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SOME FIGURATIVE USAGES

OF

VENIRE AND IRE

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BY

JAMES RAIDER MOOD

A Dissertation

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1904



BALTIMORE

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SOME FIGURATIVE USAGES OF *VENIRE* AND *IRE*.

INTRODUCTION.

It is characteristic of many languages to express a large number of ideas and shades of thought by extending in various ways the sphere and use of the verbs of motion. In the large majority of cases the underlying cause is the desire not to designate a given action or state as such, but to emphasize the continuance or the process of approaching or attaining it and *vice versa*. The figurative use is of great importance here and the figure may vary from the utmost clearness and picturesqueness to the point at which it is practically invisible to the native consciousness; from the stage where it is doubtful whether the verb is literal or figurative, to the point at which all associations of motion whether literal or figurative (*cp. become, befall, evenit, accidit*) have practically been forgotten.

Such expressions may be found in all departments, from the speech of ordinary life, to dignified prose and elevated poetry.

Some are characteristic of this or that sphere: others occur throughout the entire language whether written or spoken. A few random examples from English, the wealthiest of all languages in this department, may be cited by way of illustration.

We may fall sick, take leave of our senses, and afterwards come or return to them again. Meanwhile we go or even run mad, crazy or distracted. A man goes to pieces or comes to grief. One enters upon the holy state of matrimony, approaches fifty, drops out of politics. Things come up and about and out, turn up and out. They also come right, go wrong, fall short, etc.

By the verbs of motion an abstract subject is often personified, wholly or in part. So of *death, life, youth, age, beauty, time, the powers and manifestations of nature, such as day, night, the seasons,*

the year, the heavenly bodies, etc., etc. Such expressions were also eminently characteristic of Greek, the language which exerted a continuous and powerful influence upon the written speech of Rome throughout the productive period of her literature. A tendency to extend the verbs of motion in a similar fashion is also visible in the various Romance languages and dialects, those modern repositories of the unwritten speech of the Roman streets and later of the provinces.

It would seem doubly important, therefore, to make a thorough examination of Latin from this point of view, as a matter of course directing one's attention especially to those cases in which the verb of motion approaches more or less closely the meaning and usage of an auxiliary. The tendency of the Greek to use *ἔρχομαι* and other verbs of motion in this way is a well known feature of the language and has been pointed out by Kühner-Blass, *Griech. Gramm.*, II, 622, 623.

A similar use in the Romance languages, more especially of *Venire* (*Venir de paraitre, venir trovato, parlando, etc., etc.*), is referred to for examples by Meyer-Lübke, Blanc, and Diez,¹ and has been examined for early Florentine prose by Dr. J. E. Shaw, of this University.²

So far as Latin itself is concerned, I have been unable to discover anything beyond a few scattered references to the subject.³

Servius, in a note on Vergil, *Geo.*, 1, 29, *An deus immensi venias maris*, says:—'*Venias autem aliqui pro sis accipiunt, ac si Graece diceret οὔσα sive ὑπάρχουσα, ire veteres pro esse dicebant.*'

¹ Meyer-Lübke, *Grammaire*, III, § 308, *Venire* avec le participe se rencontre sporadiquement en Espagnol et en Portugais, plus souvent en Italien, et avec une abondance tout particulière dans le Parler Des Grisons, cp. D. Quich, 1, 23 : 1, 27 : G. de Amorim, *Am. Patr.* 77 : Sacch. 69 : Lasca, 185-7. Dans le Parler Des Grisons *Venire* avec le participe est presque la seule façon de rendre le passif latin. Cp. Barlaam, 256-1 ; cp. also Meyer-Lübke, op. cit., III, §§ 312, 316, 331 : Blanc, *Grammatik d. Ital. Spr.*, (Halle, 1884), 513, 514 : Diez, *Grammatik*, III, 205-6 : 201-2 : 238.

² J. E. Shaw, *The use of Venire and Andare as auxiliary verbs in early Florentine Prose.* Baltimore, 1903.

³ Some few points have been touched upon by some of the grammars, and these will be noted in the order of their occurrence.

Scaliger, on Tib., 1, 2, 76. *Vigilanda venit*, says:—‘*Pro vigilanda est, Qua in figura creberrimus Propertius,*’ cp. also Rothstein on Prop., 1, 5, 31; 1, 4, 10.

The most important reference, however, is that of C. F. W. Müller on Iuv., VII, 29 (Friedländer), where he says:—“Die Gebrauch von *Venire* in einem Sinne, der sich mehr oder weniger dem des Hülfsverbs nähert, ohne die eigentliche Bedeutung völlig zu verlieren (Peerlkamp, Horat. C., 1, 19, 16) hat sich aus Wendungen entwickelt, wie *advocatum alicui venire* Jordan, Cic. Caec., 9, 24, p. 182, *Testem, ib., 10, 28, iudicem Cluent., 27, 75, contra aliquem venire, z. B. Murena, 4, 9, Plin. N. H., XXVIII, 106, odio venire ist auch nicht = esse oder fieri, sondern ihre Annäherung ist widerlich.*

Bei Dichtern besonders von nahenden Göttern, Ov. Trist., 4, 10, 7, *Gratia Musa tibi. Nam tu solacia praebes, tu curae requies, tu medicina venis.* Horat. C., 1, 19, 16: Verg. Geo., 1, 29. Ebenso wird *ire* und *incedere*¹ gebraucht.”

For the present, I have been obliged to limit my examination to the period extending from Plautus to the end of the second century. The gap between that period and the emergence of the Romance languages will doubtless contain more abundant and more valuable material; but the investigation of it ought to be preceded by an examination of the ground which I have undertaken to cover in this study. Opinions may differ too, as to the propriety of inserting or considering some other examples. I hope, however, that after all unfavorable deductions have been made, enough unquestionable cases remain to justify the conclusions presented.

¹Servius on Verg. Aen., 1, 46, says:—“*Incedere proprie est nobilium personarum: hoc est cum aliqua dignitate ambulare, ut regina ad templum forma pulcherrima Dido incessit, et aut iaculo incedit melior, etc.*” This I find true of every case of *incedere* which I have examined. Dr. Müller may have run across some examples in later Latinity.

CHAPTER I.

I. WITH CASE.

1. With a preposition.

a. With ad & acc.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

Ad sanitatem venire.

Phaed., v, 7, 12, aliquot menses transeunt ad sanitatem dum venit curatio.

Ad litem venire.

Sen. (Baehrens P. L. M., iv), De div. form. 56-4, res venit ad lites.

(2). In prose.

Ad beneficium venire.

Sen. De Ben., vi, 25, 3, ad beneficium iniuria veniunt.

Ad certamen venire.

Sall. B. Iug., 13, 4, sed ubi res ad certamen venit.

Ad cicatricem venire.

Sen. Epist., i, 2, 3, non venit vulnus ad cicatricem.

Ad coniectum venire.

Liv., ii, 31, 6, ad coniectum teli veniretur ; vii, 26, 9 ; xxii, 15, 8.

Ad controversiam venire.

Suet. De Rhet., 1, donec sensim haec exoleverunt, et ad controversiam ventum est.

Ad deditionem venire.

Caes. B. H., 36, 4, ex qua civitate legati ad deditionem venerunt ; Liv., xl, 39.

Ad dimicationem venire.

Liv., i, 38, 4, ubi nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est ; ii, 56, 5 ; vi, 38, 2 ; viii, 29, 10.

Ad ebrietatem venire.

Sen. Dial., IX, 17, 8, nonnumquam et usque ad ebrietatem veniendum.

Ad effectum venire.

Liv., XXI, 7, 6, postquam ad effectum operis ventum est.

Ad emendationem venire.

Varro, Sent., 31, interfectum est quidquid ad emendationem venit.

Ad exitum venire.

Liv., v, 12, 4, ut nullo bello veniretur ad exitum rei.

Ad extremum venire.

Liv., II, 44, 9, partim patientia plebis iam ad extrema venisse; III, 23, 5; IV, 26, 8; Tac. Agr., 28.

Ad fastigium venire.

Liv., XLIV, 1, per quae populus Romanus ad tantum fastigii venerit.

Ad finem venire.

Liv., IV, 2, 1, Ventum iam ad finem esse; VIII, 13, 11; x, 32, 5; xxv, 23, 1; Sen. Epist., XIV, 111 (91), 16.

Here might be compared *finem tandem certaminum facerent*, Liv., III, 31, 7, although the construction here is active.

Ad immortalitatem venire.

Sen. Dial., IX, 16, 4, et ad immortalitatem moriendo venerunt.

Ad mentionem venire.

Liv., XXXIV, 48, 5, praeterquam cum ad mentionem Nabidis ventum esset; XLIV, 25; cp. Iuv., VI, 508, nec mentio fiet damnorum.

Ad mortem venire.

Sen. Epist., IV, 1 (30), 12, Venit aliquis ad mortem iratus; mortem venientem nemo hilaris excipit; IV, 1 (30), 15.

Ad nihilum venire.

Cic. Ad Fam., XI, 12, 1, omnia tua illa praeclara in rem publicam merita ad nihilum esse ventura, Liv., xxv, 16, 11.

Ad parricidium venire.

Quint. Decl., CCCXIX, quoniam ad parricidium prioris criminis diffidentia venit.

Ad perfectum venire.

Sen. Epist., IV, 7 (36), 6, ut quam tranquillissimus ille animus ad perfectum veniat.

Ad sapientiam venire.

Sen. Epist., VIII–XIII, 88, 32, sine liberalibus studiis venire ad sapientiam posse.

Ad satisfactionem venire.

Quint. Decl., CCCLIV, illum autem, utique volentem hanc uxorem habere, ad satisfactionem venisse.

Ad seditionem venire.

Tac. Ann., XIV, 42, usque ad seditionem ventum est; cp. Caes. B. C., I, 87; B. A., 57, seditione facta.

Ad spem venire.

Liv., XLIII, 16, adeo tamen ad extremum spei venit reus.

Ad tyrannicidium venire.

