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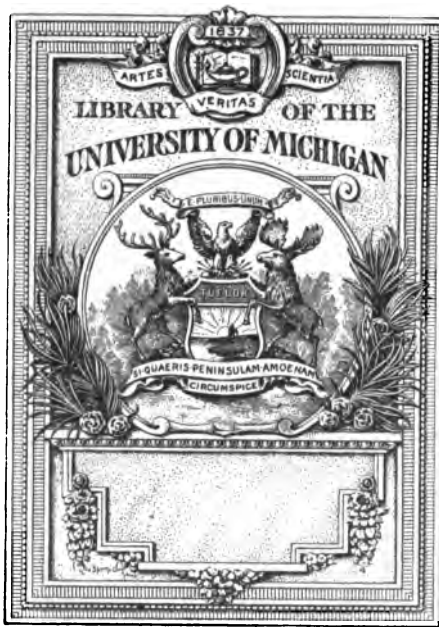
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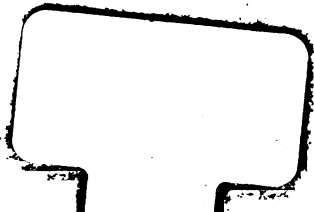
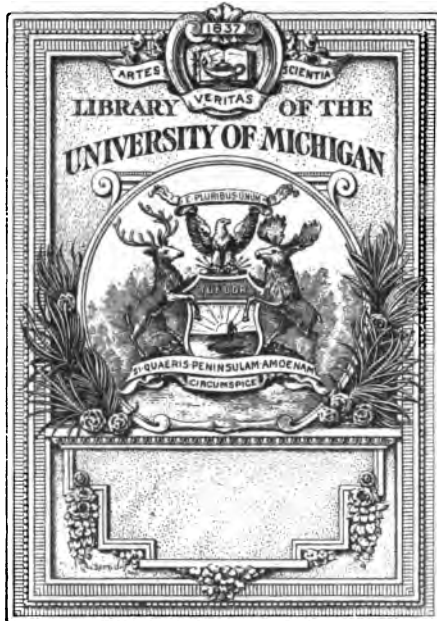
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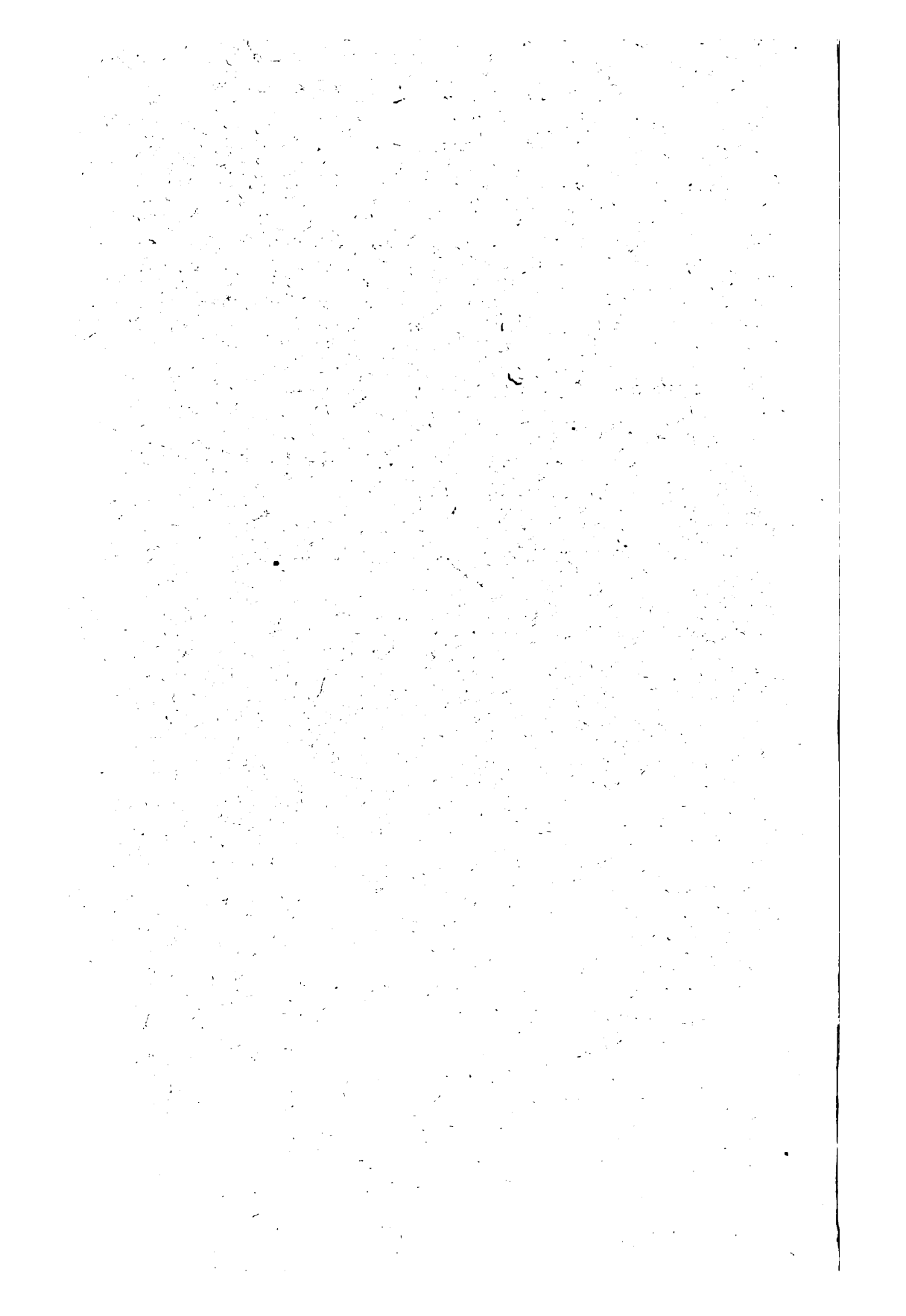


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PART III. THE USE OF ADJECTIVE AS
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**THE USE OF THE ADJECTIVE
AS A SUBSTANTIVE IN THE
DE RERUM NATURA
OF LUCRETIVS**

**BY
FREDERICK T. SWAN**

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THE USE OF THE ADJECTIVE AS A SUBSTANTIVE IN THE DE RERUM NATURA OF T. LUCRETIUS CARUS.*

The transfer of a word ordinarily used as an adjective to the function of a substantive, involves one of the most common shifts of category that occur in language, and is abundantly illustrated by all the Indo-European languages. So among the Romans, as new substantive concepts arose new expressions developed for them. Of the various new forms that thus arose the substantivized adjective is one of the most important and most interesting, whether viewed from the point of view of general linguistics or treated as a factor in the historical development of the Latin language.

The use of the Latin adjective as a substantive has been made the subject of a great deal of study. Those who devoted attention to the subject in the earlier part of the past century approached it with minds seriously prejudiced in two respects. First, as they were interested in it mainly for the light it threw on "good usage" and "bad usage," they looked at the phenomenon mainly from the point of view of the stylist. In the second place they were still largely swayed by the "logical" method of language study, which had sharply and clearly defined the respective provinces of the adjective and the substantive, and they accordingly viewed with disapproval any "intrusion" of the former upon the field of the latter. It was an offense against the principles of grammar as well as a violation of good style.

* Additions by the editor are enclosed in single quotation marks reversed, thus: ,.....'

Even a man of the type of Christian Karl Reisig makes the following remarkable statement:¹ "Es hat die Sprache eine Menge Redensarten, wo das neutrum adjectivi für ein substantivum gesetzt ist, erst almählich gebildet. Zuerst war dies mehr dichterisch; seit dem ersten Jahrhundert der Kaiser wurde es in der Prose immer allgemeiner; z. B. *in levi habendum* bei Tac. Ann. 3,54, *primas dominandi spes in arduo (esse)* Ann. 4,7. Auch früher schon hat Sallust, der überhaupt manches Dichterische anwendet, *in incerto* Cat. 41,1."

In 1837 C. G. Dietrich published a brief paper in the Zeitschrift f. Alterthumswissenschaft, Nr. 44, pp. 367ff., and treated the same subject in greater detail in the Easter program of the gymnasium at Freiburg in 1842. This paper was reprinted in Neue Jahrb. f. Phil. u. Paed. suppl. vol. 8, pp. 487-503 (= Archiv. f. Phil. u. Paed.). While Dietrich still viewed the question with the eyes of a stylist and bases his conclusions almost exclusively on the usage of Cicero (he cites scarcely more than half a dozen passages from Sallust, Nepos and Livy), yet to him is due the credit of having pointed out the frequency of this usage, which others had regarded as confined to a comparatively small number of words and to a few special phrases. He took a decided stand: "*omnia fere (sc. adiectiva) pro substantivis usurpari posse existimarem, si quidem ex ipsa verborum compositione satis intelligitur adjectiva habere vim substantivorum.*" During the succeeding thirty years Nägelsbach's Stilistik (1st ed. 1846, 3d 1858, 4th 1861), Holtze, Syntaxis priscorum scriptorum Latinorum usque ad Terentium, 1861, 1862 and Draeger's Historische Syntax der lat.

