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THE PREPOSITION DE  
IN EARLY LATIN

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## INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this dissertation to exhibit, in a systematic classification, the use of the preposition DE in Early Latin.<sup>1</sup> The classification is preceded by some observations upon the original meaning of the word - observations based upon the examples quoted in the classification which follows. Up to the last decade of the nineteenth century, de was universally accepted as being separative in its original force, and all who wrote upon its use and meaning were accustomed to derive the whole gamut of its meanings from this separative notion which they conceived to be fundamental. In 1891, Professor Buck<sup>2</sup> announced his belief that in Latin de we have the instrumental case of an o-stem, a belief echoed in the etymological dictionaries which have since appeared. With one brief exception,<sup>3</sup> how-

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1. The ground comprehended by the classification is as follows: Plautus, Terence, and Cato's De Agri Cultura: for these I have made my own index, both for preposition and verbal compounds, exhaustive so as I know. In addition to these, I have drawn examples from C. I. L. Vol. I, and from Ribbeck's Comic and Tragic Fragments. I am indebted to my father, Mr. George Lloyd Barton, of Suffolk, Virginia, for his labor in checking my index of Plautus and Terence, though for any errors in citation the undivided liability rests upon myself.

2. Vokalismus, p. 31.

3. FitzHugh, Prologomena.

ever, so far as the writer knows, there has been no restatement of *de* in the light of these discoveries of the comparative philologists, and this dissertation is intended to supply this want. The observations have been made with a view to ascertaining, if possible, whether the fundamental meaning of *de*, as used by the writers of Early Latin, agrees ultimately with the origin assigned to it by the comparative philologists.

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I. ETYMOLOGY AND  
ORIGINAL MEANING.

For convenient reference, the following quotations are given here. They have been selected in the belief that they are representative of the opinions held by ancient and modern scholars on the etymology and meaning of de.

a. Ancient.

Varro, p. 225, 2 G-S: De quoque nonnumquam perperam ponitur pro ex et non numquam pro a, ut cum de provincia venire quis se dicit: nam perperam est: imus enim in provinciam, ut in navem et in circum: eximus, ut e nave, e circo sic e provincia. de provincia existimamus, cum de ea bene aut male praedicamus; de nave dicimus, cum longa an oneraria sit rogamus; de circo, cum Flaminius an maximus. item vitiose dicitur 'senatum habere apud aedem Apollinis,' quod 'in aedem' dici oportet. et 'de senatus sententia'. item qui dicunt 'de senatu redii' potius quam 'e senatu', quod eo cum inimis dicimus in, cum redimus ex. 'ex senatus eiectus' potius quam 'de senatu'. male imperant qui dicunt 'de tabulis quid dicere': de tabulis enim is dicit qui <sup>eas laedit aut</sup> ~~caedunt in his~~ culpat: e tabulis is dicit qui quod est in his scriptum recitat scriptumque pronuntiatur, si eas videt et potius dici oportet 'legi' quam 'dici', contra, eas si litteras non spectat.

Gellius, N.A. VII, 16, 3: (deprecor), in quo 'de' praepositio ad augendum et cumulandum valet. - - Nunc enim contra omnino est: nam 'de' praepositio, quoniam est anceps, in uno eodemque verbo duplicem vim capit. Sic enim deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi 'detestor' vel 'abominor'; contra autem valet cum Cicero pro Sulla ita dicit (XXXVI, 72): Quam multorum hic vitam est a Sulla deprecatus.

Terent. Scaurus, VII, 31, 1 K: De quoque nonnumquam perperam ponitur pro ex et nonnumquam pro a, ut cum de provincia venire quis dicit, nam perperam est. Imus enim in provinciam, ut in navem, ut in circum, eximus ut e nave, e circo, sic e provincia. de provincia existimamus, cum de ea bene aut male praedicamus: de nave dicimus, cum longa an oneraria sit rogamus, de circo, cum Flaminius an Maximus.

Charisius, p. 234, 21 K: Quidam ex referunt ad locum, unde eximus, quasi ex fundo venio, at vero de ad id quod Graeci *πρὸς* dicunt, quasi de Marcello, ut Cicero dicit de amicitia 'Q. Mucius augur multa narrare de C. Laelio socero suo memoriter et iucunde solebat.'

Prisc. Inst. III, 48. 28 K (Hertz): De non solum τὸ 'από' significat, sed etiam τὸ 'πρὸς' memorativum, ut 'de partibus orationis;' accipitur etiam pro

locali in compositione, ut 'deduco, descendo, detraho, deicio, despicio, derideo'; est etiam intentivum, ut 'deprehendo, dedo, depravo, deprimo, deminuo, dehisco, deterreo, deligo, decurro'; est etiam privativum, ut 'desperatus, demens, desum, deierat'.

Albinus VII, 300, 24 K: De memorativum est et intentivum et privativum, de homine, detraho, desum.

b. Modern.

Euck, Vokal. p. 31: Ich sehe also in dat die Ablativformen eines a-Stammes und in lat. de, air. di, de, di, de, den Instrumental eines o-Stammes.

Walde, p. 221: De: "von - weg, von - herab," inbetroff: zu einem Pron. St. do-, als alter Instr.

Fick, p. 143: De, Privativpartikel: de, di, Praeposition Präfix. - - ir. de, di von - herab, von - weg. - - vgl. lat. de, umbr. da-, osk. dat.

Pradel, p. 520: De praepositio primum significat aliquam personam vel rem a loco superiore moveri, separari, tum de omni loco et re dicitur, unde aliquid secedit, removetur.

Hand, p. 183: Ut plurimarum praepositionum significationes ab observationibus motus proficiscuntur, ita etiam DE proprie declarat motum, quem alicunde

procedentem sequimur. Nam motum duplici ratione observamus oculis vel sensu, aut in eo loco, a quo incipit et exit, aut in eo, ad quem profertur. In illo consideramus et originem et exitum, et id quod removetur vel separatur: in hoc autem et ipsum motum et eam rationem, qua locum relinquit, et alteram rem cum altera antea cohaesisse videmus. Illud per a designatur, quod est von da aus, von da hin, hoc per de, quod est von da her. Nam in DE non spectamus initium motus, nec rem ex alio in alium locum iam esse translata, sed persequimur motum, rem ad alium locum quasi perducentes ita, ut nexus, qui inter locum, unde motio fit, et rem motam intercedat, non omnino tollatur. In a apparet separatio rerum simplex, in de adhibemus rationem loci vel rei, quacum id, quod removetur, coniunctum erat. Primitiva igitur vocabuli notio posita est in deductione.

Ibid. p. 184: Ex his (exemplis) intelligitur falsam esse opinionem vulgarem, qua grammatici plurimi de dicunt proprie esse deorsum. Nam haec notio superioris loci accedit, atque etiam per a exprimitur.

Ibid. p. 194: Deductionis ratio saepe transfertur ad loca superiora, ut descensum significans de sit deorsum, von - herab, *κατά τινος*. Sed ipse descensus ut antea iam dixi, non primitiva significatione huius particulae exprimitur, sed reliquis verbis, atque de caelo lapsus est proprie von Himmel her ge-

fallen, quod secundam rei naturam intelligitur von  
Himmel herab.

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The immediate origin of prepositions is no longer a subject for debate among philologists, since it has long since been established that the preposition is the adverb associated with a particular case, limiting further and more closely defining the meaning of that case. Inasmuch as the preposition is derived directly from the adverb, and the two frequently appear side by side in language, it would seem improper to attempt to define the meaning of the one - especially of the later and more analytic form - without due regard to the other and earlier form. It appears that few writers on the preposition *de* have taken into consideration to any great extent the meanings of the adverb *de*, led astray perhaps by the fact that, as an independent adverb, *de* occurs so rarely. But the adverb compounded with the verb is still truly an adverb, even though the compound have entered upon a separate existence and, through association with other words, have apparently abandoned its original meaning. Such a phenomenon is not unknown in the case of simple words, and its occurrence in the case of a compound should not be sufficient ground for rejecting the compound from a discussion

of the adverbial prefix.

At the outset, I may be permitted to state my belief as to the original meaning of *de*, developing later and in detail the reasons leading up to this belief. *De* originally expressed motion in the direction of gravity, but it did not per se connote separation. If an object was permitted to fall free of any external interference, it fell "*de*". Out of this downward or gravitational idea is developed by logical processes the whole gamut of meanings of *de* modifying verbs. Some are more spontaneous than others, some are more formal, some offer themselves more readily to logical analysis, but all are ultimately logical. Out of this same downward idea are developed all the meanings of the preposition *de*: but the separational idea is not inherent in the preposition: it is the result of the case - the ablative - with which it came to be used.

It does not lie within the scope of this opus-  
cule to inquire into or to discuss the ultimate origin of adverbs, and of their near kinsmen, prepositions. It is only necessary for the purpose in hand, to note that "Prepositions are Adverbs, which came to be specially used in connexion with certain cases of the Noun, or in composition with the Verb."<sup>1</sup>

*1. Fitzhugh. Prolegomena*

1. Lind. L. L. p. 572.

With the original meaning of the adverb-preposition *de*, we are, however, immediately concerned. It has long been a recognized principle of semasiology that the fundamental meaning of a word is a literal or local meaning, while figurative meanings are derivatives of the local. A cursory examination of the word *de* in any field of Latin literature would on first sight lead one to the belief that its original meaning denoted separation, and this is the conclusion which has been reached by a large majority of writers upon the subject. Having once arrived at this conclusion, scholars divide into two creeds; first, those who maintain that *de* originally expressed downward separation, and, second, those who maintain that it denoted genuine separation which was never downward: that the connotation of downward motion was, if present, always derived from the context in which *de* was used at that particular time. The arguments of these two opposing schools are well advanced by Pradel, who holds to downward separation, and by Hand, who believes separation not downward to be the correct fundamental meaning.

Pradel, p. 520, says "*De praepositio primum significat aliquam personam vel rem a loco superiore moveri, separari, tum de omni loco et re dicitur, unde aliquid secedit, removetur.*" Hand, p. 184, says, "*Ex his (exemplis) intelligitur falsam esse opinionem*

vulgarem qua grammatici plurimi dicunt de proprie esse deorsum."

Pradel's definition is open to one serious objection: it is very difficult to derive his de of "relationship" (i.e., de aliqua re dicere, etc.) from his conception of the original meaning, and his attempt to do so is manifestly clumsy and artificial. The statement of Hand also presents difficulty. If de did not originally denote downward motion, what word in Latin did? It is to be noted that in his denial of this meaning for de, he had to resort to deorsum as his adverb to express the downward idea: deorsum is de plus versum (Lind. L. L. p. 549), and certainly he cannot claim that deorsum acquires its downward idea from versum: hence it must lie in the de. This reduction ad absurdum forms, to my mind, no small part of the proof that de originally denoted motion in the direction of gravity. On the other hand, I am equally convinced that de did not originally express separation, whether downward or otherwise.

In the following pages, I shall attempt to show, by the arrangement of examples, and by the introductory matter at the head of each section of examples, first, that de originally denoted motion in the di-

fection of gravity, and, second, that de did not originally denote separation, but that the connotation of separation, which at a later date became inherent in the word, is a result of the case - the ablative - with which it was most frequently used.

## II

## DE IN COMPOSITION

Chiefly with Verbs, but also  
with Nouns and Adjectives

The composition of preposition (so-called) with verb is generally recognized as preceding, in point of time, the composition of preposition with noun. That the composition of preposition and verb is a closer union than that of preposition and noun is also demonstrable, for (1) the preposition in composition with the verb nearly always takes over the <sup>initial</sup> accent of the simple verb, thereby weakening the first vowel in the verb (decipite for decapite): this is not the case in the preposition-noun composition, where the vowels remain unchanged, and the two words are normally written separately (cf. decapite with decipite, above): (2) the composition of preposition and verb often entered upon a separate existence, in which the compound form gradually acquired a meaning quite different from that of the simple verb - the meaning occasionally disguising the force of the simple verb and the preposition to such an extent that it becomes exceedingly difficult to trace the relation between the compound and its component parts.

The force of de in composition may be conven-

iently classified under the following heads: 1. Downward, 2. Separational, 3. Intensive, 4. Subversive, 5. Destructory, 6. Verbalizing, 7. Transitive. By many, the first two divisions are classed together under the head of "Directional".

a. Downward.

Under this caption I have noted the following: decurrere, decidere, decutere, deducere, deferre, defundere, degredi, deicere, demittere, deportare, descendere, desilire, desistere, despiciere, despiciari, detrahere, detrudere, deturbare. (18)

It is at once apparent that some of these verbs must also appear under the head of "Separation, but each of them is used at least once in the field covered by this work to express downward motion: in other words, at least once for each verb, de in composition with the verb is equivalent to the verb modified by deorsum. The terminus a quo is frequently expressed, as is sometimes the terminus ad quem: not infrequently, both are found: a few times neither appears, and the verb with its adverbial prefix is used alone. (cf. Pl. Sti. 349: deiciamque eorum omnis telas. "And tear down their every web.")

Hand's argument supporting his contention that de acquires its downward idea wholly from the context is in this connection worth noting. (Quoted in full, p. 10.) He maintains that wherever de denotes

downward motion the context (i.e., the terminus a quo or ad quem) is always such as to require the presence of a downward idea. Granted. But would it be possible to fashion a logically correct sentence, which is to express downward motion, and in that sentence employ a terminus a quo which would be lower than the terminus ad quem, or in which the context of the sentence implied that the verbal action ceased on a higher plane than that on which it originated, or even on the same plane as that on which it originated?

b. Separational.

The use of de as a prefix expressing separation is a natural and logical outgrowth of its use, with the ablative, to express downward separation. Very frequently the terminus a quo is expressed along with the verbal compound in which de means downward, and in such cases the ideas of separation and downward easily fuse. (Here the preposition most frequently used is de.) The use of de as a general separational prefix undoubtedly finds its origin in phrases in which the terminus a quo does actually stand on a higher plane than the terminus ad quem, although the difference in altitude may easily have passed unnoticed unless the action were carefully analysed. In certain phrases de undoubtedly became stereotyped, and lost all its real meaning, just as

has the word "down" in many English phrases (e.g., to run down prey, to go down town, etc.), and this fact further complicates the task of arriving at the original meaning of some of the compounds: the purely subjective process of reasoning, especially when applied some twenty-five hundred years after the origin of the word, is not an always trustworthy guide.

The following list contains the compounds of *de*, in Plautus, Terence, and Cato's *De Argi Cultura*, in which *de* has the force of "from": this includes both "down from" and "aside" or "away from". Some denote the process of separation, others the state of being separated: most are found in both literal and metaphorical uses, the latter predominating.

