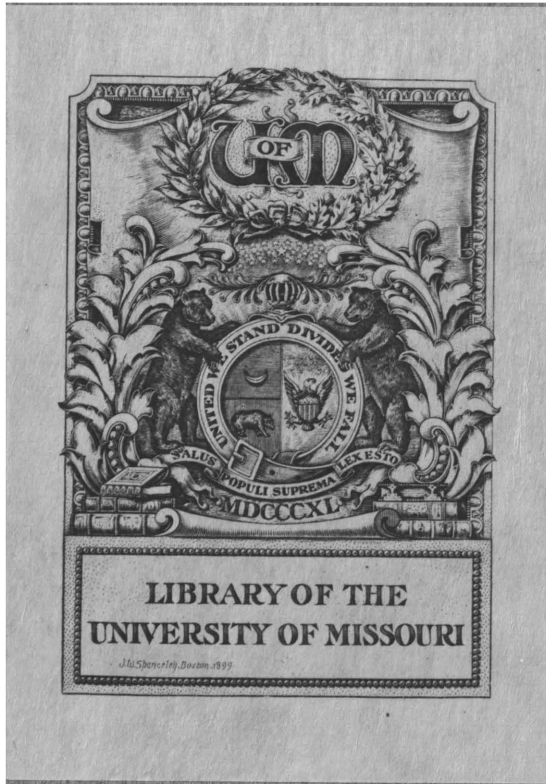


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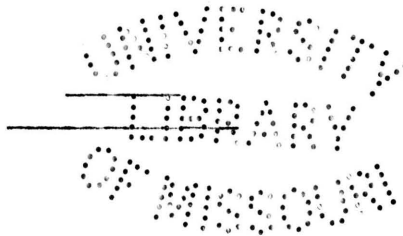
THE PURE PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS
IN VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI.

by

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P R E F A C E.

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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

such further quotations are made.

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

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May 11, 1911.

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List of Abbreviations.

Grammars.

A.-G.	Allen and Greenough.
B.	Bennett.
G.-L.	Gildersleeve-Lodge.
H.-B.	Hale and Buck.
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.
Rev. Crit.	Revue Critique.
C. I. L.	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.

Aen.	Aeneid.	cpd	compounded
MS.	Manuscript.		
(Fig.)	Figurative.		
N.	Note.		

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.

C H A P T E R 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 that, 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 that 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 that 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 that character of the relationship may be one of Source, Possession, Place, etc., and this last would constitute the that relationship or construction between the two words. It is with that construction that we are here concerned.

There are innumerable varieties of that 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: —υ— or υυυ. But even these, if they occur at the end of a word, may often be obviated by elision,— the former rarely, the latter frequently. Synzeesis and hiatus are too infrequent to be reckoned with here. In proēliis, ex Ēoo, 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 Ēoo and in fenēstra 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 proeliis.

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 tarries at Rome. The two ideas joined are Rome and he tarries, 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. B., 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; 108; 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.

Uses: A.-G., Sec. 421, 426 ff. B., Sec. 213, 228, 232.

G.-L., Sec. 411. H.-B., Sec. 449. H., Sec. 483, 484, 491.

S.-S., p 392, Sec. 110.

Unquestioned Locatives N 1.

Names of Towns,

See Note² (on II., 178) p 8 .

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

III 162 non,,, Cretae iussit considerare Apollo.IV 36 nulli....flexere mariti, non Libyae, non ante Tyro.The word humi.I 193 corpora fundat humiII 380 anguem | pressit humiV 78 due...carchesia Baccho | fundit humiV 481 procumbit humi busVI.423 fusus humi (Cerberus)Substitutes for humi See pp 18 and 20.(VI 652 stant terra defixae hastae(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 | expectatIV 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 (S. I) N 3.

II 61 (Sinon) 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

N5 (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, -ī. In the third declension in names of towns used in the Place Where construction there is confusion between the two endings -ī and -e. The former ending, -ī, 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 -ī, which is clearly seen in the Sanskrit fifth declension, as e. g., pathi, "in the road." Between these two endings -ī and -e it seems that Plautus at least made the distinction that the -ī be used for Place Where and -e for Place Whence. See Arch. für Lat. Lex., Vol. XIII p 371. S.-S. Lat. Gr. p 208, 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 that the writer inclines to the view that Argis is locative, or at least, locative ablative.