¹ Vorlesungen über lat. Sprachwissenschaft (first published in 1839 by his pupil Fr. Haase and re-edited in the 80's by Heerdegen, Schmalz and Landgraf), vol. 3, pp. 159ff.

Spr. vol. 1, 1872 (2d ed. 1878) added considerable new material from other writers than Cicero and introduced a more elaborate classification of the material.

In 1874 appeared two works which made substantial contributions to the subject: Haase, *Vorlesungen über lat. Sprachwissenschaft*, vol. 1, ed. by Eckstein and Ott, *Die Substantivierung des lat. Adjectivum durch Ellipse*, Program, Rottweil. The former dealt a heavy (and final) blow to those who had made extravagant use of the ellipsis as an explanation of origin of substantivized adjectives, while Ott pointed out a large group of instances, in the case of which one is justified in assuming that an ellipsis has been involved in the development of the usage. Ten years later Panhoff,¹ Barth,² and Wueseke³ enriched the available material by somewhat exhaustive papers on the usage of Tacitus, Terence and Plautus, and in 1890 Hirt added the material supplied by Quintilian.⁴ The special line of work opened up by Ott in the above-mentioned program was followed out by Wölfflin, *Die Ellipse von navis*⁵ and Rolfe, *Die Ellipse von ars*⁶ and *The Formation of Latin Substantives from Geographical Adjectives by Ellipsis*⁷ in the thorough and exhaustive manner characteristic of the school of Wölfflin.⁶

¹ Panhoff, *De neutrius generis adiectivorum substantivo usu apud Tacitum*, Diss. Halle, 1883.

² Barth, *Die Eleganz des Terentius im Gebrauch des Adjectivums*, in *Jahr. Class. Phil.*, vol. 129 (1884), pp. 177-182.

³ Wueseke, *De Plauti et Terentii usu, adjectiva et participia substantiva ponendi*, Diss. Marburg, 1884.

⁴ Hirt, *Ueber die Substantivierung des Adjectivums bei Quintilian*, Program des Sophielgymnasiums, Berlin, 1890.

⁵ *Archiv. Lat. Lex.* vol. 9 (1896), pp. 285-291.

⁶ *Archiv. Lat. Lex.* vol. 10 (1898), pp. 229-246.

⁷ *Trans. Amer. Phil. Assoc.* vol. 30 (1899), pp. 5-23.

The aim of the present paper is to throw additional light upon the subject by the examination of the usage of Lucretius.

Since the publication of Ott's paper it has been customary to distinguish rather sharply between two processes by which substantives are developed from adjectives. Ott (p. 1) defines them as follows: "Die Substantivierung des lateinischen Adjectivs vollzieht sich auf einem doppelten Wege: entweder durch unbewusste Subsumption eines persönlichen oder sächlichen (abstracten) Begriffes unter einem obersten Allgemeinbegriff oder durch fühlbare Ellipse eines ebenfalls generellen, aber enger begrenzten Begriffes von weit überwiegend concreter Natur," e. g. first type: *consularis* 'an exconsul,' *boni* 'the good,' *docta* 'a lady of culture,' *honestum* 'integrity.' . . . "Der Hergang bei der erster Art Substantivierung ist dem nach ein innerer, in den Elementen des Wortes selbst gelegener. Diese Elementen sind (1) die im Stamm ruhende Bedeutung des Wortes, (2) bei abgeleiteten Adjectiven zugleich die zum Ausdruck bestimmter Verhältnisse dienenden Suffixe, (3) die Geschlechtsbezeichnung . . . Was nun die zweite Art der Substantivierung betrifft, so ist hier der Hergang äusserlich, nicht in Elementen des Adjectivum selbst begründet, er besteht, nämlich in dem Wegfall eines allgemeinen Substantivbegriffes, der sich zum Adjectivbegriff verhält wie das Genus zur Species."

This division of substantivized adjectives into two classes, while it is in some respects convenient for the purposes of systematic classification and description, has been rather too sharply drawn heretofore, and has tended to obscure at least partially the real nature of the processes involved in the change. In the first place we should never lose sight of the fact, that the grammatical function of a word is only one of the many elements or groups of ele-

ments of thought and feeling that constitute the complex meaning it bears in any given sentence in which it may occur. For example, in handling the problem now before us, we should distinguish carefully between the processes involved in the shift of grammatical category (from adjective to substantive) on the one hand and those involved in a change of what is ordinarily called the "meaning"¹ of a word on the other. While the two are concomitant in probably all cases, yet the one is not an indispensable prerequisite to the existence of the other. The word *molaris* from continued use in connection with *dens* "absorbed" a part of its meaning, that is, certain elements in the meaning of *dens* became closely associated with the phonetic symbol *molaris*, a semantic change of very common occurrence and variously called *Verdichtung*, *contagion*, fusion or saturation,² itself a process involving several successive stages. We should be much in error, however, if we should suppose that it was through association with the word *dens* alone that *molaris* came to be associated with the objects with which English *molar* is associated when used of the teeth. In that case we should be overlooking the fundamental truth that in each and every instance the meaning of a word has its origin in the sentence as a whole, or even in the wider context, and that not simply one element of the sentence (e.g. in this case the word *dens*) is responsible for its meaning. Take for example Juvenal, Sat. 13,213.

Perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat
Faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
Difficili crescente cibo.

¹ The shift of grammatical category is of course in this instance fundamentally a change in meaning.

² See Wundt, *Völkerpsychologie*, I,2, chap. 8,§5a (= pp. 537ff. 1st ed.); Bréal, *Essai de sémantique*, p. 221 (= pp. 200ff. Engl. translation); Darmesteter, *La vie des mots*, p. 124, 2d ed.



It is by the general meaning of the sentence (note the words *mensae, faucibus, crescente cibo*) that the meaning of *molaes* is determined. This is made clear by a comparison of Pliny, Nat. Hist. 36,174f.

Calcem e vario lapide Cato censorius inprobat; ex albo melior. . . . Utilior e molari, quia est quaedam pinguior natura eius; 36,137 Molarem quidam pyriten vocant, quoniam plurimum sit ignis illi . . . ; Celsus, 5,28 lapide molari contrito; Virgil, Aen. 8,249f. (description of the slaying of Cacus by Hercules)

Desuper Alcides telis premit (sc. Cacus) omniaque
arma

Advocat et ramis vastisque molaribus instat,

'huge rocks'; cf. Ovid, Met. 3,59f. (description of the slaying of the dragon by Cadmus)

Dixit, dextraque molarem

Sustulit et magnum magno conamine misit;

and Apuleius, Met. 7,17, where the meaning of *molaes circuitus* is made clear by the words of chap. 15 *mulier molaes machinariae subiugum me dedit* and *mercenariis discursibus meis*.

In these six passages *molaris* is used in at least five distinctly different senses. Four different meanings of the word are known as applied to stones; i. e. 'mill stone,' any 'large stone,' 'flint,' 'marcasite.' Clearly association with the word *lapis* alone would not explain these various meanings. Once the word has come to be closely associated with the groups of qualities possessed by the various objects symbolized by it in the above sentences, it may be used either as an adjective or substantive, just as the Romans said either *homines consulares* 'men of consular rank,' 'exconsuls' or *consulares*. The shift from the former meaning to the latter (i. e. the shift of grammatical category) involves a different problem from that discussed above and appears



to be essentially the same in both the classes of words described by Ott. In any case it can not be said that the substantivizing is the result of the omission of the substantive, any more than that the omission of the substantive is due to the substantivizing of the adjective.

In the statement of Ott as to the manner in which *consularis*, *boni*, *docta*, and *honestum* take on substantive meaning he leaves out of account in the same manner the part played by the context in the problem. The "elements of the word itself" are not more important than the other elements of the unit of thought (sentence) of which it is a part. The conditions under which a word of this class appears with a specific "meaning" are only slightly different from those under which *molaris* and words of its class take on theirs. In the latter class some specific word as *dens*, *lapis* plays a large part, in the former class this is not so likely to be true. The shift from adjective to substantive is not conditioned by this change of meaning, but is a concomitant process, which may or may not take place.