Quint. Decl., CCCXLV, negat enim hunc iuvenem ad tyrannicidium fuisse venturum, nisi pecunia conductus esset.

Ad usum venire.

Plin. N. H., xv, 28 (33), 110, multoque celerius talia ad usum veniunt quam pingua.

Ad virtutem venire.

Sen. Epist., XIV, 1 (89), 8, ad virtutem venit per ipsam.

b. With in & acc.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

In amplexum venire.

Ovid, Rem. Am., 668, venit in amplexus atque ita 'vincis' ait.

In arbitrium venire.

Ovid, Her., v, 34, Venit in arbitrium nuda Minerva tuum.

In buccam venire.

Mart., XII, 24, 5, quidquid in buccam tibi venerit, loquaris.

In certamen venire.

Ovid, Ex Pont., II, 2, 87, Venit in certamen amoris : Italicus
(Baehrens, P. L. M., III) Ilias Lat., 576.

In dubium venire.

Ter. Adolph., 340, Tua forma et gnatae vita in dubium
veniet ; Phaed., III, 13, 7.

In exemplum venire.

Ovid, Fast., IV, 243, Venit in exemplum furor hic.

In imperium venire.

Sen. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Laus Caes., 31, oceanus medium
venit in imperium.

In ius venire.

Plaut. Poen., 185, ubi in ius venit.

In manus venire.

Ovid, Trist., IV, 7, 24, in nostras nulla venire manus ; Ex
Pont, III, 4, 4 ; Sen. Thyest, 494.

In morem venire.

Ovid, Ex Pont., II, 7, 39, iam dolor in morem venit meus.

In notitiam venire.

Incerti (Baehrens, P. L. M., I), Nux Eleg., 29, Hoc in noti-
tiam veniat maloque piroque.

In vacuum venire.

Hor. Sat., II, 5, 50, Heres et, si quis casus puerum egerit Orco,
in vacuum venias.

(2). In prose :

In adiutorium venire.

Sen. Dial., III, 13, 5, ita non in adiutorium virtutis venit,
sed in vicem.

In adoptionem venire.

Ael. Spart. (S. H. A., I), Hel. 7, 5, quique in adoptionem
venerunt.

In advocacionem venire.

Macrob., II, 4, 27, erubuit Cæsar venitque in advocacionem ut, etc.

In aestimationem venire.

L. M. Priscus (C. I. A., II², 356), D 10, 4, 9, 8, et ideo Neratius ait utilitatem actoris venire in aestimationem.

In arbitrium venire.

Sen. Dial., VI, 26, 3, ille in alieni percussoris venit arbitrium.

In amicitiam venire.

Caes. B. G., VI, 5, 4, item per Treveros venisse Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat; Liv., VII, 30, 2; VII, 30, 6; XXI, 39, 4; XXIII, 43, 14; XXVI, 24, 4; XXXIV, 57, 8; XXXVIII, 9, 10; Proculus (C. I. A., II², 127), Frg. 33.

In assignationem venire.

Hyginus (G. V.), De Cond. Agr., B. 114, modus eorum limitum in adsignationem non venit; Liber Col., I (G.V.), Pic., A 97.

In buccam venire.

Cic. Ad Att., VII, 10, 1. Tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, vel quod in buccam venerit; XIV, 7, 2; Sen. Apoc., I, 2; Epist., XX, 1 (118), 1.

In casum venire.

Liv., XXII, 32, 2, in casum universae dimicationis, quam omnibus artibus petebat hostis, non veniebant.

In certamen venire.

Cic. De Fin., V, 24, 71, Hi in virtutis certamen venerint; Tusc., V, 27, 78.

In clientelam venire.

Tac. Dial., 41, quod munificium in clientelam nostram venit.

In complexum venire.

Cic. Ad Fam., XIV, 1, 3, Quin ego diem si videro et si in vestrum complexum venero.

In computationem venire.

Plin. N. H., VI, 38, 209, universa mensura quae veniet in computationem.

In confessum venire.

Plin. Epist. ad Trai., 81 (84), 8, quae et in confessum venit et exemplis defenditur.

In colloquium venire.

Liv., IX, 11, 4, quam in colloquium est ventum; XXXIII, 12, 8.

In conspectum venire.

Caes. B. G., IV, 12, 2, quam in conspectum agminis nostri venissent; IV, 37, 4; VIII, 23, 7; VIII, 27, 3; VIII, 29, 1; VIII, 48, 8; B. C., II, 27, 3; II, 32, 5; III, 8, 4; III, 109, 5; B. Afr., 2, 5; Corn. Nep. Con., 3, 3; Cic. De Fin., I, 7, 24; Verr., I, 58, 151; Ad Fam., X, 23, 5; Liv., VII, 40, 1; XXII, 15, 6; XXV, 18, 6; XXXI, 33, 8; XXXV, 27, 4; Val. Max., I, 7, 8; II, 7, 2; VIII, 7, 15; Vel. Patere., II, 63, 1; Sen. Epist., VII, 6 (68), 2; Flor., I, 28 (2-12), 11; Suet. Tib., 7; Div. Iul., 35.

In consuetudinem venire.

Caes. B. C., III, 110, 2, qui iam in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae ac licentiae venerant; B. Alex., 3, 2; Cic. Caec., 216; De Off., II, 15, 55.

In contemptionem venire.

Caes. B. G., III, 17, 5, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret; V, 49, 7.

In contentionem venire.

Cic. De Off., II, 20, 71, sed si res in contentionem veniet; Verr. I, 1, 3.

In controversiam venire.

Cic. De Fin., IV, 10, 24, quae in controversiam veniunt; Quinct., 11, 38; Liv., XXXIX, 25; Quint. Inst. Orat., III, 11, 24; Decl., CCLII.

In cruciatum venire.

Caes. B. G., I, 31, 2, Summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent.

In deditionem venire.

Caes. B. G., VI, 3, 2, in deditionem venire; VI, 9, 6;

VIII, 31, 4; Liv., II, 30, 15; IV, 61, 8; V, 32, 3; IX, 20, 4; XXIII, 27, 8; XXXI, 40, 3; XXXII, 16, 16; XXXIII, 37, 4; XXXVII, 2, 5; XXXVIII, 3, 4; XL, 33; XL, 33; XL, 41; XL, 47; XL, 53; XLIII, 4; Tac. Ann., I, 57; II, 10; XIII, 39; Flor., II, 13 (4-2), 33.

In desiderium venire.

Liv., III, 37, 3, et status pristinus rerum in desiderium veniant.

In desperationem venire.

Sen. Epist., III, 4 (25), 2, cum hoc veterano parcus agendum puto, ne in desperationem sui veniat.

In dicionem venire.

Liv., X, 10, 5, ita Nequinum in dicionem populi Romani venit; XXIX, 38, 1; XXXII, 31, 5; XXXIII, 13, 12; XXXIII, 17, 15; XXXV, 51, 10; XXXVIII, 11, 9; XL, 28; XLI, 11.

In disceptationem venire.

Liv., XXXIX, 36, in disceptationem veniunt.

In discrimen venire.

Cic. De Off., II, 9, 33, cum res agatur in discrimenque ventum sit; Verr., I, 43, 110; Planc., 22, 54; Frontinus, II (G.V.), De Cond. Agr., 163, 1.

In disputationem venire.

Sen. De Ben., II, 21, 1, illud magis venire in disputationem potest.

In disquisitionem venire.

Liv., VIII, 23, 14, in disquisitionem venit; XXVI, 31, 2.

In dubium venire.

Cic. Quinct., 2, 5, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides et constantia; 21, 67; Ad Att., XI, 15, 2; Hyg. Poet. Astr., IV, 10; Liv., III, 13, 7; Sen. Dial., V, 25, 3; Quint. Inst. Orat., VII, 2, 2; Decl., CCXCVII.

In faciem venire.

Tac. Ann., XIII, 38, dum positis loriceis et galeis in faciem pacis venirentur.

In familiaritatem venire.

Cic. Verr., II, 70, 169, in eam iam venerat [familiaritatem] consuetudinem[que] in vendendus; Ad Fam., VII, 15, 2.

In fidem venire.

Caes. B., Alex. 23, 2, quo si auctore in Caesaris fidem amicitiamque venturi essent; Liv., VIII, 2, 13; VIII, 25, 3; VIII, 26, 7; VIII, 27, 2; X, 43, 8; XXXII, 2, 5; XXXVII, 32, 9; XLIII, 22; Sen. Dial., IX, 4, 1; Plin. N. H., III, 13 (18), 110; Pan., 32, 1; Flor., I, 16, 21.

In formam venire.

Liv., II, 48, 5, res proxime [in] formam latrocinii venerat.

In iniuriam venire.

Sen. Nat. Quaest., VI, 32, 8, quae quatiunt, et in iniuriam nostram non sine sua veniant.

In invidiam venire.

Cic. Cluent., 47, 130, in invidiam porro magnam illa iudicia venerant; Varro, S. M. Bimareus, VIII (19, 25).

In irritum venire.

Flav. Vop. (S. H. A., II), Aurel., 47, 4, ne meae dispositiones in irritum veniant.

In ius venire.

Liv., IV, 9, 6, Ventum in ius est; XXXIII, 40, 6.

In lucem venire.

Suet. Frg., X, ita suppressit ut ne unquam in lucem venire posset.

In lucrum venire.

Sen. De Ben., VII, 27, 2, hic non contentus angusto itinere ipsa, quibus arcetur, evertit et in lucrum ruina venit.

In manum venire.

Cic. Ad Att., VII, 17, 2, quae in omnium manus venturae essent; Sall. B. Jug., 101, 4; Liv., I, 39, 6; Plin. Pan., 17, 3; Tac. Dial., 37; Front. Epist. ad Caes., 11, 10; Flor., I, 18 (II-2), 23; I, 22 (II-6), 10; Gell., II, 23, 7.

In mensuram venire.

Liber Col., I (G. V.) Mens. Term., A 110, alia loca sunt sub secina, quae in mensuram non venerunt.

In morem venire.