Servius: "Argis, adverbium loci est." See Arch. für Lat. Lex. Vol. XIII, p 301. Conington and Forbiger are non-committal. Fr.-Den. translate "in Greece." Gr. and Kit. take it as Place Whence.

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.

NOTE 5. III 241 pelagi: Servius states: "quidam 'pelagi' adverbialiter accipiunt, ut 'belli,' ut 'domi,' propterea quod res in insula geritur." See Arch. für Lat. Lex. Vol. XIII p 313.

Section 2.

The Ablative Without Preposition (Locative Use.)

A—G. Sec. 421, 428e, 429, 2, 4. B. Sec. 228.
G.—L. Sec. 385, 386, 388. H.—B. Sec. 433. H., Sec. 485.
S—S., p 387, Sec. 105.

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 considerare Teucros

VI 89 alius Latios 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 aegram 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, 428e, 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

Nl. 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 usq (estis)

NOTE 1. See p 10[^]. ^{and Note above on Erymantho} 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

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 ablatives. Karthagine and Aulide are historically locative but doubtless felt by Virgil as ablatives in a Place Where sense, used as substitutes for Karthagini and Aulidi. Karthagini is of course barred because of the quantity of the last three syllables, and so with Aulidi. 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 Cretā and Libyā if Virgil had desired to use them. Hirtzel gives the critical note: "Libya, P¹ Serv." Serv. on this passage says: "NON ANTE TYRO aut in Tyro, ac si diceret 'Tyri;' aut certe *Τυρόθεν*, 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 Tyrrheno 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.

A—C., Sec 421, 429, 430. B., Sec 228. C—L., Sec 385, 388. H—B., Sec 433, 436, cf. 438. H., Sec 485. S—S., p. 387, Sec 105.

General Terms

- N1 I 629 hac...consistere terra
 III 387 tula...componere terra
 IV 349 Ausonia...considerere terra
 IV 468 Tyrios deserta quaerere terra
 N1 V 48 ossa parentis | condidimus terra
 VI 807 Ausonia prohibet consistere terra
 I 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 recludit | thesauros
 VI 655 tellure repostos
 III 509 sternimur optatae gremio telluris
 II 88 stabat regno incolumis (Palamedes)
 I 572 his....considerere regnis
 IV 199 templa...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 sacrata sede recondam
 VI 328 priusquam sedibus ossa quierunt
 VI 371 sedibus...placidis...quiescam
 V 456 Daren...agit aequore toto

Special 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 Siculisne resederet arvis
 VI 423 totoque ingens extenditur antro
 III 674 curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis

Rocks

- III 450 cavo volitantia....saxo

The Ground

	IV 620	<u>mediaque inhumatus harena</u>
	V 336	<u>spissa iacuit revolutus harena</u>
	V 374	<u>fulva moribundum extendit harena</u>
	V 423	<u>media consistit harena</u>
	VI 643	<u>fulva luctantur harena</u>
	I 107	furit aestus <u>harenis</u>
N3	III 192	sus...iacebit <u>solo</u>
N3	VI 192	<u>viridi</u> sedere <u>solo</u>
N3	I 482	diva <u>solo</u> fixos oculos aversa tenebat
N3	VI 469	illa <u>solo</u> fixos oculos aversa tenebat. (Fig)
N3	VI 652	stant <u>terra</u> defixae hastae

The Shore

	I 213	<u>litore</u> aena locant
	I 184	<u>litore</u> cervos prospicit errantis
	I 196	vina...quae...onerarat ... <u>litore Trinacrio</u>
	I 517	classem <u>quo litore</u> linquant
	II 557	iacet... <u>litore</u> truncus
	III 16	<u>litore curvo</u> moenia...loco
N4	III 135	<u>sicco</u> subductae <u>litore</u> puppes
	III 223	<u>litore curvo</u> exstruimus.....toros
	III 277	stant <u>litore</u> puppes
	IV 373	electum <u>litore</u>
	IV 397	<u>litore</u> celsas deducunt <u>toto</u> navis
	IV 416	<u>toto</u> properari <u>litore</u> circum

VI 505 tumulum Rhoeteo 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 fluviis

II 135 limosoque lacu....delitui

Vegetation

I 314 media sese tulit obvia silva

I 552 silvis aptare trabes

II 696 Idaea...se condere silva

I 578 quibus eiectus 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.