*Debere, decedere, decollare, decubare, deerare, defendere, deferre, deiungere, delirare, delubrum* (through a verb *deluo*), *demere, demittere, demoliri, demori, demovere, deponere, depromere, deripere, derivare, desinere, destituere, destringere, deesse, detergere, deterrere, detinere, detrudere, deturbare, devenire, devolare.* (30)

### c. Intensive.

Quite frequently the prefix *de* serves only to increase or to intensify the action expressed by the simple verb - a use paralleled to some extent by the Greek preposition *κατά*. This usage may be

derived immediately from de in its meaning of "downward", though it is possible that there is another less tangible reason underlying the wide extent of this use.

The verb cadere, unmodified, denotes "motion in the direction of gravity". The addition of the prefix de, meaning downward, then, adds no more to the meaning of cadere than the word "down" adds to the meaning of the verb "to fall", and in the last analysis, the adverb in English is superfluous. In each case, however, the presence of the adverb serves to direct more emphatically the attention to the action of the verb: in short it increases or intensifies that action for the very reason that it repeats the idea contained in the simple verb. In some such way as this, de must have become specialized as an intensifying prefix, whence it was gradually transferred to other verbs, whose own meaning would not have admitted modification by an adverbial prefix meaning simply downward.

Or - and this view seems equally probable - downward motion is often peculiarly dynamic in its action, and from this association it may be that a primitive people developed their dynamic adverb, the prefix which lends violence to the verb. And closely united in thought with this principle is that of emphasis of sound. Least of all people does an American need to be instructed in the value of the

sound of the letter "d" in the expression of strong emotion: the principle may well be physiological as psychological, for the compression of breath behind the tongue followed by its sudden and explosive outlet has a certain physical reaction. It is possible that behind the intensive prefix *de* there lies some such principle, and that in many of the words to which it was prefixed the accent fell strongly upon the initial syllable.

The intensive force of the prefix manifests itself in a variety of meanings. 1. It may have reference to the extent of the action, - the most frequent use, - in which case *de* is practically equivalent to *valde*, e.g., *deamare*, *debacchari*, *demirari*. 2. It may refer to the terminus of the action, in which case the prefix acquires a purposive meaning, e.g., *dedicare*, *decernere*, *demonstrare*. 3. The intensive idea may become specialized in an evil sense: this is probably not the fault of the prefix itself, but is due to the frequent use of the compound in an evil context. Examples are *decipere*, *deludere*. 4. Still another category is recognized by most writers, that of the restrictive or narrowing sense. This, however, properly belongs under the head of the true intensive use: where the prefix is restrictive, it is used with verbs which had, before their composition with *de*, a restrictive connotation. The two

usually quoted as examples of this restrictive use are deligare and devincire. In each of these, de does nothing except augment the action expressed by the simple verb: it is due solely to the restrictive meanings of the simple verbs that the compounds are "more restrictive" by reason of their intensive prefix.

The subjoined examples have been noted under this head: deamare, prodeambulare, deambulare, deasciare, debacchari, deblaterare, decarpere, decipere, discernere, decidere, declarare, declinare, dedicare, dedolare, deducere, dedere, defaenerare, defendere, defervefacere, defetisci, defatigare, defigere, defingere, definire, defodere, deformare (to bring into shape), deflagrare, deflere, defringere, defraudare, defugere, defungi, degere, deglubere, degustare, deierare, delaborare, delacerare, delapidare, delassare, delectare, delegare, delenire, deliberare, delibuere, delicare, delicere and derivatives, deligare, delingere, delinquere, delitescere, deluctare, deludere, deludificare, delutare, demetiri, demereri(e), deiungere, deminuere, demirari, demoliri, demonstrare, demovere, demutare, denarrare, denegare, denudare, denumerare, deosculari, depecesci, depeculare, depellere, deprehendere, deperire, depetigo (no corresponding verb), depingere, deplorabundus (no corresponding verb), depopulari,

deportare, depravare, deprecari, depromere, depugnare,  
 depurgare, deputare, depuvire, deradere, derelinquere,  
 deridere, deripere, derivare, deruncinare, describere,  
 desiderare, desiccare, designare, despoliare, despondere,  
 despuere, destimulare, destinare, destituere, destrin-  
 gere, desudascere, deterere, determinare, deterrere,  
 detexere, detinere, detondere, detrahere, devehere, de-  
 vellere, devenire, deverberare, devincire, devincere,  
 devitare, devomere, devorare, devotare. (123)

d. Subversive.

Under this head are listed only those verbs in which the prefix reverses or subverts entirely the meaning of the simple verb: those compounds which denote merely a cessation of the action of the simple verb are not classed here, but below, under the head of "Deletory".

The origins of this usage are shrouded in mystery insofar as objective indications thereof are concerned. The verbal compounds which fall under this head had been in use so long when they are first met with that it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace back with a reasonable degree of certitude their fundamental meanings.

It has been suggested<sup>1</sup> that "the downward-acting predicate becomes a downward-bringing predicate,

1. FitzHugh, Prologomena, and in his private notes.

hence de is the invariable adverbial associate of the subversive predicate; dediscere, decubare.

At the same time that this suggestion was made to me, I was examining and comparing the meanings and uses of scandere and descendere, and the conclusions drawn from this investigation are not essentially different from those of Professor FitzHugh. In all the examples of scandere examined - the figurative uses were discarded - the verb either denotes or connotes upward motion. Similarly, descendere, in its literal use denotes downward motion: hence, as a result of the meaning of the simple verb, the prefix de, in this particular case, exactly reverses the meaning, just as does the old Anglo-Saxon and-, meaning "back", which has by specialization developed into our modern "un-". Literally, then, descendere should mean "I unclimb".

From this literal use, in which the downward function of the prefix is wholly present, and gives rise to the subversive meaning, figurative uses are easily derived. An easy transition would be through such a verb as crescere, and its opposite, decrescere. The usage would then widen more and more, and the ultimate stage be reached when de is combined with a noun, corresponding to which there is no simple verb, to form an adjective or a verb denoting the loss of the matter signified by the noun, as in defloccatus, deprandis. The use of de in this subversive sense

so general that it could be employed to coin words for a particular occasion: cf. decharmidaro.

The following list includes the examples of this use which occur within the limits assigned to this work:

Deartuare, decharmidare, decrescere, dedecorare, dediscere, defascare, deformare (in the sense of disfigure), defloccatus (no corresponding verb), deprecari, dehortari, deintegrare, diciungere, delapidare, delere, demens, denasare, deplere, deprandis (no corresponding verb) deprecari, depudicare, descendere, deserere, desipere, desperare, desuamare, desuescere, detegere and possibly deesse. (27)

e. Deletory.

In the case of certain verbs, de of undoing assumes the simple meaning of cessation: the action of the simple verb is not reversed, but merely stopped. The origin of this use is unquestionably close to, if not identical with, that of the subversive use, and the difference between the meanings of the prefix in the two cases may be due to specialization in connection with the simple verb. Only four words have been listed here, and that lends color to the belief that the use is merely a specialized division of de subversive. The four words are defervescere, deluare, desperare, and decrepitus.

f, g. Verbalizing and  
Transitivizing.

The words quoted here comprehend six verbs, which are formed with the prefix *de* from nouns; one adjective, which is in form a participle of the first conjugation; and one adjective which bears no resemblance to a participle.

The property of one part of speech combining with another to form a third is not peculiar to *de* in Latin: if fact, it is to be doubted whether *de* actually possessed the property - in Early Latin, at least - of making a verb out of a noun. In each of the following examples there is present one or more of the traits included in the five preceding classes. In *deartuare*, *decollare*, *defaecare*, *desquamare*, and in the adjective *defaecatus* and *deprandis* are clearly seen traces of the separative and subversive uses of the prefix *de*,<sup>1</sup> while *defaenerare* exhibits *de* in its intensive force. There is, however, in each of these cases, no simple verb corresponding to the compound; hence a verbalizing force has sometimes been assigned to *de*.

Under this same head should be noted the use of

1. *Decollare* in the sense of decapitate is not ante-Augustan. *Depudicare*, for *stuprare*, is, according to Gellius, XVI, 7, one of Laberius' frequent licenses, and clearly shows the subversive force of the prefix.

de as a prefix in compounds which are transitive while the simple verbs are intransitive, or vice versa.

I have found no examples of this phenomenon in the field covered by my work, and hence dismiss it as belonging to a later period, and being therefore extraneous to the purpose in hand.

Finally we note the single phrase - *susque deque* - in which *de* survives as a pure adverb. Its age is attested by the unusual conjunctions which it employs, and more emphatically by the fact that it is nowhere used in a local, but always in a metaphorical sense. The entire absence of local use renders difficult the determination of original meaning, but the idea of 'down' for the *de* is in agreement with the preceding evidence adduced for the original meaning of *de*, and is, moreover, the meaning usually assigned to it in this phrase. It occurs but twice in my field. *Pl. Am. 886: Atque id me susque deque habituram putat*, and *Lab. Com. Frag. 29: Nunc tu susque deque fera*, each time with the meaning, "indifferently".

## III. THE PREPOSITION DE

## Introductory

We now pass from the use of *de* as an adverbial prefix to its use as a genuine preposition with the ablative. We return here to the hypothesis set forth on page 12, that *de* originally denoted downward motion, but that the separative idea is a result of the case with which it came to be associated.

The transition from the adverb *de* to the preposition *de* follows lines similar to those of other prepositions. The noun-case alone, at one time, must have modified the verb: *equo cadere*, to fall off a horse<sup>1</sup>. Then the adverb was added to limit further the verb, but wholly independent of the noun-case: *equo de cadere* or *cadere de equo*, to fall down off a horse. With this particular preposition, it happens that the separative case is the one most frequently used with verbs which could at the same time be modified by *de* meaning downward. Hence *de* came to be peculiarly associated with the ablative, and took upon itself the function of a link between verb and noun, at the same time losing its independence as an adverb, and assuming more of a relational value.

1. Ovid uses *cadere* at least twice with the simple ablative of separation: *Met.* IV, 229, and Xiv, 350.

Hence in any given case the interpretation of the preposition will depend, to a considerable extent, upon the meaning of the terms which are to be related. By this process *de* gradually loses much of its downward force and acquires a separative meaning, and the same process is largely responsible for the confusion of ~~its~~ use, in many authors, between *de* and *ab* on the one hand, and between *ex* and *ab* on the other. This confusion marks an early stage in the transition of Latin prepositions from their pure directional value to their Romanic descendants, which are in most cases purely formal and devoid of inner content, - the inevitable concomitants of the analytic stage of a once highly inflected tongue.

In the following classification, an attempt has been made to keep together those uses which seem historically to belong together. Certain divisions have been recognized which are not to be found in other works of a similar nature: it is hoped that the introductory matter found at the head of each division will defend them, together with a few cases of unusual nomenclature.

Under each head the examples are arranged in the following order: Cato, Plautus, Terence, Com. Frag., Trag. Frag., C. I. L. Vol. 1, and a few inscriptions drawn from other sources. Plautine and Terentine quotations

are arranged alphabetically according to plays, and where two or more quotations from one play occur within one division, they are given in the order in which they occur in the play. The idea of attempting a strictly chronological classification presented itself and was duly considered, only to be abandoned after mature ~~deliberations~~. For, in the first place, the changes in the language within the temporal limits assigned to this work, insofar as they affect the preposition *de*, do not seem of an importance sufficient to justify the labor involved. Secondly, and partly corollary to the first reason, the broad differences in usage, which will be noted, are due to differences in subject-matter, in the origin and training of the author, rather than to differences in time. Much greater variance will be observed between the usage of Plautus and Cato, on the one hand, and between that of Terence and Cato, on the other, than between that of Plautus and Terence, although the temporal difference is greatest between the two poets.

Especial attention should be directed to the fact that, in listing the examples of each usage, they have been arranged largely with reference to the governing verb. Examples in which the verb is uncom-

pounded have been separated from those in which the verb is compounded with a preposition, and in certain cases the compounds have been further subdivided. The reasons for these segregations will be apparent as each is encountered.

## I. GENERAL DIVISION I.

### Simple Separation.

#### A. Separation downward.

De with the ablative meaning  
"down from" or "down off".

If the theory posited above (p.12) be correct, this use of de with the ablative to mean down from or down off must represent the first step, of which we have historical evidence, in the transition of the adverb de to the preposition de. For in this usage we are permitted to observe both the adverb and the noun-case, each in its primitive use as a modifier of the verb, independent of each other, but placed in the juxtaposition which, even as early as this, had become formal. That the collocation had already become formal at the time at which these examples were written does not invalidate the above statement, inasmuch as we can see before us the transition of other adverbs to prepositions - as in the case of contra - in which the whole record of the transition lies within the temporal limits of historical Latin.

Under this head I have classed only those ex-

amples in which the idea of true downward motion is indubitably present. It will be seen (infra "E") that some of the examples quoted under "Separation: Not Downward" might, without undue violence, have been included here. Cf. Liv. And. Frag. 21: Dacrumas de ore detersit, and Pl. Rud. 784: Meas de ara deripiam, and ibid. 840: Amicam de ara deripiam.<sup>1</sup>

a. With Intransitive Verbs of Motion.

1. With Simple Verbs.

Pl. Aul. 708: Ego me deorsum duco de arbore. "I let myself down from the tree." <sup>2</sup> Pl. Mil. 721: Cecidissetve ebrius de equo. "Or had tumbled tipsy from his horse." Enn. Frag. 33: Volans de caelo: "Flying down from heaven."

2. With Verbs Compounded with a Preposition not Separative in meaning.

Pl. Rud. 8: Signa de caelo ad terram accidunt. "Constellations are descending from heaven to earth." Pl. Rud. 366: De navi in scapham insiluimus: "We leap

1. These two examples Hand does put under de of downward separation, on the ground that the ara was usually higher than its immediate surroundings, but I have tried to limit the following section to such examples as express motion in a nearly vertical plane. At any rate, in such expressions as the foregoing, the downward idea is not prominent, while the point of departure is.

2. This example is placed here for the sake of literal accuracy, although the presence of the adverb deorsum renders the verb fully the equivalent of deducere.

from the ship down into the skiff." *Enn.Frag.371*:  
*Quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidat.* "From what  
 high estate doth falling fortune drop."

### 3. With Verbs Compounded With De.

*Pl.Cas.931*: *Decido de lecto praecipis.* "I tumble headlong from the couch." *Pl.Per.258*: *Ea nunc quasi decidit de caelo.* "It has fallen as it were from heaven." *Pl.Rud.75*: *De navi timidae deduluerunt in scapham.* "The frightened girls leaped down from the ship into a boat." *Ter.Ph.707*: *Anguis in impluvium decidit de tegulo.* "A snake fell from the roof into the impluvium." *Ter.Heaut.250*: *Quanta de spe decidi.* "From what great hope I have fallen."

### 4. With Verbs Compounded with Separative Prepositions.

There are apparently no cases in which *de* meaning down is used with the ablative in connection with a verb compounded with *ab* or *ex*.

