whither on the other. The correct answer to the question, why is the accusative used so comparatively few times without a preposition? would be interesting. Unquestionably a number of causes enter into consideration here, no one of which possibly has much weight in determining the final result.
Supplement.

The Accusative of Place Whither.

The following lists are incomplete, but contain selected examples so as to be representative. However, all the pure Place Whither constructions having to do with terms of the Land are herein included. For a collected list of these, see p.63 and the note subjoined.

Group I.

Acc. with VENIO.

II. 742. tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam venimus

Acc. with TENDO (ITER?)

VI. 696. tua imago ---haec limina tendere adegit

Group II.

Acc. with Verb cpd. with AD

I. 201. accestis scopulos
I. 307. quas vento accessorit oras.

Acc. with Verb cpd. with SUB.

I. 400. Pleno subit ostia velo
V. 281. (navis) velis subit ostia plenis
Group III.

Acc. with Verbs cpd. with A.
I. 512. quos--alias avexerat oras
IV. 106. regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras

Group IV.

Acc. with Verb cpd. with DE.
IV. 124. speluncam--eandem devenient
IV. 165. speluncam--eandem deveniunt
I. 365. devenere locos
VI. 638-9 devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta sedesque beatas

Group V.

Acc. with derivatives of SPECIO.
I. 155. aequora postquam prospiciens genitor
I. 395. terras--despectare videntur
I. 225. dispiiciens mare--terras--litora--populos

Group VI.

Acc. with Verb cpd. with Per.
I. 147. rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas
Group VII.

Miscellaneous.

Acc. with CURRO

III. 191. vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor
V. 234. aequora curro

Acc. with VEHO

I. 524. Troes---ventis maria omnia vecti

Three somewhat figurative uses.

I. 10. virum tot adire labores impulerit
I. 227. illum---adloquitur Venus
V. 114. ineunt gravibus certamina remis |---carinae

In point of origin, the accusative case is probably the oldest after the nominative. This follows from the hypothesis, which is probably true, that speech started with the sentence as unit in which the first differentiated parts were two ideas, the one born in juxtaposition with the other---the subject and predicate in asserted relationship. The first added word or idea to this primitive sentence-form was some idea closely related to the pair and this third word has since shaped itself into what we today call the accusative. This third word doubtless originally stood joined to the subject and predicate ideas in differing relationships according to circumstances.
In other words, the relationships between verb and accusative were various and as yet, undifferentiated. Among these may be mentioned Object Affected, Result Affected, Extent of Space, Time and Action of the Verb, Limit of Motion, Specification, Way by Which, etc. Now, of course, survivals of all these uses are not found in any one of the Indo-European daughter languages, but each of these languages preserves traces of some of them. It is here to be cautioned that not every example of the above named uses of the accusative is necessarily a survival of an old use, but on the other hand, it often happens that a certain use is lost and then later borrowed or else developed again independently. However, there is little doubt but that the accusative originally included quite a number of various undifferentiated uses, just as today, the so-called Direct Object on close examination, is found to include a number of undifferentiated ideas which we entirely ignore in our classifications. The sentences above illustrate several of these old uses of the accusative—not survivals necessarily, but possibly in some instances, independently developed or borrowed constructions which coincide with some original and forgotten uses of the accusative. But it is noteworthy that the accusative as far as known has retained its same relative position as close in that to the verb, and that this same relative position which in the first place determined that it acquire certain peculiar uses, also operated later that it should acquire the same uses again when the older uses were lost.

Under the assumption that Place Whither was a very important, if not the original use of the accusative, the first example under Group I. well illustrates such simple primitive use. Whether Virgil employs this use as an extension of the Place Whither construction with names of towns or small islands, or is simply using a colloquialism or archaism is not here to be determined. It is probable that this use is a direct inheritance from earlier times, tho of course, not used in the standard Latin prose of the classical period. The next example lumina tendere is of kindred nature, tho here probably iter is understood as object of the verb.