A—G., Sec 421, 426, 428, 430. B., Sec 228. G—L., Sec 385, 388, rem.; 418. H—B., Sec. 433, 436. H., Sec., 483, 491. S—S., p 112, Sec 147.

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 mediaque in valle theatri | circus erat

IV 157 medius in vallibus....gaudet

V 109 circoque 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 Cyclopi in antro | (me) deseruere

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 procurrentibus haesit

III 245 in praecelsa 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

- V 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 candentem in litore taurum | constituum
 V 411 hoc ipso in litore pugnam
 VI 162 Misenum in litore sicco | ...vident
 VI 212 Misenum in litore Teucris | flebant
 VI 362 me...versantque in litore menti
 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...occulit
 IV 485 servabat in arbore 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.: "fundo 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.)

A-G., Sec 428 d. B., —. G-L., Sec 337. H-B., cf. Sec 453. H., cf sec 418, 4. S-S., p 394, sec 112.

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 (libabat) 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.

Column	I	II	III	IV	VI	VI	VII	VIII
	Without Prep.		With IN		With AD		With DE	
General Terms	- Adj. 7	14	- Adj. 2	4	- Adj. --	--	--	Adj. --
Indefinite "	2	7	2	2	--	--	--	1
Special Features	4	11	3	12	--	--	--	--
Rocks	-	1	--	6	--	--	--	--
Ground	5	6	--	2	--	--	--	--

Shore	6	10	6	8	--	1	--	--
Inland Waters	1	1	--	--	5	--	--	--
Vegetation	$\frac{5}{30}$	$\frac{6}{56}$	$\frac{9}{22}$	$\frac{4}{38}$	$\frac{--}{5}$	$\frac{--}{1}$	$\frac{--}{0}$	$\frac{--}{1}$
	86		60		6		1	

Total of strictly Place Where, 147

" " Place Near, 6

Grand Total, 153

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

Column	I	Special Words.		
		II	III	IV
terra, -is,	3 (1)	9	2	--
harena, -is,	1	5	--	1
litore	6	8	5	5
silva, -is,	3	3	3	1

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 turba | 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 gurgite vasto
- III 421 imo barathri ter gurgite...sorbet fluctus

V 33 fertur cita gurgite classis

V 814 quem gurgite quaeres

IV 600 undis spargere (corpus)

III 270 medio apparet fluctu

I 756 omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus

III 378 Ausonio possis considerare 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

N 3 (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 (usi)esti
estis)
- V 789 in undis | ...molem...excierit
- V 868 ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis
- N 4 VI 339 Palimirus mediis effusus in undis
- N 5 (I 159 est in secessu longo locus
- N 5 (III 229 in secessu longo sub rupe cavata

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 Tyrrhenu, 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 ^{in undis} 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.

Column	I		II		III		IV	
	Without Prep.				With IN			
	Without Adj.		With adj.		Without Adj.		With Adj.	
aequore	2		2		--		--	
pelago	10		1		1		--	
ponto	2		1		--		--	
gurgite	2		2		1		2	
unda, -is	1		--		1		6	
fluctu, -ibus	--		2		1		2	
other words	<u>1</u>		<u>6</u>		<u>--</u>		<u>2 (3)</u>	
	18		14		4		12 (3)	
	32				16 (3)			

Grand Total, 48 (3).

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 caeloque invectus aperto
- I 395 quos...ales aperto | turbabat caelo
- II 536 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 obsuro 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 quieto 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 preposition. Cf. conclusiones.

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 light in heaven above." Cf. Aen. X 781, 782.

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...stra 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 quaeruntur...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 MS reading is here retained.

NOTE 2. Ab 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.

	I Without Prep. Without adj.	II With adj.	With IN. Without adj.	With adj.
caelo	4	7		
others	2	3		
	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4 (1)</u>	<u>8</u>
Total, 28 (1).	16		12 (1)	
	Without adjs., 10 (1)		With adjs., 18.	

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.

