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STUDIES
in the
WORD FORMATION
of the
LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LATIN SERMO VULGARIS.

by
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PREFACE.

Notwithstanding the vast importance of the Roman inscriptions in throwing light on every fact and phase of ancient life, it is surprising how little attention they have received up to the present time in the field of linguistics. Though they are the best, and often the only, source of information on the nature and development of the popular Latin idiom, it may be truly said that outside of the domain of phonetics they have as yet received no adequate treatment, as a whole.¹ The reason for this is not far to seek. Scattered about heretofore in numberless collections and periodicals, with no definite arrangement and often without proper discrimination of the true and the false, they have presented the most serious obstacles to comprehensive study. Happily, however, through the generous provision of the Royal Prussian Academy, they have at length been subjected to the searching analysis of the most competent scholars, and are now in greater part, under a careful geographical arrangement and with a complete *apparatus criticus*, presented to the student in the epoch-making volumes of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*.

My purpose in the following dissertation has been two-fold. First, in the field of lexicography proper.

¹ Such monographs as Guericke, *De linguae vulgaris reliquiis apud Petronium et in inscriptionibus parietariis Pompeianis*, and Kübler, *Die lateinische Sprache auf afrikanischen Inschriften* (ALL. VIII p. 161 ff.) deal with the inscr. of certain localities only. Inscriptional forms are cited *singly* in the volumes of ALL. and other periodicals. I note as a curious fact that Prof. Wölfflin, writing on *Vulgärlatein* (Philologus XXXIV (1875) p. 137 ff.), speaks of the sources of information, but does not mention inscr. Yet no one knew their linguistic importance better than he.

Our standard Latin dictionaries are far too meagre in their citations of inscriptional words. Hundreds have entirely escaped their notice,¹ and such as find a place in them are generally cited from the obsolete collections of Gruter, Doni, Muratori and others, or at best from the *Amplissima Collectio* of Orelli-Henzen. Such citations are generally worthless to the modern student, to whom the older works are largely unknown, except by title; and indeed the inscriptions so cited are often likely to prove false or badly read.² In the following lists, therefore, I have endeavored, within the limits of my investigation, to revise and supplement the lexicons. All words, as far as possible, are cited from the *Corpus* itself; or, in the case of such inscriptions as are not included therein, from the most trustworthy source. The lexicons of Forcellini-De Vit (1858 +), K. E. Georges (7th Ed. 1879-80), and (Harper's) Lewis and Short (1888) have been carefully consulted, and the omission of words has been noted in brackets with the letters F. G. and H respectively. A glance at the lists will show how much may be added from inscriptions; out of a total of about three-thousand substantives and adjectives, 210 do not occur in F, 266 in G, and 389 in H.

Second, and more important, in the field of the popular, as opposed to the classical, Latin. Our knowledge of the *Sermo Vulgaris* or *Plebeius*, still unfortunately very imperfect, is to be gained from two different sources and by two classes of specialists; the Latinists occupied directly with the linguistic material that has survived the wreck of the past, and the Romance

¹ "The number of new words which will accrue to our lexicons when the indices to the *Corpus* are completed will doubtless mount up into the thousands." (Minton Warren, *On the Contributions of the Latin Inscriptions to the Study of the Latin Language and Literature*, in *Trans. Am. Philol. Ass'n.*, Vol. xxxv1 (1895) p. 22). Yet naturally only a small proportion of the rare words are entered in the indices.

² For instance, *aromatarius* is cited by Georges from Orelli 114, which is false (= c. XI 426*).

philologists tracing back the modern language by exact phonetic laws to their origin in the Latin. But though approached from different directions, these investigations are correlative at every point. The historical study of the Romance languages points out unmistakably the tendencies that are to be sought in the popular Latin speech; and the study of the *Sermo Vulgaris* in turn gives the clue to the development and differentiation of the Romance languages.

On the side of the Latin itself, no documents in our possession give such a clear and accurate impression of the *Sermo Vulgaris* as the inscriptions. The Roman lapidaries wrote nearly as they spoke, and herein lies the source of much of our knowledge of Latin phonetics. But more than that, in word-formation and syntax the writers of the inscriptions used the language of everyday life, not the 'book-Latin' which they had forgotten since their school-days, if indeed they had ever learned to use it in the schools. The language of the inscriptions is in a large degree the spontaneous language of the people, modified, no doubt, by the character of the writer and the purpose to which it is applied, but still the popular language, even when devoted to the technical processes of law, religion, or commerce.

The number of Latin inscriptions that survive either in the original or in accurate copies certainly exceeds 125000. The material thus afforded for the study of word-formation and syntaxis very great; and its thorough investigation will needs be the work of many years and many hands. Where so much is to be done, one must choose a narrow field. I have confined myself, therefore, to the substantives and adjectives of the inscriptions; yet even these, if treated comprehensively would prove far beyond the limits of a dissertation. Accordingly, I have selected, by terminations, those classes that are most prominent in the Romance lan-

guages. Such formations, it may be assumed, were prevalent also in the Latin *sermo vulgaris*; and the assumption is confirmed by the inscriptions. More than one-sixth of the words are quite unknown to Latin literature. For completeness, as well as for purposes of statistics and comparison, *all* inscriptional words, even those in classical use, are included in the lists, each in its own class; but the more interesting forms are denoted by larger type; and in the case of rarer words, their further history is shown in the foot-notes. My endeavor has been to render the lists as complete as possible. To read all the inscriptions was no small task, and I am conscious that many words must have been overlooked.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge my debt to those whose counsel and guidance I have enjoyed; — to Professor Harry Thurston Peck, by whose suggestion my attention was first drawn to this study, and whose advice and assistance have been of the greatest help; — to Professor James C. Egbert, Jr. whose kindly interest has been an inspiration, as his broader knowledge was a never-failing aid; — and to Dr. Frederic Taber Cooper, on whose dissertation, “Word Formation in the Roman *Sermo Plebeius*”, I have modeled the plan of my own.

GEORGE N. OLCOTT.

New York, October, 1896.

After an absence of two years, occupied in classical studies in Rome, I am at length able to bring to the printer my completed work. In the meantime, new inscriptions have come to light, and further study has brought forth new evidence in the field of Latin word-formation. I have endeavored, in so far as my time allowed, to make the lists complete to the present moment. For omissions and inaccuracies I must ask indulgence; it cannot be hoped that such have failed to escape my notice. To the pressmen and proofreaders, who have worked faithfully with a strange language, I offer my sincerest thanks.

Rome, Italy, August, 1898.

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INTRODUCTION.

Since its reduction to a comprehensive system, the study of Latin lexicography has taken two main directions; the one looking to the collection and arrangement of the great mass of linguistic material that has come to us from the Roman world, and the perfection of the Latin lexicon; the other concerning itself specifically with that popular form of Latin which, untrammelled by the restrictions imposed on the literary speech, reflected the daily life of millions of people in every part of the Roman empire, and has survived, under diverse influences and in varied forms, in the Romance languages of Europe.

The existence side by side of two phases of Latin speech has always been recognized; it is attested by numberless statements and implications of the Roman writers.¹ But the exact nature of the popular Latin idiom and its precise relation to the classic language have given rise to much dispute. It is unnecessary here to enter in detail upon the question of the history and differentiation of the *Sermo Classicus* and the *Sermo Vulgaris*. The subject has received ample elucidation at the hands of many scholars, and the essential features are carefully summed up by Cooper,² with whose general treatment I am quite in accord. A few supplementary remarks, however, regarding my own understanding and use of the term *Sermo Vulgaris* will not be out of place.

§. I. The SERMO VULGARIS. A perfectly unmixed and independent dialect is a linguistic impossibility. The language of early Rome, the *Prisca Latinitas*, was no exception to the rule. It had already received the impress of the races with which it had come in contact; yet it still remained the compact language, or dialect, of a small community, alike spoken and understood by all classes.³

¹ Cf. Rönisch, *It. und Vulg.* p. 12 sq.

² Word Format., *Introd.* Cooper throughout makes use of the term *Sermo Plebeius* to designate the popular Latin speech. I have preferred the term *Sermo Vulgaris*, as more usual in ancient times (*vulgus, vulgaris, vulgo, pervulgatè*, etc.), and as coming nearer to the German expressions *Vulgarlatein* and *Volkssprache*.

³ Monceaux, *l. c.* p. 432: et, jusqu'au milieu du III^e siècle avant notre ère, elle [la langue vulgaire] a été la seule langue des Romains.

The early relations with Greek culture and the ultimate conquest of Greece wrought a sudden but far-reaching change in the language of Rome. Visions of a new and higher life appeared before the astonished eyes of a rude people, and the history of the world can show no parallel for the eagerness with which every attainment of Greek genius was sought and engrafted in the life and thought of the Romans. The effect of this change is nowhere more marked than in the domain of literature and language. Roman literature were in fact more Greek than Latin. But the rough and unwieldy language was ill adapted to the expression of the higher thoughts and emotions, and its spirit was foreign to the niceties of Greek versification. At the hands of the literary class the *prisca Latinitas* suffered a gradual and comprehensive modification in conformity with the Greek models. Its declensions and conjugations, already breaking down under the influence of natural development, were rendered uniform and stable; its vocabulary was increased along certain lines where the new culture created new needs, and vastly narrowed along other lines by the elimination of all that savored of the commonplace; its pronunciation was fixed by an arbitrary *ius et norma loquendi*; and thus, out of the rough but flexible early language of the people, there grew two forms of speech, current at the same time and in the same territory, but quite distinct in spirit and structure.¹

Such was the *Sermo Classicus*, the language of Roman literature at its best. But while this movement was in progress in the literary circles of society, the *Sermo Vulgaris* had never lost its vigor among the people. It still remained, in some form, the *universal language* of the Romans, ignorant and cultured alike; for even the devotees of *urbanitas* must have adapted their language to the persons with whom they held intercourse in the household, the forum, the shops, or the army.² Though differing widely in its outward aspects according to the surroundings and standard of

¹ Böhmer, Die lat. Vulgär - Sprache, (Gymn. progr., Oels 1869) p. 1: Doch ist es nicht allein Wort und Form, was Volks - und Schriftsprache unterscheidet, sondern, es ist der verschiedene Geist, der in beiden sich offenbart.

² Quint. XII 10. 40: sermone quotidiano —, quo cum amicis, coniugibus, liberis, servis loquamur; Gell. I 22. 2: Atque id dicitur non in comitis tantum neque in plebe vulgaria, sed in foro, in comitio, apud tribunalia. Cf. Cic. Fam. XI 21.

education of the speaker, (from the rustic speech of the peasant and the slang of the streets to the easy colloquialism of the gentleman), it always presented to the classical speech the essential distinction of *spontaneity* and *unconventionality*.¹ The *Sermo Vulgaris* was but the *prisca Latinitas*, modified by forces from within, from without, from above, spreading over the world in the wake of the Roman legions, changing gradually in time and place, yet remaining throughout the empire essentially the same, until with the fall of the State and the rise of the nations it appeared again in literature in the Romance languages.²

Thus there is a sharp line of demarcation between the *Sermo Classicus* and the *Sermo Vulgaris*, and the direction of this line is determined by the presence or absence of spontaneity and unconventionality of expression, and *not* by the culture of the speaker or writer.³ But while the cultured speech was the prerogative of the small literary class and its dependents, the popular language was as broad as the bounds of the empire. It differed not only with locality and social position, but even, in some degree, with the whim of the individual. How, then, in this tangle of dialects can we hope for orderly arrangement? Within the *Sermo Vulgaris* itself there are no sharply drawn lines of demarcation; for however great the differences may have been, they shade off so imperceptibly the one into the other, that it is almost impossible now to detect them. It is only, therefore, by the adoption of a broad view of the *Sermo Vulgaris* as opposed to the classic Latin that much can be obtained, at least in the present, from the documents at our disposal.⁴

The method employed in investigations of the *Sermo Vul-*

¹ Quint. I 6. 27: Quare mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud grammaticè loqui. Monceaux I. c. p. 431: Elle s'est toujours développée spontanément, n'a jamais été fixée ni contrariée par l'intervention des grammairiens.

² Gröber, ALL I p. 43: Von einem Aufhören der lateinischen Volkssprache zu irgend einer Zeit kann daher nicht im mindesten die Rede sein; sie ist älteres Romanisch, wie die romanischen Sprachen jüngeres Volkslatein, eine zu aller Zeit lebendige Sprache. Meyer in Gröbers Grundr. p. 355: Die romanischen Sprachen, die auf ununterbrochener Tradition beruhen, geben die heutige Form des letzteren [d. i. des Vulgärlateins].

³ Schuchardt, Vok. I p. 33: Derselbe mann bediente sich eines anderen Lateins, wenn er sich mit seinem sklaven über die Einkäufe zu einem Gastmahle berieth, eines anderen, wenn er durch ein Billet einen Freund auf seine Villa einlud, eines anderen, wenn er eine Ode zur Verherrlichung eines Fürsten oder einer Geliebten dichtete.

⁴ Cf. Stolz, Historische Grammatik, I p. 23 and p. 42; Cooper I. c. p. xx.

garis has been to separate from the text all elements that are not strictly classical and label them 'vulgar.' The results have been excellent, but the principle is not exact, for two reasons. First, because this assumes an opposition of the two forms of speech, which certainly did not exist as far as the *Sermo Vulgaris* is concerned, for opposition implies discrimination, and all the discrimination was on the side of classic Latin. *Honor* and *felicitas* were as much a part of the *Sermo Vulgaris* as *caballus*, *bucca*, or *manducare*. As regards word-formation, almost all that belonged to the *Sermo Classicus* was also a part of the popular speech, while on the other hand much that was vital in the latter was studiously avoided by the former. Second, while this fact is well understood, the continual attention given to what is essentially unclassical in the popular speech tends to emphasize unduly a single prominent phase. The peculiarities of the *Sermo Vulgaris* are apt to consist of slang, malformations or the like; yet these are only one of its features, though naturally a prominent one. The result is not only an unconscious confusion of popular Latin with simple vulgarity or indecency and the use of *vulgaris* in the derived sense of 'vulgar,'¹ but also the assumption of a greater divergence in the use of words than is warranted by the facts. The *Sermo Vulgaris* is not so much the language of ignorance as the *natural* language. The grammar and the dictionary, the insistence upon a form and style that are sanctioned by the best writers, may influence, but they cannot control its destiny. It is this assumption that there is an essential difference throughout between the two forms of speech, that they are in fact almost separate languages, it would seem, that leads Sittl to the conclusion that the *Sermo Vulgaris*, as the Latinists use the term, is a creation of fancy². Understood in its broadest sense, the *Sermo Vulgaris* is no mere hypothesis; it is not a language at all in the sense of a linguistic unit, but a mass of variations and

¹ Sittl, Bursians Jahresberichte (1891) p. 227: Aber wenn sie [die Grammatiker] nach griechischen Muster von 'barbarismus' und 'soloecismus' handeln, belehren sie selbstverständlich nicht das Volk, das keine Grammatiken las, sondern die Mittelklasse. This assumes that the *Sermo Vulgaris* was confined to the mob alone, and gives too lowly an origin to the Romance languages; whereas, as I understand the term, it was certainly the daily language of exactly this middle class.

² *ib.* p. 226: Das Vulgärlatein, mit welchem die Latinisten operieren, ist eine Phantasiegebilde.

peculiarities continually shifting and changing in place and time during a period of many centuries. ¹

§ 2. LOCAL VARIATIONS IN THE SERMO VULGARIS. It is an a priori statement that admits of no doubt, that the Roman *Sermo Vulgaris* at any given time must have differed materially in the various provinces of the empire. ² It is inconceivable that even the *prisca Latinitas* could have been absolutely the same throughout the then narrow boundaries of the Republic. ³ As each new state was overcome, and the conquerers set themselves the task of latinizing it, there must have resulted a certain contamination in their own speech, as well as a form of Latin among the conquered people that was not exactly the language of the conquerers. When we consider the vast dominions of the empire at the period of its greatest extension, and the fact that a majority of its subjects were not Romans but romanized; when we recall the general poverty and lack of education, and above all the difficulties of intercommunication, we cannot doubt the existence of well established local differences. If the speech of the Roman senator differed in some degree from that of his slaves, how much more must the language of the Italian farmer have differed from that of the semi-Grecian peasant of Africa or the humble descendent of the Pannonian colonist.

Or considered from another point of view; it cannot be assumed that the vital differences of the Romance languages took shape only after the division of the empire.⁴ Notwithstanding

¹ Schuchardt l. c. I p. IX: -- da der Ausdruck Vulgärlatein strenggenommen nicht eine einzige Sprache, sondern eine Summe von Sprachstufen und Dialekten von der Zeit der ersten römischen bis zur Zeit der ersten wirklich romanischen Schriftdenkmäler bedeutet.

² Sittl in Bursians Jahresberichte (1891) p. 246: Die Umgangssprache ist nirgends auf der Welt durchaus die gleiche selbst in der nämlichen Zeit.

³ Sittl, Lok. Verschied. p. 1: Mag sich eine Sprache über ein noch so kleines Gebiet erstrecken, sie wird doch innerhalb seiner Grenzen nicht überall völlig gleich gesprochen, sondern sie zerfällt mit Notwendigkeit in mehrere Mundarten.