Following out this hypothesis that Place Whither was originally denoted by the accusative alone, we find in Groups II, III, and IV. the next natural step in development. Here, to define the direction of motion more accurately, adverbs are introduced. In the first two examples of Group II, the verb is from ad and cedo. Cedo originally meant move, go. Quite possibly, as was made clear in a preceding paragraph, in very early Latin, cedo scopulos was grammatically correct in which scopulos was limit of motion. Then, to differentiate the limit of motion idea from other uses of the accusative, an adverb ad was introduced. In the Indo-European family of languages, the natural position of the adverbial modifier is in front of the word it modifies. This habit of word placing would put the adverb ad either immediately before the verb, ad cedo
scopulos or before the noun cedo ad scopulos. Now, by some queer chance, the ad has acquired the habit of being written in composition with the verb adcedo, but not with the noun adscopulos. The reason for this attachment of the adverb to the verb is probably the relatively smaller number of verbs used with the adverb as compared with the number of nouns used with the adverb; causing the feeling that the adverb belongs more closely to the verb than to the noun. However, this is not the only reason; but with this matter, we are not now concerned. There is nothing really unusual in the first two passages quoted—the preposition simply became attached to the verb. The same explanation applies to the remaining examples of Group II. given above. But in Groups III and IV, the defining adverbs instead of denoting a direction which concerns both noun and verb as AD does in the sentence scopulos ad-cedo, now define a direction which concerns (and modifies) the verb alone. In alias avexerat oras, the thought is: "(the storm) had carried (them) away from (Italy) to other shores." Here the adverb does not help to describe the Place Whither idea more definitely, but defines the verb only. As compared with Group II, Groups III and IV show also noun, verb and adverb, but with shifted direction of modification.

Group V is similar or dissimilar to Groups II, III, and IV according to the manner in which the verb specio is regarded. If specio is taken as a transitive verb and consequently capable of governing a Direct Object, then this group does not come
within the limits of this thesis. But if the accusative used with *specio is looked upon as Limit of Motion, which is quite possible, then this group is of similar nature with the preceding three groups. For the Limit of Motion idea with verbs of seeing and looking, cf. Bennett, The Latin Language, Sec. 311. The very fact that the accusative with verbs of looking permits both interpretations---of Direct Object and Limit of Motion---is one of the many evidences that the accusative originally included a number of undifferentiated uses, each related in some way to the verbal idea.

The next example, I 147, perlabitur undas is analogous to Group II, but with the difference that while in accestis scopulos, the place relationship is Whither, in perlabitur undas it is Where; "He glides on the waves. But the Place Where relationship is further defined by the preposition PER just as the Place Whither relationship is further defined by the preposition AD. In both instances the adverbs become pre-positions.

Currimus aequor, Group VII, is Place where motion takes place. It is closely related to Direct Object. The expression is highly poetical, and defies classification. Tentatively we may call it with Conington, an extension of currit iter, V 862. A poet not infrequently coins such a shorthand expression and does not himself know just what subconscious activity has led him to such a happy phrase. The problem is a psychological
one and not grammatical except in so far as grammar is a branch of psychology.

The last expression *maria omnia vecti* is practically a Grecism, and is the same sort of construction that probably the accusative case originally included while its uses were still undifferentiated. This construction is a near relative to the Abl. of the Route. Cf. Greek αὐτοῦς ἀλκας ταξιτην ὅδεν Ἠγεύσεσθαι and English. (They went the long way.) P and H refer to V. 627, cum freta cum terras omnes--ferimur. Forbiger implies that *vecti* here is a substitute in that for *navigare*. See H.-B. Sec. 391, 4. The three remaining examples need no comment.