Liv., XLII, 21, quod iam in morem venerat.

In necessitatem venire.

Liv. VII, 30, 11, ante omnes ipsi in hanc necessitatem venerunt.

In numerum venire.

Sen. Dial., IX, 3, 5, in numerum stipendiorum veniunt.

In obligationem venire.

Proc., (C. I. A., II², 152), D 45, 1, 21, sine dubio centum quidem in obligationem venire.

In oblivionem venire.

Liv., X, 23, 10, postremo in oblivionem venit; XXIII, 35, 9; Sen. Dial., IV, 5, 3; Plin. Pan., 87, 4.

In odium venire.

Cic. De Rep., I, 40, 62, superbia Tarquinii nomen hinc populo in odium venisse regium; Ad. Att., X, 8, 6; Flav. Vop. (S. H. A., II), Aurel., 36, 3.

In opinionem venire.

Corn. Nep. Milt., 7, 3, utrisque venit in opinionem signum a classariis regiis datum; Cic. Ad Fam., VIII, 10, 2.

In partem venire.

Sen. Nat. Quaest., I, 16, 7, oculi quoque in partem libidinis veniant.

In periculum venire.

Caes. B. C., I, 17, 2, quod nisi fecerit, si cohortesque amplius XXX magnumque numerum senatorum atque equitum Romanorum in periculum esse venturum.

In possessionem venire.

Cic. De Leg. Agr., III, 3, 11, si precario venit in possessionem; Ad Att., IV, 2, 3; Liv., XXXV, 12, 2; Sen. Dial., I, 3, 11; Quint. Decl., CCCXXXVI; Labeo (C. I. A., II, 117), Frg., 124.

In potestatem venire.

Caes. B. G., II, 13, 2, sese in eius fidem ac potestatem venire; VIII, 44, 4; B. C., II, 22, 1; II, 32, 4; II, 32,

9; B. Afr., 52, 4; B. Al., 64, 2; Frg., 18; Corn. Nepos. Alcib., 5, 5; Datam., 3, 4; Eum., 11, 4; Cic. Verr., I, 57, 150; Phil., XI, 9, 21; Ad Att., IX, 7 c, 2; Hyg. Fab., 27; Liv., v, 25, 7; VIII, 20, 6; VIII, 25, 4; IX, 38, 1; XXII, 59, 2; XXII, 59, 9; XXV, 15, 1; XXVI, 34, 3; XXVI, 38, 13; XXVI, 49, 8; XXVII, 27, 8; XXX, 15, 5; XXX, 44, 12; XXXI, 18, 8; XXXII, 18, 9; XXXIII, 11, 1; XXXV, 16, 8; XXXVI, 11, 11; XXXVII, 30, 7; XXXIX, 20; XL, 4; XL, 49; XLV, 41; Sen. Epist. (VIII-XIII), 74, 1; Flor., II, 19 (IV-VIII), 4; Fronto, Epist. Ad. Caes., 11, 10.¹

In professionem venire.

Quint. Decl., CCCXLI, ea res, de qua iudicatis, in professionem non venit.

In proverbium venire.

Liv., XL, 46, Vulgatum illud, quia verum erat, in proverbium venit; Plin. N. H., XXIX, 5 (32), 102.

In quaestionem venire.

Quint. Inst. Orat., VII, 2, 14, si tantum subita mors in quaestionem venit; Tertius (C. I. A., II, 9), Macrobr. 3, 11, 5.

In rationem venire.

Petron. Cena Trim., 53, et ideo in rationem nondum venerunt; Suet. Nero, 39.

In religionem venire.

Liv., XXII, 33, 7, in religionem etiam venit.

In segetem venire.

Sen. Epist., XX, 4 (121), 15, nam et illa herba, quae in segetem frugemque ventura est.

In servitum venire.

Liv., XLII, 21, cuius dolo malo is in servitum venisset; XLIII, 8.

¹ Here *Venire in potestatem* is active and means *to become powerful*, whereas in the other instances it means, *to come into the power of, be taken*.

In simulationem venire.

Sen. Dial., IX, 15, 6, in simulationem etiam res simplicissima, dolor, veniat.

In societatem venire.

Cic. Ad Fam., IX, 14, 4, meque aliqua ex parte in societatem tuarum laudum venire patiari; Pro Lig. 8, 25; Varro, L. L., VI, 68.

In sollicitudinem venire.

Caes. B. C., III, 31, 4, summamque in sollicitudinem ac timorem Parthici belli provincia cum venisset.

In spem venire.

Caes. B. G., I, 18, 9, summamque in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; I, 42, 3; III, 6, 2; VII, 12, 5; VII, 30, 4; B. C., I, 72, 1; Frag. 19; Cic. Ad Fam., XI, 13 (a), 1; Ad Att., IX, 13 A, 2; Liv., II, 44, 7; XL, 12; XLI, 25; Suet. Div. Vesp. 5.

In suspicionem venire.

Caes. B. G., VI, 19, 3, De morte si res in suspicionem venit; Corn. Nep. Paus. 4, 1; Cic. Phil., I, 6, 15; Val. Max., VIII, 4, 2; Sen. Frag. 80; Suet. Div. Iul., 9; Tib. 12; Proculus (C. I. A., II², 137) D, 12, 4, 15.

In unum venire.

Sen. Dial., I, 5, 7, et quamvis magna videatur varietate singulorum vita distingui, summa in unum venit.

In usum venire.

Varro, L. L., IX, 68, neque eorum singularia in usum venerunt; IX, 69; Plin. N. H., XXIV, 11 (54), 91; Fenest. Frg. 25 (Peter).

In vacuum venire.

Sen. Epist., XX, 5 (122), 6, illa ebrietas iuvat, quae in vacuum venit.

B. Ire.

(1). In poetry.

In complexus ire.

Stat. Silv., I, 1, 97, iuxta Ibit in complexus natus fraterque paterque et soror.

In lacrimas ire.

Stat. Theb., XI, 193, ibant in lacrimas; Carm. Verg. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), De Eccl., 79.

In laudes ire.

Stat. Theb., VI, 436, it furor in laudes.

In Martem ire.

Sil. Ital., IV, 228, ibant in Martem terrae dominantis alumni; VI, 445.

In risum ire.

Avianus (Baehrens, P. L. M., v), Fab., XIV, 10, ipsum etiam in risum compulit ire Iovem.

(2). In prose.

In diplom ire.

Cic. Pro. Flac., 21, 49, si iudicatum negaret in diplom iret.

In exemplum ire.

Tac. Ann., III, 50, neque interfectus in exemplum ibit.

In humorem ire.

Sen. Nat. Quaest., III, 29, 6, incipiet ergo putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem.

In oblivionem ire.

Sen. Dial., X, 13, 7, Satius erat ista in oblivionem ire.

In possessionem ire.

Labeo (C. I. A., II, 117), Frag. 124, an vero ex quo praeter decrevit, ut eatur in possessionem.

In sententiam ire.

Cic. Phil., XI, 6, 15, in eam (sententiam) se iturum; Liv., I, 32, 12; v, 9, 2; XXXIV, 43, 3; XLII, 3; Gell., III, 18, 1.

In somnum ire.

Sen. Dial., I, 5, 9, languida ingenia et in somnum itura.

c. With *iuxta* & acc.

A. Venire.

Iuxta seditionem venire.

Tac. Ann., VI, 13, *isdem consulibus gravitate annonae iuxta seditionem ventum.*

d. With *prope* & acc.

A. Venire.

Prope secessionem venire.

Liv., VI, 42, 10, *quia patricii se auctores futuros negebunt prope secessionem plebis res terribilesque alias minas civilium certaminum venit.*

Prope seditionem venire.

Liv., XXVI, 48, 8, *ea contentio cum prope seditionem veniret ; Tac. Hist., III, 21.*

e. With *adversus*, *contra*, *in* & acc. = against.

1. With *adversus*.

A. Venire.

Liv., XLIII, 22, *adversus quos venerat.*

B. Ire.

Liv., XXXVII, 13, 8, *postquam nemo adversus ibat.*

2. With *contra*.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

Stat. Theb., x, 354, *en reduces contra venit aspera mater.*

(2). In prose.

Cic. Verr., II, 43, 107, *si de litteris corruptis contra venit ; Pro. Mur., 4, 9, illum ipsum quem contra veneris ; Tusc.,*



1, 31, 77 ; Pro. Rose. Com., 6, 18 ; Phil., VIII, 6, 18 ; Sall. B. Iug., 25, 6 ; Trebell. Poll. (S. H. A., II), Gall. Duo., 2, 3.

B. *Ire*.

(1). In poetry.

Verg. Aen., XI, 438, *ibo animis contra* ; XI, 504, *solaque Tyrrenos equites ire obvia contra* ; Stat. Theb., II, 21, III, 307 ; IX, 16 ; X, 460 ; XII, 360 ; Sil. Ital., II, 362 ; X, 51 ; C. Lucil. (Baehrens, P. L. M., VI), Sat. XXVI, 447 ; Carm. Verg. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Alc. 21.

(2). In prose.

Sall. B. Iug. 31, 6, *uti contra iniurias Armati eatis*.

(3). With *in*.

A. *Venire*.

Incerti (Baehrens, P. L. M., V), Orest. 630, *Donec in infames iugulos vindicta veniret*.

B. *Ire*.

(1). In poetry.

Ovid, Fast., V, 176, *in apros audet et hirsutas comminus ire feras* ; Val. Flac., VII, 470.

(2). In prose.

Liv., II, 6, 8, *Sensit in se iri Brutus*.

f. With *eo* and *gen*.¹

A. *Venire*.

¹Cp. Stolz-Schmalz, *Lat. Gramm.*, § 62 ad fin. *Eo* and *gen*. (as *huc* and *gen*, cp. below) expresses degree ; cp. Tac. Hist., I, 16, *eoque discordiae ventum* = *come to such a degree of discord, become so discordant*. This is a favorite figure with Tacitus. For a parallel usage in Greek with verbs of motion and *έμι*, cp. Soph. O. T., 770, *ές τοσοῦτον έλπιδων έμου βεβώτος* ; 836, *τοσοῦτον γ' έστίμοι τής έλπίδος*. Cp. also Ar. Nub., 832 ; Soph. O. C., 748 ; Aesch. Cho., 996 ; Eurip. Hipp., 937 ; Phoen., 425 ; Herod., VII, 38 ; cp. R. C. Jebb on Soph. O. T., 771 ; Lys., XII, 93.