	Loc.	Loc. or Abl.(?)	Abl. without Prep.	With IN.			
	--	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.			
Proper Nouns	2	2	1	10 (6)	--	--	4
Special Words, (humi, animi)	9	--	--	--	22	--	22
The Land	--	--	--	30	56	22	38
The Sea	--	--	--	18	14	4	12 (3)
The Sky	--	--	--	6	10	4(1)	8
	11	2	1	64 (6)	80	30(1)	62(3)
Total 250(10) = 11		3		144 (6)		92 (4)	

Without adjs., 107 (7).

With adjs., 143 (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 1.

Names of Localities (Proper Nouns.)

Section 1.

The Ablative without Preposition (Separative Use.)

A.— G. Sec. 427, 428 g. B. Sec. 229, G.—L. Sec. 390, 391. H.— B. Sec. 451. H. Sec. 462 - 464, 491, S.— S. p. 386, Sec. 104.

Names of Towns.

I. 375. nos Troia antiqua---vectos

I. 732. Troiaque Profectis

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 Eoo
 IV 242. hac animas ille evocat Orco.
 IV 268. me claro demittit Olympo
 IV 694. (Iuno) Irim demisit Olympo
 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.

A. - G. Secs. 426, 428, g. B. 229. G.-L. Secs. 390, 391, 417. H.-B. Sec. 453. H. Sec. 462. cf. Sec. 491. S.-S. p. 406, Sec. 135 .

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.

A.-G. Secs. 426, 428 g. B. 229. G.-D. Secs. 390, 391, 417. H.-B. Sec. 453. H. Sec. 462. cf. Sec. 491. S.-S. p. 408, Sec. 137.

Name of Country.

III. 613. sum patria ex Ithaca

Names of Islands

N. III 76 Mycono e celsa Gyaroque 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.

	Without Prep.		With AB		With EX
	_____	Adj.	_____	Adj.	-----Adj.
Towns	5 (2)	(2)	2	----	-----
Islands	_____	_____	2	----	----- 2
Countries, etc.	5	2	(2)	----	----- 1
Mountain	_____	---	1	----	-----
Implied Movement					
Countries	2	1	-----	-----	-----
	<u>12 (2) 3 (2)</u>		<u>5 (2), 0</u>		<u>0 3</u>
Total, 23 (6).	15 (4)		5 (2)		3

Without Adjs. 19 (2). With Adjs. 6 (2).

Adverbs (true Prepositions.) with Verbs.

	Abl. Alone.	Abl and AB.	Abl. and EX.
ab with verb	1		
de with verb	2		
ex with verb	2	1	
pro with verb	3		
re with verb	2		1
sub with verb	2		
trans with verb		1	
<hr/>			
Total 15.	12	2	1

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.

A.-G. Secs. 398, 400, 401, 402, 428, f. g. B. Sec. 214, 229. G.-L. 390. H.-B. Secs. 408, 409, 410. H. Secs. 462-466. S.-S. p. 386, Sec. 104.

General Terms.

- III. 60. scelerata excedere terra
- IV. 306. mea decedere terra
- VI. 508. patria decedens---terra
- VI. 811. paupere terra | missus
- * III. 620. terris avertite pestem!
- III. 249. patrio Harpyias---pellere regno
- * IV. 355. quem regno Hesperiae fraudo.(Fig).

- III. 121. pulsum regnis---paternis
 VI. 584. superisque Iovem detrudere regnis
 I. 357. patria excedere.
 I. 620. finibus expulsum 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
 * II. 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. acuto | detrudunt navis scopulo.

The Ground

- VI. 316. alios---arcet harena (equals "shore").
 N 2.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. decerpserit arbore fetus
 * V. 449. radicibus eruta pinus

Indeterminate or Mixed.

Where or Whence.

- IV. 399. ferunt remos et robore silvis | infabricata
 IV. 168. sumnoque 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 suae solum quoque arsisse."

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

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

Section 2.

The Ablative with AB.

A.-G. Secs. 398, 400, 401, 402, 426, 428 b. B. Secs. 214, 229. G. L. Secs. 390, 391, 417. H.-B. Secs. 408, 409, 410. H., Secs. 461, 466. S.-S. p. 406, Sec. 135.

The Ground.

III. 24. ab humo convellere silvan

V. 452. " --- attollit amicum

The Shore.

- N 1. 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.