⁴ Paul, Principien der Sprachgeschichte² p. 43: Es ist kaum denkbar das je bis zu dem augenblicke, wo eine solche teilung einer sprache in mehrere stattgefunden hat, durch das ganze gebiet hindurch keine merklichen verschiedenheiten bestanden können. Ohne mundartliche unterschiede ist eine sprache, die sich über ein einiger-massen umfangliches gebiet erstreckt und eine längere entwicklung hinter sich hat, gar nicht zu denken. Man wird daher in der regel die selbständigen sprachen, die sich

the barbarian invasions, these languages are still essentially Latin in structure and lexicon. We are certainly right, therefore, in assuming that their differences were already grounded in the *Sermo Vulgaris*. There is in fact no well defined line which marks the passage of Latin into Italian and French and Spanish; they are only the *Sermo Vulgaris* in its present form.¹

This much, then, may be confidently asserted of the *Sermo Vulgaris*. When we come to examine the material at hand, however, the result is disappointing, and seems at first sight to disprove the assumption entirely. So far from finding clearly marked local differences in the inscriptions, which should certainly be our best authority, it becomes apparent that such differences are to be detected only with the most diligent study, and many have thus been led to doubt their actual existence.² A steady development of the popular speech in the direction of the Romance languages is everywhere observable, but the Gallic inscriptions do not show any mastering tendency to become French rather than Italian, nor those of Lusitania to become Portuguese rather than French. Nor should we really expect to find such marked development at so early a period. Dialectic variations there doubtless were; pronunciation differed more or less, words took on new senses, new words were borrowed or coined, grammatical constructions changed in time and place;

aus einer gemeinsamen ursprache entwickelt haben, als fortsetzung der dialecte der ursprache zu betrachten haben, und kann annehmen, dass ein teil der zwischen ihnen bestehenden unterschiede schon aus der periode ihres kontinuierlichen zusammenhanges herstammt, Cf. ALL. IX p. 147: Die Anschauung, dass das einheitliche Latein erst in den romanischen Sprachen sich gespalten habe, hat seit Schuchardt keine Berechtigung mehr; vielmehr gab es nicht nur ein Schriftlatein und ein Vulgärlatein, sondern das letztere selbst zeigt lokale Verschiedenheiten und ist im Laufe der Jahrhunderten ein anderes geworden.

¹ Gröber in ALL I p. 44: Hiernach aber besteht zwischen Volkslatein und Romanisch kein generischer, sondern nur ein Unterschied der Benennung, durch die zwei Epochen der Entwicklung derselben Sprache aus einander gehalten werden; derselbe Unterschied, dem man mit Namen wie altgriechisch und neugriechisch, althochdeutsch und neuhochdeutsch u. s. w. bedeutet.—W. Meyer and H. Schuchardt in Zeitschr. für roman. Philol. VI (1882) p. 620: Nach unserer Auffassung sind die romanischen Sprachen die lateinischen Dialekte selbst. — — — Verfolgen wir die Entwicklungen der mundartlichen Verschiedenheiten, wie sie uns heute auf romanischem Gebiete entgegentreten, nach rückwärts, so stellen sie sich uns als Konvergierende Linien dar. Ziehen wir nun für eine Epoche der "lateinischen" Zeit einen Querstrich durch, so wird derselbe die "lateinischen" Dialekten repräsentiren. Diese konvergierenden Linien treffen aber nicht in einem einzigen Punkte zusammen.

² Cf. Cooper l. c. XXV.

but we have no evidence that an intelligent Roman could not always understand an intelligent Gaul or Spaniard or Latin-speaking African. There is no question of a division of language during any period of the empire.¹

The testimony of the ancient writers regarding local variations in Latin refers mainly to phonetic differences, and it is naturally here that the greatest divergence lay;² nevertheless there is no lack of evidence of distinctions and local peculiarities in the formation and use of words. Herein, however, lies a difficulty arising from the complexity of the subject and the limited and negative character of the evidence. Our knowledge of the popular speech must be based on the written documents, and the *Sermo Vulgaris* was essentially a spoken language. The slight remains preserved to us are but the visible part of a giant berg whose greater mass is hidden in the ocean of the past. We may draw conclusions as we will; they are all tentative, and subject to complete reversal with the discovery of a new inscription, or the more thorough study of the facts.

The formation of classified lists like those which follow, of words drawn from the inscriptions, will afford abundant material for the further study of word-peculiarities in the various provinces of the empire. We know from scattered passages of the Roman writers that in certain localities strange words were in use, or usual words in strange meanings. In the time of Varro,³ *cenaculum* was still used in its primary sense of *triclinium* in some places, as at Lanuvium, at Falerii, at Corduba. The Praenestines⁴ had the word *tongitio* in the sense of *notio*, and said *nefrones*⁵ for *testiculi*, a word that obtained also at Lanuvium in the form *nebrundines*. The festival *struppearia* was peculiar

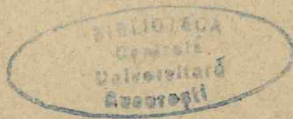
¹ Schuchardt, *Vokalismus*, I p. 48: Den Gedanken an eine Verschiedenheit der Gegenden, welchen wir mit dem Ausdruck 'Dialekt' zu verbinden pflegen, müssen wir hier aufgeben, and below: Ich will nicht läugnen, dass sich schon in ältester Zeit in das römische Gebiet verschiedene Mundarten theilten; es geht dies aus der Natur der Sache, so wie aus Andeutungen der Alten hervor. Und besonders mag in Rom das lateinische einen anderen charakter gezeigt haben, als auf dem Lande und in den kleineren Städten.

² *ib.* p. 39: Die Lautverhältnisse gestatten uns die schärfste Trennung der Plebität und Urbanität; - Sittl, *Lok. Verschied.* p. 47: Die hervorragenden Unterschiede der Dialekte beruhen ja besonders auf der Aussprache, während die Schriftsteller nur durch einzelne Wörter und Wendungen an ihre Heimat erinnern.

³ L. L. v. 162 (S.)

⁴ Paul, *ex Fest.* p. 539 (P.)

⁵ Paul, *ex Fest.* p. 161 (P.)



to Falerii, and *struppus* is noted at Tusculum.¹ A peasant of Anagnia informed Marcus Aurelius² that *sarmentum* was an old Hernican word (Latinized, of course) still in use there to signify the skin of the victim which the flamen wore on his *apex* when entering the town. These and other words are cited as provincialisms in Italy. In Gaul, too, we are told that *legaria* was used for *legumina*,³ and *tripetia* for *sella rusticana*.⁴ It would be interesting to turn to the inscriptions and find direct evidence in word-forms of the early differentiation of the romance languages. If *flere* disappeared and gave place to *plangere* (piangere) in Italy and to *plorare* (pleurer) in Gaul; if *malum, casa* survived in the peninsula (mela—but cf. pomodoro—casa) and *pomum, mansio* in the Gallic provinces (pomme, maison), it would indeed be gratifying to see the beginning of the tendency in the inscriptions of the respective countries; but we are given no such good fortune.⁵ *Paramus*, indeed, appears in a Spanish inscription,⁶ and has survived only in Span. *paramo*; but such instances are rare.

It will not be out of place to cite from inscriptions a few words which seem to have been of local or provincial use, *at least in their origin*. If a word appears in but a single inscription, it offers no basis for a theory; if it is found several times in one locality, *and nowhere else*, we may *assume* that it was a local word; if further it appears in literature first in a writer whose origin connects him with that territory, the assumption is strengthened; and if later we find it in use by various authors, it must be remembered that a provincial neologism, once admitted into literature, may lose its local character and become common property.

Ampliatio appears to be an African formation;⁷ it occurs in an inscription of the Proconsular Province and in Tertullian. *Congressio* = 'attack' is a favorite word of Justinus, to whom Wölfflin⁸ assigns an African origin; we find it in this sense also

¹ Fest. frgmt. p. 452 (P.)

² Fronto ep. IV 4. 67 (N.)

³ Varro, L. L. I 33.

⁴ Sulp. Sev. Dial. II I. 14.

⁵ I may note, however, that *CASA* *CASULA* appear *only* in inserr. of Italy. Cf. Ruggiero s. v. But *MANSIO* = 'dwelling' is confined also to inserr. of Rome.

⁶ c. II 2660.

⁷ Cf. Kübler ALL. VIII p. 202.

⁸ ALL. VII p. 124.

in an inscription of Lambaesis. *Dispunctor* (Mauretania—Tert.), *silentiosus* (Numidia—Apul.), *desperatio* = 'violent acts' (Mauretania — Apul.), *pollicitator* (Thamugadi — Tert.), *collegiarius* (Cirta — Tert.) are a few of the very many coincidences that may be adduced as cumulative evidence of the special use of words in Africa.¹ The genius of Roman Africa seems to have lent itself, even more than that of the other provinces, to the greatest freedom in word-formation to meet every passing need.

Other probable local peculiarities may be noted elsewhere. *Cognatio*=*collegium* is found only at Salonae in Dalmatia, *culminalis* and *culminaris* only in Pannonia and Noricum, *cretarius* north of the Alps. In North Italy we have *collegiatus* (=the African *collegiarius*) at Arilica and Brixia; ² *parcimonium* 'savings' at Pola, Cremona, Brixia; *propinatio* (*funebri*) at Brixia and Comum; *repunctor* at Placentia and Mediolanium. Similarly *subventor* is only found in Campania, at Capua, Nola and Puteoli. *Laesio*, *laesura* (*animi*) is a Gallic usage, and *limarius* is found only at Narbo, while *solutorius* seems to be confined to Lusitania. The geographical distribution of words in inscriptions deserves an exhaustive study.

A discussion of the general characteristics of the inscripational language of Italy, Africa, Spain and Gaul would be beyond the limits of the present study, which is confined to certain classes of terminations. A critical examination of the inscriptions, however, will show that the *sermo vulgaris* of Italy, and especially of Rome, was a remarkable complex of influences from every quarter, which, under the Empire, with the constant influx of people from all parts of the world, lost the power of discrimination, and admitted provincialisms and Greek words, hybrid and self-explaining compounds at will. Rome, as the focus of ancient life, can hardly be said to have had a characteristic *sermo vulgaris* of its own; but between north and south Italy one may detect here and there traces of divergences which had come down from older times or had grown up under conditions of isolation. The language of north Italy under the Empire approaches rather that of Gaul,³ that of south Italy shows a closer

¹ I may add as probable African usages ALBARIS, ANULARIUM, CENTENARIUM as building, QUINQUEGENTANEUS, SCAMNARIUM, SEXFASCALIS, all confined to inscr.

² The Gallic word is CORPORATUS.

³ Cf. Sittl, Lok. Versch. p. 72 and 74.

connection with Africa.¹ Gallic Latin was characterized by a certain dignity and rhetorical poise, a fulness and elegance of diction,² as became a land of rhetors and grammarians. To a certain extent this is visible in the pre-Christian inscriptions of Gaul and north Italy, from which the unrestrained license in form and syntax, so characteristic of those of Rome, south Italy and Africa, is reasonably absent.

The language of south Italy, and most notably of Campania and Apulia, is impregnated with Greek,³ as is the Campanian speech of Petronius' characters. It shares with Africa the readiness to form compounds with *con* — (= 'fellow —'), due to the influence of the Greek συν⁴, as *condecorio* (Lucania and Africa). *concurialis* (Beneventum and Theveste, Numidia); and is notably fond of the ablative in —*u* (*aucentu* Venafrum, *apparatu* Abella, Cumae, *delegatu* Pompeii, etc.), and of denominatives in —*tus*,⁵ — also frequent in Africa.

The inscriptional language of Africa has received special treatment by Kübler.⁶ It is characterized by a love of abstract expressions, a fondness for long words, and a rhetorical fulness of diction.⁷ The *tumor Africus* is visible as well in the inscriptions of Africa as in its literature. The epitaphs far surpass those of the other provinces in strained and overloaded expressions. c. VIII 352: *homo bonus rebus hominibusq. pernecessarius, quem quaerit patriae maximus hic populus*; 3531: *coniugi humanissimae, sanctissimae, fidelissimae, obsequentissimae*; 7604: *maturitas hominum fui(t?) a(d?) me, servitus longinqua timoris numini(s) huius et religionis, cui ego annis octoginta servivi*

¹ Cf. Ott, *Neue Jahrb. für Philol.* 109 (1874) p. 762.

² Hier. ep. 125: *Ubertatem Gallicae nitoremque sermonis.*

³ Cf. COLIMBUS = κολυμβος c. x 5348 (Interamna), ENTHECA = ἐνθήκη 3678 (Misenum, — first in Augustinus), GRAPHIS 1598 (Puteoli), LEONTOCHASMA 1554 (ib.), SYRMATA plur. 1948 (ib.).

⁴ Kübler, *ALL.* VIII p. 187.

⁵ BENEFICIATUS (Volcei), BISELLIATUS (Interamna), CENTURIONATUS (Misenum), DUUMVIRATUS (freq.), etc.

⁶ *ALL.* VIII p. 161 sq.

⁷ Kübler l. c. p. 162: Eine gewisse Ueberschwenglichkeit der Ausdrücke, ein Ueberfluss von Worten, ein bilderreicher Putz der Sprache, der vielleicht nicht ohne Mitwirkung punischer Einflüsse entstanden war, ist vielen dieser afrikanischen Inschriften gemeinsam; Ott, *Neue Jahrb. für Philol.* 109 (1874) p. 763: Charakteristisch ist nun bekanntlich für das afrikanische Latein Ueberladenheit und Zügellosigkeit, Mangel an Sinn für Nüchternheit und Züchtigkeit der Diktion, krankhaftes Pathos, bühlerisches Prunken mit wirklichen und vermeintlichen Kunstmitteln des rhetorischen Effekts und in Folge dessen Verschwommenheit, Unklarheit, Selbsträthselhaftigkeit des Gedankens.

etiam nudo pede caste et pudice et instanter, etc.; Eph. Epig. v 290 (p. 281): *incomparabilis coniux, mater bona, avia piissima, pudica, religiosa, laboriosa, frugi, efficax, vigilans, sollicita, univira, unicuba, totius industriae et fidei matrona!*

Of the terminations to which I have devoted the following pages, — *alis*, — *torius* (— *torium*), — *arius* (— *arium*) and — *icius* are particularly frequent in Africa, and — *tio* is extensively used there, notably in unusual senses.¹ Adjectives in — *osus* are few in number, but the fondness for the termination so often noted in the writers of African Latinity,² is amply shown by the numerous *cognomina* that appear in inscriptions,³ *Aelia Aeliosa* (c. VIII 9151). *Plotia Flaviosa* (3971), *Iulia Maximosa* (4276), etc. *Cognomina* in — *ica* also are a well-known feature of African inscriptions, and support the connection that has often been claimed for African and Spanish Latin,⁴ for the termination — *ico* is diminutive in Spanish;⁵ in connection with which it may be noted that *solamina* = 'provisions' is found only at Hispalis (c. II 1180) and at Maktar (VIII 619).

The Spanish inscriptions, beyond a strong Iberian element observable mostly in proper names, offer little for the study of local word-formation.

§ 3. THE INSCRIPTIONS. The mass of inscriptions may be classed as (a) sepulcral, (b) dedicatory and honorary, (c) of public works, (d) 'documenta,' (e) smaller objects, 'instrumentum domesticum,' as tiles, lamps, stamps, rings, *tesserae*, lead-pipes etc., (f) ephemeral inscriptions, i. e. *graffiti*, *dipinti*, wax tablets and the like. By far the greater number is of the sepulcral class, and this is fortunate for the present study, for the epitaphs bring us into the closest touch with the popular life and language of the day. Here more than elsewhere (except in the *graffiti*, which,

¹ Cf. AMPLIATIO, COMPERTUSIO, CONGRESSIO, CONSECUTIO (BAPTISMI), DEMISSIO-NEM FECIT = DEDICAVIT, DESPERATIO = 'desperate acts,' DICATIO, MEMORATIO, NOVATIO, PERFORATIO (MONTIS), REDDITIO = MORS, TURIFICATIO.

² See Cooper p. 123.

³ Cf. Mommsen, Eph. Epig. IV p. 520.

⁴ Schuchardt, Vok. II p. 279, note; W. Meyer and H. Schuchardt in Zeitschr. für roman. Philol. VI (1882) p. 625; F. Cramer, ALL. VI p. 362; Kübler ib. VII p. 594 and VIII p. 202; Thielmann ib. VIII p. 245.

⁵ Meyer Lübke II p. 542.

however, show rather a vulgarity of *sentiment* than of *language*), we find the nearest approach to the *sermo vulgaris*, for here the people of all classes give voice to their feelings of affection and pride and sorrow with all the simple verbiage at their command, ¹ or break forth into verse, poor doubtless, as poetry, but the more valuable linguistically as it is spontaneous and unstudied. The sepulchral inscriptions add the largest proportion of new words to our lexicons, and show how readily new meanings were attached to words in the popular speech, and how unrestrained it was in the use of synonyms. ²

The dedicatory and honorary inscriptions, on the other hand, afford comparatively little that is new; ³ titles of gods and genii (*culminaris, solutorius, territor, tribunicialis*), and of legions (*equitata, fulminata*), and here and there a word explanatory of the condition or attitude of the dedicator, comprise the sum of our gains from this source. The formulaic inscriptions of public works, too, are almost barren of interest.

In the '*documenta*,' again, we have a fertile source of the inscripational vocabulary. Their value is very relative, according to the purpose to which they were applied and the subject of which they treat, from the carefully worded *Res Gestae* of Augustus to the Edict of Diocletian *de pretiis rerum venalium*, prolific of rare and new words. In the laws and plebiscites that have been preserved on stone and bronze, one could not expect to find traces of plebeian pronunciation and syntax, but one may certainly look here for unclassical word-forms, and in fact the search would not be vain. Quintilian I 6. 17 writes: '*molestè diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere.*' The classical speaker or writer would use *tribunal*, and the vulgar by-form would be elsewhere unknown, did it not appear in the Lex Julia Municipalis of B. C. 45. ⁴ Provincial and municipal regulations especially afford interesting material; notably the Lex Metalli Vi-

¹ Kübler, ALL. VIII p. 165: Auf den Inschriften reden bisweilen wirklich ganz ungebildete Leute, auch [sind] sie zwar oft in rührendem Eifer, Bildung zu zeigen, aber Gott sei Dank! meist ohne jeden Erfolg. Cf. Zell, Handb. der röm. Epigraphik II p. 66; Rebling, Beiträge zum Vulgärlatein, in Neue Jahrb. für Philol., Vol. 121 (1880) p. 367-8.