By a Mixed Construction is meant one that combines two or more simple constructions, as e.g. Place and Means, *Undis periiit*. This example would commonly be taken as illustrating Means and yet there are no inherent reasons for not seeing in it also the Place idea, and the Place idea in such an example will or will not be prominent according to the context in which the sentence is used. There are no absolute dividing lines between the different kinds of constructions. Most of them gradually shade into each other and in many instances it is idle to try to force particular words into the man-made Procrustean bedsteads of grammatical categories. Such impossibilities are not attempted here. All instances in which the Place idea has seemed uppermost have been included in Chapters II, III, and IV. In this Chapter are given those in which, while the Place idea is present, some other relationship is plainly evident or dominant. These are given not because they are strictly a part of the field supposed to be here covered, but are given in order to see what relation they bear to the pure Place constructions and what effect they have on them if any.
The instances cited will be for the most part confined to nouns with such meanings as occur in the preceding three Chapters. No particular order will be followed in presenting the classes of examples.

SECTION 1.

Mixed: Place Where and Means.


With the verb mergo occur:

- **ponto** I 40  terra and calagine VI 267
- **unda** VI 174  aequore VI 348

With clausae and seclusa

- **tenebris** VI 734  antro III 446

With various verbs:

- I 52 antro | luctantis ventos...premit
- I 60 speluncis abdidit
- III 78 (insula) fessis...portu | accipit
- IV 383 supplicia hausurum scopulis
- V 629 volvimur undis
- V 790 maria omnia caelo | miscuit

**REMARKS.**

Naturally, whether a construction is of a certain kind or not depends for the most part upon the meanings of the words involved, e. g. in the first list
given above whether the ablative be Place Where or Means or both will depend upon the exact meaning of \textit{mergo} in the passage. In the sense of "dip" or "plunge," the local idea is prominent, but without excluding the idea of water being the means by which a plunge was experienced. In \textit{V} 629 undis the Local and Means idea are both quite evident. It is a rhetorical device often resorted to by poets to use constructions that may have double meaning.

All together in the first six books of the Aeneid over 30 instances were found (including the above) where both Local and Means ideas were evident and in no case was a preposition used. This lack of a preposition would not necessarily favor the Means idea. It could easily be that Virgil in such cases had rather the Means idea in mind, but that does not necessarily follow from his not using a preposition. The only legitimate conclusion that can be drawn is that, when both Place and Means ideas enter, no preposition is used.

\textbf{SECTION 2.}

Mixed: Place Where and Cause.


An undoubted instance is:

\textit{II} 379 \textit{improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem pressit humi nitens}
Other instances are:

I 5 multa quoque et **bello** passus
I 122 **laxis...compagibus...acciunt...imbrem**
I 393 laetantis **agrime** cychnos
II 241 incluta moenia | **bello**

In I 122 when the emphasis is put on **compagibus**, Means or Place is prominent, but when the emphasis is on **laxis**, the causal idea becomes evident.

**Agrime** is really doubtful but may have causal idea. They were rejoicing because of the companionship implied in their being together (in line) as the ships rejoiced in their being unscattered.

In none of these instances is a preposition used.

SECTION 3.
Mixed: Place Where and Specification.

I 545 nec **bello** maior et **armis**
II 13 fracti **helo**...ductores Danaum
V 754 sed **bello** vivida virtus
I 14 **studisque asperrima belli**
I 269 dum res stetit **Ilia regno**
VI 494 **laniatum corpore toto** | Deiphobum

V 754 will be Specification if **vivida** is taken in the sense of "ardent!" In VI 494 **toto** indicates that
Specification is intended. Several of the above instances could bear other interpretations. However in no instance is a preposition used.

SECTION 4.

The Ablative of the Route.


Bennett, Lat. Lang. Sec. 341, 5.

II 443 portisque sub ipsos \nituntur gradibus
II 528 Polites...porticibus longis fugit
III 507 unde...cursusque brevissimus undis
IV 153 ecce...caprae \decurrere iugis
IV 405 praedamque...convectant calle angusto
V 151 effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
...Gyas
V 558 it pectore summo \flexilis obtorti per collum
circulus auri
V 610 (Iris) cito decurrit tramite virgo
VI 356 Notus...vexit me violentus aqua
VI 536 Aurora...iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat
axem
VI 898 natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam \...portaque
emittit eburna
VI 900 se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum

The following have been quoted elsewhere. (See Notes).
The Ablative of the Route is so closely related to the idea of Means that in the older editions of the school grammars and in the older commentators it is not differentiated as a rule from the latter construction. Schmalz recognizes its intermediary position between Place Where and Means, its true character. Bennett in The Latin Language states that this construction seems to be one of considerable antiquity and deserves recognition as an independent type of the Instrumental. He also states that it appears not only in Latin but also in several other Indo-European languages. Hale and Buck take special cognizance of this construction and include words under it that would hardly be so construed by other grammarians. For example, I 126, and I 181 above are given by Hale as examples under Ablative of Route. His reasons for so taking them are not stated. The last two examples cited may reasonably be looked upon as containing Ablatives of the Route. Place Where and Means are so inextricably involved that in many cases it seems idle to attempt an exact classification.
SECTION 5.
Ablative Absolute and Place.

A-G. Sec. 419.  B. Sec. 227.  G-L. Sec. 409, Note; 410.
H-B. Sec. 421, 1.  H. Sec. 439, 1.

II 266 *portisque patentibus* omnis accipiunt socios
II 330 *portis alii bipatentibus* adsunt
II 495 *aggeribus ruptis* cum spumeus amnis exiit
III 92 *mugire adyts cortina reclusis*
III 580 Aetnam impositam *ruptis flamam exspirare caminis*
VI 631 moenia conspicio atque adverso *fornice portas*

SECTION 6.
Place Whence, Source and Cause.

IV 43 *bella Tyro surgentia*

(See p. 28.

SECTION 7.
The following may bear several interpretations.
Place Where, Accompaniment, or Ablative Absolute may be seen in it, but Accompaniment is probably the predominating idea:

III 268 *fugimus spumantibus undis*

But see p. 100.
CHAPTER VI.
MISCELLANEOUS.

In this chapter will be presented two classes of constructions closely related to the Place constructions, the Dative of Place Whither, and finally a number of doubtful or nondescript uses of nouns which may belong within the limits of this thesis.

Section 1.

The Ablative of Direction.

I. 114. ingens a vertice pontus | in puppim ferit
I. 186. armenta sequuntur | a tergo
III. 130 prosequitur surgens a puppi: ventus
V. 19. Vespere ab atro | consurgunt venti
V. 444. ictum venientem a vertice---praevidit
V. 777. (same as III. 130.)

Remarks.
The above is a complete list of the ablatives of direction and consequently includes some classes of nouns not given in Chapters II, III and IV. In each instance, the ablative with AB is used. In only one does an adjective appear. This is because the phrase is one of technical definition and not of
description. The probable origin of the construction is well illustrated in V. 19, "from black Evening arise the winds." 

Evening is here the West and is equivalent to a place. The Place Whence idea is so evident that the phrase might well have been included in Chapter III, but it was placed here because it shows the direction idea in embryo. When once the new idea is felt in such a phrase, it soon becomes used in places where the idea of the construction out of which it originates does not exist at all. Such an extended use in this case is well shown in I. 186, where literally speaking the herd does not "follow from the back" at all. The Place Whence idea has practically vanished and the phrase in this extreme instance has become idiomatic.

Section 2.

The Ablative of Point of Vision.

Ablative without Preposition.

I. 223. Iuppiter aethere summo dispiciens

(Datives to be compared with the above.

(I. 126. alto prospiciens summa caput extulit unda.

(I. 181. prospectum late pelago petit

Ablative with AB.

III. 647. vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas prospicio

IV. 661. Hauriat---oculis ignem ab alto Dardanus

VI. 357. prospeci Italiam summa sublimis ab unda
VI. 385. (Charon illos) *Stygia* prospexit *ab* *unda*

*V. 727. caelo tandem miseratus* *ab* *alto* *est*

Ablative with *EX*.

IV. 410. Prospiciens *arce* *ex* *summa*

IV. 586. *regina e speculis---vidit*

V. 35. *procul* *ex* *celso* *miratus* *vertex* *montis.*

Ablative with *DE*.