Professor Rolfe appears to have recognized the real error of Ott's method, for he says in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Assoc.* vol. 30, p. 6, "To ellipsis clearness is sometimes apparently sacrificed. . . . With *argentaria*, for example, we may think of the mine (*fodina*), of the workshop (*officina* or *taberna*), of the bank (*mensa*), or of the banking business (*ars*). The sacrifice of clearness is, however, only apparent, since the particular substantive which is to be supplied in each case is plainly indicated by the situation in which the word is used." This apparent ambiguity, or to speak more accurately, this variety of meaning exists, of course only in the mind of the grammarian or lexicographer who is studying the word. In the mind of the Roman who was employing the word for the purpose of expressing his ideas, normally there was in each specific instance but *one* meaning;

and it is only with the mental processes involved in that one meaning that the student of Latin syntax and semantics has to do.⁴

In the present paper in dealing with the adjective converted into a substantive as found in the *De rerum natura* of Lucretius the subject is treated for the sake of convenience under the two heads mentioned above. For the first mentioned class, that is, "without ellipsis," I follow the classification of Nægelsbach amplifying it where necessary. In the second division I have made such a classification as seemed appropriate.

CLASS A.

Adjectives by inflection in gender and number, in connection with the context in which they stand, denote, in the masculine, males or animate beings (especially persons) generally; in the feminine, females; in the neuter, things. Such adjectives acquired the force of substantives (e. g. *amicus, inimicus, bonum, docta*) and did not derive their meaning chiefly from an omitted substantive, the morphological elements and the situation furnishing the conditions necessary to make evident the specific meaning and the substantive character. When such a usage comes to be the prevailing or exclusive one, the adjective becomes a substantive.⁴

There are various stages in this transition from one usage to the other, from that in which the substantive use is suggested by a real substantive or some other word standing in close proximity to the adjective, while, in the common usage, the adjective retains its full adjectival force, to that in which the adjective has become a real substantive and is only sporadically or never used with its adjectival force.

⁴ See Rolfe, *Trans.* p. 7.



To illustrate these facts in a concrete form I will take the adjective *publicus, -a, -um*. In the early language these forms were prevailing, if not exclusively, used with substantives of the masculine, feminine and neuter genders to designate males, females, and objects of the neuter gender respectively as possessing the attributes signified by the adjectives. Thus, while *publicus*, because of its connotation of sex might be used of any public man, that is, an officer, a magistrate or a slave, the adjective was used to such an extent in the phrase, *publicus servus*, that, when a Roman said *publicus* in a certain context, a friend understood what he meant even if he failed to add *servus*. This usage continued, the word *servus* being dropped more and more frequently, until finally, *publicus* came to mean 'public slave.' [In Plautus, *Truc.* 557 *metuit publicos*, although the passage is a disputed one, we probably have *publicus* used with the meaning of 'public officer' or 'policeman.' Orelli, *Inscr.* 3,6,7,3 *publicus sacerdotalis, a sacris, a sacrario divi Augusti* gives *publicus* as meaning a lower servant of a priestly college.]

Now just as *publicus* conveyed the proper meaning by its masculine termination supported by the situation, so *publica* with a feminine ending is seen to have been used as a substantive and to have been associated with the idea of a public woman. Seneca, *Epist.* 88,37 has *Sappho publica fuerit* where undoubtedly such is the correct interpretation. *Publica* in addition, however, through the association with the word *via*, on the subsequent ellipsis of that word, came to express the idea embraced in the combined adjective and substantive *publica via*; e. g. *Gromatici Lat.* p. 334,16. This ellipsis becomes intelligible to us when we know the environment of the substantive.

Publicum when used as a substantive does not indicate so clearly as in the other instances the idea by means of its

inherent characteristics. Here the meaning generally depends more upon the situation. So in some cases *territorium*, *agrum* are the words (or concepts) which must have been in the mind of the speaker, in others *vectigalia*, *bonum* etc. for example, Cic. Agr. 2,82 *in publicum Campanum* where *publicum* is equivalent in meaning to the state's purse, expense. In Cic. Verr. 3,105 *Apronium . . . imperasse, ut in medio foro sibi lecti sternerentur, cotidie solitum esse non modo in publico sed etiam de publico convivari*; we have *publico* in two senses, but each equally intelligible thru the relation of the word to the rest of the sentence.

The earliest example of *publicum* in the sense of 'a public place,' 'publicity,' is S. C. de Bacchan. *Neve in poplicod neve in preivatod*.

1. NEUTER SINGULAR

The neuter singular of the adjective is used as a substantive in all cases except the vocative. In the nominative and accusative cases such substantives are used, for the most part, in scientific writings. Nägelsbach attributes this to the evident influence of the Greek mode of expression. So many words of abstract meaning occur in this group, that I feel justified in calling especial attention to them in my classification. Nägelsbach notes among other examples *album*, *inane* ("vom Lucr. aufgebracht"), *beatum*, *dilucidum*, *breve*, *probabile*, *illustre*, *suave*, *omne*, *certum*, *falsum*, *honestum*, *verum*, *magnum*. From this list I would omit *inane*. This is undoubtedly sometimes used in an abstract sense, but I think not in Lucretius. The word will be discussed in full, however, under ellipsis (Class B.) Nägelsbach does not call attention to the fact that the above words express abstract ideas, but Schmalz in his Lateinische Stilistik, p. 434, says, "Durch das Neutrum werden all-

gemein sächliche, zumeist abstrakte Verhältnisse, z. B. *honestum, iustum, immensum*, und in Plural Dinge, die ihrem Wesen nach eine Eigenschaft besonders hervortreten lassen, z. B. *digna, vera, summa* bezeichnet."

In studying the neuter singular as used in Lucretius I have found an abstract meaning in certain substantive adjectives (although various visual or auditory images may have been present in some of the cases cited). A number of other adjectives of this gender and number imply the ellipsis of a substantive. These will be treated under Class B.

(1) I will first cite those examples in which an abstract idea is paramount.

a. Nominative.

2,1043¹ . . . *perpende et, si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra.*

b. Accusative.

1,615 *Praeterea nisi erit minimum, parvissima quaeque Corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis;*

1,959 *Namque extremum debebat habere; see also 1,752; 960; 964; 4,266.*

1,409 *Et verum protrahere inde; also 4,794; 5,704.*

3,525 *Ancipitique refutatur convincere falsum; also 5,540; 4,764;*

3,800 *Quippe etenim mortale aeterno iungere || Disiperest;*

4,477 *dubium; 4,1119 malum; 5,958 bonum (also 6,26).*

c. Genitive. The genitive case, especially the "partitive" genitive, is often found, according to the grammarians. Nägelsbach cites Cic. Verr. 4,12 *nihil neque privati neque publici neque profani neque sacri*. Other genitives are found even in prose writers, e. g. Cic. De nat. deor. 2,79 *lex, quae est recti praeceptio pravique depulsio*.

¹The passages quoted from Lucretius in the following pages conform to the text and numbering of Munro's fourth and revised edition, 1896.

In Lucretius I find the partitive genitive in 1,497 *solidi nil*; 3,294 *calidi plus*; 3,915 *Mali hoc*; 5,176 *quidve mali* (also 6,29; 811); 6,663 *Satis mali*; 3,909 *quid sit amari*; 4,1134 *amari aliquit*; 4,474 *Veri nil*; 5,168 *quidve novi*; 5,172 *nil accidit aegri*.

The examples of other genitives than the partitive are: 3,1056 *mali*; 6,1178 *requies mali* (*Mali* adopted by Brix from Macrobius, Sat. 6,2,13); 2,1052 *Veri simile*; 3,646 *mobilitate mali*; 4,476 *notitiam veri falsique* (also 4,479).

For *totius* see translations of Greek expressions, p. 191, below.

Nägelsbach states (p. 101) that the dative case furnished few examples of substantive-adjective usage, chiefly scientific terms. Lucretius furnishes only two datives of this sort: 3,804 *quid diversius esse putandumst* || *Quam mortale quod est immortalī atque perenni* || *Iunctum*.

d. Ablative. The ablative case furnishes comparatively few examples. Nägelsbach cites *recto rectius, bono melius* (Cicero), *aequo et bono* (Sallust). In the following examples of the ablative case the substantive expresses an abstract idea: 1,370 *vero*; 3,313 *aequo*; 3,953 *aequo*; 3,800 *aeterno*; 4,477 *certo* (cited above); 4,557 *aequo*. Perhaps we should place here 1,257 *pingui* (for MSS. *pinguis*), although it would seem to mean 'fat' rather than 'fatness.'

In this connection mention should be made of *quantum, tantum, tantundem, multum*, common to all authors and periods.