Eo dementiae venire.

Sen. Nat. Quaest., IV, 9 (Praef.), eo enim iam dementiae
venimus, ut.

Eo discordiae venire.

Tac. Hist., I, 16, eoque discordiae ventum.

Eo miseriae venire.

Sall. B. Jug. 14, 3, quoniam eo miseriarum venturus eram.

Eo necessitatis venire.

Tac. Hist., I, 16, nunc eo necessitatis iam pridem ventum est.

g. With huc and gen.

A. Venire.

Tac. Ann., VI, 24, huc confidentiae venisse, ut.

(2.) Without a preposition.

A. Venire.

Exemplo venire.

Liv., XLII, 8, pessimo exemplo venisse.

Odio venire.

Plin. N. H., XXVIII, 8 (27), 106, rursus tali sinistri cinere
decocto cum sanguine mustellae perunctos omnibus odio
venire, idem fieri oculo decocto.

Usu venire.

Caes. B. G., VII, 9, 1, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu
ventura opinione praeceperat; B. Afr., 57, 3; Corn. Nep.
Alcib., 4, 5; Agesil., 8, 2; Hann., 12, 3; Att., 16, 4;
Cic. De Fin., I, 3, 8; v, 2, 4; Verr., II, 5, 14; III, 46,
110; v, 39, 101; Pro. Tull., 4, 9; Pro. Cluent., 20, 53;
De Leg., II, 22, 57; Tusc., I, 30, 73; De Nat. Deo., I,
21, 59; De Off., III, 3, 15; De Sen., 3, 7; Pro. Rosc.
Am., 15, 42; Pro. Rosc. Com., 11, 30; Acad., II, 11,
35; II, 18, 56; Ad Fam., III, 8, 6; Ad Att., VII, 26, 1;
IX, 18, 1; Liv., VI, 20, 2; Petron. Cena Trim., 61;
Cato. Orat. Rel., LXXIV; Frg., 83 (Peter); Frg., 167
(Meyer); Apul. Met., I, 20; Apol., 16; Gell., IX, 1, 2;
x, 12, 3; XI, 13, 6; XII, 1, 23; XIV, 1, 15; Rel., VIII.

B. Ire.

Ovid Trist., v, III, 27, Si fas est exemplis ire decorum.

CHAPTER II.

II. WITH PREDICATE NOMINATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

a. Nouns.

A. *Venire*.

(1). In Poetry.

Adsertorem venire.

Mart., I, 52, 5, si de servitio gravi queruntur, adsertor venias
satisque praestes.

Advocatum venire.

Cic. Pro. Cael., 4, 10, illi ne advocatus quidem venit, umquam.
cp. Plaut. Amph., 1037, quaeso et advocatus ni adsis neve
abeas; Cic. De Off., I, 10, 32; Ad Quint. Frt., II, 3, 1.

Amicam venire.

Ovid, Fast., VI, 510, non venit haec nostris hospes amica
choris.

Auctorem venire.

Sen. Phoen., 349, auctorque placidae liberis pacis veni.

Causam venire.

Ovid, Rem. Am., 322, haec odio venit maxima causa meo;
Med. Form. 48; cf. Ovid, Ex Pont., I, 2, 69, sed te bona
(causa) fiet agente; Mart., VIII, 45, 8, Luxuriae fiet tam
bona causa meae.

Comitem venire.

Ovid, Her., IV, 103, ipsa comes veniam; Her., XIII, 161;
Met., XI, 705; Fast., V, 50.

Note. The common phrase here is *comitem ire*, cp. below.

Convivam venire.

Sen. Thyest., 63, non novi sceleris tibi conviva venies.
Mart., VIII, 67, 2.

Deum venire.

Verg. Geo., I, 29, An deus immensi venias maris. Cp. Mül-
ler's note on Iuv., VII, 29 (Friedländer). *Deum fieri* is

also found. Cp. Verg. Aen., IX, 185, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido; Ovid, Fast., III, 677; V, 620; also Plaut. Amph., 864, Qui interdum fio Iuppiter, quando lubet; Iuv., V, 138, dominus tamen et domini rex si vis tu fieri.

Medicinam venire.

Ovid, Trist., IV, 10, 118, tu medicina venis.

Participem venire.

Sen. Herc. Fur., 369, particeps regno veni, cf. Plaut. Truc., 748, non licet obsoni participem fieri.

Proditorem venire.

Ovid., Am., II, 8, 26, quod si stulta negas, iudex ante acta fatebor et veniam culpae proditor ipse meae.

Supplicem venire.

Ovid., Met., V, 514, "pro" que "meo veni supplex tibi, Iuppiter" inquit; Verg. Aen., VIII, 382, cp. Plaut. Pseud., 1318, uti tibi fierem supplex.

(2). In prose.

Adiutorem venire.

Cic. De. Nat. Deo., I, 7, 17, repetam vero, quamquam non mihi, sed tibi hic venit adiutor, cp. Müller's note on Iuv., VII, 29 (Friedländer); H. L. Wilson on Iuv., VII, 29.

Delatorem venire.

Sen. Dial., IV, 7, 3, alius delator venit eius criminis, cuius manifestior reus est.

Victorem venire.

Tac. Hist., IV, 34, simul vastatione incendiisque flagrantium villarum venire victorem exercitum intellegebatur.

Vitium venire.

Sen. Dial., VII, 13, 3, quae statim venerunt vitia.

B. Ire.

(1). In poetry.

Advocatum ire.

Plaut. Epid., 422. Res magna amici apud forum agatur, ei volo ire advocatus.

Comitem ire.

Tib., I, 4, 41, neu comes ire neges, quamvis via longa paretur; Prop., v, 5, 46; Verg. Aen., II, 704; Sen. Oed., 720; Val. Flac., VII, 202; Stat. Theb., IV, 59; Achil., I, 539; Sil. Ital., x, 135; Carm. Verg. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Ovid, Epig., 87; Pervig. Ven. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), 29; Liv. Drac. (Baehrens, P. L. M., v), Med., 162; Incerti (Baehrens, P. L. M., v), Orest., 609.

Ducem ire.

Val. Flac., VI, 15, legatos placet ire duces.

Pabulum ire.

Stat. Theb., IX, 300, Ibitus aequoreis crudelia pabula monstris.

Praedam ire.

Stat. Theb., IX, 516, pelagi ibit Praeda feris.

(2). In prose.

Ultorem ire.

Tac. Hist., I, 65, irent ultores, exciderent sedem Gallici belli.

b. Adjectives.

A. *Venire*.

(1). In poetry.

Aequum venire.

Ovid, Her., II, 62, quaecumque e merito spes venit, aequa venit.

Aptum venire.

Incerti (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Aliter, 6, nam quae conspicimus montani roboris ossa, Humanis veniunt usibus apta satis.

Castum venire.

Sen. Phaed., 1241, casti venimus.

Certum venire.

Ovid, A. A., III, 478, fac timeat speretque simul, quotiensque remittes, Spesque magis veniat certa minorque metus.

Cupidum venire.

Stat. Theb., XI, 686, veniat cupidus parere satelles.

Dignum venire.

Ovid, Ex. Pont., II, 2, 90, quamqua decreta merenti venit honoratis laurea digna comis; Iuv., VII, 29. *Dignum fieri* is also found, cp. Mart., II, 66, 8, ut digna speculo fiat imago tuo.

Gratum venire.

Ovid, A. A., I, 750, haec quoque ab alterius grata dolore venit; III, 752.

Ignotum venire.

Ovid, Trist., I, 1, 60, nec te, quod venias magnam peregrinus in urbem, ignotum populo posse venire puta.

Ingratum venire.

Prop., III, 34, 81, non tamen haec ulli venient ingrata legenti.

Innocuum venire.

Ovid, Fast., II, 623, innocui veniant.

Iratum venire.

Stat. Theb., II, 449, Iratus, germane, venis.

Lascivum venire.

Mart., VIII, 78, 9, nunc veniunt subitis lasciva nomismata nimbis.

Lassum venire.

Plaut. Pseud., 661, nam ut lassus veni de via, me volo curare.

Longum venire.

Prop., III, 15, 24, nox tibi longa venit, nec reditura dies; Stat. Theb., II, 321; German. (Baehrens, P. L. M., I), Aratea, 630.

Mortiferum venire.

Sen. Med., 688, et quaesit quibus mortifera veniat.

Pacatum venire.

Stat. Silv., III, 1, 39, pacatus mitisque veni nec turbidus ira.

Serum venire.

Mart., I, 25, 8, cineri gloria sera venit.

Serenum venire.

Lygd. Eleg., III, 6, 32, venit post multos una serena dies.

Tardum venire.

Ovid. Fast., III, 350, tarda venit dictis difficilisque fides;
Mart., v, 48, 8.

Tutum venire.

Ovid. Am., II, 2, 56, iudicis illa sui tuta favore venit.

Ultimum venire.

Mart., XI, 91, 2, ultima cui parvae septima venit hiems.

(2). In prose.

Infestum venire.

Quint. Inst. Orat., v, 11, 22, sic eius modi iudices infestum reo venerant.

Improvidum venire.

Liv., XXVI, 39, 7, velis tum forte improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat.

Iratum venire.

Cic. Ad Att., IX, 9, 2, at quam veniet iratus; In Vat. 2, 4;
Verr., v, 45, 120.

Leve venire.

Liv., III, 56, 7, etsi seras non leves tamen venire poenas.

Longum venire.

Liv., III, 2, 10, longam venire noctem ratus.

Minax venire.

Sen. Nat. Quaest., VI, 32, 3, quam minax veniat quantumque sit.