A.-G. Secs. 398, 400, 401, 402, 426, 428 c, B. Secs. 214, 229, G.-L. Secs. 390, 391, 417. H.-B. Secs. 408, 409, 410. 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---agebat

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 revisixit and see p. 40.

Section 4.

The Ablative with DE.

A.-G. Secs. 398, 402, 426. B. Secs. 214, 229. G.-L. Secs. 390, 391, 417. H.-B. Secs. 408, 409, 410. H. Secs. 461-466, 490. p. 407, Sec. 136.

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.

	No Prep. — Adj.	With AB — Adj.	With EX — Adj.	With DE — Adj.
General Terms.	5 9	-- --	-- --	-- --
Indef. Terms.	1 1	-- --	2 --	-- (1)
Special Features.	7(1)3	-- --	1 1	2 1
Rocks.	1 1(1)	-- --	-- 1	-- --
Ground.	4 ---	2 ---	-- --	-- --
Shore.	1 1	3 4	-- --	1 1
Vegetation.	2(1)1	-- --	2 --	2 --
Total, 60 (4).	21(2), 16(1) 37 (3)	5 4 9	5 2 7	5 2(1) 7 (1)

Number without Adjs. is 36 (2). With Adjs. is 24 (2).

Special Words.

terra,-is	1--4	-- --	-- --	-- --
regno--is	1--3	-- --	-- --	-- --
finibus	2--2	-- --	-- --	-- --
monte-ibus	3---	-- --	-- 1	2 --
litore	1 --	2 1	-- --	1 --
oris	-- 1	1 3	-- --	-- --

Adverbs (True Prepositions) with Verbs.

	Abl. Alone.	Abl. & AB.	Alb. & EX.	A. & DE.
ab and Verb.	4			
de and Verb.	9			
ex and Verb.	7			
dis and Verb.	2			
pro and Verb.	1			
sub and Verb.	1			
re and Verb.	1	1		
circum and Verb.			1	
trans and Verb.				1
ad and Verb.	1	2		1
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 ^{prepositions.} ~~compounds the~~

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.-D. 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 exaestuatur 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. gurgite ab alto | --- glomerantur aves
 I. 84. totumque 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.

	No Prep.	With AB.	With EX.
	--- Adj.	---Adj.	---Adj.
Unda-4is	-- 2	--- 1	1 ---
Other words	2 4	2 2	1 ---
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 15.	$\underbrace{2 \quad 6}_{8}$	$\underbrace{2 \quad 3}_{5}$	$\underbrace{2 \quad \text{---}}_{2}$

Without Adjs. 6.

With Adjs. 9.

Adverbs (true Prepositions) with Verbs.

	Abl. Alone.	Abl. & AB.	Abl. & EX.
e and Verb	4	1	---
re and Verb.	3	---	---
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 8.	7	1	---

Division 4.

The Sky.

Section 1.

The Ablative without Preposition.

- II. 8. nox umida caelo | praecipitat
V. 722. caelo facies delapsa
VI. 191. caelo venere volentes
N 1. V. 527. caelo ceu saepe refixa | ---sidera

- V. 695. ruit aethere toto | ...imber
 V. 821. fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi
 III. 589. Aurora polo dimoverat umbram
 IV. 7. Aurora polo dimoverat umbram
 I. 394. aetheria...lapsa plaga Iovis ales
 III. 138. corrupto caeli tractu...venit...lues
 (II. 85. cassum lumine lugent (Fig.)

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 <u>caelo</u> <u>deiecit</u> <u>ab</u> <u>alto</u>
N 1 (V 727	<u>caelo</u> tandem miseratus <u>ab</u> <u>alto</u> est
I 297	genitum <u>demittit</u> <u>ab</u> <u>alto</u>
IV 574	deus <u>aethere</u> missus <u>ab</u> <u>alto</u>
V 838	<u>aetheris</u> <u>delapsus</u> Somnus <u>ab</u> <u>astris</u>

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	<u>ex</u> <u>diverso</u> <u>caeli</u> ...turba... <u>circumvolat</u>
I 42	iaculata <u>e</u> <u>nubibus</u> ignem

Section 4.

The Ablative With DE.

II 693	<u>de</u> <u>caelo</u> lapsa...stella
V 606	Irim <u>de</u> <u>caelo</u> misit Saturnia Iuno

Summary---The Sky.