² Cf. the euphemisms for 'death' etc. in § 4.

³ Kübler l. c. p. 165: Die Ehreninschriften mit ihrem konventionellen Lapidarstil bieten wenig oder gar keine Gelegenheit, provinzielle Besonderheiten zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

⁴ c. I 206, l. 34.

pascensis of Spain ¹ and the building-ordinance of Puteoli. ² Even the *acta* of the Arval Brothers will be frequently cited for new forms in the lists that follow. It may be stated without hesitation that of all the '*documenta*' preserved, the *privilegia veteranorum* alone, as a class, do not merit study for purposes of lexicography.

The '*instrumentum domesticum*' as a whole is unfruitful. The objects are generally small, and the inscription is often limited to the maker's name. From a vase from Gaul ³ we have the new word *cervesarius*, and the bone *tesserae* afford some ill-natured ἀπαξ εἰρημένα. The oculists', stamps in particular are rich in medical terms, especially names of salves and lotions, and eye-diseases in *-tio*, *-tudo*, *-itia*, *-ities*.

Finally of the *graffiti* it is unnecessary to speak; their vulgar character is well known, and their value in the study of popular word-formation is no less than in that of phonetics. The *dipinti*, largely Pompeian election-recommendations, are of secondary interest, and the auction-tablets of Caecilius Jucundus preserve but a limited number of new words, while the wax tablets of Dacia are almost devoid of importance.

§ 4. SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES IN INSCRIPTIONS. A brief consideration of the use of substantives and adjectives in inscriptions is all that is here possible. If there is one fact in particular that the study of inscriptional lexicography teaches, it is that we should not assume that a word which appears first in a given author is the creation of his fancy. In the great majority of cases, he has certainly admitted it to his writings only as he finds it in use in the colloquial speech of those about him; has raised it, that is, from the *sermo vulgaris* to the standing and dignity of a literary word. In the following lists, a very large number of words will be found in inscriptions dating long before their first appearance in literature. ⁴ On the other hand, many an archaic word lived on in the popular speech though excluded from the classic diction. A case in point would be *dolentia* = *dolor*, which is cited by Gellius ⁵ from Laevius as

¹ c. II 518I.

² c. I 577 = X 178I.

³ See p. 147.

⁴ Cf. for example, ABREPTIO, CLIBANARIUS, DEALBATOR, DEIERATIO, LECTRIX.

⁵ XIX 7. 9 (H.).

'nove aut insigniter dictum,' and though unknown afterwards in the whole range of literature, appears again, several centuries later, in a Christian epitaph of Aquileia.¹

The inscriptions show conclusively that the *sermo vulgaris* availed itself at all periods of certain self-explanatory terminations, notably *—alis, —aris, —arius, —atus, —icius, —tio, —tor, —trix*, to form any word at will. *—Arius* in particular may be called *par excellence* the inscriptional suffix; its formations are apparently quite unlimited, and every year brings to light a new inscriptional form. The preponderance of certain suffixes and the comparative absence of others (as *—ax, —ela, —etum, —or*) is explained by the character of the inscriptions themselves.

The principle of discrimination and elimination being entirely absent from the *sermo vulgaris*, there is no limit to the formation, side by side as fancy wills, of synonyms by the simple addition of various suffixes to the same stem. The present participle had a much more extended use in the popular than in the classic language; and fond as the Roman was of words in *—tor* and *—arius*, there was abundant place in his broad vocabulary for the participial substitutes [*barbaricans?* = *barbaricarius*,] *cognoscens* = *cognitor*, *commeans* = *mercator*, *gladians* = *gladiarius* or *gladiator*, *negotians* = *negotiator*, *provocans* = *provocator*, *vians* = *viator*.² The grammarian Charisius³ says: '*collactaneus* dici debet. Nam *collacteus* nemo dicit.' In the inscriptions both forms occur,⁴ with a possible preference for the censured one. The numerous parallel forms for 'niece,' *neptis*, *nepos* (c. XII 344), *nepotia* (c. III 2599, 2690, 2756, 2798, 6155, etc.), *nepota* (c. III 3173), *neptia* (c. III 3582), *nepotula*, *nepotilla*, *nepticula*,⁵ etc. show the easy indifference of the popular language in the use of words.

Again, the euphemisms for 'death' and 'tomb' are very

¹ c. v 1686. This particular word may, of course, have been a re-formation; but it illustrates the principle.

² In this connection, the substitution of the simple verb for the derived substantive with *ESSE* should be noted: *CENTURIAM REGUIT* (i. e. *REXIT*) = *CENTURIO FUIT*, c. v. 923; *COLUIT* = *CULTOR FUIT*, x 1877, 1918; *CUCURRIT* = *CURSOR FUIT*, vi 9317; *DISPENSARE* = *DISPENSATOR ESSE*, vi 9327, 9348; *DISPENSAVIT* = *D. FUIT*, III 7130; *MILITARE* = *MILES ESSE*, passim in c. x; *PROTEXTIT* = *PROTECTOR FUIT*, III 6194.

³ p. 82 (K.).

⁴ See p. 241.

⁵ See below, diminutives.

numerous. The pagan Roman was generally content with the simple word *mors*. *Factus* is used twice in this sense, once as pure slang: ¹ *iste mulus me ad factum dabit* 'that mule will do me up,' and once in an iambic senarius: ² *noli dolere, mater, factui meo*; and other more logical expressions (*eventum, finitio fati*) may be noted; but it is in Christian epitaphs that the greatest divergence appears: *dormitio, occasus, recessio, redditio, requietio, transitus*, as for *mortuus est* we have *migravit de hac luce, quievit* or *requievit, recessit, reddidit* or *tulit annos, transiit, vixit in saeculo* or *saeculares annos, vixit in diem aetatis suae* (not *mortis suae*, which had an unpleasant sound). Similarly, as a substitution for *sepulcrum* I may note *mansio, domus* or *sedes aeterna* or *aeternalis* or *perpetua, domus romula, memoria* or *memoriola*.

The poetical element is very strong in the Latin *sermo vulgaris*, as in the simple speech of all peoples, and shows itself everywhere in the inscriptions, notably in the terms of relationship and wherever a sentiment of affection is manifested. *Genitores* = *parentes*³ (Ital. *genitori*), *parens* = *pater*,⁴ *iugalis* = *maritus*,⁵ *consors* (once *consortio*)⁶ = *coniux, incrementum*⁷ = *filius, filia, nati*⁸ or *pignera*⁹ = *fili, sarcogena* = *filia*¹⁰ etc. We find also *termen* for *annus*,¹¹ and frequently *lumina* for *oculi*.

Characteristic also of the popular Latin is the free use of compounds. Prepositional compounds often have no further force than the simple words (cf. *ac-commodator, e-ministratio*). The use of *con-* = 'fellow-' is especially frequent (*commilito, concibo, condecurio, contiuro, conservus*), here also often without added meaning (*concurialis, congenitilis*.¹²) Compounds in *-fer, -ger, -genus, -fex, -ficus* are particularly numerous,¹³ and self-explaining

¹ c. IX 2689.

² c. X 5153.

³ c. IX 3449.

⁴ c. IX 1442, 3939.

⁵ c. XII 2143.

⁶ c. VI 1779.

⁷ See p. 129.

⁸ c. II 1438.

⁹ c. IX 3107.

¹⁰ c. V 6251.

¹¹ c. II 59.

¹² Cf. Kübler, ALL. VIII p. 187.

¹³ These I plan to discuss in another place.

compounds abound everywhere (cf. *altifrons*, c. II 2660, *benesuadus* x 1365, *florisapus* VIII 212, *lanifricarius* IV 1190, *pisicapus* IV 826, all inscriptional words.) To the popular formative genius we may assign such contracted compounds as *domiseda*¹=*quae domi sedet*, *domnaedius*²=*dominus aedium*, *domnifunda*³=*domina fundi*, *domnipraedia*⁴=*domina praedii*, *munidator*⁵=*muneris dator*. This compounding tendency took a ludicrous direction in the later period, with the breaking down of syntax, when such formulas as *vir bonae memoriae* and *se vivo fecit* entirely lost their grammatical relation and gave rise to the declined adjectives *bonememorius* or *benememorius*⁶ and *sevivus*. And to this same period of linguistic decay we owe the shifting of form seen in *concordius* for *concors*,⁷ *innox* for *innocens*,⁸ *peleger* for *peregrinus*,⁹ and the like.

It remains only to mention the popular fondness for diminutives, with or without a diminutive sense, and the tendency of certain terminations to assume a diminutive force. This is seen for—*icius*¹⁰ in such words as *nepoticia*, *vernacius*; while three diminutives in—*inus*,—*ina* are cited hereafter.¹¹ The classical word *parietinae* already has a sense of diminution. The glosses further prove that the suffix—*ina* was a recognized diminutive termination in the *sermo vulgaris*.¹²

¹ c. VI 11602.

² c. VI 9274.

³ c. VI 21611.

⁴ c. XIV 3482.

⁵ c. VIII 4681.

⁶ Formed on the analogy of the usual *BENEMERENS*.

⁷ c. VIII 4411.

⁸ Boiss. p. 597.

⁹ c. V 1703.

¹⁰ See p. 215.

¹¹ p. 134 and 200.

¹² Cf. C. G. L. II p. 68. 20: *HASTA δόρυ*, 21: *HASTINA δόρυ*, ἀκόντιον; p. 266. 19: *δάμαλις* *BUCULA*, *IUVENCA*, *VACCA*, 20: *δαμάλιον* *VACCINA*; p. 294. 28: *ἐλαφος* *CERVUS*, 29: *ἐλάφιον* *CERVINA*; p. 314. 35: *ἐριφος*, *EDUS*, 36: *ἐρίφιον* *AEDINA*.

CLASSIFIED LISTS.

A. ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES.

It has often been observed¹ that while the classic Latin was restricted in its use of abstract terms, the *Sermo Vulgaris* offered a marked contrast in the freedom with which they were employed. In this respect the testimony of the inscr. supports the evidence of literature. There is noticeable throughout a tendency to express abstract ideas in abstract terms; less forcible, perhaps, in the early period, when the inscr. in general are more concise and formulaic, but becoming dominant under the empire. This tendency is especially notable in the case of verbal derivatives in **-tio, -sio**, but is shared also by the substantives in **-tus -tas** and others, it is due in part to a fondness for long words and well-rounded clauses, in part also to a desire for more vivid expression. Accordingly the simple classical construction of subst. + adj. or part. gives place largely to groups of substantives. Cf. *ob peregrinationis expeditionem* = *ob peregrinationem expeditam*, *post alarem exercitationem* = *post alam exercitatum*, *ex iniquitatibus mensurarum et ponder(um)* = *ex iniquis mensuris et ponderibus*, *ad emptionem possessionis*, *prope diem consummationis primi pili* = *prope diem primi pili consummati* etc. The gerundive construction sinks to a subordinate position; *ad tuitionem statuæ* is preferred to *ad statuam tuendam*. The case absolute wavers between the abl., acc., and nom., and ultimately disappears in its original form; *in consulatu* (eorum) arises beside (iis) *consulibus*. The popular taste for quaint and expressive circumlocutions also helped

¹ Stolz and Schmalz, Lat. Gramm. in Ivan Müller's Handb. II p. 366: Die lateinische Sprache war an sich aller Abstractionen abgeneigt und bevorzugte mehr eine konkrete, anschauliche Darstellung; and below: In der Sprache des Volkes waren die Subst. abstr. gerade nicht unbeliebt - Cooper p. 1.

to extend the use of abstracts. Cf. *debitum naturae persolvit = obiit, moratus est in dispensatione = dispensator fuit, hic iacet germanitas fratris et sororis = germani*.

The use of abstracts in a concrete sense is not unknown to classic Latin, but was certainly most prevalent in the popular speech,¹ and is therefore naturally prominent in inscrr. Cf. *ambulatio = locus ambulationis, arcuatura = arcus, armatura = miles, circuitus = via in circulo, clusura = fibula, gestatio = locus gestationis, lavatio = locus vel supellex lavationis, pedatura = spatium pedibus mensum, repositio = repositorium* etc.

The most important classes of abstract substantives in the inscrr. will be found grouped in the following division. Those in **-or** have been omitted; the 42 forms that occur in inscrr. are all (with exception of *nigror* C. VI 30258) of general occurrence, and show nothing new or valuable. As a formative suffix, **-or** lost its importance at the close of the archaic period.² The inscrr. also offer nothing of interest in **-ela**. *Cautela, loquela, querela, (querella, quaerela, quaerella)*, and *tutela* are frequent in inscrr. as elsewhere; and *candela* is seen in the derivatives *candela-brum*³ and *candelabarius*.⁴ It has been asserted that **-ela** was a popular suffix in the *Sermo Vulgaris*;⁵ its unimportant remains, however, in the Romance languages,⁶ and the complete absence of late formations in inscrr.,⁷ would tend to disprove the supposition. The same is substantially true of the suffix **-do (-ido -edo)**. Its importance in the *Sermo Vulgaris* was mainly confined to the rustic vocabulary, which is but slightly represented in inscrr. *Cupido, crepido, formido, libido* are frequent; *formido* = 'scarecrow' (Test. Basil., Wilm, Ex. 315, Bruns p. 278, II l. 24) is worthy of note.

§ I. **-T-IO, -S-IO** — Of all the abstract substantives in Latin,

¹ Stolz and Schmalz, Lat. Gramm., in Müllers Handb. II p. 367: Schon die alte Sprache hat abstr. in konkretem Sinne verwendet., and p. 368: Es scheint, dass die sprache der Jäger, Landleute, Soldaten, Advokaten, hier manches eigenthümliche hatten, was allmählich sich Eingang in die Schriftsprache zu verschaffen wusste

² Cf, however Meyer-Lübke in ALL. VIII p. 313 sq.; Cooper l. c. p. 27.

³ Vide Ruggiero, s. v.

⁴ vide infra § v. — Arius.

⁵ Rebling, Versuch einer Charakteristik der röm. Umgangssprache, p. 23; Schulze, Diss. Hal. VI p. 156; Cooper l. c. p. 31.

⁶ Diez, Gramm. p. 641

⁷ The inscrr. have only *nitor*, not *nitela* (Apul., Solin.); *peccatum, delictum* etc., not *peccatela* (Tert.), *conductio*, not *conductela* (Interp. ad Cod. Theod.), etc.

those in *-tio*, *-sio* are the most numerous in all grades and at all periods of the language. Paucker¹ estimates the number used by the older writers at somewhat over 1450, of which 862 are found in Cicero and Caesar, and states that this number was more than doubled in post-classical literature. The use of these abstracts extended to every department of life and thought; philosophy, law, medicine, the public service, commerce, agriculture, and the homely processes of daily life, all shared them alike, and did not hesitate to employ at will so useful a suffix, whose neologisms bore their meaning on their face.

The *inscr.* abound in these words. The following list contains 340 forms. As a whole, the list is not a remarkable one; less than 5 0/10 of the words are confined to *inscr.*, and of these the greater part are ἀπαξ εἰρημένα. About 25 show a meaning unknown to literature, and 10 seem to occur but once outside of *inscr.* Legal terms are especially numerous; those of agriculture, in the terminology of which these forms held a prominent place,² are notably absent.³ The frequent use of these abstracts in a concrete sense has been mentioned above; no less than 22 will be found below. Such usage in military language deserves special notice; cf. *reliquatio* = 'body of troops left behind, *vexillatio*' = 'body of *vexillarii*.' The popular character of the suffix is shown also by its frequent appearance in the Pompeian *graffiti* (cf. *destillatio*, *mixio*), and by its not infrequent tautological use (cf. *administrationem administravit*, c. X̄ 4724; *pensiones pensitasse*, c. XI 266, etc.

ABREPTIO.⁴ [F. G. H.] C. IV 142 b. (Rome, end 3^d): —
Vibies et discensio.

ACCEPTIO. 'initiation' (into mysteries⁵) - c. VI 751 (Rome, 376): *anno tricensimo—nis suae.*

ACCESSIO. 'addition', 'bonus'. Pompeian auction tablet, De Petra 113 (A. D. 56): *access[ione]s hs. xiii.*

ACCVSATIO. (leg). Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum, 225): — *nem instituere tentarunt*; c. v 2781 (Patavium, early 4th): *argumentis — nem suam non potuerit comprobare (sic).*

¹ Uebersicht der Silb. Latinität, p. 8; cf. Cooper p. 3.

² Cf. Cooper, l. c., p. 4.

³ Cf. however, *oblaqueatio*, *pastinatio*, *scrobatio*.

⁴ The earliest instance. Martinus patr., Isid., C. G. L. II, p. 252. 32: ἀφαρπαγή *abreptio*. Cf. ALL. v p. 243.