At this point attention should be called to those substantives which have unquestionably been influenced by Greek usage, being translations of Greek expressions. As is well known,¹ "Neuter adjectives and participles are freely em-

¹ Gildersleeve, *Syntax of Classical Greek*, part I, p. 13, §36.

ployed as substantives in almost any relations, τὸ παρεληλυθός τὸ μέλλον, τὸ παρόν Dem. 18,19,2 'the past,' 'the future,' 'the present.'" In τὸ πᾶν, 'the whole,' 'the universe,' the substantive character is shown at once by the article. This expression finds an exact counterpart, as far as meaning is concerned, in the *omne* of Lucretius in such phrases as 1,74 *omne immensum pergravit*. In fact, it is highly probable that Lucretius used *omne* as a translation of the τὸ πᾶν of Epicurus. In the Epicurea of Usener p. 211, frg. 296 (= Plutarch, Adv. Coloten 13, p. 1114a) τὸ πᾶν and τοῦ παντός occur. A comparison of the Greek text with Cic. De div. 2,103 will show the close relation existing between the Greek and Latin terms. In the passage cited above *omne* is used to convey the meaning of τὸ πᾶν. Munro calls Lucretius 1,958ff. *Omne quod est*, etc. almost a translation of Epicurus as given in Diog. 10,41. Here again τὸ πᾶν is rendered in Latin by *omne*. *Omne* is found in the De rerum natura at 1,521; 523; 975; 1024; 958; 967; 987; 2,305; 547; 1049; 4,1620; 5,527; 530; 6,1121. On the analogy of *omne*, or perhaps as an equivalent of the Greek τὸ πᾶν, Lucretius also used *totius* in 2,90, *totum* in 5,321.

(2) We pass now to the use of the substantive in prepositional phrases (see Nägelsbach, pp. 102ff.). This use was widespread in Latin literature, Cicero and Livy having used the phrase frequently. These prepositional phrases generally denote relations of place. Sometimes they denote relations of time, while in some instances they metaphorically portray a condition or a situation as a place from which or to which something is taken. In all the phrases found in Lucretius the adjectives seem to have been closely associated with some substantive (subsequently passing out of use in the phrase), excepting in the temporal expression and also, perhaps, in the phrase *per omne*.

Analogous to such a phrase as *per omne* are the metaphorical phrases such as that in Livy 4,43,3 *ex tranquillo*, where there is in all probability no ellipsis. Only three examples are found in Lucretius exemplifying this use: 1,711 *Magno opere a vero longe derrasse videntur*; cf. 1,758 (*a vero*); 1,370 (*a vero*). This metaphorical relation is expressed also in similar prepositional phrases in which there is an ellipsis of a substantive, see pp. 201f.

(3) Nägelsbach (p. 107) states that adjectives of the third declension are not used as substantives to any great extent. Most of the examples given below fall also under other special divisions, but for the sake of uniformity and of adherence to Nägelsbach's classification I give them here also: 4,616 *Habent in se rationis plus operaeve*; also in 1,365; 366; 2,200; 3,1184; 294; 1,521 *Omne foret solidum*; cf. references to *omne* just cited; 3,804 *immortali atque perenni* (cited above); 1,527 *pingui* (cited above); 5,1089 *Quanto mortalis magis aecumst tum potuisse* (also in 3,800, etc.); 1,367 *minus*; 3,382 *aegri* (also in 5,172).

Since *animans*, though originally a participle, is used only as an adjective or substantive, I place it here instead of under the division of participles.

a. Nominative (singular number): 2,573 *corpus enim atque animans erit aer*.

b. Genitive: 3,388 *animantis*; also in 2,938; 3,97; 388; 4,740; 859.

The substantive adjective is accompanied in 3,97; 388; 4,740; 859 by a modifying adjective or pronoun.

c. Accusative:

2,944 *Praeterea quamvis animantem grandior ictus, Quam patitur natura, repente adfigit*; see also 2,669; 3,666.

d. Ablative: 2,943. In 2,669 and 943 the substantive is modified by an adjectival word.

The comparative and superlative degrees of the adjective used as a substantive may be thus grouped in Lucretius:

plus 1,365; 366; 2,200; 3,294; 4,616; 1184;
minus 1,367; *extremum quod habent* 1,752; 1,959;
 960; 964; 4,266; *minimum* 1,615; 752.

(4) Up to this point I have been treating of the adjective substantive without special reference to words closely associated with it in the sentence. In the examples cited the adjective had taken on the characteristics of the substantive, in other words it had received the rank of a substantive. Nevertheless it had not, so to speak, as yet made use of all a substantive's "rights."¹ This was the next step in the evolution, in consequence of which the adjective is found governing a genitive in the same way in which a substantive does, next a pronoun is found with the substantive and then even another adjective or participle.

Nägelsbach (p. 110) states that the use of the neuter singular with the genitive in Cicero and Caesar is very limited, but is freer in Sallust, Livy and Curtius, such substantivized neuters either expressing something concrete, e. g. *commune*, 'community,' as in Cic. Verr. 2,114, or superlative conceptions like *extremum*, *ultimum*, *summum*, *plurimum*. The usage is almost entirely confined to adjectives of the first and second declensions and to those which like *multum* denote grade, measure and part relations. Therefore most of the genitives are partitives. In Lucretius there are but few examples falling under this head. I have found only:

1,1052 Illud in his rebus longe fuge credere, Memmi,
 In medium summae, quod dicunt, omnia nit.

In the superlative: 1,959 *extremum nullius*; 4,266 *extremum saxi*; the genitive with the comparative: 1,365 *plus*

¹ Nägelsbach, p. 109.

inanis; 1,368 *plus in se corporis esse*; 1,367 *vacui minus*; *plus* and the genitive also occur in 3,294; 5,616.

Only two instances of the adjective used as a substantive modified by a pronoun were found: 3,285; *quiddam unum*; 4,1119 *malum id*. Cf. Wüske *op. cit.* pp. 8 and 31 for the usage of Plautus and Terence.

I pass now to that use in which the substantive takes an attributive adjective. This usage is common (Nägelsbach, p. 112). Aside from the technical term *sumum bonum*, I find also in Lucretius: 1,74 *omne immensum*; 2,1108 *magnum omne*; 5,321 *totum nativum*; 5,958 *commune bonum*.

2. NEUTER PLURAL.

The adjective in the neuter plural is used as a substantive under three conditions:¹ (1) in a definitive sense, (2) expressing an abstract idea, (3) in cases in which there has been an ellipsis of a real substantive. The first two uses I will take up here.

(1) The adjective-substantive used in a strictly definitive sense is found, for the most part, in the nominative and accusative cases. The forms occurring in Lucretius are: *omnia (ex omnibus)* 1,61, *et passim*; *multa* 1,138 etc. etc.; *cetera (passim)*; *cuncta* (12 cases); *nulla* 1,242; 2,680; *pauca* 2,20.

(2) The abstract adjective substantives have been treated under the neuter singular. The neuter plurals occurring in *De rerum natura* are:

a. Nominative and Accusative: 1,640 *vera*; 1,700 *vera ac falsa*; 2,1042 *vera*; 4,481 *veris, falsa*; 2,793 *candida*; 2,867 *manifesta*; 3,464 *delira*; 3,734 *mala*; 4,1141

¹ Nägelsbach does not make these divisions.

mala; 3,957 *praesentia*; 4,324 *splendida*; 5,121 *immortalia*; 6,1181 *mira*.

b. Genitive: 3,1020 *terminus malorum*; cf. 5,227 *tantum malorum*.

c. Ablative: 4,481 *veris*; 5,1114 *validis et pulchris*; 6,1085 *plenis*.

The last four examples and 1,172 and 661 *ex omnibus* (*supra cit.*) form a group in which the gender is not recognizable from the ending, but must be determined from the situation (Nägelsbach, p. 116). It must be said, however, that these are not common in the most careful writers. *Repertis* 5,2 (see below) and *intolerabilibusque malis* 6,1158 should also be included in this group.

Some adjective substantives which have a concrete element in their meaning are: 3,2 *inlustrans commoda vitae*; cf. 3,937 *commoda*; 4,1074 *commoda*; 4,504 *manifesta*; 1,732 *praeclara reperta*; 5,2 *hisque repertis*¹; cf. 5,13; 6,6; 5,320 *recipitque perempta*; 6,1282 *Multaque horrida*.

I give here two instances of the neuter plural comparative used alone: 1,828 *plura*; 6,245 *plura*.

To illustrate the complete evolution of the adjective into the substantive the following examples are given, showing it in combination first with an adjective and then with a pronoun: 1,376 *quamvis omnia sint plena*; 1,1010 *infinita omnia reddat*; 3,734 *mala multa*; 3,937 *omnia commoda*; 3,961 *aliena omnia*; 4,162 *omnia plena* (= 6,269; 1051); 4,403 *omnia tecta* (= 6,575); 4,443 *raraque nubila portant*; 6,134 *ramosa nubila atque aspera*; 5,13 *divina antiqua reperta*; 6,7 *divina reperta*; 5,94 *tria talia texta*; 5,949 *fluenta*; *lubrica*; 6,527 *cetera omnia*; 731 *nubila omnia*; 1158 (*supra cit.*); 1282 (*supra cit.*). With a pronoun: 3,945 *eadem omnia* (= 3,947); 4, *mala haec*.