N L.II. 308. *stupet---alto* accipiens sonitum *saxi de vertex* *pastor*

**NOTE 1.** The meaning of II. 308 is not entirely free of doubt. The shepherd may be standing on a high jutting rock from which he hears the sound, or else he may occupy some lower position but hears the sound coming down from the top of the mountain whence the torrent starts. The fact that there were highland and lowland pastures makes either position of the shepherd possible. But the less strained interpretation is to conceive the shepherd standing on the high point of rock and hearing and seeing the destruction from that vantage ground. In this case, the construction is Point of Vision.

**Remarks.**

In the passages quoted above, the Place Whence origin is especially evident. The idea of "looking from a place" is
plainly analogous to "going from a place." The act of seeing is metaphorically conceived as a movement from the speaker's eye or standing place to the object perceived, consequently the use of the ablative with AB. When the speaker is standing inside of a place, EX is the natural and logical preposition to use as in IV, 410 and 586. V, 35 is unusual in having EX with vertice; we would more naturally expect a vertice which would be a possible reading. However, we must not commit the Bentleyan error of forcing too much strict cold logic into poetry.

In every one of the ten passages except the two that are starred, the verb with which the noun is construed is a verb of seeing, but even in the first starred passage hauriat oculis is equivalent to a verb of seeing. Five passages have AB and three have EX. All these instances with prepositions, except possibly V, 727 and II, 308 show by the context that Point of Vision is intended, so the rule may be laid down that as far as these instances are concerned, Point of Vision is expressed by AB, EX and DE.

In I, 223, aethere may be either Place Where or Whence and really it does not matter which way it is taken. However, the verb dispiciens more naturally calls for the Whence than for the Where construction, so aethere may be properly taken as an ablative of Point of Vision. This does not, however, exclude the Place Where idea and since it is in one sense a mixed construction, may properly take no preposition as was shown in Chapter V to be the rule in such instances.
IV, 661 and V, 727 both show the Point of Vision construction, but in disguised form. As before suggested, *hauriat oculis* is equivalent to *videat*, the verb naturally expected with this construction, while *miseratus ab alto* is a condensed expression for *ab alto spectans miseratus*.

For the discussion of the datives in I, 126 and 181, see Section 3, p 99.

Section 3. . .

Dative of Place Whither.


VI. 126. facilis descensus *Averno*
VI. 29. omnem *Oocyto eructat harenam*
III. 417. *venit medio vi pontus*
III. 178. munero *libo intemerata focis*
V. 233. *palmas ponto tendens*
II. 186. *caeloque educere iussit*
III. 678. *caelo capita alta ferentis*
VI. 178. *caeloque educere certant*
V. 451. *it clamor caelo*

Compare the following

I. 126. *alto prospiciens summa caput estulit unda*
I. 181. *prospectum late pelago petit*.
Stolz-Schmalz Lateinischce Grammatik, Sec 92, p. 377 says that the Dative of Limit is of genuine Latin origin, but undeniably helped into use by Greek influence.

G.-E. L. Gram., Sec. 358, Note 1 says of the Local Dative: "This construction begins with Accius and is not uncommon in the Augustan poets. No examples are cited from Plautus or Terence, hence the inference is fair that it was not a colloquialism. As a poetical construction, it seems to have sprung from personification." But Schmalz quotes Plautus Capt. 691 morti misero. In the examples cited above, personification seems likely only in Averno and Cocytus, two out of ten occurrences.

From the nature of the context I, 126 and 181 may be ambiguous. Alto in I, 126 might be ablative of Place Whence, or else a dative equal to in altum as Frieze and Dennison, and Conington take it. If taken in the Place Whence construction, it would be akin to Point of Vision. It would probably be better to take it as the almost analogous instance in I, 126 and with the commentators above mentioned, consider alto equivalent to in altum. However, Servius seems most reasonable in his treatment of this passage. He gives the alternative interpretations, and does not attempt the impossible by forcing the words into either one or the other construction.

I, 181 is plainly an instance of Place Where or Whither. But if prospectum is taken in its strict meaning, pelago would
be Place Whither. This word according to the commentators is a dative equivalent to in pelagus. Serv.: "pelago in pelagus ut inferretque deos Latio." Forb.: "in prosa prospectum capit prospectat, quantum licit, per omne pelagus." See Section 2, page 95.