⁵ Cf. Arnob. 5. 26: *symbola quae rogati sacrorum in—nibus respondetis.*

5. ACTIO. (leg.). c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, Spain, A. V. C. 710) III 4. 34: *omnib(us) accusatorib(us) in sing(ulas) — nes*; ib. 1963 (Lex Salpensana, Spain, 81-84) II 10, and ib. 1964 (Lex Malacitana, ib.) III 5, IV I, v 47: —, *petitio, persecutio esto*. Add c. v 930 (Rome, 69-79) and 10298.
- ADFFECTIO. very freq. everywhere, esp. in sepp. (cf. *adfectus*). Form *aff-* rare and late;|| Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum), c. VIII 1419 (Prov. Procons.), ib. 3343 (Lambaesis, Numidia).
- ADIECTIO. c. VI 955 (Rome, 103): *locorum — ne*; Add. VIII 7990-7991 (Numidia), XIV 137 (Ostia, 375-8).
- ADLECTIO. ¹ c. III 7546 (Tomi, Moesia): [*in mune*]ribus et *atlectionibus* (sic) *versatus [est]*.
- ADMINISTRATIO passim.
10. ADMIRATIO. c. VI 10048 (Rome, 2nd): *omnium — ne merito notatum est*; v 3344 (Verona, 371): *totius — nis vir*; III 258 (Ancyra): *supra omnium — nem*.
- ADMISSIO. Freq., esp. as function of imperial freedmen, *ab—ne*.²
- ADMONITIO. c. VI 2138 (Rome): *divinis eius — nibus*. Add c. IX 5420 (Falerio, 82).
- ADOPTIO. c. XIV 3579 (Tibur): — *in consobrinae [locum]*. Add c. VI 2051 (Rome, Arval, 69) l. 24.³
- ADPETITIO. 'eager desire'. c. VI 1749 (Rome, 431): — *ne senatus amplissimi populiq(ue) Romani*.⁴
15. ADSIGNATIO. 'dedication'.⁵ c. X 1557 (Puteoli): *post — nem aedis Fortunae*.
- ADTRIBVTIO *pecuniae*. (leg.) c. I 206 (Lex Jul. Munic., A. V. C. 709) l. 42; II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, A. V. C. 710) II I. 16.
- ADVLATIO. c. VI 1759 (Rome, 389) l. 21: *cum res non — ne privata sed iudicio posito in otio et quiete reddatur*.
- ADVOCATIO (publ.) = *advocati officium*. c. VI 1759 (Rome, 389) *officio sedis urbanae — nis*; v 4332 (Brixia): *ad fisci — nem promotus*.
- ADVSTIO. (med.) 'inflammation' (of the eyes). Bull. Epig.

¹ Note, l. c. 'quid verbo *atlectionibus* significetur, dubium est'.

² Cf. Ruggiero s. v., and add c. XIV 3457 (Sublaqueum),

³ C. XI 76: *vet. ex adoptione* is a slip for *ex optione*.

⁴ The ed. reads *ad petitione(m)*, without sufficient reason, I think. cf. C. G. L. II p. 8. 50: *adpetitio*. ὀρεξίς

⁵ Cf. Ruggiero s. v. p. 103. The word is apparently not found elsewhere in this sense.

- III p. 102 (Contine, oculist's stamp): *M. Iuli Sabini chloron ad adu[stiones]*.
20. AEMVLATIO. 'jealousy'. c. VI 15106 (Rome): *cum qua vixi sine ulla—ne*.
- AESTUMATIO and (later) *aestimatio* — (leg.) c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2) 4: *iudicium iudicatio leitisque* —; VI 10230 (Rome, 'laudatio Murdiae', 1st) l. 8: — *ne facta*; II 6278 (S. C. Italic., Spain, 176-180): — *eius posthac (tantum) non excedat*.
- AGNITIO. 'resemblance'. c. VI 1750 (Rome, late 4th): — *nem* (sic, acc. for abl.) *sui ex omni parte perditā*.
- AMBITIO. c. IV 1601 (Pompeii); x 1453 (Herculaneum), XI 387 (Ariminum), XII 5272 (Narbo). [v. 5737 (6th) is corrupt.]
- AMBULATIO (concr.) = *ambulacrum*. c. x 7581 (Carales, Sardinia, bef. A. D. 6): [*campum?*] *et — nes*.
25. AMISSIO 'loss' - Boiss. p. 477 (Lugdunum): *rei — ne* Esp. 'loss by death', in sep: inscr. c. IX 1973 (Beneventum): *parentes infelicissimi — ne eius*; Boiss. p. 421 (Lugdunum): *parentes miserrimi — ne unici filii*; ib. p. 523 (ib.): *patres (= parentes) — ne eius orbatī*.
- AMPLIATIO.¹ c. VIII 1318 (Prov. Procons.): *ad —nem templi et gradus*.
- ANIMADVERSIO. (leg.) 'punishment' - c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, a. u. c. 710) CIII. 7: *idem ius eademque* —; x̄ 7852 (Sardinia, 69): *sciant se longae contumaciae et iam saepe denuntiatae — ni obnoxios futuros*.
- ANNOTATIO. c. IX 2826 (Frentani, late): *diplomatis—nem=* 'special imperial rescript.'
- APPELLATIO. (leg.) 'appeal' c. II 1963 (Lex Salpensana, Spain, 81-84); ib. 6278 (S. C. Italicense, Spain, 176-180) ll. 17, 19; III 352 (Asia) — Add IV 1531 (Rome): *cognoscens ad sacras—nes, a judicial office*.
30. AVCTIO. 'auction' c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st): *instituta—ne*; VI 9035 (Rome): *relator—num*. Esp. freq. in the auction-tablets of Pompeii, as de Petra 3 (A. D. 54): *ob—nem buxiariam*; ib. 115: *ex—ne venaliciaria, etc.*

¹ In literature only Tert. cf. Kübler in ALL VIII p. 185. On p. 202 he includes it in 'eine Reihe von Wörtern, die wirklich in Afrika besonders gebräuchlich gewesen zu sein scheinen.'

- BENEDICTIO. only in very late Chr. inscr. of Britain; Hübn. Brit. 122 and 160.
- CAPTIO. (leg.) c. I 205=XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, *a. u. c.* 705-712) l. 45: *ne quid ei quei d(e) e(a) r(e) aget petetve—nei ob e(am) r(em) aut eo nomine esse possit*; II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., end 1st) II 33: *pignoris captio*.
- CASTIGATIO. c. VI 2682 (Rome): (ille) *milit(avit) ann. VI, vix(it) ann. XXXII sine ulla—ne*.
- CAVTIO. (leg.) c. II 2959 (Tarraconensis, 119): *qui—nibus accipiendis desunt, sciant futurum ut non per hoc tuti sint; nam et non acceptarum—num periculum ad eos respiciet*; III p. 925 (Dacia, wax-tablet): *et—nem suam, in qua eis caverat, recepisset* etc. Add c. VIII 3075 (Lambaesis, Numidia): *Ex—n(e) testamento suo [fact]a=‘precautionary clause.’*
35. CENSIO ‘judgement’ ‘vote’ c. IV 1597 (r’ompeii, *graf- fito*): *communem nummum dividendum censio est, nam noster nummus magna(m) habet pecuniam. [Censio est=censetur¹ Nummus=arca (collegii)²].*
- CESSIO (leg.) - c. XIV 715 (Ostia): *id omne iu[s per mancipationem sive per —nem*; ib. 1135 (ib.): *ob —nem donationemq(ue) monumenti*.
- COACTIO ‘summary’ (of gladiator’s victories).³ c. VI 10048 (Rome, 2nd) *novis —nibus et nunquam ante titulis scriptis Diocles eminet.*⁴
- COCTIO ‘preparation,’ here ‘grinding.’ c. VIII 8480 (Siftis, Mauretania): *[molas - - - - ad annon[ae publicae] —nem*.
- COEMPTIO as form of marriage. c. VI 1527 (Rome, B. C. 7-1): *—ne facta cum uxore*.
40. COGITATIO - Boiss. p. 138 (Speech of Claudius⁵): *equidem primam omnium illam —nem deprecor*; c. X 114 (Petelia): *si—ni meae - - - - consenseritis*, etc.; ib. 970 (Regium Lepidum, 190): *huius tardae —nis nostrae*.
- COGNATIO (I) ‘relationship.’ c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2) X, XX, XXV; II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis,

¹ So Plaut. Rud. 1273.

² Bücheler, Carm. Epig. no. 38. Is the above a quotation from some lost play??

³ Cf. as law-term, Gaius 4.15: *causae suae in breve coactionis*.

⁴ Cf. Mommsen, Eph. Epig. IV p. 252.

⁵ Tac. Ann. XI 23-25.

A. V. C. 710) III 2. 19 — (2) concrete. 'relatives,' 'Kinsmen.' c. VI 1887 (Rome, end 1st); III 9708 (Tragurium) — (3) The festival of *Cara Cognatio*¹ or Caristia² on Feb. 22. c. I 2305 and 2306 (Menologia rustica); and 10234 (Rome, Lex Coll. Aesculapi et Hygiae, 153): VIII *k. Mart. die Karae* (sic) *Cognitionis* — (4) At Salonia, Dalmatia, = *Collegium*.³ c. III 8675: *Matri Magnae —nis*; ib. 8676 (2nd cent.): *collector —nis*: ib. 8687 (a fragment).

COGNITIO (leg.) Edict. Dioclet. 7. 73 (=c. III p. 831) — Esp. freq. in titles of judicial officers (2nd—4th centuries).⁴

COMMEMORATIO. c. V 6220 (Mediolanium): D (*is*) M (*anibus*) *in —ne*.

COMMENDATIO. c. II 1282 c (Salpensa, Spain, 147): *ad—nem sui*.

45. COMPARATIO. 'providing', 'furnishing'. c. IX 4686 (Reate, 184): *ad annonae—nem*.

COMPENSATIO. c. VIII 895=12425 and 12426 (Prov. Procons.): *in—ne missiliorum*.

COMPERTUSIO. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VIII 2728 (Lambaesis, Numidia); *sic ad —nem montis convenerunt* = 'thus the two parties, tunneling the hill from opposite sides, met in the center.'

COMPULSIO. c. VI 1747 (Rome, 4th): [*ad exc*] *ussionem et —nem*.

CONCAMERATIO.⁵ concrete; 'vault'. c. VI 543 (Rome, 115): *—ne ferrea*; VII 7994 (Rusicade, Numidia): *adusque concamarationes*⁶ (*sic*).

50. CONCESSIO. c. XIV 1398 (Ostia): *ex concessi* [*one*] (*sic*) (*illius*).

CONCLAMATIO. c. XIV 3579 (Tibur, Hadrian's *laudatio* of Matidia).

CONDONATIO.⁷ c. VI 16186 (Rome): (*ille fecit monumentum illis*) *ex—nis causa*.

CONDUCTIO. 'contract', 'lease'. c. II 5181 (Lex metal. Vipasc.,

¹ ' Ideo dicta, quia tunc etsi fuerint vivorum parentum odia, tempore obitus depouantur,' Polemius Silvius (cf. c. 1² p. 259). Cf. Tert. Idololatr. 10.

² Cf. Preller, Röm. Mythologie, II³ p. 100.

³ This sense found only here.

⁴ Vide Ruggiero s. v.

⁵ Vitruv, Pliny, Frontin., Dig.

⁶ Both *Camera* and *Camara* (=Καμάρα) freq. in inser.

⁷ Only Cic. 1. Verres 12.

- Spain, end Ist). I 25; II 16: *integra—ne peracta*; VIII 10570 (Prov. Procons, 180-183) I. 24: *per condicionem—nis*.
- CONFARREATIO.¹ c. X 6662 (Antium): *sacerdoti—num et diffareationum*.
55. CONFESSIO. Only in a Chr. inscr. of Spain, A. D. 925; Hübn. Hisp. 239 l. 4.
- CONFREQUENTATIO.² [G. H.]. c. XI 2650 (Col. Saturnia): *ex cuius usuris die VII kal. Martias natali eius, aug (ustales) et plebs urb (ana) confreq (—ne) et spor (tulatione) [f]ungan[tur]*.
- CONFUSIO 'grief', c. XIV 3579 (Tibur, Hadrian's *laudatio* of Matidia): *si ita victus essem praesenti—ne*.
- CONGRESSIO 'attack'.³ c. VIII 3275 (Lambaesis, Numidia): [I]n—ne host(ium).
- CONIUNCTIO. 'joining', 'bond' (lit. and fig.). c. VIII 14728 (Prov. Procons. 379-383): *lapidum—nis*: Le Blant 257 (Treviri): *in matrimonii—ne*.
60. CONIURATIO. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, A. U. C. 710) 3. 5. 32: *coetum, conventum, coniu[—nem]*.
- CONLATIO (*pecuniae*), freq. in inscr. *conl*—is the prevailing form, c. II 1964; VIII 8328, 8329, 10820; IX 5438; XI 3013, 3258, 3936. *coll*—generally late, c. X 1576, 6090, 7495; VIII 12297; Edict. Dioclet.
- CONSECRATIO. c. X 672 (Amalfi, 367?): *post—nem Fl. Gratiani Augusti*; VIII 16534 (Prov. Procons.):—*nem fecerunt*. Form *consacr*—, VIII 89 (Prov. Byzac).
- CONSECUTIO 'reception' (of baptism), hence 'reception into the church'⁴ c. VIII 9592 (Caesarea, Maur.+); *ex die—nis in saeculo fuit* etc.
- CONSENSIO. c. V 532 (Tergeste, 138-161) 2. 26: *hanc nostram —nem adque (sic) hoc decretum*; X 1784 (Puteoli, 187): *de—ne nostra*.
65. CONSERVATIO. c. VIII 9015 (Mauretania, 171): [ob]—*nem domus suae*; III 6009¹⁰ (patera in Pesth):—*Augusti*.

¹ Pliny, Gaius, Serv. Verg., [Lampr?]

² Elsewhere only eccl. cf. Rönisch p. 216, Paucker, Suppl. p. 118.

³ In this sense, peculiar to Justinus, with whom it is a favorite word. Wölfflin, ALL VII p. 124 considers him an African.

⁴ Apparently here only in this sense.

- CONSIDERATIO. c. VI 1722 (Rome, 5th): *tantarum provisionum—ne*.
- CONSOLATIO. c. VI 22215 (Rome): *vitai* (sic)—; X 1782 (Puteoli): *meruerat adfectuum nostrorum—nem*; VIII 15880 (Prov. Procons.): *in parentum ipsius—nem*.
- CONSORTIO (1) 'fellowship'. c. XII 5864 (Vienna, Gall. Narb.): *in—ne iucundissima*. (2) = *consors*, I. e. *coniunx*.¹ c. VI 1779 (Rome, 4th): *Paulina, nostri pectoris—*.
- CONSTITUTIO (of emperor or his deputy). Freq. in inscr. c. III 355 (Aezani, Asia, 2nd); 6066 (Ephesus), 7086 (Pergamum, 2nd); IX 2826 (Frentani); XII 3312 (Nemausus), Edict. Dioclet.
70. CONSUMMATIO. 'completion'.² c. III 355 (Aezani, Asia, 2nd): *quaedam negotia, domine, non aliter ad—nem perducii possunt*; Revue Épig. no. 58 (1890) no. 828 (Lannejols): *a fundamento usque—nem*; c. VI 3580 (Rome, 69-79): *prope diem—nis primi pili debitum naturae persolvit*.
- CONTAMINATIO.³ Eph. Epig. VIII p. 285 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., 204): *ab omni—n[e]*.
- CONTEMPLATIO. c. VIII 10570 and 14451 (Prov. Procons., 180-183); XIV 2934 (Praeneste); VI 1715 (Rome, end 4th), 1727 (ib. 4th or 5th); III 19 (Alexandrea, Egypt, 384-389).
- CONTENTIO. c. XI 1421 (Pisae, temp. Aug.): *propter—nes candidatoru[m]*.
- CONTIO in early laws etc. (cf. *conventio*) c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2) XV: *in contione*; XVII: *in conctione*. II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, A. V. C. 710) LXXXI; ib. 1963 (Lex Salpens, Spain, 81-84) XXVI; ib. 1964 (Lex Malacit. ib) LIX; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 228 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., A. V. C. 737).
75. CONTRADICTION. (leg.) c. VIII 17896 (Thamugadi, Numidia, 361-3) ll. 30, 38, 44.
- CONTRIBUTIO.⁴ 'distribution.' c. VI 10234 (Rome, 153): *in—ne sportularum*; VIII 8210 (Numidia): *soluta—ne*.
- CONVENTIO. (1) = *contio*. c. I 196 (S. C. de Bacch., A. V. C. 568) l. 23 = X 104: *in—nid*. (2) 'agreement,' 'custom,' c. X 1579 (Puteoli): *adversus lecem* (sic) *et—nen*; III 591 (Macedon, 101); *[ex c]—n[e] ipsorum*.

¹ Poetical extension of meaning only here.

² Cf. Paucker, Suppl. p. 132.

³ Only Dig. and Eccl. Cf. Paucker, Suppl. p. 134.

⁴ Elsewhere Dig. *passim*.