¹ Conjecture of Lambinus for MSS. *maiestatis atque repertis*.

3. MASCULINE PLURAL.

Nägelsbach (following Dietrich, *op. cit.*) states that in the masculine plural only those adjectives can be used as substantives which designate a class of individuals characterized by the quality suggested by the adjective; e. g. Curt. 8,17,4 *militares* = Skr. *çatriyas*.

Wüseke *op. cit.* p. 45f. calls attention to the error of Dietrich and Nägelsbach in supposing that when the masculine and feminine adjective substantives are used in the plural, they necessarily refer to the *whole* class of individuals possessing the quality designated by the adjective. Wüseke distinguishes three uses of these adjectives: (1) they refer to the entire class ("totum genus"); (2) They refer to two or more individuals, either (a) specific, definite individuals (*certae ac definitae personae*) or (b) indefinite (*dubiae atque incertae*); e. g. (1) *illum laudabunt boni* 'die Guten,' Plautus, Bacch. 397; (2) (a) *oves nos uocant pessumae* 'the wenches,' i. e. the two Bacchides, Bacch. 1122.

It is clear that there is nothing in the adjective itself which restricts its application to any one of the three classes, the precise meaning being given by the context, when it exists at all. In the passage cited by Wüseke from Bacch. 397 there is nothing whatever to show that Plautus had in mind the "whole class" of good men, rather than any good men. An author often added *omnes* when he referred to the entire class. It should also be noted that adjectives, after coming to be associated with a class of individuals sharing the quality designated by the adjective, may undergo a shift of meaning, inasmuch as other prominent qualities characteristic of that group may also pass into association with the given substantivized adjective. This is true for example of *optimi*, 'the aristocracy,' which

becoming associated with this distinct political party, naturally connoted in specific instances other traits of the party than those usually implied in the adjective *optimus*. Much depends also upon the previous experiences of the listener. For example *periti militares* (cited by Nægelsbach above) would mean a different thing to one who was already familiar with the Hindu caste system from what it would suggest to one whose only knowledge of it came from this particular passage. The absurdity of the view that only descriptive adjectives can be used substantively is disclosed by the existence of such definitive adjective substantives as *omnes* and *multi*, which I have designedly omitted from the examples cited above, because I considered the classification of Dietrich (cited above by Nægelsbach) too narrow.

The treatment of Nægelsbach takes account only of descriptive adjectives. Various meanings are conveyed by these adjectives and consequently are expressed also in the substantives. Those found in Lucretius I have grouped under three heads: (1) Those that designate nationality, e. g. *Grai, Chaldaei, Teucrici, Troiani*; (2) Those that designate relations to other creatures, e. g. *finitimi, similes, mares, consanguinei, minores*; (3) Those that designate a quality of the object: (a) referring to some physical appearance or state, e. g. *squamigeri, arquati, lassi, sani, aegri, animantes, mortales*; (b) referring to some mental characteristic or state: *stolidi, crudeles, stultorum, imbecillorum, indignos, puri, miseri*; (c) referring to some activity: *organici*.

The examples of such substantives used in Lucretius without a modifying adjective or pronoun are:

a. Nominative: 1,641 *omnia enim stolidi magis admirantur amantque*. Other examples are *animantes* 3,749; 1,808; 821; 4,645; 1101; 5,69; 80; *arquati* 4,333; *caecigeni* 2,741; *extorres* 3,50; *Grai* 3,100; 1,831; 2,629;



6,424; *finitimi* 4,581; *magni* 1,741; *mares* 4,1224; *miseri* 5,88; *mortales* 5,348; 6,51; *nati* 3,895; *puri* 4,1026; *organici* 2,412; 5,334; *similes* 4,1211; 1218; *squamigeri* 1,378; *vigiles* 5,1408.

b. Genitive: 2,343 *squamigerum pecudes*; also 2,1083; 3,73 *consanguineum mensas*; 3,1023 *stultorum*; 4,1200 *salientum*; 5,727 *Chaldaeum*; 5,1023 *Imbecillorum esse aecum misererier omnis*; 6,1245 *lassorum vox*; *Graiorum* 1,136; *Graium veteres docti* 2,600; *Graium poetae* 5,405; 6,754; *maiorum* 4,1226; *gnatorum* 6,13; *animantum* 1,194; 350; 1033; 1038; 2,78; 880; 921; 1063; 1071; 3,266; 720; 5,431; 855; 919.

c. Dative: 1,65 *mortalibus*; also 2,556; 1033; 1158; 3,1074; 1078; 5,15; 1092; 1101; 1165; 6,10; 392; *Teucris* 1,469; *Troianis* 1,476; *stolidis* 1,1068; *humanis* 3,837; *sanis* 4,1075; *miseris* 4,1075; 5,983; *maribus* 4,1198; *immortalibus, beatis* 5,165; *maribus* 5,853; *aegris* 6,1152; *animantibus* 2,256; 914, 3,417; 4,677; 6,773; 984.

d. Accusative: 2,171 . . . *mortalis*; also 2,625; 3,778; 983; 5,1089; 1280; *Graios* 1,640; *merentes* 2,1104; *humanos* 3,80; [*organices*] 3,132; *vivos* 4,38; *quietos* 5,168; *agrestis* 5,1383.

e. Ablative: 2,919 *mortalibus*; also 5,205; *gnatis* 4,1256.

Examples of definitive adjectives from Lucretius are: *Omnes* 2,1029; 3,582; 1043; 4,708; 1049; 5,1023; *omnibus*; 1,19; 2,836; 1,338; 3,971; 4,564; 708; 5,233; *multi* 4,1015; 1018; 1020; 5,1158; 6,1174; *multos* 2,277; *multorum* 3,475.

The masculine (and feminine) plural, like the neuter singular and plural of substantive adjective, are not infrequently modified by participles or adjectives; these are usually numeral attributes. See Nägelsbach, pp. 121f. Aside from such adjectives (e. g. *duo, omnes, multi, ceteri, pauci,*



plurimi) Wüske pp. 49f. finds in Plautus and Terence only *sontis reos* Capt. 476, and *inprobis vanidicis*, Trin. 273, the exact interpretation of both of which passages is doubtful. Lucretius shows a circumscribed, though somewhat wider, range of usage, as can be seen from the following examples:

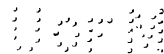
With adjectives: 1,151 *mortalis omnis*; 1,172 *squamigeris nitentibus*; 2,980 *totis mortalibus*; 4,1234 *gnatis dulcibus*; 5,944 *miseris mortalibus* (also 5,983); 6,1 *mortalibus aegris*. *With pronouns*: 6,1197 *minoribu' nostris*; 6,1239 *suos ad aegros*; 6,1283 *suos consanguineos*.

4. MASCULINE SINGULAR.

Lucretius used the masculine singular adjective as a substantive very sparingly. Of those classes mentioned by Nägelsbach examples may be cited as follows:

1. Where the substantive has a collective meaning:
3,933 *Quid tibi tanto operest, mortalis, quod nimis aegris Luctibus indulges?* 4,1184 *mortali*; 3,775 *immortali*.
2. Where the thought is directed to a single individual of a group, in which case one is opposed to the other or to others:
5,1050 *Cogere item pluris unus . . . non poterat*.
3. Where the substantive designates an ideally conceived person:
3,206 *Quae tibi cognita res in multis, o bone, rebus;* cf. 3,939 *stulte*.

The fourth and fifth classes of Nägelsbach, namely the substantivized adjective (4) in co-ordination with real substantives, and (5) with the indefinite pronouns, do not seem to have been employed by Lucretius. There are, however, three more examples which belong in this general class, but which do not naturally fall under any of the above headings: 3,10 *aegri*, 3,971 *nulli*; 5,173 *tali*.



5. FEMININE.

The feminine of the adjective is comparatively little used as a substantive in Latin. Neither Dietrich, Draeger nor Nägelsbach honor this gender with a separate classification. Its infrequency is, of course, due to the fact that outside of a few writers the bulk of Latin literature is of such a character that words expressing the qualities of women would not naturally enter into it. If any proof of this were needed it would be afforded by the following list of substantive adjectives cited by Wüseke from Plautus and Terence (the singular appears to be used somewhat *more frequently* than the plural): *alia* (11 cases), *bella*, *barda*, *bona* (3 cases), *ceterae*, *ignava*, *indocta*, *inepta*, *ingenua* (2), *inmemori*, *inproba* (2), *inp(r)udens*, *inopem*, *insipiens* (2), *insana* (2), *lepida* (2), *lepidissima*, *lauta* (2) *libera*, *liberalis*, *mea* (8), *multae*, *mala* (5), [*miser*], *nulla* (2), *neutram*, *nota*, *omnes* (2), *optuma*, *orba*, *paucae*, *pauper*, *peregrina*, *perita*, *pessuma* (5), *proba*, *pudica*, *sua scelest*a (2), *sicca*, [*sucida*], *stulta*, *tua* (3), *timida* (2), *trivenefica*, *turpes*, *nostra* (2), *ulla*, *utraque* (2), *utravis*, *uuida*.