### B With Transitive Verbs.

#### 1. With Simple Verbs.

*Pl.Men.103*: *Standumst in lecto si quid de summo petas.* "You must stand on the couch if you would get anything from the top. (Said of a pile of dishes on a tray.) *Enn.Frag.93*: *Vidi Hectoris natum de muro iactarier.* "Hector's son have I seen being hurled down from the battlement."

2. With Verbs Compounded with  
Prepositions not Separative  
in meaning.

No examples.

3. With Verbs Compounded  
with de.

Cato 32,2:De arbore deiciantur. "Let the vines  
be thrown down out of the tree." Pl.Curc.361:De-  
duco pedes de lecto clam. "I quietly get my feet  
down off the couch." Pl.Rud.87:Omnis de tecto de-  
turbavit tegulas. "It has knocked down all the tiles  
from the roof." Pl.Stich.355:Ego hinc araneas de  
foribus deiciam et de pariete. "I'll knock down the  
spider-webs from the doors and the wall."

4. With Verbs Compounded with  
Prepositions Separative in  
Meaning.

No examples.

The seventeen examples above form proof of  
the statement made on page 12, that the preposition  
de is used with the ablative to express the point  
of downward departure. In the case of sixteen of  
the examples there is apparently no question as to  
the soundness of the text: in one, Pl.Rud.366, de navi  
is Fleckeisen's conjecture for the meaningless navis  
of the manuscripts, and the probability of its correct-  
ness is heightened by a comparison with Rud.75, quot-  
ed above.

## B. SEPARATION NOT DOWNWARD.

De with the ablative denoting the point from which a thing or person is, or has been, separated.

Far more frequent than the first use of de as listed above is its use as a general word of separation, in which character it rapidly invades the province of ex in expressing internal departure, and that of ab in expressing external departure: this marks its start upon the course which eventually results in its total usurpation of the functions of these two prepositions and their consequent disappearance, as in French.

There are apparently no limitations, in the language of the man in the street, upon the uses to which de may be put in expressing separation or removal. Strictly speaking, de denotes separation with reference to the point of departure, - i. e., it represents the severance of a nexus of some sort which formerly existed between the two objects (cf. especially the division "Source of Supply" below): - while ab denotes mere external severance and ex interior severance. Cic. De Orat. II, 33, 143: Antonius de turba et a subselliis se contulit is often referred to as the locus classicus for the distinction between de and ab. But no such distinction is at all times observable in this field, and de is often found in connections in which the requirements

of classical Latinity would demand ab or ex.

a. With Intransitive Verbs.

1. With Simple Verbs.

Pl.Cap.475:De foro ad lenones eunt. "They go from the forum to the panderers." Pl.Circ.287:Quin capite sistat in via de semite. "Without landing on his head in the road from a by-path." C.I.L.I,551: Eidemque primus feci ut de agro poplico aratoribus cederent paastores. "I first made the shepherds move off from the public lands for the benefit of the ploughmen."<sup>1</sup>

2. With Verbs Compounded with Prepositions not Separative in Meaning.

Pl.Bacch.431:Unde de hippodromo et de palaestro ubi revenisses domum. "When you had returned home from the race-track and the wrestling match."

C.I.L.I,1254:Urna aenea pereit de taberna. "A bronze vase is lost from the shop."<sup>2</sup>

1.Cedere has other and unmistakable separative constructions:e.g.,Enn.Ann.96,Vahl.Cedunt de caelo corpora avium.

2.Urna aenea is Mommsen's restoration of the original Urnanian.

### 3. With Verbs Compounded With De.

Cato 43,1:Et facite de scrobe aqua in sulcum defluat. "And make water flow from the ditch to the furrow." (The downward idea is here quite strong.). Pl.Am.984:De via Decedite. "Get off the road." Pl.Cas.675:Sciens de via in semitam degredere. "On purpose you are turning from highway to by-path." Pl.Trin.481:Decedam ego illi de via, de semita, de honore populi. "I would make way for him on highway, on by-way, and in public honor." Pl.Mil. 185a:Ne quoquam de ingenio degrediatu muliebri. "That she step down not at all from her woman's scheming." Ter.Ad.816:De summa nil decedet. "From your capital nought will be withdrawn."

### 4. With Verbs Compounded with Separative Prepositions.

Pl.Curc.281:Abite et de via secedite!<sup>1</sup> "Be off and out of the road!" Pl.Men.599:Properavi abire de foro. "I hastened to get away from the forum." Pomp.Com.Frag.70:Erepisti primitur de pannibus. "You crawled forth first from the garments." Titin.Com. Frag.126:De aedi summa quo avolavit gallus gallinaceous. "Whither flew the cock from the house-top."

1. This is the only example met with in this field of de with the ablative used with a verb compounded with se-.

b. With Transitive Verbs.

1. With Simple Verbs.

Cato 76,4:Deinde de mortario tracta limito.

"Then smear the pieces drawn from the mortar."

Cato 151,3:Inter eas sulcos facito,qua herbas de

areis purgare possis. "Between these make furrows,

where one can weed out the grass from the open

spaces." Ter.And.Al.Ex.Sup.3:De meo amore ac vita

nunc sors tollitur. "All is now taken from my love

and life." Caecil.Com.Frag.50:Ossiculatim Parmeno-

rum de via liceat legant. "They may gather Parmeno

bone by bone from the road. Laber.Com.Frag.103:

Nulla auctoritas movere potuit in iuventa de statu.

"No authority was able in his youth to move him

from his opinion."<sup>1</sup>

2. With Verbs Compounded with  
Prepositions not Separative  
in Meaning.

Cato 66,1:De iis labris fraces amurcamque sem-

per subtrahito. "From these vats always draw off

the grounds and lees." Cato 66,1:Cum oleum sustule-

ris de cortina,amurcam deaurito. "When you have ta-

ken the oil out of the kettle,draw off the lees."

Cato 113,1:De lacu vinum in dolia indito. "Pour the

wine from vat to cask." Cato 145,2:Omnes iuranto

sese de fundo oleam non subripuisse. "And they shall

1.Cf.Cic.Cluent.122:de senatu movere,and Phil.  
2,52:De sententia movere.

all give an oath that they have not stolen an olive tree off the estate." Pl.Men.491:Ut surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro. "How you stole away from me at the forum just now!" Pl.Trin.84:Si te surripuisse suspicer Iovi coronam de capite ex Capitolio. "Were I to suspect that you had stolen the crown from the head of Jove on the Capitoline."

### 3. With Verbs Compounded with De.

Cato 26:Si voles de faece demere vinum. "If you desire to draw off the wine from the dregs."  
 Cato 37,5:De vinia et arboribus putatis sarmenta degere. "Carry off the brush from vine and trees when pruned." Cato 112,3:Tum acina de uvis miscellis decarpito de scopione. "Then pluck the seeds from mixed grapes on the stalk." Cato 115,2:De iis vitibus quod delegeris seorsum servato. "Keep separate what you have gathered from these vines." Cato 121:De virga lauri deradito. "Scrape off the bark from a bay-twigg." Cato 144,3:De fundo ligna et oleam ne deportato. "Do not carry wood or the olive-tree off the estate." Cato 146,2:Nequid eorum de fundo deportato. "Carry no one of these things off the farm."  
 Cato 155,1:Per hiemem aquam de agro depelli oportet, "In the winter-season, water should be gotten out of the fields." Cato 157,6:Et de capite et de oculis omnia deducet. "And it will remove all troubles from head and eyes." Pl.Am.215:Uti propere suis de finibus

exercitum deducerent. "To lead the enemy hastily out of their country." Pl.Bacch.383:De me hanc culpam demolibor. "I shall remove this censure from myself." Pl.Ep.65:Deagetur corium de tergo meo. "The hide will be stripped from my back." Pl.Men.870:Sed quis est hic qui me capillo hinc de curru deripit? "But who is this a-dragging me from my chariot by the hair?" Pl.Mil.334:Deturbabo illum de pugnaculis. "I'll drive him from his stronghold." Pl.Per.373:Ego de hanc sententia non movebor. "From this purpose I shall not be moved." Pl.Rud.784:Meas de ara capillo iam deripiam. "I'll now drag my slaves from the altar by their hair." Pl.Rud.840:Meamne ille amicam de ara deripere Veneris voluit? "That fellow - a panderer - and he wanted to drag my sweetheart from Venus' altar?" Pl.Stich.286:Cubitis depulsa de via. "With your elbows thrust them from the path." Pl.Trin.349:De magnis divitiis si quid demas, plus fit an minus? "If from great wealth you subtract something, does it become greater or less?" Pl.Trin.560:De agro hunc senem deterrui. "This old fellow I've frightened away from the land." Pl.Trin.1111:Neque demutavit animum de firma fide. "Nor hath he changed his mind from its unshakable loyalty." Pl.Truc.561:De hoc opsonio de mina deminui una modo quinque num-

mos<sup>1</sup> "From this outlay - one mina - I have subtracted just five pieces." Ter.Heaut.650:De digito anulum detraho. "From my finger I draw a ring." Liv. And.Frag.21:Dacrumas de ore deterisit. "He brushed the tears from his face."

4. With Verbs Compounded with Separative Prepositions.

Cato 42:Librum cum gemma de eo fico,quod genus esse voles,eximito. "Remove the bark together with a shoot from the fig-tree of whatever species you wish the graft to be." Cato 112,3:Eximito de dolio. "Remove them from the cask." Cato 115,1:De vino manipulum eicito. "Take the bundle out of the wine." Pl.Ps.1225:De improbis viris auferri praemium et praedam decet. "From unprincipled men 'tis right for plunder and reward to be taken." Pl.Rud.723:Mihi non liceat meas ancillas Veneris de ara deducere? "Am I not permitted to take my slaves away from the altar of Venus?" Pl.Truc.252:Item ut de frumento anseres clamore apsterret abigit. "Drives us off just as if he were driving geese from corn." Ter. Heaut.955:Ut pater omnem de me eiecerit animum patris.<sup>2</sup> "How hath my father cast from me all a parent's affection."

1.The two ablatives are in apposition, the second apparently being inserted *lusi gratia*.

2.On this example, see also under Objective Genitive, p. .

c. With Verbs Expressing the  
State of Separation.

Pl.Poen.402:Nam detinet nos de nostro nego-  
tio. "For he is detaining us from our business."  
Lucil.606:Vim de classe prohibuit Vulcaniam. "Vul-  
can's flames he kept from the fleet."

These two examples stand in a category of their own, and afford striking evidence of the extent to which *de* had in Early Latin already invaded the province of *ab*. In neither case above has the preposition been chosen *metri gratia*. In the first example, the choice of the preposition may have been influenced by the prefix of *detinere*: in the second - apparently unparalleled elsewhere - it is perhaps not to be explained except by the extension and invasion, accompanied by loss of inner content, of *de* upon *ab*, to which reference has been made above.

d. Expressing the Point of  
Departure of an Action.

Cato 14,3:Si de caelo villa tacta diet. "If the farm-house have been struck by lightning."  
Cato 19,2:Lingulam cum facies, de medio prelo con-  
librato. "When you make a skimming ladle, measure it off from the middle of your press." Pl.Am.1001:  
Inde optume aspellam virum de supero, quom huc accesserit.<sup>1</sup> "From above I'll cleverly drive the fel-

1. Preceded by the words *illuc sursum ascendero*. Mercury from his high point of vantage will drive off Amphitruo: hence *de supero* expresses the point of origin of the action, and not Amphitruo's point of departure.

low away when he approaches hither." Pl.Mil.173:  
De tegulis modo nescioquis inspectavit. "Someone  
just peeped in from the roof." Ter.And.491:Sed  
postquam egressast, illis quae sunt intus clamat de  
via. "But after she has come out, she bawls from the  
street to those within the house." C.I.L.I, 198, 65  
et saepe: Ubei de plano recte legi possitur. "Where it  
can be correctly read from the ground." Com.Frag.  
247: Straightway his granddaughter squealed from the  
couch."

## GENERAL DIVISION II.

## Source of Supply.

The line of demarcation which divides pure separation from Source of Supply is a slender one which cannot be drawn without absolute accuracy, for source of supply usually embraces separation - always embraces the idea of separation. In de with the ablative expressing the source of supply we see the severance of the nexus, often a functional and inner nexus, which existed between the object and its point of departure, and at the same time we frequently witness the formation of a new nexus between the object moved and the purpose for or place to which it was moved. Source of supply differs, then, from pure separation chiefly in this respect: the latter denotes the mere transfer or removal of an object from a place or person, without regard to any relationship between object and point of departure, without, in fact, implying that there had existed any relationship between the two, and furthermore, it nearly always implies a need or desire for the object on the part of someone or something. Here again we see confusion between de and ex, and between de and ab.

The examples under this head have been limited strictly to such as contain de with the ablative in adverbial phrases. Adnominal de with the ablative

belongs properly under the head of substitutes for the genitive, and is there discussed, on page .

Owing to the fact that a large number of the examples quoted here depend upon verbs which, by their meaning, are conveniently divided into a small number of classes, these examples have been quoted by classes formed with reference to the governing verbs. Hence, there follows first, Source of Supply in general, in which the verbs are not limited to any one class-meaning. After this comes *de* with the ablative expressing the source of supply after verbs of purchasing, then after verbs of choosing, etc.

A. The Source from which  
Inanimate Objects Are  
Derived.

a. The Source is a Place.

1. With Intransitive Verbs.

Pl. Trin. 940: *quod de caelo exoritur sub solio Iovis*. "The river which arises out of heaven beneath the throne of Jove"<sup>1</sup>

2. With Transitive Verbs.

Cato 17, 1: *Id semen de cupresso de pino legere*

1. *Exoritur* seems to have lost its absolute meaning of "arise" and simply to mean "to flow from as from source". The example is sometimes quoted as a

case of *de* being used with a verb which actually denotes motion in a direction opposite to that of gravity, but the context prevents such an interpretation.

possis. "You may take the seed from the cypress and the pine." Cato 18,7:Pavimenta ad hunc modum facito:ubi libraveris,de glarea et calce haerenato primum corium facito. "The floor pavement should be made thus:when you have leveled the earth,make a first layer of gravel and sanded limestone." Cato 23,2:Mustum de musto lixivo coctum. "Unfermented wine made from the juice which flowed from the grapes before being pressed." Cato 38,4:De ligno carbones coquito. "Make charcoal out of the wood." Cato 65,1:Domino de matura oleo oleum fieri maxime expediet. "It will be particularly advantageous to the farmer for the oil to be made from the ripe olive." Cato 82:De tractis caseo melle spaeras pugnum altas facito. "Out of the drawn dough,cheese,and honey,make balls the size of a fist." Cato 92:Lutum de amurca facito. "Make a paste out of wine lees." Cato 109:De ervo farinam facito. "Make a flour from bitter vetch." Cato 111:Vasculum facito de materia hederacea. "Make a small vessel out of ivy twigs." Cato 112,3:Ubi hauseris de mari,in colium infundito. "When you have drawn it from the sea,pour it into a cask. Cato 112,3:Tum acina de uvis miscellis decarpito. "Then from the mixed grapes pluck the seed."