- CONVERSATIO. 'intercourse,' and (esp. later and Chr.) 'method of life.' Edict. Dioclet. I 19: *diurna urbium—ne*; c. VIII 9520 (Caesarea, Maur.):—*religiosa*; Le Blant 379 (near Genava, + 487): *moribus et—ne clarus*.
- COOPTATIO. c. VI 2104 b. (Rome, Arval, 218) l. 21: [*pr*]e-*catio—nis*.
80. CORRUPTIO 'ruined condition' (of water-pipes). c. x. 7017 (Catana, Sicily).
- CURATIO (I) in general. 'management.' c. VI 930 (Rome, 69-79) l. 10: *imperium—nemve cuius rei*. (2) 'curatorship.' Res. Gest. divi Aug. 1.33: [*c*]uratio[*ne*]m² an[*nonae*] = επιμέλειαν τῆς ἀγορᾶς; Notiz. (1887) p. 191 (Rome): *honore—nis suae funct[us]*.
- DATIO (leg.) c. I 200 (Lex Agrar., A. V. C. 643) XXXV: *iudici, iudici, recuperatorum—*; II 1963 (Lex Salpens. Spain, 81-84) XXIX: *de tutorum—ne*. (2) *satis datio*, c. I 205 = XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, A. V. C. 705-12): *repromissio satisue —*
- DEDICATIO³ extremely freq. everywhere.
- DEDITIO. c. VI 894 (Rome, temp. Aug.)
85. DEDUCTIO (*pesuniae*). c. II. 1473 (Baetica) and 1474 (ib.): *sine ulla—ne*.
- DEFECTIO. Am. Journ. Arch. XI (1896) p. 75 (Phibre, Nubia. B. C. 30-29)⁴:—*ni[s]* *Thebaides*; and below: *ducibus earum—num interf[ec]tis*.
- DEFENSIO. (I. material). c. III 6159 (Biroe, Silistria, 320): *ob—nem rei publicae*; VIII 9249 (Mauretania): *ad—nem populi*; IX 5980 = X 6908 (bet. Capua and Calatia, 201); and Notiz. (1892) p. 480 (Neapolis, 202): *ad—nem viae*. (2. moral). c. XI 15 (Ravenna): *ad probatissimum—nem sui*; VIII 5352 (Calama, Numid., + 539):—*martir(um)*; ib. 9290 (Mauretania): *amorem et—nem*; XIV 2934 (Praeneste, 385):—*nem et vindicium*.
- DEFINITIO (lit) 'bounding,' 'boundary.'⁵ c. IX 2827 (Frentani, 19):—*nem locorum*; VI 826 (Rome, 81-96): *haec arca intra hanc—nem cipporum*.

¹ Cf. Rönseh p. 310, Paucker, Suppl. p. 141.

² Mommsen p. LXXXII. In C. III the text reads *curam* wrongly.

³ In lit. only Cic. de Dom. 39. 103, Livy, Suet, Sen., Pliny.

⁴ Of Cornelius Gallus as prefect of Egypt.

⁵ In this primary sense, only here.

- DEGUSTATIO.¹ 'a tasting,' 'sampling' (of wine). c. VI 1785 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet).
90. DEIERATIO.² c. VI 10298 (Rome, temp. Aug.): — *esto apud magistros.*
- DELATIO. c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A.V.C. 631-2): *eius petitio nominisque—.*
- DELEGATIO (leg.) c. X 5398 (Aquinum, 214): *iudici ex deleg(—ne) cognitionum;* ib. 1700 (Puteoli, 343): *iudici iterum ex—nibus sacris.*
- DEMISSIO. c. VIII 9888 (Mauretania): — *nem fecit—dedicavit.*³
- DEMONSTRATIO. c. IX 5570 (Tolentinum): *in eam—nem loci.*
95. DENUNTIATIO. c. VIII 15868 (Sicca, Prov. Procons.): *titulum denuntiationis* (sic).
- DEPALATIO.⁴ c. VI 1268 (Rome, 1st): *ex—ne (illius).*
- DEPOSITIO (*corporis*).⁵ Freq. in Chr. sep. inscr. Corrupted *depostio*, c. XI 4040, III 9548, XII 5402 etc.; *depossio*, Ros. 235, c. III 2656; *deposio*, Ros. 81; *depopossio*, Ros. 86.
- DEPRAEDATIO. c. III 352 (Orcistus, Phrygia, temp. Constantini): — *ne potiorum.*
- DESCRIPTIO. c. VIII 213 (Prov. Byzac., 2nd) l. 13: *operis—magni.* (hexam.)
100. DESIGNATIO. Edict. Dioclet. I, 29—c. III p. 825: [*desig*]—*ne quadam et notis.*
- DESPERATIO. (1) 'despair' c. VI 1750 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet.): — *nem reparationis;* Eph. Epig. VII p. 418 (Crete, temp. Constantini) and c. V 2781 (Patavium, ib.): *patibulo adfixus qui ad eiusmodi—nem processerit* etc. (2) 'desperate, violent acts.'⁶ c. VIII 8924 (Mauretania, temp. Dioclet.): *repressa—ne eorum.*
- DESTILLATIO⁷ *usu obsceno.* c. IV 760 (Pompei, *dipinto*): — *me tenet.*
- DETERMINATIO. c. XIV 3343 (Praeneste): [*item relic*]*ta eidem—*

¹ Tert., Ulp. Dig., Petr. Chrysol. serm. 98. In this sense only. — Dig. 18. 6. 4.

² The earliest instance; elsewhere only Tert.

³ Here only in this sense.

⁴ Gromat, Vet. 244, 13 only.

⁵ cf. Rónsch p. 312.

⁶ In this sense, Apul. Lampr.

⁷ The earliest instance. Scrib., Sen., Pliny., Amm., Celsus. C. G. L. II p. 46, 34: *destillatio κατάρρογος*; ib. p. 273, 60; *διάροια distillatio.*

que—ni [adiecta sunt iugera tot]; III 567 (Delphi, 2nd):
regionum quae hieromnemonum—ne continebantur.

DEVOTIO. (1) 'devotion' (of the empress to her people).
c. VII 963 (Netherby, England, early 3^d): *pro—ne num(inis)*
eius—(2) 'loyalty' (late). Edict. Dioclet. I. 23 cohortamur
ergo omnium—nem; c. VI 1721 (Rome, 355-60): —nis
gratia; ib. 1751 (ib. 371):—nis antistiti; XII 138 (Alp.
Poenin. 377):—ne vicens; ib. 1524 (Ager Vocontiorum,
412?):—nis public(ae) titulus; VI 1725 (Rome, 441-5):
prompta—ne; VIII 16400 (Prov. Procons, 4th):—ne totius
ordinis; IX 333 (Canusium, late 4th): pro voto et—ne; XIV
2080 (Lavinium): aeditio debotionis¹ (sic); VI 234 (Rome);
fideli—ne. Add Eph. Epig. VIII p. 279 (Rome, Comm.
Lud. Saec., 204), and Hübn. Hisp. 273 (10th cent.)

105. DICATIO=*dedicatio*.² c. VIII 1296 (Prov. Procons., 379-83):
—nem statuae.

DICTIO (leg. cf. *multam dicere*). 'sentence' (to pay a fine).
c. VI 10298 (Rome, lex collegii aquae, 1st):—*esto a(ssis) I.*
[See *iurisdictio*].

DIFFARREATIO.³ 'dissolution of *confarreatio*.' c. X 6662
(Antium), cited no. 54.

DIGNATIO. (1. active) c. VI 2134 (Rome 247):—*nis erga se*
honorisque causa; VIII 2393 (Numidia): ob insignem in
se—nem; ib. 7053 (ib., 209-11): amore eius et—ne protecti;
IX 729 (Larinum): amoris eius et—nis; ib. 1681 (Bene-
ventum, 257): cuius in praeterito summa(m)—nem sen-
simus. (2. passive). c. IX 3429 (Peltuinum, 242):—ne be-
nignitatis eius gloriosi; X 520 (Salernum):—nis suae
respectu.

DILATIO. c. IV 1180 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *sine ulla—ne;*
VIII 2554 (Numidia): *sine—ne; X 7852 (Sardinia, 69):*
humanum esse—nem probationi dari.

110. DIMICATIO. c. VIII 2532 (Numidia, 128): [*veram di*]*—nis*
imaginem.

DIRECTIO 'direction' c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period):
arbitrali—ne.

¹ 'editio in honorem imperatoris ideoque cum devotione coniuncta,' Mommsen l. c.

² Here only in this sense. cf. DICATOR.

³ Elsewhere only Paul. ex Fest. 74. 13: *diffarreatio* genus erat sacrificii, quo inter virum et mulierem fiebat dissolutio. The word was obsolete, therefore, in his time.

- DIREPTIO. Edict. Dioclet. I. 14: *non ferendae—nis*.
- DISCENSIO = *descensio*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰς]. C. VI 142 b. (Rome, end 3^d): *abreptio Vibies et* — [‘Pluto mulierem abripiens pictus est.’]
- DISCESSIO. In voting, ‘a division’. C. VI 930 (Rome, 69-79): *senatus consulta per relationem—nemque facere liceat*; VIII 270 (Prov. Byzac.): S. C. *per—nem factum*.
115. DISCRIPTIO. C. VI 10230 (Rome, end 1st): — *partium*.
- DISPENSATIO = *officium dispensatoris*. C. VI 9355 (Rome): *moratus est in—ne*.
- DISPOSITIO. (1) ‘direction’, ‘management’ C. III 88 (Arabia, 371): — *ne (illius) fabricatus est burgus*; ib. 3653 (Lower Pannonia, 371): — *ne etiam illustris viri*. Add IX 405 I (Carsoli, 398-408. a fragm.) — (2) (leg). C. VI 1770 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet.): *forma interdicti et—num*; ib. 1771 (ib.): *formam—nis* cf. VI 3866 (Rome, 365): *castellum Aquae Claudiae regioni pr[imae]—dedit*.¹ In plur., C. VI 1751 (Rome, 371): *provisionum ac—num magistro*. (3) ‘mental traits’, ‘disposition’. C. X 520 (Salernum): — *ne candoris sui*; XIV 2919 (Praeneste, ca. 333): *benevola—ne*.
- DISSIGNATIO [ἀπαξ εἰς] = *officium dissignatoris*. C. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. V. C. 709) ll. 94, 104: *praeconium—nem, libitinamve*.
- DISTINCTIO. C. X 5853 (Ferentinum): *sine—ne libertatis*.
120. DISTRACTIO ‘selling at retail’.² Edict. Dioclet. I. 2. 2. *denique interdum—ne unius rei donativo militem stipendioque privari?*
- DISTRIBUTIO. C. II. 1964 (Lex Malacit., Spain, 81-84) l. 36: *ea—ne curiarum*.
- DIVISIO Frequent everywhere.
- DOMINATIO. (1) in bad sense. Res Gest. divi Aug. I. 2: *rem publicam [do]—ne factionis oppressam*. (2) in good sense. C. VI 1154 (Rome. late, fragm.).
- DONATIO. Freq. in sep. inscr. of Italy.— *nis causa*, C. VI 2211, 7006, 9042, 10219 (Rome); X 1870 (Puteoli); XIV 790, 1020, 1106 (Ostia). *Ex—ne*, VI 4566 (Rome), X 2455 (Puteoli). *Ex — nem* (sic), XIV 523 (Ostia), — *ne facere*

¹. i. e. ‘castellum aquae imperatores faciundum disposuerunt’, Mommsen I. c.

². So Dig. cf. Rönsch p. 329.

- XIV 166 (Ostia). *ob cessionem—nemque*, XIV 1135 (ib.). *Ex causa successionis vel—nis venditionisq(ue)*, XIV 3031 (Praeneste).
125. DORMITIO = *mors*¹ (in Chr. sep. dedications). C. XIV 1926 (Ostia +):—*ne Veneriaes bene merenti* (sic.)²; Ros. Rom. Sott. I p. 186 (Rome + 2nd);—*ni*.
EDITIO (*muneris*) freq. esp. in inscr. of Italy and Africa.
EGRESSIO. Hübn. Hisp. 108.
ELATIO. lit. 'a carrying out.'³ C. VI 2105 (Rome, Arval, 220): *piaculum factum ob ferri—nem*. So ib. 2170 (ib., 224). [cf. *inlatio*].
ELECTIO. C. XIV 2973 (Praeneste): *placuit—locum ad statuatam ponendam filio—ni* (sic, dat. for abl.) *ipsius dari*.
130. EMANCIPATIO (leg.) C. VI 28567 (Rome): *donationis vel—nis causa*.
EMENDATIO, C. VI 1783 (Rome, 431)
EMINISTRATIO = *ministratio*. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰς] C. X 5853 (Ferentinum): *potionum—nem*.
EMPTIO in sep. inscr. of Italy. C. V 3849 (Verona): *huius monument[um]—ni accessit iter*; X 3334 (Misenum): *ex causa—nis*; XI 379 (Ariminum): *ad—nem possessionis*.
EPULATIO. C. VIII 924 (Prov. Procons.):—*nis nomine decurionibus sport(ulas)* * V --- *praestari iussit*.
135. EROGATIO, abs. C. XIV 375 (Ostia): *public(um) lucar remisit et de suo—nem fecit*.
EVICTIO, lit. = *actus evicendi*.⁴ C. I p. 352 (*Fasti Philocali*. 354):—*tyranni*.
EXACTIO. (leg.) C. I 200 (Lex Agraria, A. V. C. 643): *neve magistratus senatorve—nem impediat*; II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., A. V. C. 710):—*iudicatioque esto*; XI 556 (Caesena, 3^d): *facta usurarum—ne*; VIII 17639 (Numidia):—*nibus inlicitis*.
EXALTATIO.⁵ C. II 1972 (Malaca, 4th or 5th):—*nis eximiae*.
EXCEPTIO. (leg.) C. I 205 = XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, A. V. C.

¹ Rönsch p. 312.

² I. E. 'dormitioni Veneriae bene merentis'.

³ Cf. Henzen, Act. Fratr. Arv. p. 128 sq. This literal use only here.

⁴ Here only in this sense; as leg. term, Dig., Cod. Just.

⁵ A late word. Paucker, Suppl. p. 248.

- 705-12) l. 4: *id decretum, interdictum, sponsionem. iudicium,—nem.*
140. EXCUSATIO. (1) 'apology.' C. VIII 2532 (Numidia): *nihil-[commistis cur] vobis—ne [apud me opus esset].* (2) 'release' (from duty). C. XII 1783 (Gall. Narb. 138-161): *petentis—nem accepit: VIII 12039 (Prov. Byzac.): [ob]—n[em] honor[is].*
- EXCUSSIO.¹ C. VI 1747 (Rome, 4th): [*ad exc*]ussionem et *compulsionem.*
- EXERCITATIO. C. VI 1759 (Rome, 379): (*illi*) *a primo aetatis introitu in actu publico fideli—ne versato; VIII 2532 (Numidia): [cum legio] diu—ne cessasset.*
- EXISTIMATIO. C. IX 3686 (Ager Marsus): *homo integræ — nis.*
- EXORNATIO, 'decoration'. C. XI 3614 (Caere, 114): *honorifica—ne; VIII 2398 and 2399 (Numidia): ad—nem operis macelli.*
145. EXPECTATIO. C. VI 234 (Rome): *e[x]—ni et votis omnium satis fecit.*
- EXPEDITIO. 'speed'² C. III 11697 (Celeia, Noricum, 2nd or 3^d): *ob peregrinationis—num (sic. for—nem).* As 'mil. expedition', freq. everywhere.
- EXPLORATIO. (1) 'examination'. C. III 567 (Delphi, 2nd): *necessaria fuit diligentior—tam vetustate rei.* (2) (mil.) 'spying', 'body of scouts'. C. XI 3104 (Falerii): (*illi*) *prae[po]s[ito] e[re]—nis Seiopensis.*
- EXSTRUCTIO. (EXTR.) C. XIV 98 (Ostia, 139):—*thermarum; III 1212 (Apulum, Dacia):—nem aetomae (= ἀετώματος); VIII 14372 (Prov. Procons.):—operis septizodii (sic).*
- FACTIO. (1) in bad sense. Gest. divi Aug. I, 2: *rem publicam [do]minatione—nis oppressam; III 4037 (Poetovio, upper Pannonia): (ille) proficiscens ad opprimendam—nem Gallicanam; VI 1139 (Rome. Arch. of Constantine): tam de tyranno quam de omni eius—ne.* (2) in the circus. Very freq., C. VI 10047 sqq. (Rome); X 1074 (Pompei, B. C. 2-1); II 4315 (Tarraco); XII 737 (Arelate); III 12013³ (Deutsch. Altenburg).
- FESTINATIO. C. III 7080 (Assos, Mysia, 383-392): *ad solacium laboriosae (sic)—nis.*

² Chalcid., Hier., Vulg., Cael. Aur.

³ In this sense only here. So Fr. *expédition*, Ital. *spedizione*, etc.

150. FINITIO.—*mors*.¹ C. VI 26338 (Rome): *hos* (I. e. *coniuges*) *ab animo potuit disiungere nemo nisi—fati*; IX 984 (Compsa): *usque ad diem—nis sues* (sic).
FRUMENTATIO. Res. Gest. divi Aug. 15. 12: *duodecim—nes emensus sum*.
GESTATIO (1) lit. 'a carrying around'.² C. VI. 29774 (Rome):—*circini*. (2) 'path'³ C. VI 29975 (Rome): *in hoc pomario—nis per circuitum itum et reditum quinquiens efficit passus mille*, I. e. the circumference= $\frac{1}{5}$ mile.
GRATULATIO. C. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): *cum g[r]—ne restitutionis me[ae]*; ib. 1759 (Rome, 389): *testimonium—nis*; III 7899 (Dacia): *votum—cum—ne libens solvit*.
HABITATIO. 'a dwelling'. (concr.) C. VI 1585 b (Rome, 193): *extruere—nem*; ib. 2204 (Rome): *locus—nis*; ib. 13562 (ib):—*nes*; ib. 19035 (ib): [*cum*] *tabernis*—[*et habi*]—*nibus*. Boiss. p. 598 (Lugdunum): *sanctae ab—ni* (sic).
155. HAESITATIO. C. V. 961 (Aquileia):—*ni publicae*.
IACTATIO. 'boasting', 'ostentation'. Boiss. p. 138 (Speech of Claudius):—*nem gloriae prolati imperii*; C. X 1453 (Herculaneum): *non ambitionei neque—ni*.
IACULATIO. C. VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaesa, Numidia,⁴): *ut loricati—nem perageretis*.
IMMOLATIO. C. I p. 310=x 3682=x8375 (Cumae, temp. Aug?):—*Caesari*.
INCRUSTATIO.⁵ C. III 6671 (Berytus, Syria): *genium cum [colu]mnis et acetate et—[tio]ne marm[orea]*.
160. INCURSIO. (1) of an enemy. C. VI 1663 (Rome, post. temp. Dioclet): *barbarica—ne sublata*; (2) of wind or fire. C. X 1690, 1691 (Puteoli): *propter—ne(m) ingruentium procellarum*; VIII 8457 (Sitifis, Maur.): *ignis—nib(us) concrematum*.
INDICTIO. (1) 'tax'⁶. C. X 5349 (Interamna, 408): *ab—ne*

¹ Vulg. only.