In Lucretius 4, 1151-1174 occur twenty-three such adjective substantives: *multae*, *pravas*, *turpis*, *nigra*, *immunda*, *fetida*, *caesia*, *nervosa*, *lignea*, *parvula*, *tota* (?), *magna*, *immanis*, *balba*, *muta*, *flagrans*, *odiosa*, *loquacula*, [*tumida*], *mammosa*, *simula*, *labeosa*, *turpi*, (compare the very similar passage in Horace, Sermones 1,3,43). Aside from these and the substantives classed in group B there occur *diva* and *incluta* (1,40-42), in which passage *incluta* may have adjectival force.

With the exception of *muta* I find none of the above mentioned substantives used as proper names. *Muta* was a goddess, called also *Lara* or *Tacita*, whom Jupiter on account of her talkativeness struck dumb, Cf. Ov. Fasti. 2,583.

6. PARTICIPLES.

Participles are used as substantives by Lucretius, as by other authors, and as such exhibit all the uses and appear in all the relations of other adjectives used as substantives.

(1) *Neuter (singular and plural)*: The neuter singular used as a substantive occurs from the earliest literature on (see Wüseke, p. 31; Nägelsbach, p. 131), but I have found no instance of its use in Lucretius. In the neuter plural, however, there are several of the perfect participle.¹

Nominative: *Munita viai* 3,498; *saxorum structa* 4,361; *bene parta patrum* 6,1129; *tecta* 4,549; 575. *Dative* or *ablative*: *dictis* 1,28; 103; 126; 143; 267; 333; 401; 418; 2,66; 987; 3,178; 902; 4,175; 592; 837; 5,50; 54; 56; 99; 104; 113; 6,24; 42; *factis* 1,296; 3,897. *Accusative*: 1,136 *Graiorum obscura reperta*; *reperta* 1,732; *aliorum antiqua reperta* 5,13; *divina reperta* 6,7; *dicta* 2,730; 3,12; 135; 4,461; 880; 914; 5,53; *abdita* 6,809; *clausa* 1,354; *deserta* 1,164; 2,1102; *culta* 1,164; *prompta* 6,817; *Strata* 4,415; *structa* 4,361; *tecta* 2,91; 1110; 4,403; 430; 517; 5,984; 6,223; 261; 597; 1262; *texta* 4,743; 5,94; 6,997; 1054.

(2) *Masculine Plural*.

In the plural of the present active participle all cases are freely used as substantives, even the nominative and accusative.

(a) *Nominative and accusative*: *medentes* 1,936; *reges rerumque potentis* 2,50; 3,1027; *saltantis* 4,980. (b) *Genitive*: 1,318 *dextras salutantum praeterque meantum*; *amantum* 4,1077; 5,962; *canentum* 4,585; 5,1385; *caentum* 4,35; *salientum* 4,1200; *venantum* 4,991. (c) *Dative*: *nascentibus* 1,113; 3,671; *opinantibus* 5,1320; *spirantibus* 4,937; *venientibus* 5,1319; *vigilantibus* 5,1405.

¹ *Fluenta* (5,949) is an obscure formation.

(d) *Accusative: nocentes* 2,1103; *merentes* 2,1104; *moventis* 4,980; *saltantis* 4,980; *progradientis* 5,1453.

The perfect passive participle in Lucretius yields two examples both in the accusative case (*armatum* 5,1297; 1301).

The present active participle is used more than any other as a substantive in Latin. As stated above, however, this use is rare in the nominative and Nägelsbach even goes so far as to say that it is never so used in the classical writers, there being nothing, to hinder the participle referring to the preceding subject, and holds that Seneca was first to use it as a substantive employing it, e. g. in *De Ira* 1,4,1. Terence, *Phormio* 243 had already written *Pericla, damna, exilia peregre rediens semper secum cogitet*. Wüske, p. 44, cites also *Amans* from Plaut. *Pseud.* 238; *Truc.* 26; 56; *intellegens* Eun. 232. There are at least two examples of the nominative in Lucretius:

4,1024 Flumen item *sitiens* aut fontem propter amoenum
adsidet;

4,1097 Ut bibere in somnis *sitiens* quom quaerit.

In Cicero the ablative is not often used but the other cases are frequently. Other examples from Lucretius are: *eunti* 3,524; *cubanti* 4,952; *opinanti* 3,959.

Lucretius affords no examples of the future participle with substantive force, since *flexura* (4,312), *iunctura* (4,1083), etc. are substantives belonging to the class *natura, cultura, scriptura*, etc. formed with the suffix *-teu-rā, -seu-rā* (cf. *Hist. Gram.* vol. 1 (Stolz), pp. 557f.).

CLASS B.

In this group the change in the meaning of the adjective is largely due not to any morphological elements in the word itself, but to the influence of a substantive which was subsequently omitted. On the nature of this change see

above pp. 182ff. In some words the transfer of the meaning has been so completely effected that the substantive usage alone remains, the former adjective usage having become obsolete. *Apropos* the ellipsis involved in this usage, Ott (*op. cit.* pp. 2f.) says: "Um die Sache an Beispielen klar zu machen, so steht es für mich fest, dass Substantive wie *aerarium*, *apiarium*, *doliarium*, *farinarium*, *farrarium*, *frigidarium*, (*Kaltkammer*), *granarium*, *mellarium*, *olearium*, *palaearium*, *plumbarium*, *pomarium* (Obstkammer), u. a. die Ellipse von *horreum* zu Grunde liegt, wenn ich auch nicht im Stande bin, ihre einstige Verbindung mit diesem Genusnamen nachzuweisen." 'Apropos of this statement three remarks may be made. First we should hesitate to trust our "feeling" (implied in "es steht für mich fest") in dealing with any language except our own vernacular. Secondly the assumption of *horreum* may be too arbitrary. With *aerarium* for example, *aedificium* or something similar is more natural. Thirdly we must not overlook the fact that the suffix *-arium* was a productive suffix widely used to make substantives of this general character, even when a corresponding adjective ending in *-arius* did not exist.'

When is an adjective to be regarded as a true substantive? On this point Paul (*op. cit.* p. 298) says, "Sobald nun die Unterstützung durch die Situation für das Verständniss entbehrlieh ist, so ist auch das Wort nicht mehr als ein Adjectiv zu betrachten, sondern als ein wirkliches Substantivum, und es kann dann von einer Ellipse in keinem Sinne mehr die Rede sein." To this Professor Rolfe¹ adds very aptly, that even after an adjective has become a genuine substantive the original combination of adjective plus substantive may nevertheless be used on stylistic or euphonic grounds just as in English we speak now of 'the Atlantic,'

¹Trans. Amer. Phil. Assoc. vol. 31, p. 7.

now of 'the Atlantic Ocean.' Other instances which I might mention are 'to explore the Yellowstone' or 'to explore the Yellowstone Park,' 'to ride on the Mississippi' or 'to ride on the Mississippi River,' yet in such cases we must also raise the question as to whether in the fuller expressions 'Atlantic Ocean,' 'Yellowstone Park' and the like a consciousness of the attributive character of the Atlantic, Yellowstone etc. is present or whether the words have so far coalesced as to form a single concept and thus become compound proper nouns, as for example 'Lake Michigan.' To the Latinist the determination of such a question becomes, of course extremely difficult in most cases, if not impossible. Thus in Lactantius, Inst. 5,1,24 is found *ex artis oratoriae professione* although the word *oratoria* is used as a substantive by Quintil. 2,14,1 and even by Lactantius himself in Inst. 3,25,11 *ne oratoria quidem ignoranda est.*¹ In this connection attention should be called to the need of extraordinary caution in respect to the so-called ἀπὸ κοινοῦ construction, that is, when the substantive with reference to which the meaning of the so-called substantive adjective is chiefly determined, is found not in the connection with such an adjective but in the more or less remote context. This case is clearly a special type of the general situation which Paul (p. 297) describes as "Ergänzung aus der Situation." These cases must, of course, be carefully distinguished and excluded. Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ is also found in passages in which there is a general subject and words are used referring to the general subject at various places in the passage. In Pliny's Natural History whole chapters are devoted to special subjects, and when such a reference is made, the generic notion is suggested by the general subject of the chapter. It is very difficult and

¹ Cf. also Tac. Dial. 6,1 and 8,14 *oratoria eloquentia*.

naturally it is often impossible to decide whether one has a case of true ellipsis or only the ἀπό κοινοῦ construction.