Novum venire.

Sen. Dial., I, 4, 6, quicquid illis inciderit, novum veniet.

Ornatum venire.

Cic. Pro Sull., 18, 50, tu ornatus exuviis huius venis ad eum lacerandum.

Paratum venire.

Cic. Pro Lig., 1, 1, Paratus enim veneram, . . . ut; In Caecil., 13, 43; 15, 47; 15, 50; Verr., 3, 7; 40, 103; II,

6, 17; II, 15, 37; II, 37, 91; Pro Quinct., 11, 39; De Nat. Deo., III, 1, 2; Phil., II, 35, 88; Plin. N. H., XVII, 18 (30), 135.

Praeparatum venire.

Sen. Dial., v, 37, 3, fortis est animus ad quae praeparatus venit.

Primum venire.

Cic. Ad Fam., III, 6, 1, ut in succendo primum venirem.

Siccum venire.

Plin. N. H., II, 51 (52), 137, quae sicca veniunt non adurunt sed dissipant.

B. Ire.

(1). In poetry.

Candidum ire.

Ovid, Trist., II, 142, nube solet pulsa candidus ire dies.

Compar ire.

Incerti (Baehrens, P. L. M., v, LX), Euch., 10, Compar silicibus nunc hyacinthus eat.

Contrarium ire.

Lucan, I, 78, Fratri contraria Phoebe ibit.

Cassabundum ire.

Cn. Naevius (Ribbeck, C. F.), Incert. Fab., XIII, Risi egomet mecum cassabundum ire ebrium.

Ebrium ire.

Sext. Turp. (Ribbeck, C. F.) Thras., II, nemo unquam vidit ebrium interdiu.

Leve ire.

Gratius (Baehrens, P. L. M., I), Cyn., 123, ne leve vulnus eat.

Nudum ire.

Ovid, Fast., II, 287, ipse deus nudus nudos iubet ire ministros; Mart., IX, 56, 6, cp. English 'go naked.'

Praeposterum ire.

Ovid, Trist., I, 8, 5, omnia naturae praepostera legibus ibunt.

Pulverulentum ire.

Mart., III, 5, 8, est illi coniunx, quae te manibusque sinuque
Excipiet, tu vel pulverulentus eas.

Romanum ire.

Mart., x, 7, 7, sic et cornibus aureis receptis et Romanus eas
ultraque ripa.

Securum ire.

Tib., III, 4, 54, quae tibi securos non sinit ire dies; Ovid,
Trist., I, 1, 49; Val. Flac., IV, 201.

Sinistrum ire.

Lucan, III, 248, umbras mirati nemorum non ire sinistras.

Tenuē ire.

Carm. Verg. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV, 201), Hipp., 31, umbrae
ibant tenues, odium crudele tyranni saepe queri et longas
infletum ducere voces.

Tutum ire.

Stat. Silv., III, 1, 59, et tutas sinit ire feras.

(2). In prose.

Amictum ire.

Macrob., III, 13, 4, ut bene amictus iret, faciem in speculo
quaerebat.

c. Adjectives of comparative degree.

A. *Venire*.

(1). In poetry.

Altius venire.

Stat. Theb., IV, 38, neque enim altior ulli meus hausto de
ponte venit; Liv. Drac. (Baehrens, P. L. M., V), Carm.
Prof., 391, cp. Lucret., IV, 960, fit ratione eadem coniectus
partim animai altior.

Amplius venire.

Tib., IV, 1, 96, sive hac sive illac veniat gravis impetus
hastae Amplior.

Candidius venire.

Tib., I, 7, 64, candidior semper candidiorque veni, cp. Cat.,
LXXX, 1, quare rosea ista labella Hiberna fiant can-
didiora nive.

Expectatius venire.

Plaut. Most., 442, 3, nimio edepol ille potuit expectatior
venire.

Languidius venire.

Ovid, Ex Pont., IV, 10, 44, at notus adverso tepidum qui
spirat ab axe, est procul et rarus languidiorque venit.

Lenius venire.

Hor. Od., I, 19, 16, mactata veniet lenior hostia, cp. Hor.
Epist., II, 2, 211, Lenior et melior fis.

Maius venire.

Ovid, Ex Pont., IV, 16, 3, fama que post cineres maior venit ;
Phæd., I, 2, 31 ; Lucan, I, 635, cp. Ovid. Trist., II,
67, non tua carminibus maior fit gloria ; II, 68, ut maior
fiat.

Melius venire.

Ovid, Fast., VI, 246, suscipit et melior protinus illa venit ;
Stat. Theb., III, 508 ; Silv., V, 2, 164, cp. Ovid, Ex Pont.,
II, 11, 14, admoniti melior fit tamen illa suo ; Hor. Epist.,
II, 2, 211, Lenior et melior fis accidente senecta.

Mitius venire.

Sen. Phæd., 437, sed tu beatis mitior rebus veni.

Mollius venire.

Ovid, Trist., IV, 5, 20, dum veniet placido mollior aura deo ;
Fast., II, 148 ; Ex Pont., III, 3, 84 ; cp. Ex Pont., I, 5,
14, sed non fit fato mollior (versus) ille meo.

Numerosius venire.

Mart., IV, 1, 3, Longa, precor, Pylioque veni numerosior,
aevo semper et hoc vultu vel meliore mite.

(2). In prose.

Iratius venire.

Cic. Phil., III, 2, 4, cum multo nobis omnibus veniret iratior, quam illis fuerat, quos trucidaverat.

Maturius venire.

Liv., I, 46, 3, ut taedio regnum maturior veniret libertas.

Note.—I have found no parallel instances with *feri* to these particular adjectives, but one might compare Cic. Phil., IX, 14, sepulcra sanctiora fiunt vetustate; De Sen., 26; Milo., 65, etc.

d. Adverbs.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

Gravius venire.

Ovid, Her., IV, 19, venit amor gravius, quo serius.

Satis venire.

Verg. Aen., VII, 470, se satis ambobus Tucidisque venire Latinisque, cp. Liv., XXI, 17, 6, si ad arcendum Italia Poenum consul alter satis est.

Vilius venire.

Plaut. Curc., 243, si id feceris, venire poteris intestinis vilius.

(2). In prose.

Carius venire.

Varro, R. R., III, 16, 23, propter quam rem etiam carius in sacra via quam mel venit.

Gratius venire.

Sen. De Ben., I, 7, 2, quae danti aut extorquentur aut excidunt, multoque gratius venit, quod.

Turpissime venire.

Plin. Epist., V, 9 (21), 6, rem pulcherrimam turpissime venire non patitur.

e. Perfect passive participles.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

Actum venire.

Prop., IV, 7, 30, ista per humanas mors venit acta manus ;
IV, 5, 18.

Adesum venire.

Mart., XIII, 84, 1, hic scaurus, aequoreis qui venit adesus
ab undis.

Captum venire.

Mart., IV, 66, 7, Captus flumineo venit de gurgite piscis.

Coactum venire.

Ovid, Ex Pont., II, 2, 120, venit et ad vires ira coacta suas.

Conductum venire.

Plaut. Pseud., 850, quo conductus venio ; Epid., 500.

Delapsum venire.

Ovid, A. A., I, 43, haec tibi non tenues veniet delapsa per
auras ; Symp. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Pluvia, 40. Cp.
Cic. De Fin., I, 19, 63, quae quasi delapsa de caelo est ;
Ad Quint. Frt., I, 1, 2, 7, aut etiam de caelo divinum homi-
num esse in provinciam delapsum putent.

Extensum venire.

Sil. Ital., IV, 617, et laterum extensus venit atra cuspide
vulnus.

Exustum venire.

Sil. Ital., III, 269, his simul, immitem testantes corpore
solem, Exusti venere Nubae.

Generatum venire.

Sapientes (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Euph., 153, 11, San-
guine Sisyphio generatus venit Ulixes.

Inritatum venire.

Prop., 1, 10, 25, inritata venit, quando contemnitur illa.

Laudatum venire.

Stat. Silv., v, 1, 254, si quando pio laudata marito umbra venit.

Missum venire.

Lucret., VI, 425, in mare qua missi veniant ratione superne ;

Ovid, *Am.*, III, 6, 16; *Trist.*, III, 9, 3; III, 14, 26; *Mart.*, x, 73, 7; Ennius (Baehrens, P. L. M., VI), *Ann.*, 343.

Moratum venire.

Plaut. *Aul.*, 239, dum modo morata recte veniat, dotata est satis.

Notatum venire.

Ovid, *Ex Pont.*, IV, 3, 26, venisset verbis charta notata tribus.

Oblatum venire.

Stat. *Silv.*, III, 3, 69, Libertas oblata venit.

Obortum venire.

Ovid, *A. A.*, II, 88, nox oculis pavido venit oborta metu.

Subductum venire.

Mart., XIII, 36, 1, haec quae Picens venit subducta trapetis.

Tortum venire.

Ovid, *Her.*, IV, 158, quod veniant proavi fulmina torta manu.

Victum venire.

Repos. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), *De Concub.*, 78, post praelia victor victus amore venit.

(2). In prose.

Accommodatum venire.

Boethius (G. V.), *Geomet.*, I, 1516, traditionem Latio accommodatam venire.

Adactum venire.

Plin. *N. H.*, VIII, 7, 20, pilum autem sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat.

Circumfusum venire.

Liv., II, 22, 6, magna circumfusa multitudo venit.

Compulsum venire.

Cic. *Pro Flacc.*, 2, 3, qui huc compulsi concitatique venerunt.

Conductum venire.

Sen. *De Ben.*, IV, 25, 3, ne ad res honestas conducta veniat.

Deditum venire.

Liv., VII, 27, 9, sunt qui hanc multitudinem captivam servorum fuisse scribant, idque magis veri simile est quam deditos venisse.

Expectatum venire.

Cic. De Dom., 7, 16, veni expectatus ; Ad Fam., iv, 10, 1 ;
Plaut. Most., 441.

Imitatum venire.