² Cf. Lact. 3. 22. 10; gestationes infantium.

³ So, Pliny Epist. freq. cf. esp. 5. 6. 17: gestatio in modum circi.

⁴ An address of Hadrian to the soldiers.

⁵ Proc. and Paul in Dig. only; and C. G. L. II p. 364, 62: μαρμάρωσις *incrustatio*.

⁶ Pliny, Dig.

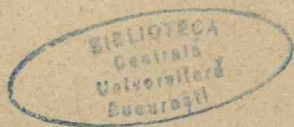
- auri argentique.* (2) 'period of 15 years'.¹ In late Chr. inscr. freq. every where.
- INDIGNATIO. C. x 1782 (Puteoli): *bonum civem piumq(ue) patrem in tam gravi fortunae iniuria qua potest—ne a tanta avocare tristitia.*
- INDUCTIO. lit. C. VI 142 d (Rome, end 3^d):—*Vibies.* (sc. in *Orcum*).
- INEMPTIO. 'a buying in'. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ ειρ]. C. XI 1147 (Veleia, 98-116) p. 6. 75: *mancipiorum, quae in—ne eis cesserunt.*
165. INIECTIO. (*manus*). (leg.) C. II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, A. V. C. 710) LXI; C. VI 3823 (Rome).
- INLATIO lit. 'a carrying in'. C. I 315 (Fasti Praenest. of Verr. Flacc.); VI 2104 b (Rome, Arval, 219) and 2105 (ib. 220): [*ob*] *ferri—nem* [Cf. *elatio*].
- INLUMINATIO. C. x 5849 (Ferentinum).
- INQUISITIO. (leg.) C. IX 3664 (Ager Marsus, 18); V 2781 (Patavium) = Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, 4th).
- INRUPTIO. C. VIII 9663 (Maur. Caes.): (*ille*) *qui—[ti]one Baquatinm co[loniam] tuitus est.*
170. INSCRIPTIO 'inscription'. Freq. in inscrr.; C. II 1305; III 567, 6885; x 1786, 4643; XI 970; XII 169; XIV 353, 2795, 3679; Res Gest. divi Aug. 20.
- INSECUTIO². C. x 5409 (Aquinum), *per quorundam—ne et compulsione* (sic).
- INSIMULATIO³. 'accusation'. C. VI 1783 (Rome. 431): *caeca—ne.*
- INSPECTIO. C. x 3334 (Misenum, 2nd?) :—*nem aedificiorum et loci.* Add II 4125 (Tarraco, 193).
- INSTITUTIO. (1). C. VIII 16282 (Prov. Procons.): *inter ci-ves ad—nem* [?]. (2) = *opus*. C. VIII 5352 (Calama, Numidia, 539): *Patrici Solomon(is)—nem nemo expugnare valevit* (sic).⁴
175. INTENTIO. C. II 4125 (Tarraco, 193): *congruens est —mea;* V 2781 (Patavium) = Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, early 4th): *quicumque—nibus probationes ad[der]e confidit, etc.*

¹ Apul., Hier., Augustin., Jul. Val.

² G. cites Cic. only.

³ Referring to the walls built by S.

⁴ Only in late inscrr. and ecl. lit.



- INTERCEPTIO. C. III 568 (Amphissa, 4th): [*ne*]similis—iterum fieri possit.
- INTERCESSIO 'right of veto.' C. II 1963 (Lex Salpens., Spain, 81-84): *R(ubrica). De—ne* II *vir(um) et aedil(ium) (et) q(uaestorum)*; III 352 (Orcistus, temp. Constantini).
- INTERLOCUTIO. (publ.). C. VI 266 (Rome, 244).
- INTERMISSIO. Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum, 138?): *per quadriduum (sic) sine—ne*.
180. INTERPELLATIO. 'hindrance'. C. VI 1783 (Rome, 431): *absq(ue)—ne ulla mediae oblivionis*.
- INTERPRETATIO. C. II 6278 (S. C. Italicense, 176-180): *ne qua ex parte pravis—nibus sit loc[u]s*. Also in the almost identical dedic. inscr., C. VII 633. (Britain): *secundum—nem oraculi clari Apollinis*. cf. VIII 8351 (Numidia), III 2880 (Dalmatia).
- INTERROGATIO 'examination'. Pompeian auction-tablets, de Petra 34 (A. D. 57): *ex—ne facta tabellarum signatarum*. So ib. 15 (A. D. 56), 23 (A. D. 57) etc.
- INUNDATIO. C. XIV 85 (Ostia, 46), 88 (Ostia); x 6876 (Capua, 212); II 4911 (Spain, 383-88).
- ITERATIO. C. x 1453 (Herculaneum):—*nem honoris*.
185. IUDICATIO. (leg.). C. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet. A. V. C. 631-2) IV, VI: *iudicium, iudicatio, leitisque aestumatio*; II 5439 (Lex Ursonensis, A. V. C. 710): *dictio—esto*.
- IURIS DICTIO. (leg.) As two words, C. I 204 (Lex Anton. de Termess., A. V. C. 683); III 6844 (Antiochia, Pisidia). As one word, C. V 1874 (Concordia).
- IUSSIO². for earlier *iussus (iussum)*. C. II 191 (Olisipo, 336); III 2208 (Salonae, Dalmatia), 5670 (Fafiana, Noricum, 370); VIII 1127 (Tunis Prov. Procons.), 7013 (Cirta, Numid., 4th); x 3792 (Capua, 387); Bramb. 1090 (Hesse); Hübner. Hisp. 267 (A. D. 993).
- LAESIO (animi)¹. C. VI 9663 (Rome): *sine alteritrum (sic) animi le—nem (sic)*; Boiss. pp. 217, 253, 389, 417, 472, 480 etc. (Lugdunum): *sine ulla animi—ne*; ib. p. 409 (ib.): *sine ulius (sic) animi sui—ne*; ib. p. 491 (ib.): *sine ulla animi coniugis sui le—ne*; ib. p. 427 (ib.): *sene (sic)*

¹ This use of LAESIO is perhaps peculiar to Gallic Latin. The inser. from Rome doubtless emanated from a Gaul. Cf. Introd.

ulla le—ne; ib. p. 322 (ib.); *quae mihi nullam - - - animi le—nem fecit.*

LAMENTATIO. Le Blant. 483 (Gall. +): *cum—ne et laudibus* (sic) *honorari.*

190 LARGITIO. (1) 'generosity'. C. v 1012 (Aquileia, early 3^d): *ob insignem eius erga se—n(em) et liberalit[atem]*. C. v. 1018 (Opitergium), 3342 (Verona, 201), VIII 14769 (Prov. Procons. 3^d). (2) plur. 'acts of generosity' C. x 5968 (Mediolanium): *ob plura sepius* (sic) *beneficia et munificent(ias) largitionesque*; v 5128 (Bergomum): *post multas—nes*. (3) concr. 'gift', 'largess' (esp. in plur.). C. VIII 10570 (Prov. Procons, 180-192); XII 4392 (Narbo): x 482 (Paestum) Esp. in imperial functions (late), as. VI 1674 (Rome, 4th): *comitis sacrarum—num*; v 6268 (Mediolanium). C. IX 5897 (Ancona, 4th?): *ex comite—num privatarum.*

LATIO (publ.). C. II 1964 (Lex Malacit., Spain, 81-84): *suffragi—esto.*

LAVATIO (1) lit. 'a bathing', as name of festival, Mar. 27; C. VI 2305 (Menolog. Rustic. Colot.); I p. 338 (Fasti Philocali, 354). (2) concr. 'bath room'. C. v 5504 (near Comum): *qui vican(i) fecerunt habitantib(us)—nem*. So XI 720 (Bononia, 54-69); XIV 2978, 2979, 3015 (Praeneste); IX 5074, 5075 (Interamna); x 6582 (Velitrae). (3) 'bath-utensils'. C. v 6522 (Novaria): *balineum - - - et—nes.*

LAUDATIO (*funebri*). In Rome, C. VI 10230 ('*Laudatio Murdiae*'); ib. 3617. Elsewhere only in Hisp. Baetic., freq. C. II 1065 (Arva); 1089 (Ilipa); 1186 (Hispalis); 1286 (Salpensa); 1342 5409 (Lacilbula): 1735 (Gades), 2079 (Iliberris); 2131, 2150 (Obulco).

LECTIO C. v. 7956 (Alp. Marit.): *ut nomen eius aeterna—ne celebraretur.*

195. LEGATIO. Freq. in inscr.

LIBERATIO (*periculi maris*). C. XI 276 e (Ravenna, late 4th).

LITATIO¹ C. VI 2104 (Rome, Arval, 218) l. 24: *hostiae—nem inspexer(unt).*

LOCATIO. (1) lit. 'a placing,' 'setting up.' C. VI 10153,

¹ Plaut., Livy, Symm. VIII 26.

- 10154 (Rome, 5th):—*statuae*; VIII 5367 (Calama, Num.): *statuae Herculis—ne*. (2) 'leasing,' 'lease.' C. I. 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. v. C. 709) l. 37: *eamque—nem palam in foro—facito*; II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. v. C. 710) LXIX: *pecunia ex lege—nis*; ib. 1964 (Lex Malacit., ib., 81-84) col. IV: *r(ubrica), de—nibus legibusque—num proponendis*; VI 6316 (Rome): *mag(ister) quaest(ionum) ad—nes*, IX 3513 (Furfo, A. v. C. 697): *venditio —*; ib. 136 (Brundisium):—*nis causa*.
- LUSIO. concr. C. II 5523 (Corduba): *munere gladiatorio et duabus—nibus*.
200. Lustratio C. VI. 766 (Rome): *dedicata est xvii k. Sep.—ne*; ib. 821 (ib.):—*erit idibus Septembr.*; x 3792 (Capua, 387): *kal. Mais—ad flumen*.
- MALEDICTIO. 'curse.' C. VI 15454 (Rome): *ego sempitern(o) tempore etiam aput (sic) super(os) et inferos—(ionem) habeo*.
- MANCIPATIO.¹ C. VI 10247 (Rome, 252): *donationis—nisque causa*; ib. 20278 (Rome): *cui et fruendam—nem fecerunt*.²
- MANSIO. (1) abstr. 'stay,' 'sojourn.' C. III 352 (Orcistus, temp. Constantini):—*tamen [d]z[ue]s adque (sic) accomo[d]a esse dicatur*; IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period): *pasturam et—nem facere*—(2) Concr, 'dwelling.' C. VI 348 (Rome): *Isidi et Osiridi—nem aedificavimus*; ib. 2158 (ib., after 382):—*nes Saliorum Palatinorum*. 'tomb,'³ Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 46 (Rome temp. Dioclet.): *Severus fecit—nem in pace quietam*; C. VIII 16612 (Prov. Procon.): *mansio (sic)(3) = σταθμός*. C. v. 2108 (Asolo): *coniux que (sic) venit de Gallia per—nes L*.
- MEMORATIO.⁴ c. VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac). l. 7: *imago Per quam prolatos homines in tempora plura Longior excipiat*.—
205. MINISTRATIO.⁵ 'officium ministratoris.'⁶ c. VI 9644 (Rome, a fragm.)

¹ Pliny, Gai. Inst.

² I. e. 'mancipatorie sestertio nummo uno fruendum,' monumentum fecerunt Mommsen, l. c.

³ Cf. *domus, sedes aeterna*.

⁴ [Arnob. adv. Gent. 3], Maximian, Boethius..

⁵ Vitruv., Vulg.

⁶ Here only in this sense.

- MISSIO, in *honesta missio* 'honorable discharge,' freq. everywhere. Spelled *misio*, c. XII 682 a.
- MIXIO ¹=*mixtio*, sensu aliquo obscoeno. c. IV 1292 a (Pompeii, *graffito*): *mixsio*.
- MODERATIO. Freq. in late inscr., (2nd-5th); c. VI 1751 (Rome, 378); 1679¹ 1702, 1725, 1771 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet.); Notiz. (1884) p. 40 (Rome, 4th); Edict. Dioclet. II 14; c. VIII 11332, 15880 (Prov. Procons.), 5348 (ib. 341); XI 377; X 4; III. 568.
- MULTATIO.² 'right of imposing a fine.' c. IX 3513 (Furfo, A. v. C. 697): *aedilis—esto*.
210. MUNITIO (1) abstr. c. XI 948 (S. Possidonio, near the Po): [*in*]*—nem via[e]*; VIII 15881 (Prov. Procons.): *templi—ne*; Arch. Epig. Mitth. aus Oester. Ungarn XV (Troesmi, 337-340): *istius fabri[c]ae—ne*. Hübn. Hisp. 259. (2) concr. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. v. C. 710)xcviii: *quancumque—nem decuriones huiusce coloniae decreverint*; ib. 266 (Olisipo): *hic munimentus³ cum—ni(bus) tric[le]a[e]*; VI 1703 (Rome, 5th): *cellam tepidariam.... duplici—ne fulciunt*; X 1641 (Puteoli, 139): — [*ne adiecta*]; VIII 1434 (Prov. Procons., 565-78): *hanc—nem-(ille)-aedificavit*; Add ib. 2079 (Numid).
- MUTATIO. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. v. C. 746-752) l. 29; II 1041 (Curiga); V 8658 (Concordia, 362-3); IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period).
- MUTITATIO. 'mutual invitation' [*ἄπαξ εἰς*] c. I p. 316 (Fasti Praenest. of Verrius Flaccus) Apr. 4; *nobilium—nes cenarum*.
- NATIO (1)=*natus*. c. VI 10049 b. (Rome): (*ille*)*—ne verna*; ib. 14208 (ib.); (*illa*)*—ne vernacula*; X 1981 (Puteoli): (*illae*)*—ne vern(aculae) Nucherinae* (sic). Of animals, 'breeding.' c. XIV 2863 (Praeneste, archaic):—*nu(s)* (sic) *gratia*.⁴ (2) 'race,' 'nation.' Freq. everywhere.
- NAVIGATIO 'right of navigation'. c. VI 1872 (Rome, 206): *praesertim cum—scapharum diligentia eius acquisita et confirmata sit*.

¹ Earliest instance. Form MIXTIO, Vitruv., Pallad., Vulg.

² Cic., Pliny., Amm.

³ = HOC MONUMENTUM.

⁴ = 'propter feturam pecorum,' Mommsen l.c. cf. Fest. s.v.: in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae bona natio dicitur.

215. NEGOTIATIO. C. VI 18 (Rome):—*nis fabariae*; x 1401 (Herculaneum, 56): *apstinere* (sic) --- *cruentissimo genere—nis*.
- NOMINATIO (publ.) C. II 1964 (Lex Malacit. Spain, 81-84) LI: *isque apud quem ea—facta erit*.
- NOTIO 'investigation'. C. VI 10284 (Rome): *pontifices—quorum de ea re—est*.
- NOVATIO. C. VIII 2632 (Lambaesis, Numid., 161-69?): *basis hanc—nem*.
- NUMERATIO. 'payment'. C. V 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *per honorariae—nem*.
220. NUNCUPATIO (votorum). C. I p. 334 (Fasti Philocali, 354) Jan. 2.
- NUNTIATIO (leg.) C. I 205 = XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, A. v. C. 705-712) I.6: *operis novi—nem*; II 5368 (Italica): [*cuiuscumque re*]i—nes.
- OBITIO = *obitus* [F. G. H. ἀπαξ sip] C. X 4132 (Capua): *me post—nem tum(ulare)*.
- OBLAQUEATIO¹. (rust.) C. VI 2306 (Rome, Menolog. Rustic. Vall., mense Sept.): *arborum—*; ib. 2305 (Menolog. Rustic. Colot, ib.): *arborum oblaquiatio* (sic).
- OBLATIO (I) abstr. C. X 5928 (Anagnia): *ob quam honoris huius—nem*. (2) concr. C. VI 8401 = Ros. 1122 (Rome 578): *ad—ne(m) vel luminaria nostra*. Add VIII 5367 (Cattama, Numid.):—*ne* [*facta*].
225. OBSERVATIO. C. II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., 176-80): *utque ea—a lanistis quam diligentissime exigatur*; XII 4393 (Narbo, 2nd), [*quo cer*]tior futurae—*nis in desiderio meo probatio sit*; III 412 (Smyrna, 258-60): *perpetua—ne teneatur*; VI 1711 (Rome, 5th): *propter fidem integrae—nis*. In eccl. use, = *observantia*², Boiss. p. 552 (Lugdunum): [*illa qui*] (sic) *fuit in observacione* (sic) *annis* (tot).
- OCCASIO. Res. Gest. divi Aug. 10: [*civilis motus o*]—*ne* = ἐν πολιτικῆς (sic) *ταραχῆς*; c. III 568 (Amphissa, 5th): *ut nulla invadendi publicum relinquatur—*; ib. 1635⁴ (Dacia, a vase):—*n[em] nantus* (sic) [*sum*] *scrib[endi]*; VIII 927 (Prov. Procons., a fragm.).

¹ Only Isid. Orig.

² Cf. G. s. v. and Schulze, Diss. Hal. VI p. 143.