Section 4.

Miscellaneous.

1.

III. 556. audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces
III. 625. duo corpora frangeret ad saxum

The idea here may be "at the rock," but it is more likely that the conception is "to the rock" the idea being that of place toward which the motion is made in order to break. The English equivalent conception is "upon the rock" or "on the rock."

2.

I. 745. quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles

Place Whence, or Where and Means.

3.

I. 117. rapidus vorat aequore vertex (navem)

Place Where or Whence, indeterminate.

4.

III. 268. fugimus spumantibus undis.
If the emphasis in this passage is put upon *spumantibus*, the construction is doubtless Manner or Accompaniment, but if on *undis*, then it seems to be akin to the Ablative of the Route. See p. 93.

5.

1. 6. inferretque deos Latio
1. 22. populum venturum excidio Libyae

These are undoubted datives. I, 22 *Libyae* is dative of the thing affected, and is only in a sense equal to Place Whither, whether properly so or not only Comparative Philology can answer after that science has settled the question of the actual origin and original meaning of the dative.

I, 6 is quoted by Bennett L. Gram. 193 as an example of Dative of Limit of Motion which construction, he regards as an extension of the Dative of Direction of Motion. The latter, he illustrates with "it clamor caelo." *Latio* in I, 6 is a Dative of Direction.

6.

I. 289. hunc tu olim caelo accipies

Knapp: "Either dat. equal to in caelum or *instr.* abl.
Frieze and Dennison: "abl. after accipere. The place is either in the ablative or in the accusative with a preposition."
I. 174. *silici scintillam excudit Achates*

This illustrates the pure Latin dative which in our expressed idiom would be conceived as and by a Place whence construction. There is a slight possibility that this is an ablative form of the consonant declension modeled after the 1 stem ablatives, but there seems to be no mention of such analogical formation in the authorities.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Dictionaries.

Harper's Latin Dictionary,  
Forcellinus---Lexicon,  
1865.  
Whitäs Latin-English Dictionary,  
Ginn and Co. Boston.  
1866.  
Thesaurus Linguae Latinae (as far as published)  
Teubner, Leipsic  
1900.  
Greenough---A Special Vocabulary to Virgil,  
Ginn and Co., Boston.  
1882.  
Walde---Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch,  
Carl Winter, Heidelberg.  
1906.

Philological Works.

Bennett---The Latin Language,  
Allyn and Bacon, Boston.  
1907.  
Lindsay---The Latin Language,  
1894.  
Giles---Comparative Philology,  
1901.  
Sommer---Handbuch der Lateinischen Laut-und Formenlehre,  
Carl Winter, Heidelberg.  
1902.  
Stolz---Laut und Formenlehre in Stolz-Schalz Lateinische  
Grammatik.  
1906.  
Delbrück---Vergleichende Syntax,  
Trübner, Strassburg.  
1893.
Draeger---Historischer Syntax der Lateinische Sprache, Teubner, 1878.


Grammars.


Stoltz-Schmalz---Lateinische Grammatik, Oskar Beck, Munich. 1909.

Byrne---The Syntax of High School Latin, University of Chicago, Chicago. 1909.

Text Editions.

Ribbeck---P. Vergili Maronis Opera,
   Teubner, Leipsic. 1894.

Commentaries.

Forbiger---Vergili Opera.
   Leipsic. 1873.

Servius in Vergilii Carmina Commentaria

Conington---Virgili Opera,
   Whittaker and Co. 1884.

Papillon and Haigh---Virgil,

Friese and Dennison---Virgil's Aeneid. Books I-VI.

Greenough and Kittredge, Virgil's Aeneid I--VI.
   Ginn and Co. Boston. 1895.

Knapp---The Aeneid of Vergil.
   Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago. 1901.

Miscellaneous.

Wölfflin---Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und
   Grammatik. Teubner, Leipsic.
This thesis is never to leave this room. Neither is it to be checked out overnight.