	No Prep.	With AB.	With EX.	With DE.
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
caelo	4	1	--	2
aethere	1	1	--	--
other words	$\frac{2(1)}{7(1)} \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{--}{--}$	$\frac{--}{2} \frac{--}{2}$
Total 18 (1)	=10 (1)	4 (1)	2	2
	Without adjs.,	12 (1).	With adjs.,	6.

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

	Abl. alone.	Abl. and AB.	Abl. and EX.	Abl. and DE.
circum	--	--	1	--
de plus Verb	1	3	--	--
dis(di) plus Verb	2	--	--	--
prae " "	1	--	--	--
re " "	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total, 9 =	5	3	1	0

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.

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

Without adjs., 71 (7). With adjs., 45 (4).

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

	Abl. alone.	Abl. and AB.	Abl. and EX.	Abl. and DE.
ab plus Verb	5			
ad " " " "	1	2		1
circum " " " "			1	
de " " " "	12	3		
dis " " " "	4			
ex " " " "	13	2		
prae " " " "	1			
pro " " " "	4			
re " " " "	7	1	1	
sub " " " "	3			
trans " " " "		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
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.

A-G., sec 427, 428g, 428k. B., sec 182. G-L., sec 337.
H-B., sec 385, 450. H., sec 418, 419, 491. S.-S., p 354, sec 58.

Names of Towns

I 415 Paphum....abit
I 619 Sidona venire
II 326 Omnia Iuppiter Argos | transtulit
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.

A-G., sec 426, 428c. B., sec 182. G-L., sec 337, 416.
 H-B., sec 380, 385, 453, cf. 450. H., sec 418, 4; cf. 491.
 S-S., p 394, sec 112.

Names of Towns

- II 342 ad Troiam...venerat
 III 595 ad Troiam missus
 II 95 patrios...remeassem victor ad Argos.

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 enavit ad Arctos (equivalent to a region)

Section 3.

The Accusative With IN.

A-G., sec 426. B., sec 182.. G-L., sec 337, 418.
 H-B., sec 380, 381, 453, cf 450. H., cf sec 418, 419.
 S-S., p 412, sec 147.

Names of Countries

- I 68 in Italiam portans
 V 730 defer in Italiam
 I 205 tendimus in Latium
 IV 446 in Tartara tendit

Summary---The Land.

	Without Prep.		With AD.		With IN.	
	--	Adj.	Place to. Adj.	Place (towards) Adj.	Place (to) Adj.	Place (toward) Adj.
Towns	4	--	2	1	--	--
Islands	1					
Countries	5(1)				2	2
Other localities			1	2(1)	2	
domum	1					
ad terram(humum)	(2)					
	11 (3), 0		3, 3 (1)		0 2	
	11 (3)		6 (1)		2 2	
Total 23 (4) =	11 (3)		8 (1)		4	

Without adjs., = 18 (3). With adjs., = 5 (1).

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

	Acc. alone.	Acc. with AD.	Acc. and IN.
ab plus verb	1		
de "" ""	1		1
e plus ""		2	
pro "" ""	1		
re "" ""		1	
sub "" ""		1	
trans"" ""	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total, 9 ==	4	4	1

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.

A-G., sec 428 g. B., sec 182. G.-L., sec 337.

H-B., sec 385. H., sec 418, 419, 3. S-S., p 355 sec 58.

- 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 scopulos 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.

A.-G., sec 426, 428 c. B., sec 182. G-L., sec 337, 416.
H-B., sec 380, 385. H., sec 418, 420. S-S., p 394, sec 112.

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.

A-G., sec 428 a. B.,—. G-L., sec 337. H-B., cf sec 384,2.
 H., cf 418, 4. S-S., cf p 394, sec 112.

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

- V 243 ad terram fugit (navis)
 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.

A-G., sec 426. B., sec 182. G-L., sec 337, 418.
 H-B., sec 380, 381, 385. H., sec 418, 420. S-S., p 412, sec 147.