Plin. N. H., xvi, 43 (84), 233, testudo in hoc secta,
nuperque portentosis ingeniis principatu Neronis inven-
tum ut pigmentis perderet se plurisque veniret imitata
lignum.

Missum venire.

Cic. Ad Fam., x, 31, 5, nisi qui ad senatu missus venisset.

Volgatum venire.

Liv., ix, 2, 4, iam is [et] rumor ante de industria volgatus
venerat ad Romanos.

B. Ire.

(1). In poetry.

Auctoratum ire.

Hor. Sat., ii, 7, 59, quid refert usi virgis ferroque necari
auctoratus eas.

Congestum ire.

Sen. Thyest., 843, ibit in unum congesta suum turba
deorum.

Demissum ire.

Stat. Silv., i, 1, 43, it tergo demissa chlamys.

Exactum ire.

Prop., iv, 1, 8, exactus tenui pumice versus eat.

Obortum ire.

Ovid, Ex Pont., ii, 3, 90, gutta per attonitas ibat oborta
genas.

Invectum ire.

Verg. Culex, 341, ne quisquam propriae fortunae numere
dives Iret invectus caelum super.

Nisum ire.

Sen. Herc. Fur., 1320, hac nisus ibo.

Repulsum ire.¹

Prop., II, 4, 12, Saepe repulsus eas. Cp. Ovid, Am., II, 9, 46.

(2). In prose.

Accitum ire.

Sall. B. Iug., 102, 3, qui quamquam acciti ibant, tamen placuit verba apud regem facere.

f. Present participles.²

A. *Venire*.

(1). In poetry.

Exoriens venire.

Prop., IV, 5, 27, qua (luna) venit exoriens.

Fugiens venire.

Verg. Culex, 111, Delia diva, tuo, quo quondam victa furore venit Nyctelium fugiens Cadmeis Agave.

Praeteriens venire.

Lucil. (Baehrens, P. L. M., VI), Sat. XXIX, 651, huc, alio cum iter haberet, praeteriens venit.

Volans venire.

Lucret., VI, 742, e regione ea quod loca cum venere volantes; VI, 833.

(2). In prose.

Maturans venire.

Sall. B. Iug. 22, 1, legati in Africam maturantes veniunt.
Cp. above.

g. *Gerundives*.³

¹Rothstein (on Prop., II, 4, 12) thinks eas = abeas, and perhaps he is right.

²This is a redundancy common to Greek, and in all probability was borrowed from Greek by the Romans. In Greek, this construction is common both to poetry and to prose. Cp. Eurip. Or., 1624; Pind., N., 7; Herod., 1, 122; Plat. Phaed., 100 B., etc., etc. Cp. Kühner-Blass, *Griech. Gramm.*, II, 622.

³Cp. Stolz-Schmalz, *Lat. Gramm.* (Müller's *Handbuch d. Klass. Alt.*, II²), § 166, 2, Den Passiven entsprechend werden auch intransitiv gebrauchte Verba konstruiert, so bei Plaut. venio, vgl. Mil. 891, quam venit vobis faciendum utrumque.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

Dolendum venire.

Ovid, *Her.*, v, 8, qua venit indigno poena, dolenda venit.

Faciendum venire.

Plaut. *Mil.*, 891, quom venit vobis faciendum utrumque.

Gestandum venire.

Sen. *Thyest.*, 7, Sisyphi numquid lapis Gestandus umeris
lubricus nostris venit.

Locandum venire.

Ovid, *Am.*, I, 10, 30, Sola locat noctes, sola locanda venit.

Videndum venire.

Ovid, *Fast.*, III, 794, haec illa nocte videnda venit.

Vigilandum venire.

Tib., I, 2, 76, cum fletu nox vigilanda venit; Prop., IV, 15,
2; cp. Tib., I, 8, 64, est mihi nox multis evigilanda malis.

(2). In prose.

Gaudendum venire.

Sen. *Dial.*, II, 19, 2, ex quo solo sibi gaudenda veniant.

h. Future participles.¹

Note:—The supines with *ire* might well belong here, but as a treatment may be had in almost any grammar,² there is no reason for inserting them.

¹ Stolz-Schmalz, o. c., § 176.

² Cp. Stolz-Schmalz, *Lat. Gramm.*, § 185–86; Draeger, *Hist. Syntax, d. lat. Spr.*, II, 857 ff.; Kühner, *Lat. Gramm.*, II, § 128.

CHAPTER III.

III. WITH INANIMATE SUBJECTS THEREBY PERSONIFIED.

(1). Present and future participles.¹

a. Present participles.²

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

Fatum veniens.

Ovid, *Met.*, VII, 605, *ultroque vocant venientia fata*; Lucan, VII, 212.

Gaudium veniens.

Stat. *Theb.*, XII, 74, *venientia qui nunc Gaudia.*

Fama veniens.

Verg. *Aen.*, VI, 889, *incenditque animum famae venientis amore.*

(2). In prose.

Aevum veniens.

Sen. *Nat. Quaest.*, VII, 30, 5, *multa venientis aevi populus ignota nobis sciet.*

b. Future participles.

A. Venire.

(1). In poetry.

¹Die Partizipien werden attributiv gebraucht und zwar das Part. Praes. Act. und Perf. Pass. in der ganzen Latinität. Die attributiv Verwendung des Part. Fut. Act. ist im Altlatein noch nicht bekannt (denn das Ennius *urbs peritura* gesagt hat, wie Stacy in Wölfflin's Archiv, x, 41 will, ist Kaum glaublich, etc., etc.); cp. Stalz-Schmalz, o. c. § 176.

²For this construction in Greek, cp. Kühner-Blass., *Griech. Gramm.*, II, 623.

Aevum venturum.

Verg. Aen., VIII, 627, haut vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi : cp. Ovid, Her., IV, 130, aevo moritura futuro.

Amor venturus.

Stat. Theb., I, 472, et has venturus amor praemiserit iras.

Annus venturus.

Stat. Silv., III, 3, 38, venturosque tuus durabit in annos.

Bellum venturum.

Verg. Aen., III, 458, Venturaque bella ; IX, 643. Cp. Cic. Lael., 3, 11, qui . . . non modo praesentia, verum etiam futura bella delevit.

Casus venturus.

Lucan, VII, 151, non tamen abstinuit venturos prodere casus
Per varias fortuna notas.

Clades ventura.

Lucan, II, 6, noscant venturas ut dira per omnia clades.

Coniunx ventura.

Prop., IV, 22, 42, hic ampla nepotum spes et venturae coniugis aptus amor.

Dies ventura.

Liv. Dracont. (Baehrens, P. L. M., v), Med. 476, post noctem ventura dies.

Dolor venturus.

Ovid, Her., XVIII, 107, nec, quia venturi dederis mihi signa doloris.

Fames ventura.

Lucan, v, 450, gravis hinc languore profundi Obsessis ventura fames.

Fatum venturum.

Ovid, Met., xv, 557, oraque venturis aperire recentia fatis ; xv, 799 ; Lucan, IV, 474 ; VI, 591 ; Cato (Baehrens, P. L. M., III), Disticha, IV, 22. Cp. Verg. Aen., II, 246, Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris ora.

Fulmen venturum.

Stat. Silv., III, 3, 158, et venturi fulminis ictus.

Gaudium venturum.

Stat. Achil., I, 267, et ventura iuventae Gaudia.

Hiems ventura.

Verg. Geo., IV, 156, venturaeque hiemis memores; Stat. Theb., I, 347.

Iuventa ventura.

Stat. Silv., II, 1, 52, O ubi venturae spes non longinqua iuventae.

Kalendae venturae.

Ovid, Fast., I, 705, at quae venturas praecedit sexta Kalendas.

Letum venturum.

Ovid, Met., XIII, 162, praescia venturi genetrix Nereia leti dissimulat cultu natum.

Luctus venturus.

Ovid, Met., V, 549, venturi nuntia luctus.

Lux ventura.

Prop., V, 4, 63, et iam quarta canit venturam Lucina lucem; Verg. Moretum, 4; Lucan, IV, 125.

Malum venturum.

Prop., I, 9, 18, haec est venturi prima favilla mali, cp. Cic. Tusc., III, 15, 32, futuri mali; IV, 6, 11; IV, 30, 64.

Mons venturus.

Sen. Thyest., 76, iamque venturi times montis ruinam.

Mors ventura.

Lucan, VII, 130, multorum pallor in ore mortis venturae.

Nepos venturus.

Ovid, Met., XV, 835, in que futuri temporis aetatem venturorumque nepotum.

Nonae venturae.

Ovid, Fast., I, 311, ergo ubi nox aderit venturis tertia nonis.

Propago ventura.

Stat. Silv., IV, 4, 81, credetne virum ventura propago.

Ruina ventura.

Ovid, Ex Pont., III, 2, 11, cumque dedit paries venturae signa ruinae.

Saeculum venturum.

Verg. Ecl., IV, 52, venturo laentur ut omnia saeclo ; Aen., III, 458 ; Geo., IV, 156 ; Val. Flac., VI, 103, cp. Verg. Cat., VI, 15, saeculis futuris ; Cic. Tusc., I, 15, 33 ; Vulg. Marc., 13, 8, saeculum futurum.

Senecta ventura.

Prop., V, 11, 93, discite venturam iam nunc lenire senectam ; Ovid, A. A., III, 59.

Timor ventura.

Stat. Theb., X, 563, consumpsit ventura timor.

Vices venturae.

Stat. Theb., IV, 620, sanguine venturasque vices.

Vita ventura.

Lucan, IV, 481, incerto venturae tempore vitae, cp. Cic. De Fin., V, 19, 53, philosophi fingunt qualis futura sit vita sapientium ; Vulg. Coloss., 3, 3, saepius vero dicitur de vita, quae est supra naturam, tam praesens quam futura.

Venturus.