A very remarkable instance of this is found in Lucretius 2,442-463. Beginning with line 60 the atoms have been under discussion. In lines 442-463 the expressions *hamatis, ramosis, levibus, rotundis* and *perplexis* occur as designations of atoms. The fact that Lucretius in the course of book 2 uses a variety of general terms to designate his atoms (e. g. *genitalia corpora* (l. 63), *exordia rerum* (l. 333), *primordia* (ll. 379, 396), *elementa* (ll. 393, 411, 414), *principia* (l. 443), and uses in fact the last two at the beginning and at the close of this passage, would suggest that the poet had in mind throughout this passage no one particular word, with reference to which the underscored words were used, but rather the picture or concept of the objects themselves.

I have divided these adjective substantives into three classes. In the first are included "true substantives" employed without consciousness of ellipsis. The second and much larger class consists of adjectives substantivized in connection with an elided noun, yet sometimes used as a true adjective. This class is well illustrated by the word *fera* with *bestia* (?) omitted. This substantive has by long and popular use taken on all but exclusively the function of a substantive, yet we find in Cic. Lael. 21 *Hoc apparet in bestiis, volucris, nantibus, agrestibus, cicurribus, feris*, the word *feris* has an adjectival force.

The third division is that in which the omitted substantive is made evident only through the situation, i. e. the connection of the adjective used as a substantive with that particular portion of the context. A very good example is that of Lucretius 4,723 *et unde quae veniunt veniant in mentem, percipe paucis*. Here the omitted substantive is

plainly *verbis* yet nothing in the adjective itself shows this. It is, rather the whole situation which determines the omitted word. The word "positional" is used to describe this class.

GROUP 1. TRUE SUBSTANTIVES.

Only one example of the first group is found in Lucretius and that is derived from a geographical proper adjective.

3,382 nam neque pulveris interdum sentimus adhaesum
corpore nec membris incussam sidere *cretam*

Lucretius here uses *creta* 'chalk' for *creta terra*.

Professor Rolfe¹ says of this word; "The original meaning of *creta* was so completely lost sight of that Pliny, Nat. hist. 33,163 speaks of *cretam Eretriam* exactly as we do of 'Dresden china'—The word appears as a substantive in the earliest Latin, e. g. Plaut. Aul. 709. The word seems not to occur in Greek, but Diosc. 5,171 has 'Ἐρετριῖς (sc. γῆ). Plin. Nat. hist. 35,196 mentions *Cimolia* (*Sarda, Umbrica, Thessalica*), etc." The complete obliteration of the original idea in this adjective plus substantive is shown very clearly in Horace, Odes 1,36,10. *Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota*. "The meaning is, 'that the day may be a bright one in our memory,' from the practice of recording especially happy days with a white mark and unhappy ones with black";² cf. Serm. 2,3,246 *Sani ut creta, an carbone notanti?*

A word which comes very near this category is *serpens*, probably originally used with *bestia*, yet it is occasionally used as an adjective.

The examples of *serpens* in Lucretius are: 3,658 *micanti serpentis cauda*; 4,60 *lubrica serpens*; 4,638 *serpens ipsa*.

¹ *Op. cit.* p. 8.

² Smith, *ad loc.*

Plautus has *proserpens bestia* in four instances: Asin. 695; Pers. 299; Stich. 722; Poen. 1034. *Bestia* is probably to be supplied with the examples given from Lucretius, although *serpens* is also used as a masculine in 5,38 where it refers to the dragon of the Hesperides, and it is used by other authors in the masculine as an appellative (see Virgil, Aen. 5,273). In such case perhaps *draco* is the omitted substantive (cf. Suetonius, Tiber 72 *erat ei in delectamentis serpens draco*).

An adjective-substantive very freely used by Lucretius is *inane* with which I think *spatium* was originally used. That Lucretius himself felt the substantive is plainly evident from the examples 1,527 *Quae spatium pleno possint distinguere inane*; cf. 1,523. There is no instance in Lucretius of the use of *inane* in the purely abstract sense where the supplying of *spatium* would give an incorrect meaning to the passage. The instances of *inane* are so numerous that I cite them by figures only:

(a) *Nominative*: 1,330; 420; 342; 480; 509; 511; 569; 954; 1010; 1079; 2,236; 5,357; 365; 366. (b) *Accusative*: 1,369; 382; 386; 399; 426; 439; 507; 514; 517; 520; 536; 655; 658; 745; 843; 1074. (c) *Genitive*: 1,365 *plus inanis*, which shows an adjective-substantive of the third declension used with another of the same declension, a very rare use, according to Nägelsbach. (d) *Ablative*: 1,526; 660; (*v. l. inane*); 1,742; 1009; (*v. l. inane*); 6,941. For *inane* in prepositional phrases cf. pp. 210, 211.

A word closely allied to *inane* is the technical term *vacuum*. This also became a substantive through the ellipsis of *spatium* and the same phenomena are evident in the transformation. In a few places it retains its adjectival force as in 1,523. I give the examples from Lucretius according to case and use in the sentence.

Nominative: 1,393; 394. *Genitive*: 1,367 *vacui minus*.
Accusative: in prepositional phrases; *in vacuum* 6,1007;
 1014; 1017.

GROUP 2. "QUASI-SUBSTANTIVES."

The second division, intermediate between the extremes, includes those in which the omitted word is *almost* certainly known without the context. For all practical purposes these substantives, like the preceding, are true substantives, but as they are slightly over the boundary line I have thought best to make a separate division for them. Examples in point are our own words "right" and "left," Latin *dextera* and *laeva*. With these two words *manus* is omitted, but they belong to the quasi-substantives because even without the context, the whole idea is conveyed with fairly reasonable certainty. To be sure *laeva* and *dextra* might, in an adjectival sense refer to something other than *manus*, but in the ordinary usage the adjective plus the substantive idea is expressed with reasonable clearness by *laeva* and *dextra* alone. Examples: 3,649; 651; 5,1298.

A substantive as frequently used by Lucretius as any other is *fera* with which *bestia* was originally used (cf. Cic. Lael. 21 cited above).

The examples of *fera* in Lucretius are: *Nomina-*
tive: 2,343 *armenta feraeque*; 2,922; 3,880; 4,1197; 5,228.

Genitive: 1,404 *montivagae ferai*; 163 *genus omne ferarum*; also 1,255; 2,539; 597; 598; 877; 995; 1076; 1081; 1152; 3,753; 776; 872; 888; 4,413; 680; 686; 994; 1264; 5,39; 201; 218; 932; 947; 967; 1059; 1338; 6,198; 766. *Dative*: 5,991; *Accusative*: 2,604; 5,868.

Words of this same type are *volucer*, *ales*, *quadrupes*. With *quadrupes* I supply *bestia* or *belua* (cf. however, in Vergil *quadrupedante* used for horse); with *ales*, *avis* or *bestia*; with *volucer*, *ales*, *avis* or *bestia*. The examples in

Lucretius are: 2,928 *altuum*; (also 5,801; 1039; 1078; [6,818;] 821); 1,12 *aeriae volucres*; (also 1,162; 589; 2,145; 344; 3,880; 984; 993; 4,1007; 1197; 5,801; 825; 1078); 2,536 *quadripedum in genere*; also 4,1265; 5,1202; 6,757.

An adjective-substantive made by the ellipsis of a noun, and frequently met in Lucretius, is *summa*. The word to be supplied here is, in my opinion, *ratio* (cf. Cic. De leg. 1,18 *lex est ratio summa, insita in natura, quae iubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque, contraria*; Ad Att. 8,11. D §5; and Lucretius 1,54 *de summa caeli ratione*).

Summa is often used by Lucretius in a technical sense. I give first the examples in which this word is used alone; second those in which another substantive modifies it; and third, those in which it is limited by an adjective either attributive or predicative.

Summa alone. *Nominative:* 1,1045; 2,310; 5,194; 330; 6,606. *Genitive:* 1,953; *summae finis*; 1,1053 *in medium summae.* *Accusative:* 1,436; 636; 706; 963; 1042; 2,513; 518; 527; 530; 5,368. *Ablative:* 2,1054; 1077; 3,84; 514; 2,91 *in summa*.

Summa with a modifying genitive: *Rerum summa:* 1,756; 1008; 1028; 2,75; 5,237; 2,303; 649; 1,333.

Summa loci: 2,1044.

Summa salutis: 2,863.

Summarum summa: 5,361. The last example is particularly interesting. *Immensi summam:* 2,1095; 6,485.