General Terms

- II 800 in quascumque...deducere terras
 II 543 meque in mea regna remisit

- IV 214 Aenean in regna recepit
 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 actam
 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....in via lustra

Special Features

- II 636 tollere in altos....montis
 IV 151 altos ventum in montis (est)
 I 82 montem | impulit in latus
 V 287 tendit | gramineum in campum
 II 498 amnis | fertur in arva
 V 215 columba | fertur in arva
 N 1 *VI 42 excisum....latus....rupis in antrum

Rocks

- I 108 tris **Notus**....in saxa latentia torquet
 III 425 Scyllam....navis in saxa tra**h**entem

The Shore

- VI 6 manus emicat....litus in Hesperium
 III 108 Rhoeteas....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 parant
 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

(Not 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.

	Without Prep.		With AD...				With IN.	
	—	Adj.	Place to.	Adj.	Place toward	Adj.	—	Adj.
General Terms	--	--	1	---	1	--	3	3
Indefinite terms	1	3	--	--	--	--	1	4
Special Features	3	--	1	--	--	--	4	3
The Ground			2					
Rocks					1		1	1
Shore		2	8	2	5			2
Inland Waters				2				
Vegetation		1					4	3
<u>domum</u> and <u>lumina</u>	1	1						
	5	7	12	4	7	0	13	16
Total, 64 ==	12		16	7			29	
			23					

Individual Expressions.

terram, -as (land)	1	--	1	--	--	1
terram, (ground)	2					
litus		1				1
litora	7		4			

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

	Acc. and AD.	Acc. and IN.
ad plus verb		1
de " " "		1
dis " " "		1
ex " " "	1	2
in " " "		2
re " " "		4
sub " " "	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>
Total, = 13 =	2	11

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

Summary---The Sea.

	With AD.		With IN.	
	Place to.	Place toward		
	-- Adj.	-- Adj.	--	Adj.
undas	2	1 1		1
altum				5
other words	3		6	4
Total, 23 =	<u>5</u> 0	<u>1</u> 1	<u>11</u> 5	16

Without adjs., = 17.

With adjs., = 6.

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

	Acc. and AD.	Acc. and IN.
de plus verb	1	1
e " "		1
pro " "	_____	<u>3</u>
Total, 6 =	1	5

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 *thot* 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 aliquas ad caelum hinc ire....animas

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

Place Toward Which.

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

- II 759 furit aestus ad auras
 IV 445 quantum vertice ad auras | aetherias...tendit
 V 427 brachiaque ad superas...extulit auras
 VI 554 stat ferrea turris ad auras

Section 2.

The Accusative With IN.

- III 158 tollemus in astra nepotes
 V 20 in nubem cogitur aer
 V 512 Notos atque alta volans in nubila fugit
 I 587 nubes....in aethera purgat apertum
 II 791 tenuisque recessit in auras
 IV 176 mox sese attollit in auras | (Fama)
 IV 278 procul in tenuem...evanuit auram
 V 257 saevitque canum latratus in auras
 V 520 aeris telum contorsit in auras
 V 740 tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras
 V 446 Entellus viris in ventum effudit
 IV 705 in ventos vita recessit
 V 527 tenuisque recessit | consumpta in ventos (sagitta)
 II 471 qualis ubi in lucem coluber (convolvit)

Place Toward Which.

- I 163 geminique minantur | in caelum scopuli
 III 564 tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite
 V 16 obliquatque sinus in ventum

Summary---The SKY.

	With AD.				With IN.			
	Place to		Place Toward		Place to		Place toward	
	--	Adj.	--	Adj.	--	Adj.	--	Adj.
caelum	2		2				2	
sidera	1		6					
aethera	1		3		1			
auram,-as	1	3	3	2	2	4		
ventum,-os			1		2	1	1	
others	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	6	5	16	3	8	7	3	0
	11		19		15		3	
Grand Total 48 =	30				18			

Without adjs., = 33.

With adjs., = 15.

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs.

	Acc. and AD.	Acc. and IN.
ad plus verb	1	1
de "" ""	1	
ex plus ""	4	2
ob "" ""		1
pro "" ""	1	
re "" ""	1	3
sub "" ""	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>
Total, = 20 =	13	7

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.