Pl.As.181:Nam ibi de pleno promitur. "For there it is taken from a full stock." Pl.As.610:Vitam meam

tibi largiar et de mea ad tuam addam.<sup>1</sup> "I would present my life to you, and from my own add to yours." Pl. Men. 209: Atque aliquid scitamentorum de foro opsonarier. "And some dainties to be gotten from the market." Pl. Mil. 905: Ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum adposui. "I have added to your instructions nothing new from my own." Pl. Trin. 786: Aurum tu de thensauero sumes. "You will take the gold from the treasury." Pl. Trin. 815: Sycophantem de foro conduco. "I hire a sharper from the forum." Pl. Truc. 2: Per parvam partem postulat Plautus loci de vestris moenibus. "A very small portion of space does Plautus ask of your city."<sup>2</sup> Pl. Truc. 6: Quid si de vestro orem? "What if I were to ask something from your own private means?" Pl. Truc. 245: Quis de thensauris integris danunt. "Who make gifts from untouched treasures." Pl. Truc. 563: Nam hoc ad simile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi. "For this is just as if one should turn a stream off from a river for himself." Pl. Truc. 567: De praeda praedam capio. "From plunder I get plunder." Pl. Truc. 652: Homo criminam sibi de collo detrahit. "The fellow takes his

1. The absence of a direct object for addam renders de mea closely akin to the French partitive: "Add some of mine to yours." Pl. Mil. 905 may also be taken as partitive genitive.

2. If moenibus is to be considered as personified, then this should be quoted along with Pl. Rud. 404 under A, b, 2, infra. See also under Partitive Genitive, page .

purse from his neck." 5

Ter.Ad.11:Verbum de verbo expressum extulit.  
 "He has translated it, drawing word from word." Ter.  
 ph.43:Quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo defru-  
 dans genium compersit miser. "What he, poor fellow,  
 has with difficulty scraped together ounce by ounce  
 out of his allowance."

Titin.Com.Frag.100:Noctem facere possit de die.  
 "To be able to make night out of day." Enn.Trag.  
 Frag.276:De his divitiis sibi deducant drachumam,  
 reddant cetera. "From this wealth let them take a  
 drachma for themselves and return the rest." Pac.  
 Trag.Frag.34:Nilne ad te de iudicio armorum accidit?  
 "And did nothing fall to your lot from the judgment  
 as to the armour?" C.I.L.I,542:De decuma,Victor,ti-  
 bei Lucius Mummius donum moribus antiqueis promi-  
 serat hoc dare sese. "To the O God of Victory,Lu-  
 cius Mummius had promised to make this gift out of  
 the tithes in accordance with the traditional custom."  
 C.I.L.I:63:M.Fourio C.F.Tribunos Militare de Praidad  
 Maurte Dedet. "Marcus Furius, son of Gaius, military  
 tribune, out of the spoils of war made a gift to the  
 god of war."<sup>2</sup>

2.This seems to be the only example of de  
 which antedates 213 B.C.

b. The Source is a Person.

1. Intransitive Verbs.

No examples.

2. Transitive Verbs.

Pl.Cap.277:quo de genere natust? "Of what family is he born?" Pl.Ps.705:De tribus fraude partas. "Obtained by fraud from three persons." Pl. Trin.856:Et conductor melius de me nugas conciliaverit. "My employer will all the better further his plan through me."<sup>1</sup> Pl.Truc.106:De praedonibus praedam capere. "To get plunder from plunderers." Ter.And.651:De te si exemplum capit."If he takes example from you." Ter.Ph.364:Ibi agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat. "There he had from my father a piece of land to cultivate."

E. Source of Supply after Verbs  
of Purchasing.

This forms merely a convenient sub-division of the general source of supply. Only two verbs, *emere* and *mercari*, are found in the eighteen examples: *emere* occurs in thirteen, *mercari* in five, with no apparent distinction in meaning. Both verbs are also used with *ab*, and Cicero at least once, *Sest.* 33, 72, uses *ex*, though this may be due to a desire to avoid ambiguity with an ablative of agent which immediately follows. The use in general probably represents

1. Perhaps a literal translation should read "- will have more easily gotten together his non-sense from me." Sometimes quoted under Abl.Means.

a further encroachment of de upon ab.

The object purchased is a person in twelve examples, an inanimate object in four, and an animal in one: the source, which in one example is expressed twice, is a person in fourteen cases, and a place in five.

Cato 1,4: De domo bono colono bonoque aedificatore melius emetur. "It will be best purchased from an owner who is a careful farmer and a good builder." Pl.Cap.34: Emit hosc' de praeda ambos de quaestoribus. "He bought both of these from the quaestors out of the spoils." Pl.Cap.111: Quos emi de praeda de quaestoribus. "Whom I purchased from the quaestors out of the plunder." Pl.Cap.453: Illos emi de praeda a quaestoribus. "These I bought from the quaestors out of the plunder." Pl.Curc.343: Quia de illo emi verginem. "Because I purchased a girl from that fellow." Pl.Ep.44: Captivam adolescentulam de praeda mercatus. "He purchased out of the spoils a young female captive." Pl.Ep.64: Amatne istam quam emit de praeda? "Is he in love with her whom he purchased out of the spoils?" Pl.hp.301: Hic emit illam de te. "He will buy her of you." Pl.Ep.495: Mercatus te hodie est de lenone Apocides? "Did Apocides purchase you today from the panderer?" Pl.Ep.621: Quam ego emi de praeda. "Whom I purchased out of the plunder." Pl.Most.669: De vicino hoc proximo tuos emit aedis filius. "Your son purchased

the house from your next-door neighbor." Pl.Poen. 897:Quia illas emit de praedone Siculo. "Because he bought them of a Sicilian pirate." Pl.Rud.40:Eam de praedone vir mercatur pessumus. "A villainous fellow bought her of a pirate." Pl.Rud.81:Qui illam mercatus de lenone virginem. "Who purchased you maid from the procurer." Pl.Trin 124:Emistin de adulescente has aedes? "Have you bought this house from the youth?" Pl.Trin.134:Neque de illo quicquam neque emeris neque venderes. "You ought not to have bought anything of him or have sold anything to him." Pl.Truc.649:Qui ovis Tarentinas erat mercatus de patre. "Who purchased some Tarentine sheep from my father." C.I.L.I,1143: Locum emerunt de L.Tondeio L.f.publicum. "They purchased public ground from Lucius Tondeius the son of Lucius."

#### C. Source of Supply after Verbs of Choosing.

In the six examples here quoted, three depend upon legere as the governing verb, and one each upon dari, fieri, and habere. The usage is distinct from de with the ablative used as an ablative of material: in the examples here cited, de with the ablative expresses the many of which one or some are selected: in sentences which involve the use of an ablative of material, the object under discussion is transformed in character or appearance, or both, while after verbs of choosing, the predicate is identical with the sub-

ject. The present use is more nearly akin to the partitive genitive, but the idea of separation has not yet wholly vanished.

Pl. Most. 1126: Nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus. "Now of our company I am deputed the sole representative." Pl. Ps. 415: Si te damnoseis aut si de amatoribus dictator fiat. "If a dictator were to be appointed from among the spendthrifts or the lovers." Pl. Rud. 713: Habe iudicem de senatu cyrenensi quemvis opulentum virum. "Find some wealthy man of the Cyrenian senate as judge." C. I. L. I, 198, 23: Neve amplius de una familia unum legat. "And let him not choose more than one man from a family." C. I. L. I, 198, 24: De eis iudices quos volet L legat. "From these let him choose fifty judges as he may please." C. I. L. I, 202, I, 7: Consules de eis viatorem unum legunto. "From these the consuls shall choose one apparitor."

D. De with the Ablative  
Expressing the Indirect Source of Supply:  
The Funds with which  
something is purchased.

This class represents several uses differing in composition, but having the same general meaning, and hence several subdivisions must be recognized. In every example (except perhaps the last two) de represents the source of the funds with something is obtained. This had been made the controlling principle for the admission of examples to this

class. The examples differ, however, in the nature of the words governed by *de*, and the subdivisions have been made according to these words.

1. The Source is expressed by *de* and a word denoting money or estate.

Pl. Bacch. 512: *Quam illa de mea pecunia fiat pro-*  
*pensior.* "Than for her to grow any richer at the ex-  
 pense of my money." Pl. Men. 291: *Iube te piari de*  
*mea pecunia.* "Bid a sacrifice be made for you at my  
 expense." Ter. Eun. 540: *Ut de symbolis essemus.* "That  
 we go shares at a club entertainment." <sup>1</sup> C. I. L. I,  
 200, 21: *Agrum locum publicum populi Romani de sua pos-*  
*sessione vetus possessor prope vetere possessor dedit.*  
 "Gave this place out of his own property." C. I. L. I,  
 569: *Et loc privat de stipe Dian emendum faciendum*  
*coeravere.* "To purchase a place out of the contri-  
 butions to Diana." <sup>2</sup> C. I. L. I, 605: *Rufus portic. re-*  
*ficiund. de sua pecunia coer.* "Rufus had the porch  
 repaired at his own expense." C. I. L. I, 1263: *Fal-*  
*neum de peq. pob. fac. cur.* "He had a bath constructed  
 at the public expense." Inscr. Ephem. Epig. VIII, p. 123,  
 n. 476: *Kuru locavit de manubeis.* "He contracted for a  
 wall to be built out of the spoils."

1. Thes. L. L. 58/35 considers *essemus* as imperf. subj. of *esse*, and *de symbolis* as a part. gen. 'That we be members of a Dutch treat'. But *essemus* may be from *edere*, and *de symbolis* parallel to the other examples here quoted: 'To eat at the expense of our own contributions.' The latter seems to be the more reasonable interpretation.

2. In Thes. L. L. this example is huddled along with such phrases as *emere aliquid de aliquo*, there being made no distinction between the several possible meanings of *de* when used after verbs of purchasing.

2. The Source is expressed by  
de meo, tuo, suo, etc.

In such phrases as the above, the suo, tuo, etc., are best considered as ablatives singular of the old substantives suum, tuum, etc., It has been suggested that the phrases may represent the ellipsis of some word denoting funds, e.g., sumptu, but over against this suggestion stands the fact that we do not find in Plautus and Terence any such phrase as de meo sumptu, but that when the funds are expressed, reference is made to them by some other word - usually pecunia - which would not allow the forms meo, tuo, etc., before it, but requires the feminine of the adjective. With such an interpretation, the difference vanishes between this subdivision and the first one given above, but it has been thought best to quote the two separately.

Pl. Aul. 294: Hic non poterat de suo senex opsonari filiae nuptiis? "Couldn't the old chap provide for his daughter's wedding out of his own pocket?" Pl. Bacch. 98: Facere sumptum de tuo. "To make an outlay at your expense." Pl. Per. 122: Tuburcinari de suo si quid domist. "To gobble away at his own expense if he has anything at home." Pl. Poen. 534: Edas de alieno quantum veis. "To eat as much as you please at another's expense. Pl. Poen. 535: Reddas domano de quoio ederis? "Would you give to the host at whose expense you have eaten?" Pl. Stich. 426: Sti. Ducam hodie amicam. - Ep. Vel decem, dum de tuo. Sti. "I'll have a mistress this day." Ep. "Aye, yea, pro-

vided at your own expense." Pl.Trin.328:Ly.Bene volo ego illi facere. Ph.Nemp' de tuo? Ly.De meo. Ly."I wish to do him a favor." Ph."At your own expense,I suppose?" Ly."Yes,at my own expense." Pl.Truc.104:De nostro saepe edunt. "They often eat at our expense." Pl.Truc.953:Sed de nostro vivite. "But live at your own expense." Ter.Ad.117:Obsonat,potat, olet unguento;de meo. "Does he feast,drink,smell of perfume? At my expense." C.I.L.I,1024:De suo faciendum coeraverunt. "They had it built at their own expense." C.I.L.I,1275:Helviae Filii de suo fecerunt. "The sons of Helvia made at their own expense - - ."

### 3. Miscellaneous.

The five examples quoted here are exceptional, and are for that reason discussed individually.

Pl.As.311:Omnes de nobis carnificum concelebrabuntur dies. "All the hangman's days will be rendered famous by us." Ter.Ad.940:Promisti autem? De te largitor. "You've promised? Be generous at your own expense." These two examples represent a still further specialization of de meaning "at the expense of". Their origin is obscure,and we are probably dealing with an idiom bordering closely upon slang, which involves an unconscious ellipsis,and possibly also a shift of words. With the second example above, compare the English slang "on me" in such phrases as "the dinner is on me".

Pl.Mil.955:Qui de vesperi vivat suo? Who dines this evening at his own expense." Pl.Rud.181:Si tu de illarum cenaturus vesperi es. "If you are going to dine this evening at the expense of these ladies." Pradel,p.525 in a footnote quotes Skutsch,Fleickeis. Suppl.xxvii p.95 'Nie hat man gezweifelt,dass der Lokativ vesperi bei Plautus bedeutet 'Das was am Abend gegessen wird', 'das Vesperbrot', und das wir also in einer Verbindung wie si tu de illarum cenaturus vesperi's (Rud.181) bei ihm den Lokativ von der Präposition de abhängig sehen'. This interpretation is probably to be accepted, although it is certainly open to at least two objections: first, vesper does not appear to mean Das Vesperbrot in any passage in Latin other than these two; second, de is nowhere else used with a locative form as such. It is wholly within the range of possibility that vesperi is the locative form used as the adverb, as always elsewhere, and that in Mil.995 we have to recognize a peculiar hyperbaton whereby de is construed only with suo, while in Rudens 181, we may have an ellipsis of the ablative pecunia, or some word of similar meaning, with illarum. For another case of de and the genitive with the ablative omitted, compare Pl.Kp.447, quoted p. .

Pl.Stich.496:Cras de reliquiis volo. "Tomorrow

I intend that we dine on the scraps." This is a formal variation, carried to an unusual extreme, of the original *de mea pecunia*. The governing verb has to be supplied from the context, and not from any similar verb, nor from any previous occurrence of the same verb, but from the general sense of the passage. This is unique among the examples quoted here.

E. De with the Ablative Expressing  
The Source of Knowledge, after  
*Verba Cognoscendi*.

This is a figurative extension of the literal Source of Supply, and in it *de* has again encroached upon the sphere of *ex* and *ab*. In one example quoted below (Cas. 234) *de* and *ex* are used side by side, the only difference being that *de* is used with a person, and *ex* with an inanimate, - a difference in this case wholly adventitious.

The use of *de* with this meaning must, of course, be kept carefully distinct from *de* meaning "concerning", a distinction which can sometimes be made only after an attentive study of the context. Compare the examples quoted below, and see also p. .

The governing verbs, and their frequency of occurrence, are as follows: *scire* (5), *discere* (3), *coniecturam facere* (2), *noscere* (2), *agnoscere* (1), *fieri doctos* (1); with *nuntiare* (1) and with *posse* (1) a *verbum cognoscendi* must be supplied from the context.

a. The Source is a Person.