Verg. Aen., VI, 66, tuque, O sanctissima vates, praescia venturi ; Geo., IV, 393 ; Ovid, Met., VI, 156 ; IX, 418 ; Calp. Sic., I, 34 ; Lucan, V, 732 ; VII, 20 ; Sen. Herc. Fur., 872 ; Stat. Theb., III, 626 ; IV, 628 ; Carm. Verg. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), Hipp., 129. cp. Liv., VI, 12, in futurum vident ; Cic. De Rep., 4, 2, atque ipsa mens, quae futura videt ; Stat. Silv., IV, 3, 132, Verg. Aen., IV, 508 ; VI, 12.

(2). In prose.

Bonum venturum.

Cic. Tusc., IV, 7, 14, lubido (est) opinio venturi boni ; cp. De Fin., I, 18, 60, futura (bona) ; Tusc., IV, 6, 11, bonorum futurorum.

Imber venturus.

Sen. Nat. Quaest., II, 27, 2, ideo huius modi tonitrua venturi praenuntia imbris sunt.

Malum venturum.

Sen. Dial., I, 4, 7, molles venturis malis servat; Epist., II, 1, (13), 8; cp. Cic. Tusc., III, 14, 29, futurorum malorum; III, 15, 32; IV, 6, 11; IV, 30, 64.

Occasus venturus.

Sen. De Ben., III, 33, 3, occasusque venturi defensor.

Supplicium venturum.

Sen. De Ben., II, 5, 3, quod antecedit tempus maxima venturi supplicii pars est.

Venturus.

Plin. N. H., II, 53 (54), 141, profecit scientia ut ventura alia finito die praecinat; Sen. Epist., I, 5, 9, nos et venturo torquemur et praeterito; III, 6 (27), 2; IV, 1 (30), 8; (VIII-XIII), 72, 8; (VIII-XIII), 78, 12; XVI, 3 (98), 6; XX, 7 (124), 17.

Note.—For parallels here, cp. above.

(2). Other parts of *venire* and *ire*.

A. *Venire*.

(1). In poetry.

Capillum venire.

Ovid, A. A., II, 118, et tibi iam venient cani, formose, capilli
Iam venient rugae.

Fastidium venire.

Ovid, A. A., II, 323, nec tibi morosi veniant fastidia morbi.

Fiduciam venire.

Ovid, A. A., I, 269, prima tuae menti veniat fiducia, cunctas
Posse capi.

Finem venire.

Sil. Ital., XVII, 47, Finem armis tandem finemque venire periclis.

Furorem venire.

Sen. Agam., 1012, veniet et vobis furor.

Honorem venire.

Hor. A. P., 401, sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque carminibus venit; Ovid, A. A., II, 278.

Iacturam venire.

Ovid, Am., I, 14, 15, nulla Sophocleo veniet iactura cothurno.

Mortem venire.

Tib., II, 4, 43, seu veniet tibi mors.

Oblivium venire.

Ovid, Trist., v, 12, 17, ut veniant patriae, veniant oblivia vestri; Ex Pont., II, 4, 29; II, 11, 5; Stat. Theb., v, 450.

Quietem venire.

Sen. Troad., 440, ignota tandem venit afflictæ quies; 995.

Usum venire.

Plaut. Stich., 475, quando usus veniet, fiet; Poen., 727; Mil. Glor., 3; Merc., 518; Epid., 535; Cist., 147; Bacch., 363; Ter. Heaut., 555; Phorm., 73; 505; Adolph., 895; Cat., 98, 3; Ovid, Met., VI, 29.

(2). In prose.

Amorem venire.

Tac. Ann., XIV, 52, postquam Neroni amor eorum venisset.

Fiduciam venire.

Quint. Decl., CCLXIX, illud certe manifestum est, hinc, tibi venire fiduciam negandi.

Finem venire.

Liv., II, 45, 10, finemque venisse Romano imperio.

Usum venire.

Cato. De Agric., IV, 1, si quid bona salute usus venerit, benigne dependent; CII, 1; CLVII, 10; Orig., IV, 7; Gell., III, 7, 18; VI (VII), 17, 4; XIV, 7, 4; XVII, 9, 9; Varro, (C. I. A., I, 125), Frg. 4.

B. Ire.

Decus ire.

Sil. Ital., VII, 209, it monti decus.

Honorem ire.

Val. Flac., IV, 217, mox omnibus idem ibit honor.

Inquietam ire.

Petron. (Baehrens, P. L. M., IV), De Bello, 108, 4, et unde vento ibat fluctibus inquieta summis.

CONCLUSION.

In order to make my conclusion as complete and at the same time as clear and precise as possible, it may be best to again take up the subject by categories, noting under each head the deduction warranted.

Within the sphere of the constructions which I have examined, the extension of the verb of motion beyond its ordinary normal usage is always for the purpose of expressing continuance or more frequently approach or attainment as regards a given action or state. Hence we see that although we may say that *venire* or *ire* is equivalent to *esse* or *feri*, the native meaning of the verb is still felt in one way or another, though, in some cases, it is not apparent to the native consciousness.

I. *With case + a preposition.*

The most important, at all events, the most common of these constructions is that in which the verb of motion, generally used in a more or less figurative sense, is associated with a noun governed by *ad* or *in*.

In the large majority of cases the phrase thus formed is practically equivalent to the simple verb suggested by the meaning of the noun plus the emphasis or attainment which is furnished by the verb of motion and the preposition. The equivalent, or nearly equivalent, construction is almost always *feri* with a predicate.

Thus *venire in servitute* = *servum fieri* (less nearly *servire* or *servum esse*). Sometimes the constructions are still found side by side.¹

(a). *With ad + acc.*

This usage is very rare in poetry: but there are two instances that may have been borrowed from the prose writers, judging

¹In order to make a comparison here, it would be necessary to go over the entire sphere again. Such cases as I have been able to find through the aid of the indices and dictionaries I have noted, otherwise I shall reserve this for future study.

from its frequency there. Here *Venire* seems to mean *to reach the point of*, generally of *passing from one state to another* and hence almost *to become*.

In prose the sphere is very much more extended. Here, too, the matter of department plays an important rôle; some phrases here are military; cp. *ad deditionem venire*, Caes. B. H., 36, 4; Liv., XL, 39, etc.; while others appear to be popular; cp. *ad controversiam venire*; Sen., De Rhet., 1; *ad satisfactionem venire*; Quint. Decl., CLIV, etc., etc.

The meaning is the same as noted above. In fact a parallel usage with *feri* is found, cp. Liv., XLIV, 25, ubi ad pecuniae mentionem ventum erat, and Iuv., I, 508, nec mentio fiet damnorum.

(b). *With in + acc.*

Like the above, this usage is rare in poetry, and even those cases found there seem to have been borrowed from the prose writers, judging from the number of parallel instances found. Cp. *In buccam venire*, Mart., XII, 24, 5; Cic. Ad Att., VII, x, 1; *In certamen venire*, Ovid. Ex Pont., II, 2, 87; Cic. De Fin., v, 24, 71. (In prose the sphere is broad, extending from Cæsar to Suetonius).

Ovid furnishes most of the examples from the poets, and this may be accounted for by his style of writing which is pregnant with variety of expression as well as construction. In prose the sphere is broad, in fact the construction occurs throughout the sphere which I have examined. Instances are more frequent with *venire* than with *ire*, and, to anticipate, we shall find this true of the majority of categories taken up.

Here again we find the matter of departmental usage. For the military sphere, compare such phrases as *venire in amicitiam, conspectum, deditionem, fidem, manum, potestatem*, etc.; for the legal sphere, such phrases as *venire in contentionem, controversiam, discrimen*, etc., etc.; *ire in diplom, sententiam*, which phrases are probably popular. Compare also for this sphere *venire in buccam, aestimationem, desperationem*. Many of the unique phrases found

here are also probably popular. So it appears that this construction, like the one above, is very largely departmental.

(c). *With iuxta + acc.*

There is but one instance of such a construction (*i. e.* Tac. Ann., VI, 13, *iuxta seditionem ventum*). This phrase appears to be military.

(d). *With prope + acc.*

Three cases occur, two in Livy and one in Tacitus; there is apparently no difference in meaning from the phrase above. Cp. *Prope secessionem venit*, Liv., VI, 42, 10; *prope seditionem veniret*, Liv., XXVI, 48, 8; Tac. Hist., III, 21.

(e). *With adversus, contra, in, = against.*

Such phrases, save with *contra*, are rare. *Venire + contra* is prosaic, but one case occurring in poetry (Stat. Theb., x, 3, 54); while *ire + contra* is poetic, but one case occurring in prose (Sall. B. Jug., 31, 6).

For the other prepositions see the body of dissertation for citations.

(f). *With eo, huc + gen.*

This construction is very rare. It is found only with *venire*. *Venire* is found with *eo + gen*, Sall. B. Jug., 14, 3; Tac. Hist., I, 16; Sen. Nat. Quaest., 4, 9 (Praef.); with *huc + gen.*, Tac. Ann., VI, 24.

Here *eo, huc* appear to express degree, cf. Tac. Hist., 1, 16, *eoque discordiae ventum = come to such a degree of discord, become so discordant*. For Greek see the body of this dissertation.

2. *Without a preposition.*

With the exception of *usu venire*, this usage is rare. Here the verb of motion is used with the *ablative of circumstance*, cf. Weisenborn-Müller's note on Liv., XXV, 4, 7. *Usu venire* is the classic form. The post-classic is *usu evenire*, cf. Claud. Mam., 33,

157, non saepe usu evenit = man meide es. Usu here is ablative as pessimo exemplo, Liv., XLII, 8.¹

This usage is prosaic, save one case with *ire* (Ovid. Trist., v, 3, 27). The sphere of *usu venire* is very broad, extending all the way from Cæsar to Gellius. It is a stock phrase and very probably popular. Excepting *usu venire*, the only phrases found are, *pessimo exemplo venisse*, Liv., XLII, 8, *odio venire*, Plin. N. H., XXVIII, 8 (27), 106, *exemplis ire*, Ovid. Trist., v, 3, 27.