	Without Prep.		With AD				With IN			
	—	Adj.	Place To	Adj.	Place Toward	Adj.	Place To	Adj.	Place Toward	Adj.
Proper Names	10(1)	--	3	3(1)	--	2	2	--	2	--
<u>domum</u> (ad terram)	1	(2)								
The Land	5	7	12	4	7		13	16		
The Sea			5		1	1	11	5		
The Sky			6	5	16	3	8	7	3	
	<u>16</u> (3)	<u>7</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>12</u> (1)	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
	23 (3)		38 (1)		30		62		5	
	23 (3)		68 (1)				67			

Grand Total, == 158 (4).

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

Total number of occurrences cataloged under Proper Names,	23 (4)
" " " " " " The Land,	64
" " " " " " The Sea,	23
" " " " " " The Sky,	<u>48</u>
	158 (4)

Adverbs (true Prepositions) With Verbs,
Place Whither.

	Acc. alone.	Acc. and AD.	Acc. and IN.
ab plus verb	1		
ad " "		1	2
de " "	1	2	3
dis " "			1
ex " "		7	5
in " "			2
ob " "			1
pro " "	1	1	3
re " "		2	7
sub " "		7	
trans" "	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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:

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

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 ^{the} 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 accesserit 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. dispiciens 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. vastunque 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 brot 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 Effected, 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.

On the above, cf. A.-G., Sec. 386, and especially Bennett, The Lat. Lang. Secs. 299-302, and 311.

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 that 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 *αὐτοὺς ὄκαδε ταχίστην ὁδὸν ἔπειψεν* 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.

On the matters above discussed see A.-G. Secs. 386, 388 b; also 370, a, b. G.-L. Sec. 331. H.-B. Sec. 391 and footnotes. H. Sec. 406. Roby. Sec. 1121. S.-S. P. 354. Sec. 58. and P. 393. Sec. 111. Bennett, *The Lat. Lang.* Secs. 299-302, 311. Delbrück, p. 364. Draeger, pp. 376, 377, 393, ff. S.-L.-W. *Hist. of Lang.* pp. 132-133. Wölfflin in *Archiv für Lat. Lex.* Vol. VII, p. 581.

CHAPTER V .

MIXED CONSTRUCTIONS .

By a Mixed Construction is meant one that combines two or more simple constructions, as e. g. Place and Means, Undis perit. 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.

G.-L. Sec. 389. H.-B. cf. Sec. 447. S.-S. cf. p 381, Sec. 101.

With the verb mergo occur:

ponto I 40 terra and caligine 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 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 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.

SECTION 2.

Mixed: Place Where and Cause.

G-L. Sec. 389. H-B. cf. Sec. 447.

An undoubted instance is:

II 379 improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
pressit humi nitens

Other instances are:

I 5 multa quoque et bello passus

I 122 laxis...compagibus...accipiunt...imbrem

I 393 laetantis agmine cycnos

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.

Agmine 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.

G-L. cf. Sec. 389. H-B. cf. Sec. 447.

I 545 nec bello maior et armis

II 13 fracti bello...ductores Danaum

V 754 sed bello vivida virtus

I 14 studiisque 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.

A-G. Sec. 429, a. B. Sec. 218,9. G-L. cf. Sec. 389.
 H-B. Sec. 426. H. Sec. 476. S-S. p 381, Sec. 101.
 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).

- (I 126 alto | prospiciens
 (I 181 prospectum...pelago petit
 (III 506 provehimur pelago
 (V 216 aere lapsa quieto

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. 489, 1.

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

SECTION 6.

Place Whence, Source and Cause.

IV 43 bella Tyro surgentia

(See p. 38.)

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.

A.-G. Sec. 429, b. G.-L. cf. Sec. 385, 2. 417, 1.

- I. 114. ingens a vertice pontus | in puppim ferit
 I. 186. armenta sequuntur | a tergo
 III. 130 prosequitur surgens a puppis 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. prospexi 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 vertice montis.

Ablative with DE.

- N 1.II. 308. stupet---alto accipiens sonitum saxi de
vertice 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.

A.-G. Sec. 428. h. B. Sec. 193. G.-G. Sec. 358. H.-B. Sec. 375. H. Sec. 428, l. S.-S. p. 377, Sec. 92.

- VI. 126. facilis descensus Averno
 VI. 29. omnem Cocyto 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 Lateinische 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.-L. I. 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 Coccyto, 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 corpor^a 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."

7.

I. 174. silici scintillam excudit Achates

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

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