Pl.Am.637: Nam ego ipsa de me scio. "For this I know from myself." Pl.Cas.224: Hanc ego de me coniecturam domi facio magi' quam ex auditis. "This opinion I form at home from myself rather than from anything that I have heard." Pl.Cist.204: Hanc ego de me coniecturam domi faciam." This opinion I form at home from myself." Pl.Per.540: Sed te de aliis quam alios de te suavius fieri doctos. "But 'tis nicer for you to become wise through others than for others to become wise through you."<sup>1</sup> Pl.Poen. 280: De te quidem haec didici omnia. "From you surely I learned all this." Ter.Eun.262: Ut sibi liceret discere id de me. "To allow him to learn this from me." Ter.Heaut.574: De me ego facio coniecturam." "I form a judgement from myself." Caec.Com.Frag. 145: Qui sapit de me discet. "He who is wise will learn from me."

b. The Source is Inanimate.

Pl.Curc.81: De odore adesse me scit. "She knows by the scent that I'm here." Pl.Curc.232: De forma novi, de colore non queo novisse. "From his figure I know him, but from his complexion I cannot recognize

1. Thes.L.L.61/29 quotes this along with examples of de mea pecunia, etc. But fieri doctos is certainly equivalent to a verb of knowledge, and hence the quotation must belong here.

him." Pl.Ep.597:Quibus de signis agnoscebas? "From what marks did you know her?" Pl.Men.163:Ecquid tu de odore possis, si quid forte olfeceris? "Could you make a guess from the odor if you could smell anything?" Pl.Merc.903:Vidisti an de audito nuntias? "Did you see, or speak you from hearsay?" Pl.Mil. 1255:Scio de olefactu. "I know from the smell." Pl.Rud.293:De ornatu ut locupletes simus scitis. "From our garb you know how rich we are." Pl.Stich.4: Nam nos eius animum de nostris factis noscimus. "For we know her feelings from our own situation." Pl.Truc.507:Meus est, scio iam de argumentis. "The child is mine: I know it at once from the evidence."

E. De with the Ablative Expressing  
the Source after Supplicium  
Dare and Sumere.

This figurative use is derived from the literal Source of Supply, and the construction remained in good use throughout the classical period. Supplicium sumere de occurs but once (And.623): the remaining citations have supplicium dare, except As.276.

Pl.As.276:Etiam de tergo ducentas plagas dabo. "I'll give as well two hundred blows off my back." Pl.As.481:Dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vostro. "I'faith, I'll have satisfaction out of your back." Pl.As.482.Tibi supplicium de nobis detur?

"Satisfaction be given you by us?" Pl.Mil.502:Nisi mihi supplicium virgarum de te datur. "Unless punishment with the rod is given you." Pl.Mil.511:Nisi mihi supplicium de te datur. "If you are not punished for me." Ter.And.623:Ut de te sumam supplicium. "That I may exact punishment from you." Ter.Heaut. 138:De me supplicium dabo. "I shall punish myself."

G. De with the Ablative after mereri  
and its Compounds.

The origin of this construction is involved in some obscurity: it has been placed here, under Source of Supply, partly on account of the etymology of mereri. The word is connected with the Greek "to receive as one's portion, with the collateral notion of being one's due." (Liddell and Scott, s.v.,) This definition of the Greek verb applies equally well to the Latin in the passages quoted below. If this be taken as the underlying meaning of mereri, it is not difficult to interpret de and the Ablative used with it as metaphorical separation expressing the source whence one's portion is received. Against this must be set the fact that the verb has even in Plautus lost so much of this idea that it came to be construed with erga and the accusative in practically the same sense: Am. 1101: Ut erga me est merita. This construction, however, being one of comparatively infrequent occurrence, is of an importance

insufficient to offset the other reasoning.

The passages quoted below contain the verb in the following forms: *merere* (11 times), *mereri* (4), *promereri* (3), *demerere* (1), *commerere* (1).

Pl. Am. 40: *Meruimus de vobis et de re publica.*  
 "We have deserved well of you and the state." Pl.  
 As. 248: *Atque ut de me meres.* "And as you deserve of  
 me." Pl. As. 160: *Merita es de me.* "You have deserved of  
 me." Pl. Aul. 222: *Nam de te neque re deque verbis me-*  
*ruui.* "For neither by word or action have I ever de-  
 served of you - -." Pl. Aul. 735: *qui ego de te de-*  
*merui.* "What did I ever deserve of you." Pl. Cap. 745:  
*De me ut meruisti, ita vale.* "As you have deserved of  
 me, so may you fare." Pl. Cap. 933: *Ut tu promeritu's de*  
*me et filio.* "As you deserve of me and my son."  
 Pl. Curc. 185: *Male mereri de immerente inscitia est.*  
 "'Tis thoughtlessness to treat amiss one who de-  
 serves it not." (It is foolish to act so as to de-  
 serve ill treatment at the hands of one who does not  
 deserve to be acted towards in this manner.) Pl. Men.  
 490: *Quid de te merui?* "What have I deserved of you?"  
 Pl. Men. 1067: *Non ita promeruisti de me.* "Not thus  
 have you deserved of me." Pl. Mil. 1069: *Quae numquam*  
*male de te meritast.* "Who never did deserve ill  
 treatment at your hands." Pl. Most. 214: *Ut meritust*  
*de me.* "As he deserved of me." Ter. Heaut. 83: *Quaeso,*  
*quid de te tantum meruisti?* "How, pray, have you ever  
 deserved so ill of yourself?" Ter. Hec. 631: *Ah, nul-*

lam de his rebus culpam commeruit tua. "Your wife  
 his earned no censure from these matters." Ter.  
 Hec.760:Nam meritus de me est. "For he has deserved  
 of me that - -." Turp.Com.Frag.192:Utinam possim  
 tibi referre gratiam ut de me meres. "Would that I  
 could thank you as you deserve." Afran.Com.Frag.357:  
 Qui de me et de illa quam deamas merere. "You who  
 deserve of me and of her whom you so desperately  
 love." Afran.Com.Frag.389:Male merentur de nobis  
 eri. "Our masters deserve ill of us."

H. De with the Ablative equivalent  
 to an Ablative of Means.

In each of the four passages quoted under this  
 sub-head, the preposition de could be omitted, and a  
 normal ablative of means be left. Yct the preposition  
 is far from lacking force, inasmuch as its presence  
 stresses the idea of source: That the wood, sun, etc.,  
 are not merely the passive instruments whereby an  
 end is gained, but that they actually contribute  
 something to the object in view. Hence the idea of  
 Source of Supply is stronger in them than that of  
 any other signification of de, and they have accord-  
 ingly been placed here.

Titin.Com.Frag.136:Toto fit in foco de lignis  
 mihi dapalis cœna. "In the whole fireplace a sacr-  
 ficial feast is made for me from the wood." Att.  
 Brut.Frag.Frag.34:Nam id quod de sœe ostentum est  
 tibi. "For that which is shown thee by the sun."

Enn.Trag.Frag.367:Quasi lumen de suo lumine facit.  
 "Acts as though he were kindling a torch from his  
 own light." Enn.Ann.514:Equus de praesaepibus farc-  
 tus. "A horse well fed at rack and manger." (Cf.  
 Homer's Z 506)

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### GENERAL DIVISION III

#### De with the Ablative Expressing

##### Cause.

In the use of de with the ablative to express cause we see another development of de of Source. In abstract relations, de of the supplying origin becomes de of causal origin. The use is already developed when we first meet with it, and it is hardly possible to trace accurately the steps of its growth: it was perhaps assisted in its development by the association of de with causa (causis). The competition with ex was here keen: ab, if ever used in a genuine causal sense (cf. Georges, Wörterbuch, s.v.), had already become specialized in the agency construction, or the particular cause, while de and ex were used of general causes.

The use of de in the following passages is quite frequently at variance with the phrases used

in classical Latin to express cause. An inspection of these examples tends to confirm a statement found in some of Professor FitzHugh's private notes, to the effect that the general or distant cause has always admitted the use of *de*, while the particular or immediate cause admits *de* only in vulgar and late Latin.

Note should also be made of the fact that *de* expresses cause subsequent to the verbal action as well as cause antecedent thereto. Purpose is but cause transferred to a relatively future sphere. That which has already happened is denominated the cause of that which it has already produced. But in such cases as *Ter. Hec. 757*: quoted below, *de causa* is the true purpose of the action expressed by *se ostenderit*. The future cause we have named purpose, but both can be expressed by *de*.

In the following *de causa* (*causis*) and *de nihilo* occur four times each, *qua de re* (used alone as an interrogation) three times, *de re* and *de verbis*, twice each.

1. *De causa* (*causis*).

*Ter. Hec. 309*: *Quom de eadem causast iracundus factus inimicissimus*. "For the same reason a man inclined to anger becomes your greatest enemy." *Ter. Hec. 757*: *Ut de tali causa nuptae mulieri se ostenderit*. "To present herself to a married woman for such

a purpose." Ter.Ph.900:De.At nos ad te ibamus. Ph.De eadem had fortasse causa? "But we were just coming to you, Phormio. - For the same reason, perhaps?"

C.I.L.I,206,60:Flostra certeis hominibus certeis de causis agere ducere licebit. "For stated reasons permission shall be given to certain men to drive their wagons."

### 2.De Nihilo.

Pl.Curc.478:qui alteri de nihilo audacter dicunt contumeliam. "Who boldly and without reason utter calumnies about the other." Pl.Mil.1409:Non de nihilo factumst. "Not without reason has it been done." Pl.Truc.769:De nihilo nihil est irasci. "It is no good to be angry without reason." Ter.Hec.727:Non hoc de nihilost quod Laches expetit. "Not without reason does Laches seek - -."

### 3.De re.

Pl.Poen.317 and 733, and Men.812:Qua de re? Pl.Mil.1411:Iura te non nocitarum esse homini de hac re nemini. "Swear that you will harm no man at all for this affair." Ter.Hec.741:Est magnam gratiam de istac re quod tibi habeam. "Great is the gratitude which I ought to feel towards you in this matter."

### 4.De Verbis.

Pl.Men.266:Iam abs te metuo de verbis tuis. "I'm apprehensive, then, on account of your words."<sup>1</sup>

1.Pl.Men.934:Cave de verbis may belong here;  
see page .

Pl. Trin. 215: Ego de eorum verbis famigeratorum insciens prosilui. "From the reports of the tale-bearers, I in my ignorance leaped forward."<sup>1</sup>

#### 5. Miscellaneous.

Pl. Cas. 415: Cor de labore pectus tundit. "From suffering my heart beats against my breast." Pl. Ps. 661: Nam ut lassus veni de via. "For as I have come wearied from my journey."<sup>2</sup> Pl. Trin. 509: Nam is de stultitiis meis solus superfit praeter vitam reliquos. "For owing to my folly, that alone remains to me besides my existence."<sup>3</sup> Pl. Truc. 632: Nam mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput. "For my head aches terribly from the wind." Ter. Eun. 457: Ecquid nos amas de fidicina? "Do you thank me for that music-girl?"

1. The context indicates pretty clearly that *de verbis* gives the reason for the action contained in the verb, and it is hence not to be construed as *de* "concerning" with *insciens*.

2. Cf. Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1: Nisi de via fessus, and Phil. 5, 12: cum languerem de via. In Ps. 661 it is certainly possible to construe *de via* with *veni*, "Wearied have I come from my journey," but in the light of other examples it is best taken as cause.

3. Thes. L. L. 58/79 reads *divitiis* for *stultitiis*. See A. J. P. XXI, 35. I see no reason for the change. If *divitiis* be read, it is partitive genitive.

## GENERAL DIVISION IV

De with the Ablative Denoting  
the Regulating Standard of  
Thought

De with the ablative denoting the standard by which the action or thought of the verb is regulated may be designated historically as "De of Remoter Causal Origin." The prepositional phrase partakes of cause and of source, and in some cases, chiefly in authors of a period later than that with which we are here concerned, it includes also the idea of manner or instrument. De is here in competition with ex and with the simple ablative, but not with ab, and the use marks a transition stage to the later de which usurped the functions of the ablative of manner. In many of the cases listed under this head, the inner content of de has been so considerably weakened as to justify us in regarding it as almost purely formal.

In the twelve cases here quoted, de is used with sententia four times; other substantives occur once each.

Pl.As.210: Meo de studio studia erant vostra omnia. "All your inclinations were in accord with mine." Pl.Bacch.1038: Ut fecisse dicas de mea sententia. "To say you acted according to my advice." Pl.Cap.48: Itaque hi commenti de sua sententia. "And

so they have contrived, according to their design,  
 that - - .<sup>1</sup> Pl. Cap. 484: Scivi rem de compecto geri.  
 "I knew the matter was being done in accordance with  
 the agreement." Pl. Cap. 489: Omnes de compecto rem  
 agunt. "They are all acting by agreement." Pl. Mil.  
 1029: Et de meis venator verbis.<sup>2</sup> "And take your cue  
 from my words." Pl. Most. 773: De exemplo meo ipse  
 aedificato. "He himself may build according to my  
 plan." Pl. Rud. 1092: Hic nisi de opinione certum nihil  
 dico tibi. "I'm saying nothing for certain - only  
 on conjecture."<sup>3</sup> Pl. Ps. 540: Aut de compecto faciunt.  
 "Or they are acting in concert." Pl. Trin. 426: Quas  
 de ratione dehibuisti. "Drachmas which you owed ac-  
 cording to the reckoning." Ter. Ph. 481: Aibat de  
 eius consilio sese velle facere. "He said that he  
 wished to act in accordance with the other's advice."  
 Enn. Trag. Frag. 392: Deumque de consilio hoc itiner  
 credo conatum esse modo. "And I believe he undertook  
 this journey in accordance with a plan of the gods."<sup>2</sup>

1. Very close to the formal use as ablative of  
 means: "Have contrived by their design."

2. Lit. "Hunt according to my words." The whole  
 passage is full of extravagant metaphors.

3. "I am speaking nothing except according to  
 my belief."

C.I.L.I, 196, 17: Nisi isque de senatus sententiad  
 iousiset. "Unless he shall have issued this order  
 in accordance with the will of the senate." C.I.L.I,  
 198:56: Aut nisi de sanctione huiusce legis actio nei  
 esto. "Or else there shall be to action except in  
 accordance with the ruling of this law." C.I.L.I,  
 1466: Aedem aequor de vi S.F. coir. "They had a temple  
 built to Aequorna in accordance with a decree of the  
 village." C.I.L.I, 199, 30: Praeter ea in eo agro ni-  
 quiz posideto nisi de maiore parte Langensium Vei-  
 turiorum sensentia. "Except in accordance with the  
 majority opinion of the - -."