II. With predicate nominative or accusative.²

Here the verb of motion seems to approach more or less closely the simple copula *esse* or what has very little difference in meaning, *i. e.*, *fieri*. In some cases a parallel usage with *fieri* is recorded, cp. Ovid, Rem. Am., 322, haec odio venit maxima causa meo; Mart., VII, 45, 8, luxuriae fiet tam bona causa meae.

(a). Nouns.

The verb of motion is used with nouns in the predicative sense, and here loses color and becomes nearly equivalent to *esse* or *fieri*. The noun, however, in the great majority of cases seems to be personified, and herein lies the main difference between the noun construction and the corresponding adjectival or participial construction, cp. Ovid, Rem. Am., 322, haec odio venit maxima causa meo; Verg. Geo., 129, an deus immensi venias maris; Ovid, Trist., IV, 10, 18, tu medicina venis; Cic. De Nat. Deo., I, 7, 17,

¹Cp. Krebs, *Antibarbar. d. lat. Spr.*, II, 481, Gildersleeve-Lodge, *Lat. Gramm.*, § 553, 3. Stolz-Schmalz, *Lat. Gramm.*, § 327.

²The classification of examples under II, is for several reasons, a very difficult matter to handle. In some cases, *venire* is literal. The chief value and interest therefore, of such examples as these, is to show the fondness of Latin for using a predicate noun, adjective, or participle, as a shortened method of expression instead of a dependent clause, cp. such expressions as *expectatus veniam familiaribus*, Plaut. Most., 441, cp. Stolz-Schmalz, o. c., § 180.

The difficulty of classification is largely caused by this category, since the syntactical relation is the same in all cases, and, therefore, every individual example demands examination. The tests to be applied call for a thorough knowledge of the language. Here, however, I have grouped the cases in which it seems to me that the verb of motion has undergone some modification in meaning or use.

sed tibi hic venit adiutor ; Sen. Dial., IV, 7, 3, alius delator venit eius criminis.

For some examples of *ire*, cp. Tib., I, 4, 41, neu comes ire neges ; Stat. Theb., IX, 516, pelagi ibit Praeda feris ; Tac. Hist., I, 65, irent ultores.

This usage is poetic, though a few examples are found scattered among the prose writers ; cases are more abundant with *venire* than with *ire*.

(b). *Adjectives.*

This usage is also poetic where examples are abundant. Here too *venire* has the better of *ire*. In prose most of the examples of *venire* occur in Cicero and Livy. There is but one prose example of *ire*, *i. e.*, Macrob., III, 13, 4.

For a few citations, cp. Stat. Theb., XI, 686, veniat cupidus parere satelles ; Iuv., VII, 29, ut dignus venias hederis ; Plaut. Most., 44 ; credo expectatus veniam familiaribus ; Cic. Cael., 4, 10, illi ne advocatus quidem venit umquam ; Liv., III, 2, 10, longam venire noctem ratus.

Ovid, Trist., II, 141, nube solet pulsa candidus ire dies. Ovid, Fast., II, 287, ipse deus nudus nudos iubet ire ministros ; Mart., X, 7, 7, sic et cornibus aureis receptis Et Romanos eas ultraque ripa ; Macrob., III, 13, 4, ut bene amictus iret, faciem in speculo querebat.

(c). *Adjectives of the comparative degree.*

I find no examples of *ire* here. With *venire* the construction is poetic, though a few cases are found in Cicero and Livy. Here *venire* approaches very closely *fieri* as can be easily seen from the number of parallel instances. To cite a few by way of example :— Lucan, I, 635, sed venient maior metu ; Ovid, Trist., II, 67, non tua carminibus maiora fit gloria ; Tib., I, 7, 64, candidior semper candidiorque veni ; Cat., LXXX, 1, quare rosea ista labella Hiberna fiant candidiora nive, etc., etc.

(d). *Adverbs.*

The meaning of *venire* appears to be the same as in the category above, though we should hardly expect to find any parallel cases with *feri* here. *Ire* does not occur in this construction. Examples are rare both in poetry and in prose, cp. Ovid, *Her.*, IV, 19, *venit amor gravior, quo serius*; Varro, *R. R.*, III, 16, 23, *propter quam rem etiam carius in sacra via quam mel venit*.

(e). *Perfect passive participles.*

Here the verb of motion appears to have little, if any more force than *esse*, cp. Prop., IV, 7, 30, *ista per humanas mors venit acta manus*, *this death was brought about by human hands*. This seems to be another way of forming the Latin passive. Personification, also, seems to bring this about. Examples of this usage may be found scattered through both prose and poetry, though there are fewer instances in prose. Here, again *venire* has the better of *ire*. *Ire* does not seem to lend itself so readily to this usage. But one case of *ire* in prose.

For a few citations, cp. Prop., IV, 7, 30, *ista per humanas mors venit acta manus*; Mart., IV, 66, 7, *captus flumine venit de gurgite piscis*; Plin. N. H., VIII, 7, 20, *pilum autem sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat*; Cic. Pro. Flacc., 2, 3, *qui huc compulsi concitatique venerunt*.

Sen. Thyest., 843, *ibit in unum Congesta sinum turba deorum*; Prop., IV, 1, 8, *exactus tenui pumice versus eat*; Sall. B. Iurg., 102, 3, *qui quamquam acciti ibant*.

(f). *Present participles.*

Sometimes the verb of motion plus the present participle is almost, if not equivalent to the simple verb expressed by the two. Cp. Lucil. Sat., XXIV, 651 (Baehrens), *praeteriens venit = praeteriti*.

This usage is poetic and rare. Prose furnishes one example. I find no example of *ire* under this category. The Greeks were fond of this redundancy, and the Romans very probably borrowed it from them. Cp. Kühner-Blass, *Griech. Gramm.*, II, 622, ff.

(g). *Gerundives*.

Venire, which is the only verb so used, is practically equal to *esse* here. Cp. Plaut. Most., 891, *quam venit vobis faciendum utrumque*; cp. Stolz-Schmalz, o. c., § 166.-2. This usage is rare and poetic, but one case occurring in prose. It can be seen in Italian where the present participle grows directly out of the Latin gerundive. For a few examples, cp. Ovid, Fast., III, 794, *haec illa nocte videnda venit*; Tib., I, 2, 76, *cum fletu nox vigilanda venit*, etc., etc.

(h). *Future participles*.

This usage occurs only with *ire*, and even here it is limited to one verb, *i. e.*, *reddere*, cp. Mart., II, 5, 4, *cum rediturus eam*; Sen. Herc. Oet., 1766.

III. *With inanimate subjects thereby personified.*(a). *Present and future participles*.

Of the verbs which I have examined, *venire* is the only one so used. This attributive¹ use is very common with the future part., but rare with the present.

(1). *Present participles*.²

There are only five examples; four from the poets and one from the prose writers. Here *veniens* approaches *futurus* in meaning, but not so closely as does *venturus* with which I have found many parallels of *futurus*. With the present participle the time expressed seems nearer the present. For examples, cp. Ovid, Met., VII, 605, *venientia fata*; Stat. Theb., XII, 74, *venientia gaudia*; Senec. Nat. Quaest., VII, 30, 5, *venientis aevi*.

(2). *Future participles*.

Here *venturus* practically = *futurus*.

¹ Cp. Stolz-Schmalz, o. c., § 176.

² For this construction in Greek, cp. Kühner-Blass, *Griech. Gramm.*, II, 623.

This usage is found both in poetry and in prose. Though poetry has the better of prose, where Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny furnish the examples, cp. Verg. Aen., VIII, 627, *venturi aevi*; Ovid, Her., IV, 130, *aevo futuro*; Ovid, Met., XV, 557, *venturis fatis*; Verg. Aen., VI, 66, *praescia venturi*; Cic. Tusc., IV, 7, 14, *venturi boni*; IV, 6, 11, *bonorum futurorum*.

(b). *Other parts of the Verb.*

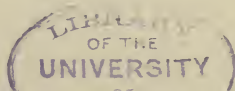
The construction here is noun + verb + dative. It is poetic and while it does occur in prose, its use is very limited, at least in classic prose. The sphere broadens later. Here the prose writers very probably borrowed from the poets and a very strong element of personification can be noticed. The meaning is practically equivalent to the simple verb suggested by the meaning of the noun plus the emphasis or attainment which is furnished by the verb of motion. There are but three examples of *ire*, and every one from the poets. For citations, cp. Ovid, A. A., II, 118, *et tibi eam venient cani capilli*; Sil. Ital., XVII, 47, *finem armis tandem finemque venire periclis*; Liv., II, 45, 10, *finemque venisse Romano imperio*; Sil. Ital., VII, 209, *it monti decus*; Val. Flacc., IV, 217, *mox omnibus idem ibit honos*.

From a general review of the whole matter, the first thing we notice is that *venire* seems to lend itself to figurative usages much more readily than *ire*. While *ire* plays its part in most of the categories, its part is usually a minor one.

These figurative usages seems on the whole, to be departmental in so far as prose is concerned: in poetry they appear as stock phrases. There seems to be no general growth in one way or the other, so far as Classic Latinity is concerned.

Certain stock expressions were employed by the early writers, and these were taken up together with new coinages and carried on throughout Classic Latinity.

Judging from the frequency of such usages in Romance, it is clearly evident that these figurative usages must have grown in late Latin to a considerable extent. This period, however, still remains to be covered.



LIFE.

I was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on November 15th, 1878, and lived there until September, 1885, when my parents moved to Summerville.

I entered the Charleston High School, October, 1892, and completed my course there in June, 1896, having won a free scholarship through the College of Charleston.

In October, 1896, I entered the Freshman Class at the College of Charleston, where I took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1900. I then came to Baltimore, where I attended the Johns Hopkins University for four years, studying under Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, and Prof. Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve. I held the University Scholarship in Latin for the terms 1901-02, 1903-04.

I wish to express my gratitude first to Professor Kirby Flower Smith, who has been my faithful guide and director, and who has been very kind in giving me much necessary assistance on my Dissertation. Then I wish to thank Dr. H. L. Wilson for his kindly help throughout my attendance at the Johns Hopkins University.

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