Summam materiai: 2,527.

Ad maris s. 6,613.

Summa with a modifying adjective: *Summae totius* 1,988; *incolumis summa* 2,71; *S. ulla* 2,339; *ad summam summai totius omnem* 6,679 (cf. *summarum s.* above).

GROUP 3. POSITIONAL SUBSTANTIVES.

In this group the omitted substantive can be determined only by the situation, the environment of the substantive in

question. This class may be still further subdivided into (a) substantives which do not, in themselves, give a hint of the omitted word, and (b) those which barely suggest the elided substantive, but do not afford sufficient evidence to determine it with certainty.

Subdivision (a).

5,905 Qui fieri potuit, triplici cum corpore ut una,
Prima leo, postrema draco, media ipsa, chimaera
Ore foras acrem faret de corpore flammam?

Here the omitted substantive is plainly *pars*, but in other situations *prima*, *postrema* and *media* might refer to other objects or might have their adjectival force.

3,522 *medicina*. On this word see Rolfe, *Archiv. Lat. Lex.* vol. 10 (1898), p. 235, who supplies *ars* rather than *res*; and compare C. I. L. VIII, 241 *medica arte* and Varro, *De ling. lat.* 1,593 *ab arte medicina medicus dictus*.

The usage *magni referre* 2,894 seems to be based on such expressions as *parvi pretii*, *magni (pretii) aestimare*, which are quite common. Other examples in Lucretius are 1,817; 2,883; 894; 4,984; 1257; 1264; 5,545; always with *referre*; 1,908 *permagni referre*.

With *pleraque* in 1,1215-22 the omitted substantive *animalia* becomes evident only when we take the word *pleraque* in its environment; and even here it is quite unlikely that Lucretius had any verbal image of the word *animalia* in his mind.

Expressions denoting relations (chiefly local) are mostly prepositional phrases with the neuter singular adjective substantive in the ablative or accusative case. Lucretius follows the general Latin usage. He uses *ad (in) imum*, *ab (ex) imo*, *in (per) medium*, *in (a) medio*, *in artum*, *ab (e) summo*, *ex (de) supero*, *in aperto*, *per inane*, *in inani*, *in arto*. If there has been any ellipsis here, it was

doubtless of *locum, loco*, though with *inane* the word *spatium* should rather be thought of. It is possible, however, that all these cases fall under class A above (p. 192).

An interesting example is found in 6,62: *Rursus in antiquas referuntur religionis*.

The metaphorical meaning of the phrase becomes clear only when we have the context. I would supply here *sententias*, the idea being of persons borne back into their old superstitions.

Expressions like *abrupta, ardua, summa* are said (Draeger, *op. cit.* vol. 1, p. 50) to be due to the ellipsis of the word *loca*. If this view is correct the Lucretian representatives should find mention at this point. Unquestionably adjectives like the above occur as modifiers of *loca*, e. g. Liv. 39,1,5 *ardua atque iniqua loca*, Caes. Bell. Gall. 2,19,5 *loca aperta*, but that the substantive use of these *pluralia neutra* developed out of the combination of adjective plus *loca* is not thereby proven. They may have developed like the adjective substantives in class A. Lucretius has the following examples: *culta ac deserta* 1,164; *ultima naturae* 1,1116; *summa atque ima* 2,488; and the prepositional phrases: 1,223 *per inania*; 2,1102 *in deserta recedens*; 6,142 *per nubila* (also 6,199); 4,74 *de summis*; 2,892 *ex omnibus*. In the last two cases the endings give no indication as to gender and we have to depend on the situation for the exact meaning.

The examples of the substantive with a genitive to complete its meaning (see Nägelsbach, p. 114): 1,354 *clausa domorum*; 4,612 *clausa* [domorum]; 5,417 *pontique profunda*; 5,1374 *olearum caerulea*; 6,96 *caerulea caeli*; 6,214 *nubila caeli* (also 1,6; 278); 1,659 *Ardua dum metuunt amittunt vera viam* || MSS. *ver. aula* ||. In prepositional phrases: 1,340 *per . . . sublimaque caeli*; 1,1090 *per*

caeli caerulea; 2,115 *per opaca domorum*; 4,730 *corporis* *per rara*; 5,771 *per caerulea mundi*; 6,332 *per rara viarum*; 6,817 *in apertum promptaque caeli*.

The adjective-substantive modified by an attributive adjective or participle: 4,101 *simili specie praedita rerum extrema* || MSS. *ex* ||; 6,269 *ventis atque ignibus omnia plena sunt*; 6,462 *nubila tenuia*; 6,731 *nubila omnia*.

To the above list of positional substantives we may append the following, which only provisionally reveal the omitted word through their inherent meaning: 2,369ff. *Praeterea teneri tremulis cum vocibus haedi cornigeras norunt matres agnique petulci balantum pecudes*. If a substantive has been elided in connection with the substantive use of *balantes*, we should naturally think of *oves* (cf. Phaedrus 3,15,1 *agno balanti*) while *avis* or *ales* is suggested by 2,878 *pennipotentum* (cf. 4,1010 *persectantes volantes*).

With the expression *ex infinito*, while the idea of infinity is very evident, whether this infinity is of time or space can only be ascertained by a study of the connection of the phrase in its environment. The time element is in the ascendancy in

2,255 *Ex infinite* (sc. *tempore*) *ne causam causa sequatur*; cf. 1,1025; 2,530. Lucretius also uses the full form of the expression, e. g. 2,574 *ex infinito tempore*; also in 1,550; 578; 5,188; 316; 378; 423.

On the other hand the spacial conception occurs with *infinito* in: 5,408; 1,1001; 1036; 5,367; 414.

With *salso* I supply *aequore* in 5,1080 in *salso* || *salsis* Lamb. ||, on the basis of those passages in which Lucretius himself has used the fuller forms of expression; for example 3,493; 5,128; 6,634 all three of which show the expression *aequore salso*.

Lucretius uses a few substantives in the neuter plural which have been formed from geographical names. For full discussion of such formation see Professor Rolfe's "The Formation of Latin Substantives from Geographical Adjectives by Ellipsis," already referred to.

In each of the instances given below the word to be supplied is ascertained by the historical associations connected with the word itself and also by the situation in the text. For instance, we know that the Babylonians were famed for their textiles and that the Sicyonians were celebrated for the taste and skill displayed in the various articles of dress made by them, among which we find mention of a certain kind of shoe much prized in all parts of Greece. Cicero refers to such foot-wear in *De oratore* 1,231 with the words *calceos Sicyonios*. The passages in Lucretius are:

4,1125 Huic lenta et pulchra in pedibus *Sicyonia* rident.

4,1029 Interdum in pallam atque *Alidensia* *Ciaque* vertunt;

Cum *Babylonica* (i. e. "coverlets") magnifico splendore rigantur;

4,1123 Labitur interea res et *Babylonica* fiunt.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

abditā (loca), Alidensia Ciaque (textā), altum (caelum, mare, locum), ales (avis, bestia), amaracinum (unguentum), angustum (locum), antiquas (sententias), ardua (loca), apertum (locum, caelum), artum (locum).

Babylonica (textā), balantum (ovium). Caerula (loca), cava (loca), Cia cf. Alidensia, clausa (loca), creta (terra), culta (loca). Deserta (loca), dextra (manus), [Extima] (loca). Fera (bestia).

Infinitum (tempus, spatium), inane (spatium), inania (loca), ima (loca). Laeva (manus). Magni (pretii?), media (pars), medium (locum), medicina

(ars), multa (verba). Nubila (loca). Omnia (loca), omnibus (elementis), opaca (loca). Parvum (argentum), parvus (puer), paucum (verbum), penni potens (ales, avis, bestia), persectans cf. pennipotens, planum (locum), pleraque (animalia), pluribus (verbis), postrema (pars), prima (pars), profunda (loca), profundi (spatii?), prompta (loca). Quadrupes (bestia), quantum (pondus, spatium). Rara (loca). Sallentum (marum), salsum (aequor), serena (loca), serpens (bestia, draco), Sicyonia (calciamenta), sublima (loca), summa (loca), summa (ratio), superum (locum). Tantum (pondus, spatium). Ultima (loca), unum (locum). Vacans (spatium), vacuum (spatium), vera (loca), volans (ales, avis, bestia), volucer (ales, bestia).

SUMMARY.

1. Lucretius did not use a neuter singular of the participle as a substantive, a use noted in other writers.
2. He did not use the adjective as a substantive near or in the midst of real substantives or with indefinite pronouns.
3. He used the nominative singular masculine present participle as a substantive, a use denied by Nägelsbach.
4. He made sufficiently extensive use, at least in one section, of feminine adjective substantives to necessitate a special classification of them.
5. His use of the future participle was limited.

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