- - - - -

#### GENERAL DIVISION V.

##### De with the Ablative with Verbs of Judicial Action.

In the use of de with the ablative of the crime  
 in conjunction with verbs of judicial action, we  
 find still another variation of the source of supply.  
 The phrase gives at once the origin and the cause  
 of the action. It seems to be used but infrequently  
 in the comic poets: once each in Plautus and Terence,  
 while the other examples quoted below have been se-  
 lected from inscriptions.

The use of de after purgare, even in its techni-  
 cal sense of "to acquit", seems to arise from an en-  
 tirely different source, although I have quoted it here

for the sake of exactness. Purgare ordinarily governs an ablative, which is usually referred to separation: at least once in Cato (65,1) ab is used with that ablative. It is therefore more reasonable to suppose that the use of de with purgare in its figurative sense is due to analogy: and that the de in origin belongs with those cases of de which have been referred to simple separation. It is a genuine case of the usurpation by de of one of the uses of ab.

Pl. Truc. 485: Qui et convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis sient. "Who have been convicted and condemned for their sham battles." Ter. Eun. 434: Purgon ego me de ista Thafidi? "Shall I clear myself of this in Thais' eyes?" C. I. L. I, 201, 3: Quibusque de rebus vos purgavistis. "And from what charges you have cleared yourselves." C. I. L. I, 205: II, 33: Eamve rem de qua arguetur se fecisse. "That he did that of which he stands accused." C. I. L. I, 206, III: Devo dolo malo condemnatus est. "Or has been convicted of fraud." S. C. de Tiburt. 3 (ap. Grut. 499, 12): Quomque de eieis rebus Senatuei purgati estis. "And when in the eyes of the Senate you have been cleared of these charges."

## GENERAL DIVISION VI

De with the Ablative in Temporal  
Expressions

No entirely satisfactory explanation has been adduced for the use of *de* in a few purely temporal phrases. The use falls into two divisions, those in which *de* is equivalent to the *simpla accusative* of extent of time, or to the *ablative of time*, and those in which it is equivalent to *post* with the *accusative*. A single example of the latter occurs in *Plautus*, and none in *Terence*.

1. *De* equivalent to the *Accusative of Extent in Time*, or to the *Ablative of Time*.

*Pl. As. 516*: *Ecqua pars orationis de die dabitur mihi.* "Will any portion of the days talk be allowed me?"<sup>1</sup> *Pl. As. 825*: *De die potare.* "To carouse by day."<sup>2</sup> *Pl. Rud. 898*: *De nocte qui abiit piscatum ad mare.* "Who by night goes off to the sea to fish." *Pl. Rud. 915*: *De nocte.* "In the night." *Ter. Ad. 841*: *De nocte censeo.* "But tomorrow I shall be off with my son into the country. - Aye, tonight, for all I care."<sup>3</sup> *Ter. ad. 965*: *Adparare de die convivium.* "To prepare a morning entertainment." *Afran. Com. Frag. 260*: *Quae festo*

1. Sometimes referred to the possessive genitive.
2. Rendered by some "Carousing the live-long day."
3. Oxford translation.

facere nos solemus de die. "Which we are accustomed to do on a holiday."

2. De equivalent to post.

Pl. Most. 697: Non honest somnu'st de prandia.  
"Sleep is not wholesome just after lunch."

Two of the above examples are referable to the use of de as a substitute for the possessive genitive: Ter. Ad. 965 and Pl. As. 516: compare the examples quoted under that head, page . It is possible that the usage in general may represent a highly idiomatic specialization of de expressing cause: (in Afran. 260 de die may be considered as the remote causal origin of the action of the verb); that we are dealing with a conversational idiom which has as yet left but slight impress upon the written language, even when the written language is used to portray conversation. Pl. Most. 697 is more clearly causal in its origin: "sleep is not wholesome because of lunch", and hence by inference, "after lunch." The general origin is involved however in an obscurity which renders <sup>of</sup> doubtful value the highly subjective process of reasoning by which any conclusion touching the origin must be attained.

GENERAL DIVISION VII<sup>1</sup>

## De Integro, De Improviso, De Industria.

The formation of an adverb by the writing as one word of a preposition and its governed substantive is a characteristic of ~~some~~ of the oldest Latin inscriptions; the usage varies considerably at all periods and in all manuscripts: de integro is usually written as two words, denuo as one, etc. The determination of the origin of these phrases is rendered increasingly difficult by the competition of ex and ab with de, which in most cases has already set in when the phrases first appear in literature. In de integro, the idea of source can be discerned: the source of immediate supply is transferred to the remote or general supply: to do something starting from fresh surroundings. De improviso and de industria are not so clear in their origin: they may well be referred to de "concerning" or to de "in accordance with."

1. Through an error committed during the collection of examples from Plautus, Terence, and Cato over two years ago, occurrences of denuo, etc. were not ~~included~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~list~~ ~~of~~ ~~forms~~ ~~as~~ ~~to~~ ~~enable~~ ~~me~~ ~~to~~ ~~use~~ ~~them~~ ~~here~~. The late date at which the error was discovered has prevented me from correcting it to include all the forms which belong here.

Inasmuch as there is no question as to the interpretation of the passages in which these three phrases are found, I have not deemed it worth while to quote them in detail, but have contented myself with giving the references for each.

De integro: Ter. Ad. 153, And. 26, Heaut. 674, Ph. 174, Pac. Trag. Frag. 92.

De improviso: Ter. Ad. 407, 610, And. 360, 417, Heaut. 281, Ph. 384.

De Industria: Pl. As. 212, Aul. 420, Cas. 278, Ter. And. 795.

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#### GENERAL DIVISION VIII

##### De with the Ablative as a Substitute For the Genitive.

The use of de with the ablative as a substitute for the genitive is a direct outgrowth of the de of separation and especially of the use of de of separation seen in the "Source of Supply."

The relationship of two nouns, as expressed by the genitive, often carries with itself, in addition to the superficial meaning or translational value, the idea of origin. This is very clearly demonstrable in the subjective and possessive genitives: in such concepts as Marci filius, and patris amor, Marcus and pater are the sources as well as the possessors.

The same idea is frequently observable in other uses of the genitive.

De with the ablative, approaching along a different avenue of development, eventually reaches the point at which the idea of source fades and passes over to the idea of possession, etc., though it is not, at this stage of the language, ever lost altogether. In the de constructions, the "whence" or "source" idea is the original, and it is to be carefully noted that in the examples here quoted, only very rarely has de ever lost, to any considerable extent, its value as a preposition denoting source, i. e., departure, and become the mere colorless analytic substitute of a decaying case-form. This phase of the development of de belongs to a later period, although footprints pointing in this direction are to be found even here.

The analytic tendency of oral communication also is a factor in the development of the use of de as a representative of the genitive. This tendency, which was responsible in the first place for the introduction of adverbs to their prepositional spheres, always strikes at the case-form, which is inevitably generalized, and calls for its replacement by prepositions, through the use of which the various nuances of meaning may be more accurately portrayed. The ever-growing life of language constantly makes new demands upon its words and forms, and when there is

at hand no available form, a new one must be made, or - as is more frequently the case - an old one must be revamped or combined to do service in the new context.

Further comment upon the usage is made in connection with the examples as they occur.

The list contains fifty-four examples, divided as follows: Partitive Genitive 32, Genitive of Quality 8, Possessive Genitive 8, Subjective Genitive 3, Genitive of Material 2, Objective Genitive 1.

a. De with the Ablative used as a Substitute for the Possessive Genitive.

Cato 5, 8: Item faenum cordum, sicilamenta de prato, ea arida condito. "Store up when dry the second crop of hay, the aftermath of the meadow."

Cato 54, 2: Paleas triticas et hordeaceas, acus faba ginum, de vicia vel de lupino, item de ceteris frugibus. "Wheat and barley-chaff, husks of beans, either from vetch or lupine - all these should be stored away." Cato 96, 1: Aquam et faeces de vino bono commisceto. "Mix water and the dregs from good wine."

Cato 110: Testam de tegula crassam puram calfacito in igni bene. "Warm well over the fire a thick clean tile from the roof." Cato 158, 1: Et eo addito ungu lam de perna. "And to it add a hoof from a ham."

Pl. Aul. 31: Ut hic senex de proximo sibi uxorem poseat. "That the old man here, our neighbor, ask her as his

wife." Pl.Mil.1017:At non multae de digito donum mittunt. "But not many ladies send a gift from their fingers." Pl.Fragment 50:Dis atribula aut de lumbo opscena viscera. "For the gods,haunch-flesh or the lewd organs of the loins."<sup>1</sup>

The rendition of the idea contained in de by the English preposition from is not an idle coincidence:we have already noticed above that de as a substitute for the genitive retains in large part the idea of separation as evidenced in its use to denote the source of supply. The above passages differ from those classed as source chiefly in that they are strictly adnominal:they modify the noun without the intervention of the verb. Yet in each of them, the verbal idea is easily,almost unconsciously,supplied from the context. The functional difference between the two uses is,however,important,as it marks the departure of de upon its conquest of the genitive,a conquest which was eventually to become universal.

1.Of the examples cited above,two require some defense for their position here. In Pl.Aul.31,Thes. L.L.51/20 has classed the de proximo along with such uses as aquam de proximo poscere,l.e.,as separative or source. Most editors seem to agree,however,that de proximo is the equivalent of vicinus,and I have chosen to follow the latter interpretation,as a careful study of the context provides better warrant therefor. Pl.Mil.1017:de digito donum should be compared with,and distinguished from Ter.Heaut.650:De digito anulum detraho:in the former,de digito is adnominal,'a finger-ring',in the latter the act of drawing off the ring 'from the finger' carries the emphasis.

## b. As Subjective Genitive.

Pl.Aul.301:De suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras. "If the smoke from a tiny piece of wood escapes his house." Pl.Most.1104:Tum consilia firmitera sunt de divinis locis. "Besides, advice is sounder from a holy precinct." Pac.Trag.Frag.46:Tamenetsi metuo picta de pluma plagam. "Although I fear a blow from the embroidered fan."

## c. As Objective Genitive.

Ter.Heaut.955:Ut pater omnem de me eiecerit animum patris. "How my father hath cast aside all a parent's affection for me."

This single example is quoted here with some hesitation, having been already quoted on page , under the head of Separation. The peculiar order makes it impossible to determine with certainty whether de me is the adverbial modifier of eiecerit, or the adnominal adjunct of animum. If it is to be accepted as a genuine case of de used for the Objective Genitive, the origin does not lie in de of Source, but in de meaning concerning: the quotation given here affords an unusually good "transition" example.

Other cases, which might be stretched into the Objective Genitive, are noted as they occur, under de of "concerning".

## d. As Genitive of Material.

Cato 13,7: Ibi de testa arida pavimentum struito. "There spread a pavement of baked clay." Cato 123: De iunipero materie concidito minutim. "Cut into small pieces a plank of juniper."

## e. As Genitive of Quality.

Pl. Aul. 28: De summo adulescens loco. "A youth of very high birth." Pl. Cap. 30: Inaudivit de dummo loco captum esse equitem. "Heard that a knight of very high rank had been captured." Pl. Curc. 393: De Coclitum prosapia te esse arbitror. "I suppose you are of the family of Coclites." Pl. Poen. 516: Si nec recte dicis nobis dives de summo loco. "If you speak not fairly for us, you rich man of the highest rank." Pl. Rud. 1197: De genere summo adulescenti dabo. "I shall give to a youth of the highest station." Att. Frag. Frag. 341: Atque ut vides non tenui loco. "And as you see, of no mean station." C. I. L. I, 1011: Aurelius Ianius de colle Viminale. "Aurelius, a butcher from the Viminal." C. I. L. I, 1065: Ego sum Lutatius de familia regis Mitredatis. "I am Lutatius, of the family of king Mithradates."

## f. As Partitive Genitive.

## 1. Dependent upon a numeral.

Ter. Ad. 362: Atque hercle hic de grege illost. "I'faith, he's one of that gang." Pl. Cap. 482: Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus. "I say

one funny saying out of my best bon-mots." Pl.Ps. 1164: Memento ergo dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare. "Remember now to give me one-half of that plunder." Lucil.448: Unus modo de multis. "Only one of many." Laber.Com.Frag.49: De integro patrimonio meo memordi centum nummum milia. "I've squandered a hundred thousand of my whole inheritance."

## 2. Depending upon a Substantive Denoting Quantity.

Cato 37,2: Partem de nucleis succernito. "Sift off a part of the nuts. Cato 108: Et vini sextarium de eo vino, quod voles experiri, eodem infundito. "And pour into it a pint of that wine which you wish to test."<sup>1</sup> Cato 114,2: De eo vino cyatum sumito. "Take a cupful of this wine." Cato 158:1: Addito de perna frustum. "Add a bit of the hoof." Pl.Ps.1322: Nonne audes aliquam partem mihi gratiam facere hinc de argento? "Would you venture to make me a gift of part of the money?" Pl.Rud.1077: Ego neque partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo. "And I ask no part of that wallet for myself." Pl.Rud.1287: De bonis quod restat reliquiarum.<sup>2</sup> "That which remains of my

1. The vini belongs closely with the sextarium: cf. the English 'a wine-glass of wine': Thes.L.L., oddly enough, puts this along with other examples of experiri de.

2. Perhaps here also belongs Pl.Truc.2: Partem loci de vestris moenibus, quoted on page , under source of supply. Cf. Cato 108, quoted above. If Truc. 2 is to be quoted here, loci will be explained as is vini in the Catonian sentence.

chattels." Ter.Ph.36:Erāt ei de ratiuncula reli-  
cuom pauxillulum. "He had the trifling balance of  
a small account." Ter.Heaut.652:Ne expers psrtis  
esset de nostris bonis. "That she be not without a  
portion of our goods."

3. Dependent upon an Adverb  
or a Neuter Pronoun.

Cato 157,2:De omnibus brassicis nulla est il-  
lius modi medicamento. "No one of all the cabbages  
is good for medicine of this sort." Pl.Curc.123:  
De paulo paullulum tibi dabo. "I give you a very  
little of this little." Pl.Men.149:Ecquid audes de  
tuo istuc addere? "What of your own do you venture  
to add?" Pl.Per.473:Nihil gustabit de meo. "She  
shall taste nothing of mine." Pl.Trin.477:Neque  
illi concedam quicquam de vita mea. "Nor would I  
yield him one jot of my existence." Pl.Truc.940:  
Dan tu mihi de tuis deliciis pauxillulum? "Do you  
not give me some trifle of your riches?" Pl.Frag.  
174:Qui talis est de gnatabus suis? "How is such a  
person one of his own daughters?" Ter.Ad.217:Si  
nunc de tuo iure concessisses paullulum. "If you  
had given up ever so little of your right." C.I.L.  
I,204,I,18:Quae de eis rebus locata non sunt.  
"Whatever of these things have not been leased."