- OCCISIO. c. VIII 1887 (Theveste, Numid.); *mun(era) qui[n]que dierum cum*—*ni[bus ferarum]*.
- OFFENSIO. Boiss. p. 322 (Lugdunum): *sine ulla laesura nec animi mei*—*ne*.
- OPERATIO (*sacrorum*). c. VI 2136 (Rome): *in deorum infatigabilem sacrorum*—*nem*; Notiz. (1883) p. 451 (ib.): *in sacris peritissimam*—*nem*.
230. OPITULATIO = 'auxilium'. Hübn. Hisp. 123 (+, 642):—*ne sodalium desolatus*.
- OPPRESSIO. Hübn. Hisp. 245 (+, 10th ?): *non*—*ne vulgi*.
- ORATIO. (1) 'speech', 'discourse'. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. v. C. 746-52): *sed quid plura ? parcamus*—*ni*: Boiss. p. 139 (Speech of Claudius): *quo tendat*—*tua*. (2) 'an imperial rescript'. c. XIV 3608 (Tibur., 69-79): *verbis ex*—*ne eius*; v 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *su[a] eximia ac [pr]udentissima*—*n[e]*; II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., 176-80): *secundum praescriptum divinae*—*nis*; VI 1698 (Rome, 377); ib. 1789 (Rome, 4th)—(3) 'prayer'. Very freq. in Chr. inscr.
- ORDINATIO (1) 'decree', 'rule' c. III 6979 (Sinope, early 4th): *nostris*—*nibus*; v 7009 (Aug. Taurin.): *qui gaudebant*—*[ione mea]* - (2) Eccl. 'ordination' c. x 1365 (Nola): *sacerdos vixit cunctis diebus vite sue* (sic) *ante*—*ne(m)*.
- ORNATIO = *ornatus*, c. XIV 2795 (Gabii): *in tutela et*—*nibus templi*—*impensa ornatus*, ¹ c. XIV 367 (Ostia, 182) and ib. 431 (Ostia, 3^d): *deducta*—*ne statue* (sic).
235. PARTITIO = *pars, portio*. ² c. VI 10230 (Rome, 1st): *omnes filios aequae fecit heredes*,—*ne filiae data*.
- PASSIO in Chr. sense, c. VIII 7924 (Cirta, Numid.):—*ne marturorum* (sic).
- PASTINATIO. ³ c. x 114 (Petelia): *neque in alios usus usuras... traferri volo quam si necesse fuerit in*—*nem*.
- PENSIO. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st): *eius temporis pro rata*—*nem conductor reputare deb[eto]*; VI 266 (Rome, 244) l. 10: *ut*—*nes non dependerentur*; l. 16:—*nes pensitasse*; l. 30: *iudicatas*—*nes exigi*; Bull. Com. (1885) p. 110 (Rome):—*ne soluta*; c. VI 7193 (Rome): *nec sum*—*nibus arra*. (hexam.)

¹ Vitruv. only.

² This sense only here.

³ Columella only.

- PEREGRINATIO. c. III 11697 (Celeia, Noricum, 2nd or 3^d);
vide s. v. *expeditio*.
240. PERFECTIO. c. III 5670 a. (Noricum, 4th): *ad summam manum perduxserunt* (sic)—*nes* (sic for—*nis*).
- PERFORATIO (*montis*)¹ [H] c. VIII 2728 (Lambaesis, Numid., 2nd):—*operis cuniculi*.
- PERFUSIO² (*sanguinis in ritu Mithraico*). c. VI 736 (Rome, 391.?)³: *arcanis—nibus in aeternum renatus*.
- PERROGATIO (publ.) 'formal vote.'⁴ c. VI 29682 (Rome): *fiat—ordinis, ut singulatim[id firmemus]*.
- PERSCRIPTIO⁵ 'entry,' 'record.' In wax auction-tablets of Pompeii, as de Petra 19.
245. PERSECUTIO (leg.) 'prosecution.' c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. v. C. 710): *petitio.—e(x)h(ac) llege esto*; ib. 1963 (Lex Salpens., ib. 81-84) and ib. 1964 (Lex Malacit., ib.): *actio, petitio,—esto*; v 8305 (Aquileia): [*ei*] *us rei*.—In chr. sense, 'persecution,' c. VIII 10706 (near Theveste, Numid.): [*l*]o[*nga*]mque—*nem pa[ca]vit*.
- PERVIGILATIO⁶ 'devotional vigil.' c. XI 2551 (Clusium, 4th): *noctis ipsius—*.
- PETITIO (1) leg. Vide citations s. v. *persecutio*, and add c. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. v. C. 709); XIV 2112 (Lanuvium); III p. 925 (Dacia, wax tablet, 167). (2) 'petition,' 'prayer' c. VI 1715 (Rome, 399):—*ne Senatus*; ib. 25802 (Rome):—*ne eius*; x 4643 (Cales): *primo—n[e] m[unici]pum suorum*; XI 1800 (Volaterrae): *atra—sua funere mersit immeritam ante tempus*. Add III 352 (Orcistus, 331); VI 1789 (Rome, 5th); XIV 3333 (Praeneste); ib. 3679 (Tibur).
- POLLICITATIO. In Italy and Africa; c. XIV 375 (Ostia); XI 3137 (Falerii); x 5808 (Aletrium); VIII 5365 (Calama, Numid.); ib. 8469 (Sitifs, Maur., 207); ib. 11816 (Mac-taris, Prov. Byzac.); ib. 17258 (Prov. Procons. 201-11).
- PORTIO. Freq. in inscr.
250. POSSESSIO (1) abstr. c. I 200 (Lex Agraria, A. V. C. 643). Also c. II. 4332; v 5050; III 3626; x 3334, 7852.

¹ Cael. Aur. = 'trepanning.'

² Cels., Pliny, Lact.

³ The inscr. may be false.

⁴ Here only thus. Elsewhere only Cic.

⁵ Cic. only.

⁶ Cic. Fronto.

Plur., c. XIV 1620 (Ostia): *per [grad]us —num. (2) = possessores. c. XIV 2527 (Ager Tusculanus): pertineat hoc sepulcrum ad —nem fundorum. (3) = fundus. c. XI 379 (Ariminum): ad emptionem —nis; ib. 381 (ib., a fragm.). In plur. = 'possessions.' c. v 4241 (Brixia, 234): Iovi O. M. conservatori —num Rosciorum.*

POSTULATIO (1) 'request,' 'demand.' c. v 4392 (Brixia) and XII 3185, 3236 (Nemausus): *ex —ne populi*; XII 1585 (Lucus Augusti): *ex consensu et —ne populi*; v 4981 (Riva): *ex —n(e) pleb(is)*; IX 1619 (Beneventum, 116-138): *citra ullius —n(em)*; X 1784 (Puteoli, 187): *secundum eiusdem Proculi —nem*; X 6419 (Tarracina, +): *quoniam iustam —[nem tuam esse intellexi]. (2) leg. 'claim.'* X 1401 (Herculaneum, 56): *de —ne necessari[orum] (illius)*; III 7060 (Cyzicus, 138-161): [*S. C. DE P*] *—ne Kyzicenorum (sic)*; Edict. Dioclet. 7.72: *advocato sive iuris perito mercedis in —ne (HS. tot).*

POTIO. (1) abstr. only in *a —ne*, 'cup-bearer' c. VI 1884 (Rome, 130) — (2) concr. c. v 5853 (Ferentinum): *—num eministration(em)*; VIII 1027 (Carthage); *postea —nes calicis perduxit libenter.* (hexam.).

PRAEBITIO. ¹ c. v 7881 (Cemenelum): *urgentis annonae sinceram —nem*; VIII 10570 (Prov. Procons): *operar(um) —nem.*

PRAECEPTIO. Edict. Dioclet. I. 11—[*o*]nem modaestiae (sic) *sentientes.*

255. PRAESCRIPTIO. 'limitation' c. III 781 (Tyra, Lower Moesia): *—ne temporis.*

PRAESTATIO 'pledge' c. X. 520 (Salernum): [*a*]d—nem *civibus.*

PRAESUMPTIO. C. XI 856 (Mutina): *—nostra*; VI 1711 (Rome, 5th): *inlicita—ne.*

PRAEVARICATIO (leg.) C. I. 198 (Lex Acil Repet., A. v. c. 631-2): *quoniam nomen—nis causa delatum erit*; ib 200 (Lex Agrar., A. v. C. 643): *—nus (sic) causa*, II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. v. C. 710): [*pr*]aevarica[*tio*]—*n[is] causa.*

PRECATIO. C. VI 826 (Rome, 81-96): [*f*]ac(tis?)—*nibus infra*

¹ Varro, Sat. Men, Justin., Aur. Vict., Ict., Symm., Vulg.

- scriptis*; ib. 2080 (Rome, Arval, 120): *habita sollemni—ne*; Eph. Epig. viii p. 287 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., 204): *praecatione* (sic); C. vi 2104 b. (Rome, Arval, 218): [*pr*] *cooptationis*.
260. PROBATIO. C. vi 2295 (Fasti Arval. B. C. 10-A.D. 16); I p. 325 (Fasti Amiterni, post A. D. 16); x 7852 (Sardinia, 69); Wilm. Ex. 315 (Test. Basil. 1st) l. 64; C. xii 4393 (Narbo, 149); vi 266 (Rome, 244); v 2781 (Patavium) = Eph. Epig. vii p. 417 (Crete, early 4th).
- PROCURATIO (1.) 'management' C. I 206 (Lex. Iul. Munic., A. v. C. 709) l. 28: *viarum reficiendarum—esto*; x 1453 (Herculaneum): *—nem dari atque servos*¹ (2) 'procuratorship'. Boiss, p. 156 (Lugdunum, 138-161): *centenariam—nem provinciae Hadrymetinae* (sic); C. vi 1532 (Rome, 2nd); *sexagenaria—ne suffragio eius ornatus*.
- PROFECTIO (of a religious procession). C. x 3792 (Capua, a calendar, 387): vi *ka[l]Aug.—ad iter Averni*.
- PROFESSIO (1) leg. C. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic. A. v. C. 709) ll. 7, 10, 13; III 1964 (Lex Malacit., Spain, 81-84); III 781 (Tyra, Lower Moesia, 201) l. 23; xi 1149 d, e. (2) 'acknowledgement' Eph. Epig. vii p. 417 (Crete, early 4th): *—tam atrocis audaciae*. (3) 'profession' C. viii 11345 (Prov. Byzac.): *ob honorem aedilitatis et medicae—nis*.
- PROFUSIO. in plur. = *oblatio*.² C. v. 4448 (Brixia): *ut ex usuris quodannis pro[f]u[si]on(es) [faciant et] rosas ponant*; ib. 4449, 4488 (Brixia); 4990 (Riva); x 107 (Croto): *ad rosas et—nes*.
265. PROHIBITIO. (leg.) C. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, 1st): *qui pignus capientem prohibuerit, [in singulas prohi]—nes X v d(are) debeto*.
- PROMISSIO. C. vi 10239 (Rome): *ab hac re—neque*; viii 9962 (Mauretania): *ex—ne et voto*; Mélanges (1890) p. 441 (Tixter, Maur. +): *de terra promis[si]onis*.
- PRONUNTIATIO. (*imperatoris*). C. x 7852 (Sardinia, 69): *si huic—ni non obtemperaverint*.
- PROPINATIO (*funebri*).³ C. v 4449 (Brixia): *oleo et prop(—ne)*; ib. 5272 (Comum): *oleum et propin(—nem)*.

¹ C. viii 8338: PROCURATIONIS is probably a blunder for PROC. RATIONIS.

² In this sense, only Lact. in sing.

³ Petr., Sen., Vulg. In this sense only here.

PROSPECTIO.¹ [H.] Edict. Dioclet. I: *paene sera prospectio est.*

270. PROVISIO. Freq. in inscr.

PROVOCATIO. (leg.) C. I 198 (*Lex Repet. A. v. C. 632-1*) LXXVII: *de—n(e)*; II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-80): *in—ne ad principes facta*; Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum): *—ne scilicet interecta.*

PUBLICATIO = *liberalitas in populum*.² C. v 7905 (Cemenelum): *cuius—[ne decurio]nibus et IIII viris ep[ulum - - et] collegis tribus et [officialibus et] populo omni oleum [dedit].*

PUGILLATIO [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰς]. C. XIV 2045 (Laurentes 138-161?): *procuratori—nis et ad naves vagas*.³

QUAESITIO 'questioning' (by torture)⁴. C. v 862 (Aquileia): *iudex—nis rerum capitalium*.

275. QAESTIO 'trial', 'investigation'. Freq. in inscr. C. I 198 (*Lex Acil Repet., A. v. C. 632-1*) IV: *pr(aetoris)—esto*; ib. 209 = XI 2091 (Clusium): *[q]uoius h(ac) l(ege)—erit, co[ndemnato]*. Also in judicial and inquisitorial functions; C. IX 1617: *a—nibus*; VI 2755, XI 2108: *evoc(atus) Aug(usti) a—nibus*; VI 1311 b: *iudex—num*; IX 2845; *iudex—nis*, etc.

RATIO. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.

RECESSIO⁵ = *mors*.⁶ Le Blant p. 27 (Saint-Apre, +): *— bone memorie (sic) (illius)*.

RECORDATIO. In late (esp. Chr.) inscr. C. VI 1706 (Rome, 5th): *ad vivacem—nem et sempiterna(m) memoriam*; ib. 1783 (Rome, 431): *iustissimae apud (sic) omnes—nis*; Ros. 436 (Rome, + 396): *(vir) honeste (sic)—nis*; C. XII 1724 (Aoste, Dauphine, + 472): *(mulier) bone (sic)—nis*. So ib. 5352 (Narbo, + 6th); Boiss. p. 593 (Lugdunum+).

RECTIO.⁷ C. II 1972 (Malaca, 4th or 5th): *per (r)—nem sui omni[s] temporis*.

¹ Cod. Theod., Interpr. in Matth.

² Only here in this sense; elsewhere only Cic. = 'confiscation'.

³ G. translates; 'Die Spedition von *pugillares*, eine Art Briefpost' Judging by the context, may it not have to do with something akin to our 'clearance-papers'.

⁴ As here, Tac.; Apul. = 'search'.

⁵ Vitruv., Hier., Eccl.

⁶ Only here in this sense.

⁷ Cic. only.

280. RECUPERATIO (leg.) in plur. 'right to bring suits for recovery'. C. I 204 (Lex Anton. de Termess., A, v. C. 683); *iudicia,—nes danto*.
- REDDITIO (*ad Deum*)=*mors*.¹ C. VIII III III (Prov. Byzac., +): — *Castulae (sub die) III idus Iulias*.
- REDEMPTIO in Chr. sense. Hübn. Hisp. 125 (Corduba): *crux veneranda, hominum*—.²
- REFECTIO³ (1) of buildings—C. x 2015 (Puteoli): *in—nibus cubiculorum sacrorum et aedificii*; xIV 2115 (Lanuvium): *in—nem balinei*; ib. 137 (Ostia): —*ne cellarum*—(2) 'baptism'. C. XI 2115 (Ravenna, 5th): *super aqua—nis edocavit (sic) me*.⁴
- REIECTIO (leg.) C. x 4842 (Venafrum): *reciperatorum*—.
285. RELATIO. (publ.) 'motion' (to a vote). C. VI 930 (Rome, 69-79); —*nem facere, remittere, senatus consulta per—nem discessionemque facere*, etc.; xIV 2795 (Gabii, 140): *secundum—nem (supra) scriptam*; III 7060 (Cyzicus, 138-161): —*ne III (=quarta)*; XI 970 (Regium Lepidum, 190): *tam honestam—nem*; ib. 1354 (Luna, 255): *tam salubri—ni magistror(um) nostr(or)um*.
- RELIQUATIO⁵ 'detachment of naval brigade left behind for home service'. C. x 3345 (Misenum): (*illius*) *praepositi—nis classis p[raet](oriae) Misenat(ium)*; VIII 1322 (Prov. Procons.): (*illi*) *praeposito—ni classis* etc.
- REMEMORATIO.⁶ C. x 4510 (Capua, +, 563): (*infans*) *quiuis (sic)—dolum (i. e. dolorem?) parentibus demisit*.
- REMUNERATIO. C. VI 1749 (Rome, 421): *meruit...sacrarum —nem*; ib. 1725 (ib. 441-5): *ad—nem titulosque virtutum*; VIII 4724 (Madaura, Numid.): *circa—nem uxoris*; XII 4355 (Narbo): —[*nis causa*].
- RENUNTIATIO. C. VI 10233 (Rome, 211): *secundum—nem mentor(is)*.
290. REPARATIO.⁸ C. III 352 (Orcistus, Phrygia, temp. Con-

¹ Only here in this sense.

² 'Cuius temporis sit omnino incertum,' Hübn., l. c.

³ Quint., Vitruv., Suet., Cels., Col., Plin. min., Vulg., Dig., Amm., Cassian.

⁴ Cf. S. Paulinus, Epist. 32: *refectio*; *baptismus quo homo reficitur* D C. s. v.

⁵ Tert., Paul. Dig. = 'remainder'.

⁶ Vulg. Arnob.

⁷ Cf. Schuchardt, Vok. I p. 35, III p. 9.

⁸ Prud., Veget. Ict., Oros., Symm.

stantini): *dī[gn]itatis—nem*; VI 1750 (Rome, 4th or 5th):
*ita ut.... desperationem cunctis—nis adferrent.*¹

REPOSITIO.² = *repositorium*.³ C. VI 29791 (Rome): *cinacula*
(sic) *n(umero)* VI, *tabernas n(umero)* XI, *et repossone sub-*
scalire (sic).⁴

REPREHENSIO. C. VI 18554 (Rome): *sine ulla repreensione*
(sic); ib. 24294 (ib.): *sine ulla reprehensione*; so XI 1359
(Luna).⁵ X 1951 (Puteoli): *sene* (sic)—*ne ulla*; IX 5878
(Auximum): *sin[e offensa]—nis*.

REPROMISSIO. (leg.) C. I 205=XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, A. V. C.
705-712): —*satisve datio*.