## 4. No Governing Word.

Cato 70,2:Per triduum de ea portione uni quique bovi dato. "For three days give to each animal some of this potion." Pl.As.706:Demam iam de hordeo. "I'll take away some of the barley." Pl.Stich.400:Discam de dictis melioribus.<sup>1</sup> "I'll learn one of my cleverest sayings." Pl.Stich.563:Voluit indisci de cibo. "He wished to obtain food." C.I.L.I, 200,68:Heredeive eius de agro,quei ager in Africa est,pro agro Ilvir reddito. "Or to his heir the Ilvir shall allot a part of that field in return for the field which is in Africa." C.I.L.I,1409, 9:Neve de hac rogatione derogato. "And let not any part of this law be repealed."

## 5. Miscellaneous.

Pl.Most.150:Quo neque industrius de iuventute erat. "Than whom no one of the youths was more active." Pl.Poen.641:Bonum de nostro tibi nec ferimus nec damus. "Of our own we neither bring nor give you anything that's good." Att.Trag.Frag.605:Suum sibi de illo dolore hoc anima corpus liquerit. "Out of that sorrow the soul leaves behind this, its own body, for itself."

1. This affords an excellent example of the extent to which formal *de* depends upon the context for its meaning: without regard to context, this passage may be translated "learn from", "learn about", or as above.

These three passages have been listed as miscellaneous, because they do not clearly belong under any of the above subheads. Most.150 is probably to be classed as dependent upon a pronoun (quo). Poen. 641 is more difficult of explanation, both as to boni and as to de nostro. I should prefer to explain de nostro as a partitive genitive modifying the sentence as a whole, while boni is a partitive genitive used as a partitive object of the verbs. Both are clearly akin to the Franco-Gallic partitive. In Att.605: de illoc dolore bears the same relation to the rest of the sentence as de nostro in Poen.641. The last two passages quoted are not so clearly adnominal as the rest.

The examples quoted under de equivalent to the partitive genitive, and especially those not dependent upon any governing word, are of particular interest, inasmuch as they are the earliest traces of a use which afterwards became widespread - the Franco-Gallic partitive article. But, while the superficial resemblance is striking even at this period, no one of the above-quoted examples is exactly equivalent to the partitive article. The adverbial nature has not yet been fully sloughed: the idea of source-separation is retained in varying degrees, not only in the prepositional phrase, but in the verbs with which the phrases are used. The phrase,

when used with no governing word, is almost always the direct object of an active transitive verb, in which context the supplying of a neuter pronoun as the real object is always so easy. For the real partitive article, we must wait until later Latin: we cannot claim its full development until we can find it used as subject of a neuter (not passive) verb, as in the French "Des groupes se formerent." <sup>1</sup>

1. Schmilinsky, De propri. serm. Plaut. p. 11, says, Hoc quidem loco non alienum videtur commemorare vestigia quaedam articuli partitivi quem vocant tam in linguis Romanicis quam in sermone rustico apud Plautum superesse. He fails, however, to quote a single case in which the genitive or de with the ablative is not used as the direct object of the verb.

Wölfflin, Archiv. VII, 477: Später (nachdem sie im Altlatein de Gen. Part. ergriffen hatte) hat sie (die Präp. de) den Gen. Materiae ergriffen und so nacheinander die anderen Arten, um schliesslich den Franz. Theilungsartikel zu vertreten. Augustinus, Conf. Qui sacrificarent de animalibus (des animaux).

## GENERAL DIVISION IX.

De with the Ablative Denoting  
the General Occasion of Sub-  
ject of Action or Being.

The use of de in the sense of "concerning" is the most widespread of its uses, and the only one which is characteristic of the style of every age and every class. This temporal and social universality points to the use as fundamental.

In the other uses of de which are designated under the general head "Source of Supply", we are dealing with a single act of separation from a source: with de in this case, the separational idea is not prominent, and instead we have a continued setting out from an origin accompanied by constant reference to that origin: de denoting the point of departure of thought. Only thus can we account for the absence of the competition of ex in this single use: ex, denoting interior severance, lacks the idea of constant reference back to the source. The absence of any equivalent simple ablative phrase is noteworthy and points to the use as an original extension of local analytic de.

The translation of de assumes here many turns, dependent largely upon the context, but 'the general occasion or subject of action or thought' includes all the examples which are quoted here.

The use of de with the ablative as a substitute

for the objective genitive is undoubtedly derived from this use of *de*:the causal origin of the action or thought is transferred to the objective cause. Only one example - and that one open to question - has been found in my field, and has already been discussed on page .

The examples are quoted under three heads:1st, those in which *de* with the ablative modifies a verb; 2nd, those in which it modifies a substantive;3rd. those in which it is used with no modified word expressed.

#### 1. Modifying a Verb.

Cato 1,6:*Sic dicam:de omnibus agris optimoque loco iugera agri centum.* "As regards all the fields and the best locality - -." Pl.Amph.110:*Nunc de Alcmena ut rem teneatis rectius.* "In order that you may more clearly understand how matters are with Alcmena." Pl.Am.479:*Nunc de Alcmena dudum quo dixi minus.* "Now inasmuch as I have said but little about Alcmena." Pl.Am.736:*Al.Vera dico. AM.Non de hac quidem hercle re.* "'I'm speaking the truth." "Not about this matter,I know." Pl.As.744:*De argento si mater tua sciat ut sit factum.* "If you mother were to know about the money." Pl.As.939:*De pallio memento,amabo.* "Remember about the cloak,please." Pl.Aul.141:*Nec tibi advorsari certum est de istac re.* I am determined never to contradict you on that

point." Pl.Aul.200:Te volo de communi re appellare mea et tua. "I wish to speak to you on a matter of common interest to us both." Pl.Aul.770:De alia re rescivisse.censui."I thought you had found out something about another matter." Pl.Eacch.324:Neu quid ei suscenseat mea causa de auro.<sup>1</sup> "Nor censure him at all on my account about the gold." Pl.Cap. 396:Convenerit de huius filio. "Have agreed about his son." Pl.Cap.430:Minus dixi quam volui de te. "I have said less about you than I wished to." Pl.Cas.294:De Casina certum est concedere homini nato nemini. "As to Casina I am resolved to yield to no mortal man." Pl.Cas.394:Ne a me memores malitiose de hac re factum. "That you may not say aught was done fraudulently in this matter." Pl.Cist.151: Ita properavit de puellae proloqui suppositione. "So hasty has she been in telling you about the substitution of the maiden." Pl.Cist.318:De opinione credo. "I believe him about the opinion." Pl.Cist. 565:De ea re eloquar. "I shall speak about this matter." Pl.Men.421:Hunc metuebam ni meae uxori renuntiaret de pallio et de prandio. "I was afraid that he might carry word to my wife about the cloak and the breakfast." Pl.Men.934:De illis verbis cave tibi.<sup>2</sup> "From these expressions do you take care of

1.May be classed under "Causal".

2.May be classed under "Causal".

yourself." Pl.Mer.383:Nam hunc nescire sat scio de illa amica. "For I'm satisfied he knows nothing of that mistress of mine." Pl.Mer.384:Quin ego hunc adgredior de illa? "Why do I not accost him about her?" Pl.Mer.520:De lanificio neminem metuo. "As regards spinning I fear no one." Pl.Mer.642:Numquid est quod dicas aliud de illo? "Is there anything else you can say about him?" Pl.Mer.806:Nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere. "I find nothing whatever about this woman." Pl.Mer.899:Non curo istunc, de illa quaero. De illa ergo dico tibi. "I don't care about him, I am inquiring about her. - Well, I am telling you about her." Pl.Mer.944:Sed de amica se indauidisse autumat hic Athenis esse. "But he says that he has heard about my mistress, that she's here in Athens." Pl.Mil.263:Quin sermone suo aliquem familiarium participaverit de amica eri. "Without acquainting someone about his master's mistress." Pl.Mil.799:Edepol qui te de isto multi cupiunt nunc menterier. "I'faith, many wish you were lying about that." Pl.Mil.1002:Quidquid istaec de te loquitur. "Whatever she says about you. Pl.Mil.1095:Ut faciam de concubina. "To do about my mistress." Pl.Mil.1423:De tunica ne quid speres non ferēs. "Have no hope about your shirt, you will not get it." Pl.Most.260:Lepide dictum de atramento. "Well put about the ink." Pl.Most.542:Metuo ne de hac re quippiam indauidiverit. "I fear he may have

heard something about this matter." Pl.Most.548:  
 Numquid dixisti de illo? "Did you say anything about  
 that?" Pl.Most.553:Etiam fatetur de hospite? "Does  
 he also own up about the guest?" Pl.Most.569:Quid  
 de argento est? "What about the money?" Pl.Most.  
 749:De istis rebus voster quid sensit senex? "Has  
 your old man found out anything about these matters?"  
 Pl.Per.642:Iam de istoc rogare omitte. "Do stop ask-  
 ing about that." Pl.Poen.741:Dicere de illac pugna.  
 "To tell about the battle." Pl.Poen.951:Quod de mea  
 re huc veni rite venerim. "That I may have come with  
 good omen in that I have come about my own affairs."  
 Pl.Poen.1061:Sed mitto de illoc, ad te redeo. "I say  
 no more about him, but come back to you." Pl.Poen.  
 1206:Quod haruspex de ambabus dixit. "velim de me  
 aliquid dixerit. "What the soothsayer said about us  
 both. - I wish he had said something about me. "  
 Pl.Poen.1350:De prandio tu dicis. "You are talking  
 about the breakfast." Pl.Ps.85:Actum est de me hodie.  
 "It's all over with me for today." Pl.Ps.544:  
 Aut si de istac re umquam inter nos convenimus. "Or  
 if we have ever arranged a plan with each other."  
 Pl.Ps.696a:De symbalo scire. "To know about the con-  
 tributions." Pl.Ps.1221:Actumst de me. "It's all up  
 with me." Pl.Rud.1060:Qua de re litigatis nunc inter  
 vos. "What is your quarrel about now?" Pl.Sti/10:  
 Multa volo tecum loqui de re viri. "I wish to speak  
 with you at some length regarding the affairs of my  
 husband." Pl.Trin.16:Sed de argumento ne expecte-

tis fabulae. "But do not expect to learn anything about the plot of this play." Pl.Trin.233:De hac re mihi satis haec liquet. "On these points things are not clear enough for me." Pl.Trin.567:De istoc quod dixti modo. "I am talking about what you said just now." Pl.Trin.569:De dote necum conveniri nihil potest. "You cannot come to any terms with me about the dowry." Pl.Trin.584:De dote ut videat quid opus sit facto. "To see what is to be done about her marriage-portion." Pl.Trin.595:Actumst de collo meo. "'Tis all over with me." Pl.Trin.711:Ibi de istis rebus plura fabulabimur. "There we will talk more about these matters." Pl.Trin.808:Nihil est de signo quod vereare. "There is nothing to fear about the seal." Pl.Truc.213:Naeniam dixit de bonis. "Has sung a funeral dirge over his estate." Pl.Truc.381:Fuit quom inter nos sordebamus alter de altero. "There was a time when we were loathsome to each other." Pl.Truc.453:Ego prima de me dico: "I am talking first about myself." Pl.Truc.815:De istoc ipsa,etsi tu taceas,intellego. "I myself know that, even though you were to keep silent." Pl.Truc.861:Nil ego nunc de ista re ago. "I've nothing to do with that subject now." Pl.Truc.871:De istis rebus tum amplius tecum loquar. "I'll then talk more fully about these matters with you."

Ter.Ad.78:Sed estne hic ipse de quo agebam?

"But isn't this the very man about whom I was talking?" Ter.Ad.113: Nē me optundas de hac re saepius. Do not belabor me so often about this matter." Ter. Ad.128: An ego totiens de eadem re audiam? "Am I to hear about the same thing so often?" Ter Ad.253: Laetus est de amica. "He is in good spirits about his mistress." Ter.Ad.437: Quando ita volt frater, de isto ipse viderit. "Since my brother so wishes it, he himself may look after that son of his. Ter.Ad. 451: Videlicet de psaltria hac audivit. "By George, he's heard about this music-girl." Ter.Ad 624: Ne quid de fratre dicerem. "To say nothing about my brother." Ter.Ad.724: A stulte, tu de psaltria me somnias. "Dunce, you think I'm talking about the music-girl." Ter.Ad.996: Sed de fratre quid fiet? "But what is to be done about my brother?" Ter.And.211: Primam iam de amore hoc comperit. "First, he has already found about this love affair." Ter.And.227: Ne de hac re pater imprudentem opprimat. "Lest his father take him by surprise about this matter." Ter. And.252: Nam quid ego dicam de patre? "For what am I to say about my father?" Ter.And.265: Sed peropust nunc aut hunc cum ipsa aut de illa aliquid me adversum hunc loqui. "But now it is absolutely necessary either for him to speak with her or for me to say something to him about her." Ter.And.284: Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis de Glycerio.

Those words of Chryses about Glycerium are graven upon my heart." Ter.And.413:Ut quid ageret de nuptiis scirem. "To know what he was doing about the wedding." Ter.And.949:De uxore, ita ut possedi, nil mutat Chremes? "Chremes does not change his mind about her as my wife?" Ter.And.Al.Ex.Sup.1:Est de tua re quod agere tecum volo. "'Tis about your own affairs I wish to talk to you." Ter.Eun.194:De me cogites. "May you think about me!" Ter.Eun.298:Nescio quid de amore loquitur. "He is saying something or other about the love affair." Ter.Eun.498:Et illud de Rhodio dictum. "And that saying about the Rhodian." Ter.Eun.607:Sed interim de symbolis quid actums? "But in the meantime what's been done about the club-entertainment?" Ter.Eun.621:Quia illa quae cupiebat de sorore eius indicare ad eam rem tempus erat. "For there was not time to disclose the things she wished to say about her sister." Ter.Eun.720:De istac rogas virgine? "And you ask about the maiden?" Ter.Eun.722:Quod scis nescis neque de eunucho neque de vitio virginia. "You will refuse to know what you do know about either the eunuch or the girl's misfortune." Ter.Eun.921:De cognitione ut certum sciam. "That I may know for certain about the discovery." Ter.Eun.989:Omitte de te dicere. "Stop talking about yourself." Ter.Heaut.33:Eius de peccatis plura dicet. "He will say more about

the fellows faults." Ter.Heaut.263: Hic de verbis nostris errat. "He is mistaken about what we said."

Ter.Heaut.429: Nam quid de gnato meo audisti? "Pray, have you heard anything about my son?" Ter.Heaut.439: Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus. "Our neighbors here are wrangling about their fences."

Ter.Heaut.595: Ecquid de illo quod dudum tecum egigesti? "What have you done about the matter which I was just now discussing with you?" Ter.Heaut.596: De fallacia dicis? "You mean about the plot?" Ter.Heaut.658: Quid nunc suspicare aut invenis de illa? "What do you now suspect, or find out, about her?"

Ter.Heaut.671: Nam quod de argento sperem - nil est. "As for hope about the money - there isn't any."

Ter.Heaut.690: Ne quid de amica nunc senex. "Lest the old gentleman should come to know anything about your friend's mistress." Ter.Heaut.791: Quod tibi dixi de argento. "What I told you about the money."

Ter.Heaut.849: Oblitus est quid sit dictum de fallacia? "Have you forgotten what was said about the scheme?"

Ter.Heaut.863: Dic convenisse, egisse te de nuptiis. Say that you have seen me and talked with me about the marriage." Ter.Heaut.1011: Tacere de tanta re. "To keep silent about so important a matter." Ter.Hec.41: Pugnant de loco. "They fight for a place."

Ter.Hec.233: Nam de te quidem satis scio peccando fieri detrimenti nil potest. "For as regards you I know quite well - -."

Ter.Hec.251: Adii te heri de

filia. "I came to see you yesterday about your daughter." Ter.Hec.455:Ipsus est de quo hoc agebam tecum. "'Tis the very person about whom I was talking to you." Ter.Hec.475:Quom illa aequa de me dixerit. "When she has spoken favorably of me." Ter.Hec.537:De hac re quod locutus es. "What you said about this matter." Ter.Hec.614:Quia de uxore incertus sum etiam quid sim facturus. "Because I am still undetermined what I shall do about my wife." Ter.Hec.700:Is quidem in culpa non est:post de matre videro. "The child at least is not at fault:I shall see about the mother afterwards." Ter.Ph.22:De illo iam finem faciam dicundi. "I shall now stop talking about him." Ter.Ph.23:Peccandi quom ipse de se finem non facit. "Since he does not cease to make mistakes about himself." Ter.Ph.355:Ipsum de quo agebam. "The very man I was talking about." Ter.Ph.402:Quoius de stultitia dici ut dignumst non potest. "Of whose folly 'tis not possible to speak fittingly." Ter.Ph.444:Quid de ea re dicat? "What he says about this matter." Ter.Ph.612:De Antiphone audistin quae facta? "Have you heard what's happened to Antipho?" Ter.Ph.778:De iurgio siletur. "There's silence about the lawsuit."

Afran.Com.Frag.86:Officiis cogi ut abs te seorsus sentiam de uxoria re. "To be forced by duty to differ with you about my marital affairs." Afran.

Com.Frag.147:De vita ac morte domini fabulavere.

"You will tell the story of the life and death of your master." Afran.Com.Frag.191:Is cum filio co-icerat nescio quid de ratiuncula. "Had pressed some point or other with my son about the account." Caec.Com.Frag.161:Nil peccat de savio. "She makes no mistake about the kiss." Enn.Trag.Frag.145:Saeviter fortunam ferro cernunt de victoria. "With the violence of the sword they decide the fortune about the victory." Pac.Trag.Frag.24:De virtute is ego cernundi do potestatem omnibus."I give to them all the opportunity of deciding by arms about their valor." Pac.Trag.Frag.78:Propemodum animus coniectura de errore eius augurat. "In like manner the mind by conjecture foretells its error." Pac.Trag.316:Postquam defessus fuit perrogitando advenas de gnatis. "After he was weary of asking strangers about his children."

C.I.L.I,196,3:De Bacanalibus ita exdeicendum censuere. "They voted that such a law must be passed about the Bacchanals." C.I.L.I,198:18:Iurato sese eos legisse de quibus sibi consultum siet. "He shall swear that he chose those men about whom he had been consulted." C.I.L.I,198,74:Quomagis de ea re eius nomen deferatur. "That his name be posted in connection with this matter." C.I.L.I,199,:De controversis cognoverunt. "They held a judicial inves-

tigation concerning the disputes between - -."

C.I.L.I,200,17:Quei eorum de ea re ante eidus Martias primas in ious adierit ad eum,quem - - ,de eo agro ius deicere oportebit, is de ea re ita ious deicito. "If any man shall have come, in connection with this matter, to him who ought to speak the law concerning this land, the latter shall announce in this wise the law concerning the matter." C.I.L.I, 200,33:Sei quid de eo agro loco ambigetur. "If there is any uncertainty about this land." C.I.L.I, 205,II,29:Deve ea re cum eo agetur. "Or there shall be a discussion with him touching this matter." C.I.L.I,205,II,42-43:Si is de ieis rebus Romae iure apud praetorem, eumve quei de ieis rebus Romae iure deicundo praeesset, iniure confessus esset. "If he shall have made at Rome an unlawful confession respecting this matter either to the praetor or to him who was charged to speak the law concerning this matter at Rome."

2. Modifying a Substantive,  
Which is Frequently Combined with a Colorless  
Verb to Form a Verbal  
Concept.

Cato 14,3:De ea re verba uti fiant. "Let there be a discussion of this subject."

Pl.Am.801:Iam illud non placet principium de osculo. "That beginning about the kiss doesn't please me." Pl.Am.828:Nam quom de illo subditivo

Sosia mirum ninist. "For it's very strange about that counterfeit Sosia." Pl.Am.829:Certe de istoc Amphitruone iam alterum mirum est magis. "Surely about your Amphitruo it's another matter still more surprising." Pl.Am.1087:De ea re signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar. "Upon that subject I will set forth in a few words some tokens and proofs." Pl.Aul.188:Indicium fecit de auro. "Made a disclosure about the gold." Pl.Aul.204:Ubi mentionem ego fecero de filia. "When I have spoken of the daughter." Pl.Aul.476:Narravi amicis multis consilium meum de condicione hac. "I've told many of my friends my purpose regarding this proposal." Pl.Aul.700:Ibo intro,ubi de capite meo sunt comitia. "I'll go indoors,where they are sitting in judgment on my life." Pl.Bacch.103:Operam dabo de Mnesilocho. "I'll give you my aid about Mnesilochus." Pl.Bacch.223:Qui de amittenda Bacchide aurum hic exegit. "Who is demanding some money here for relinquishing Bacchis." Pl.Bacch.392:Quam technicam de auro advorsum meum fecit patrem. "Has framed up a scheme against my father about the gold." Pl.Bacch.532:Sed veniam mi quam gravate pater dedit de Chrysallo. "But how reluctantly my father pardoned me about Chrysalus." Pl.Bacch.958:Mendacium de hospite. "The yarn about his host." Pl.Cap.525:Neque de hac re negotium est quin - -. "And there is no business at hand about this matter except - -." Pl.Cas.372:De

istac Casina huic nostro vilico gratiam facias. "As for Casina, you must make a present of her to our bailiff here." Pl. Curc. 492: De istoc quietus esto. "Be at rest as regards that." Pl. Ep. 158: Ego de re argentaria iam senatum convocabo. "I'll now call a council about the money matters." Pl. Ep. 447: De illius illae fiunt sordidae. "They become sordid in comparison with the others."<sup>1</sup> Pl. Ep. 706: Me ludos fecisti de illa conducticia fidicina. "You played a trick on me about that hired music-girl." Pl. Men. 37: Postquam de ea re rediit nuntius. "After the news about this matter reached - ." Pl. Men. 935: Nestor est de verbis praet dudum fuit.<sup>2</sup> "He is a real Nestor in words compared to what he was a while ago." Pl. Mer. 629: De istac re argutus es. "You have been accused of this."<sup>3</sup> Pl. Mer. 736: De istac sum iudex captus. "I've been chosen as an arbiter about her." Pl. Mil. 258: Consilia quem ad modum exorsi sumus de gemina sorore. "Our plan, as we have begun it, about

1. Some read ore for illae: "They become sordid on the others lips." But pugnis can easily be supplied from the pugnos, last word of the preceding line, and the sentence rendered as above. In that case, the sentence is noteworthy as being one of the few possible cases in which de is used with a genitive, the ablative being omitted. There are no certain cases. See also p.

2. The line has been variously emended.

3. This would ordinarily have been quoted under Verbs of Judicial Action, but owing to the etymology of argutus, 'to make something clear', I have placed it here.

the twin-sister." Pl.Mil.993:Ecquid de me fiat mentio. "What mention is made of me." Pl.Mil.1115:Te cum illa verba facere de ista re volo. "I wish you to have a few words with her upon that subject." Pl. Most.271:In mentem venit de speculo malae. "The old woman thought of the mirror." Pl.Most.567:Spes est de argento. "There is hope about the money." Pl. Most.898:Apstine iam sermonem de istis rebus. "Now cease your babbling about these affairs." Pl.Per.109:Qua de re ego tecum mentionem feceram? "The matter which I had mentioned to you?" Pl.Per.796:Quomodo de Persa manu mi aditast? "How have I been baulked about the Persian?" Pl.Poen.548:Scitis rem de lenone hoc. "You understand the matter about this panderer." Pl.Poen.549:Et paratae ut sint insidiae de auro et de servo meo. "That a scheme be planned against him about the gold and my slave." Pl.Ps.648: Nam istic subbolust de muliere. "For that is a token agreed upon in regard to the woman." Pl.Rud.1211: Eloquere ut haec res optigit de filia. "This him how this matter has fallen out about my daughter." Pl. Rud.1228:Quid est negoti, Gripus? - De illo vidulo. "What's your errand, Gripus? - About that wallet, sir." Pl.Sti.358:Principium placet de lectis. "The beginning about the couches pleases me."

T Ter.Ad.4:Indicio de se ipse erit. "He will give information about himself." Ter.Ad.243:Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? "Alas, am I getting into danger about my principal, too?" Ter.Ad.515: Sin aliter de hac re est eius sententia. "But if his opinion about this matter is different." Ter.Ad. 615:Tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit. "Such a suspicion of me has arisen." Ter.And.207:Quantum intellexi modo senis sententiam de nuptiis. "So far as I have just ascertained the old man's opinion about the marriage." Ter.And.300:Verbum unum de nuptiis cave. "Not a word about the marriage." Ter.Eun. 613:Et de istac simul consilium volo capere tecum. "Besides, at the same time I wish to take counsel with you about that girl." Ter.Eun.784:Consilium illud rectum est de occludendis aedibus. "That advice of mine about closing the house was sound." Ter. Eun.868:Neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio de virgine istac. "I do not know what plan to adopt about that girl." Ter.Heaut.230:Si mihi secundae res de amore meo essent. "If things were favorable as regards my love affair." Ter.Heaut.424:Nam mihi quidem cottidie augecit magis de filio aegritudo. "My sorrow about my boy increases more and more every day." Ter.Heaut.625:Et si tibi causast de hac re. "There is an excuse for you in this matter. Ter.Hec.785:Audisti de hac re animus meus ut sit. "You have heard how I stand on this matter."

Ter.Hec.785:Audisti de hac re animus meus ut sit.  
 "You have heard how I stand on this matter." Ter.  
 Ph.404:Iudicium de eadem causa iterum ut reddant  
 tibi. "To give you a second decision on the same  
 case." Ter.Ph.406:Et soli licet hic de eadem cau-  
 sa bis iudicium apiscier. "And you alone here are  
 permitted to get a second trial about the same  
 cause."

Afran.Com.Frag.349:Quasi verbum fecerim de  
 isto. "As if I talked about that!" Carc.Com.Frag.  
 63:Quid tibi aucupatio est argumentum aut de meo  
 amore verbificatio est patri. "A conversation about  
 my love affairs."

C.I.L.I,198:8:De heisce iudicium non fiet.  
 "There shall be no investigation of these men."  
 C.I.L.I,198,80:De ea re siremps lex esto. "As re-  
 gards this matter, the same law shall be in force."

3. The Word Modified by the  
 Phrase is not Expressed: In  
 Some Cases, No Particular  
 Word is to be Supplied.

Cato 156,1:De brassica, quod concoquit. "About  
 Cabbages, the fact that they promote digestion."  
 Cato 156,7:Nunc de illis. "Now, about these." Cato  
 157,1:De brassica pythagorea. "About the Pythago-  
 rean cabbage."

Pl.Bacch.709:De ducentis nummis. "About the  
 two hundred pieces." Pl.Cas.253:<sup>1</sup> "About what?"

1.Note super used in the same line in exactly  
 the same sense.

Pl.Poen.666:Nixi lepide de latrone,de Sparta optume.

"Very clever about the pirate, capital about the Spartan."

Pl.Rud.1397:De talento,nulla caussa est quin

feras. "As for the talent,there's no reason why

you shouln't have it." Pl.Trin.293:Hisce ego de

artibus gratiam facio ne colas. "As for these pur-

suits,I beseech you not to follow them." Pl.Truc.

● 741:De eo nunc bene sunt tua virtute. "As regards the money,our affairs are now in a good condition, thanks to your kindness."

Ter.Ad.204:De argento,somnium. "As for the money,it's a dream." Ter.And.184:Qua de re? "About

what?" Ter.And.972:Tum de puero,Dave. "Then about the lad,Davus." Ter.Heaut.557:De istoc videbitur

quid opus sit. "As for that,we will see what is necessary." Ter.Hec.391:Ceterum de redducenda id fa-

cias quod in rem sit tuam. "But as for taking her back,do what is agreeable to your own affairs."

Ter.Hec.403.Nam de redducenda. "But as for taking her back."

C.I.L.I,198,15:De CDL vireis quot annis le-  
gundis. "In regard to the annual election of four  
hundred and fifty men."

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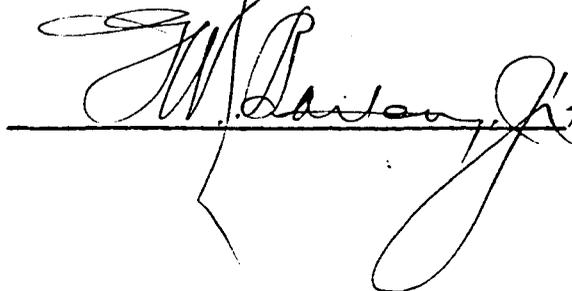
## CONCLUSION

The work was undertaken, as has been said before, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, whether a functional arrangement of the uses of the preposition *de* would prove, or even point to, an original meaning of *de* which would agree with its etymology as now determined by Indo-European scholars. The writer believes that the preceding classification at least points in that general direction. But between the hypothetical Indo-European of the philologist, and the practical Latin with which we must deal, there exists a chasm of time so extensive as to render of doubtful value any outspoken declarations upon the original meaning of a word of such varied and constant use as *de*.

In general, the foregoing examples point to a normal observance of the fundamental distinction between *de* and *ab*, and between *de* and *ex*. Even in so conversational an author as Plautus, and in so provincial a writer as Cato, and despite the numerous cases of confusion of use, there is more differentiation than confusion. Again, the confusion most frequently results in the substitution of *de* for *ex* and *ab*, thus pointing to the fact that *de* was already upon its path toward its analytic contentless function, in which it eventually displaced entirely its two chief competitors. Finally, if we assume for *de*

the original meaning of "downward not separative", and grant that the separational notion be due to its constant association with the ablative case, we then secure a more logical and more harmonious development of the various secondary meanings of de, as they appear in historical Latin, than has been secured from any other fundamental meaning assigned.

Lexington, Virginia,  
March 13th, 1919.



W. P. Dutton, Jr.

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