REQUIETIO⁶ (1) 'rest in death.' C. VI 2120 (Rome, 155):⁷
causa requitionis (sic) *set* (sic) *et religionis*; V 1014 (A-
quileia): *locum—[nis] corporis sui*; Notiz. (1888) p. 456
(Rome, +): *reguesio* (sic) *in pace*—(2)='day of rest'
(festival). C. I p. 388 (Fasti Philocali, 354) March 26: *re-*
quetio (sic).

295. RESTITUTIO (1) of that of which one has been deprived.
c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752) d. l. 13: *de—ne mea*,
l. 16: *cum [g]ratulatione—nis me[ae]* (1 e. to citizenship)
ib. 1783 (Rome): *erga—nem honoris eius*; XI 1305 (Travi):
—ne facta sibi capillorum; VI 1187 (Rome, 398):—*Afri-*
cae—(2) of buildings c. VI 2059 (Rome, Arval, 80); and
XI 1545 (Faesulae):—*capitoli*; V 3457 (Verona):—*therma-*
rum; III 789 (Dacia):—*balinei*.

RESURRECTIO. Ros. 745 (Rome, + 449); c. XI 2585
(Clusium, 493); *credidit—nem*; XII 2185 (bet. Vienna and
Gratianopolis, 547): *in spe—xionis* (sic); ib. 2188 (ib.): *in*
spe—cxiones (sic); III p. 961 (Tragurium, leaden tablet, 6th)
post—[o]ne(n).

ROGATIO. (publ.) c. VI 930 (Rome, 69-79): *ex quaque*
lege,—ne.

ROSATIO.⁸ 'a strewing of the grave with roses' [H]. c. VI

¹ Referring to the baths of Constantine.

² Pall., Aug., Itala.

³ Here only in this sense.

⁴ 'Intellige repositiones subscalares, i. e. repositoria sub scalis parieti inserta'.

⁵ This formula confined to Italy, as LAESIO, LAESURA to Gaul.

⁶ Hier., Porph., Lucif. Carol., Vulg. (Rönsch. p. 77).

⁷ The earliest instance.

⁸ Inscr. only. cf. VIOLATIO.

- 10239 (Rome): *item XII k. Iunias die—nis*; ib. 10248 (ib.): *die natalis sui et—nis*.
- SALVTATIO. Notiz. (1890) p. 36 (Rome, 2nd); (illi) *habenti quoq(ue)—u(em) secundam*; c. VIII 17896 (Thamugadi, Numid., 361-3): *ordo—nis*.
300. SANCTIO (leg.) c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2) LVI; VI 930 (Rome, 69-79); V 2781 (Rome, early 4th); III 448 (Mylasa, Caria, 348?).
- SCROBATIO.¹ 'setting out of young trees.' [H]. c. VI 2305 (Menolog. Rust. Colot.) and 2306 (Menolog. Rust. Valens.):—*arborum*.
- SECTIO. Edict. Dioclet. II 1: *animo—nis occurrere*.
- SEDITIO. c. I p. 290 = XI 1831 (Arretium, Aug. age or earlier): *rem p. turbatam—nibus*; I p. 430 (Fasti Capitol.):—*nis sedandae*; X 7852 (Sardinia, 68): *auctores—nis*; XIV 2112 (Lanuvium):—*nis causa*.
- SEPARATIO. (1) *patrimonii*. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752) l. 37 — (2) by death. c. VIII 19670 (Cirta, Numidia):—*Rhod[i facta est]*.
305. SORTITIO c. VI 10329 (Rome); XIV 2105 (Lanuvium, temp. Aug.)
- SPARSIO.² (1) absol., of perfumes, in the theater. c. IV 1177 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *venatio, athletae,—nes, vela erunt*; ib. 1181 (ib.):—*nes qua dies patientur erunt*. So ib. 1185 (ib.) (2) of nuts. c. X 5853 (Ferentinum): *nucum—ne(m)*.
- SPONSIO. (1) leg. c. I 205 = XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, A. V. C. 705-712) l. 3, 5 — (2) 'promise' c. X 476 (Paestum, 337) and 477 (ib. 347) l. 10: *optimum est—ut—ni nostrae pareamus*; l. 17: *placet compleri—nem nostram*. (3) 'wager' c. VI 27365 (Rome): *tu qui legis et dubitas Manes esse,—ne facta, invoca nos et intelliges*.
- * SPORTULATIO. 'distribution of the sportula.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ ἐ.ρ.] c. XI 2650 (Col. Saturnia, 234?): *confreq(uentatione) et spor(—ne) fungantur*.
- STATIO. Extremely freq. everywhere.
310. STIPULATIO. c. I 205 = XI 1146 (Lex Rubria, A. V. C.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Sen., Stat.

³ No. 477 has *sposioni nostre*.

705-712); II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc. Spain, 1st); XIV 353 (Ostia); ib. 2795 (Gabii, 81-96); ib. 367 (Ostia, 182); ib. 431 (ib., 3^d).

STRATIO.¹ 'the spreading of cloths or carpets for a feast.' C. X 114 (Petelia): *quo facilius—[o]nibus publicis obire possint*; XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 136):—*nem, caldam cum ministerio* etc.

STRUCTIO² 'construction.' C. VI 10230 (Rome, 211): *podismo—nis scalaris*.

SUBSCRIPTIO (*imperatoris*). C. VIII 10570 (Prov. Procons., 180-183) I. l. 7: *vestramque divinam—nem*; 3. l. 13: *secundum sacram—nem domini nostri*.

SUBSTRUCTIO. concr. C. I. 592 = VI 1314 (Rome, 1st B. C.):—*nem et tabularium*; IX 5947 (Via Salaria, III): *sub[s]—nem contra labem montis fecit*; ib. 5994 = X 6922 (bet. Caudium and Beneventum, 214): [*m*]un[*i*]tione[*s* alvei]---cum [*su*]b[*st*]—*ne*. Add Eph. Epig. VIII 650, p. 160 (near Antium, a fragm.).

315. SUCCESSIO. C. VI 3584 (Rome):—*ne promotus*; ib. 28559 (ib.): *ex—ne* (illius); XIV 3031 (Praeneste): *ex causa—nis*; IX 3664 (Marsi Marruvium); and X 6328 (Tarracina): *per—nes*; II 25 (Merobriga): *her(es) [pe]r—nem*; VIII 10570 (Prov. Procons., 180-183): [*pe*]r *vices—nis*. Add. Hübn Hisp. 269 (Spain, A. D. 1018).

SUFFRAGATIO. C. VI 930 (Rome, 69-79): *quibusque—nem suam dederit*,

SUGGESTIO 'suggestion.' c. III 448 (Mylasa, Caria, 348?):—*nem tuae Su[blimitatis]*; VI 1188, 1189 (Rome, 402-3): *ex—ne v(iri) c(larissimi)*.

SUPERSTITIO. C. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): [*religionis*] *sine—ne*.

SUPPLICATIO (*deis*). Freq. in inscr. c. I p. 310 = X 3682 = X 8375 (*Feriale Cumanum*, before B. C. 4); I p. 324 = VI 2295 = IX 4192 (*Fasti Amiterni*, temp. Aug.); XIV 3613 (Tibur, temp. Aug.); XI 1421 (Pisae, ib.); VI 2042 (Rome, Arval, 59); ib. 1386 (Rome, 103-114); Boiss. p. 565 (Lugdunum +, 475).

¹ Inscr. only.

² Tert., Arnob., Firm. Math., Pall.

320. SUPPURATIO.¹ c. VII 1312 d (Britain? *sigillum medici*): *dialibanu(m) ad—(iones)*.
 TERMINATIO. c. VI 1240 (Rome, 121): *secundum praecedentem—nem proxim(i) cipp(i)*.
 TRADICTIO, by false formation for *traditio*. [F. G. H. *ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. X 4539 (Capua, +, 7th or 8th): *abeant—[nem Iudae]*.
 TRIPODATIO. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*]² c. VI 2104 (Rome, Arval, 218): *tripodaverunt in verba haec: Enos Lases etc. --- post —nem, deinde etc.*
 TUITIO. c. XII 1524 (Vocontiorum Ager, early 5th): *quod in agro proprio constitutum tuetioni (sic) omnium voluerunt esse commune, almost—conspectui*. Esp. of a statue; c. V 1019 (Aquileia), 1872 (Concordia), 2862, 2864 (Patavium); XII 4354, 4397 (Narbo). Add Hübn. Hisp. 259: *ob—nem muniminis*.
 325. TURIFICATIO³ 'the offering of incense' (in times of persecution). [H]. c. VIII 6700 (Tiddis, Numid.): *in diebus—nis*.
 VACATIO. 'exemption.' c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens. Spain, A. V. C. 710); Boiss. p. 391 (Lugdunum)—[cf. *vocatio*].
 VASTATIO. c. VI 1750 (Rome, 4th or 5th).
 VATICINATIO. In inscr. of the devotees of Mithras. c. XII 8203 (Lugdunum,⁴ 184): *ex—ne Pusioni Iuliani archigalli*; VIII 8203 (Numidia): *ex—ne archigalli*.
 VEHICVLATIO.⁵ 'the government courier-service' (at the expense of the provinces). [H]. c. III 6075 (Ephesus): [*praefectus*] *vehic[ulationis]*.
 330. VENATIO (in the *circus*). Freq. in inscr.
 VENDITIO. c. I 200 (Lex Agraria. A. V. C. 643) LXIV: *agri, loci, hominus (sic) privati—*, IX 3513 (Furfo, A. V. C. 697):—, *locatio*; VI 1375 (Rome, temp. Aug.) *ex—ne attallicorum*; X 1401 (Herculaneum, 44-46): *placere tales —nes fieri*; XIV 3031 (Praeneste): *donationis—nisque*; X 3334 (Misenum, end 2nd): *apparet—nem eorum iure factam*.

¹ Cels., Sen., Col., Pliny.

² cf. TRIPUDIUM, TRIPUDIARE, and C. G. L. II p. 202.3: *tripudiatio, χορστὰ ἱερῶν περὶ τὸν βωμὸν*.

³ Optat. 2. Schism., Donat. 25. (cited by F.).

⁴ =Boiss. p. 28; cf. ib., p. 31.

⁵ Elsewhere only on the well-known bronze coin of Nerva:—*ne Italiae remissa*, Eckhel, Doctr. Num. Vet. VI p. 408.

- VENERATIO. c. v 5128 (Bergomum): *perpetua—ne*; VI 1783 (Rome, 431): *divi avi nostri—*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 280 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., 204): *omni culto adq(ue)—ne immor[talium]*: Notiz. (1884) p. 40 (Rome, 4th): (*illi monumentum*)—*ne dedicaverunt*.
- VEXATIO. in plur. 'vexatious delays.' Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, temp. Constantini): *gravissimis—[ni]bus adfici*.
- VEXILLATIO¹ = *numerus vexillariorum*.² Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
335. VIOLATIO. 'A strewing of the grave with violets.' [*ἄπαξ εἰρ*]. c. VI 10239 (Rome): [*die viola*]tionis.³ [cf. *Rosatio*].
- VISCERATIO. c. IX 23 (Leccae, 2nd): *ut—nis nomine dividatur decur(ionibus) sing(ulis) hs. (tot)*; X 451 (Eburum): *plebeis sing(ulis) hs. (tot) n. et—nem*; VIII 1321 (Prov. Procons., 176-180):—*nem et epu[lum dedit]*.
- VISIO = *conspectus*. c. XI 2702 (Volsinii, 224): *ut eius ergaa (sic) nos pietas et nostra erga eum voluntas publica etiam —nem (sic. for—ne) conspiciatur*.
- ULULATIO 'wailing for the dead.' [*ἄπαξ εἰρ*]. c. IX 1973 (Beneventum): *parentes infelicissimi, amissione eius perpetuis tenebris et cotidiana miserabili—ne damnati*.
- VOCATIO = *vacatio*. c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 632-1) LXXVII; *militiaeque eis—esto*: ib 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. V. C. 709) ll. 93, 103: — *rei militaris*; v 4148 (bet. Cremona and Brixia): — *nem in perpetu(um)*.
340. USURPATIO. (1) 'use,' 'enjoyment' (of privilege or honour)-c. v 5050 (Anauni, 46): *cum longa—ne*; ib. 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *ad honorum communionem et—nem*. (2) leg. 'illegal seizure or possession,' 'possession unconfirmed by law.' c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st): — *nes puteorum*.

§ 2. -T-US, -S-V-S. — Formed from the same verbal stems as the substantives in -tio, -sio, those in -tus, -sus, early lost the distinction of meaning which had given them a definite

¹ Suet., Amm.

² Cf. Marquardt, Staatw. II p. 418 sq.

³ Borghesi's reading, assured by the *rosatio* following.

individuality. Already in classic Latin the two suffixes occupied largely the same ground¹, and thereafter their history is mainly one of relative use. A large number of doublets arose, of identical meaning, *conkursio concursus*, *lusio lusus*, *motio motus*, *ornatio ornatus*, etc., leaving a free choice to the writers in accordance with the spirit of their language. In view of this fact, which renders a comparison of the relative use of the forms singularly easy, it would seem that the position occupied by the suffix *-tus*, *-sus* would not be difficult to determine; yet the question has given rise to some difference of opinion. Schulze² claimed for it a much more general use in the *Sermo Vulgaris* than in classic Latin. Its literary history, as shown by the investigations of Paucker,³ Slaughter⁴ and others, has been summed up by Cooper,⁵ who concludes, on the contrary, that "it is only plebeian to the extent that the *sermo vulgaris* employed all classes of abstracts more freely than the classic language." According to the investigations above mentioned, the ratio of usage where the language offers a choice of forms is, *-tio*: *-tus*, Plautus 3:2, Cicero 2:3, silver Latin (approximately) 1:3; while in late Latin *-tus* again sinks to a subordinate position.

But this comparison is complicated by the fact that the substantives in *-tus* are often confined to special cases, while the missing cases are supplied by forms in *-tio*. The evidence of inscrr. will perhaps throw some light on the question. In the first place, the number of substantives in *-tio* in the whole body of Latinity is more than three times as great as the number of those in *-tus*.⁶ The inscrr., however, show 340 in *-tio*, and 175 or *more than half as many* in *-tus*. As the inscrr. in general lie nearer than the literature to the *Sermo Vulgaris*, this fact by itself would argue for Schulze's contention. Furthermore, with half the number of words, the inscrr. show almost as many

¹ Schmalz in Müllers Handb. II p. 367: Bei den Verbal. auf *sus* und *tus* verwischte sich schon in klass. Zeit der Unterschied, der dieselben ursprünglich von denen auf *io* trennte (vgl. *motus* u. *motio*), und beide Arten ergänzten sich gegenseitig, wie z. B. *conkursiones* den Plural zu *conkursus* hergiebt, und überhaupt der Plural der Verbal. auf *us* namentlich im Dat. u. Abl. durch die Verbal. auf *io* ersetzt wird.

² Diss. Hall. Vol. VI p. 126: Etiam horum substantivorum copiam in sermone vulgari multo maiorem fuisse quam in bono dicendi genere persuasum habeo.

³ Oesterr. Gymn. 1847 p. 112 note; Silb. Lat. p. 10.

⁴ The Subst. of Terence, p. 25.

⁵ l. c. p. 18.

⁶ Cooper pp. 3 and 18, referring to Paucker, Silb. Lat. pp. 8 and 10.

non-literary forms in *-tus* as in *-tio*. It is quite safe to assume, therefore, that the former was an active and favorite suffix in the popular speech.

As regards the distribution of the cases in *inscr.*, the following facts are worthy of note. The *abl.* is *par excellence* the most usual with these substantives. Of the 175 words in the following list-96 are found in the *abl.*, of which 46, or about one-fourth of the whole number, occur *only* in this case. It is here that the popular character of the suffix is best shown. The origin of this prominence given to the *abl.* lies doubtless in the analogous 2nd supine.¹ Cf. *Aesculapio dictu et factu Isochrysus (dedicavit)*. It would seem that the popular language assumed the right of forming such ablatives at will, and in most instances we may suppose that the other cases never actually existed. In this way arose the numerous *abl.* in *-u* for *-o* many of which are inscriptional ἀπαξ εἰς; *edictu, meritu, postulatu, praeceptu*, beside the more usual and fully declined *edictum, meritum etc*. The former, I think, are not to be ascribed to phonetic change, but are direct transfers on the analogy of similar forms.² If the objection be raised³ that these forms do not appear in the Romance languages (except Roumanian⁴), it is sufficient to recall the fact that with the collapse of declension in the spoken Latin, all fourth-declension forms tended to pass over to the second. Indeed the later *inscr.* show a constant increase of formulas like *ex iusso, ex viso*, beside *iussu. visu*.

The other cases occur much less often in the list. *Acc. sing.* leads with 44 cited forms; *gen. sing.* has 23, mostly of *denom. subst.* in *-atus*; *nom. sing.* follows with 22. The other cases are rarer; *acc. plur.* 19, *abl. plur.* 15, *dat. sing.* (so frequent in *Apul.* and *Tert.*⁵) only 6, *nom. and gen. plur.* 4 each. The *dat. plur.* does not occur.

¹ Cooper, p. 19.

² A similar transfer by Cicero (*Verr. II 2. 78*) is discussed by Gell. XIII 21. 16 (H): *Itidem in secunda [sc. in Verrem], simili usus modulamine: 'manifesto peccatu' inquit non 'peccato.'* That Gell. treated this as a phonetic change ('*crassius iam vetustiusque, 'modulamine'*') has no bearing on the point. Cic. may have chosen this special form for phonetic or euphonic reasons, but he certainly did not coin a 2nd decl. neut. *abl.* in *-v*.

³ Cooper, l. c.

⁴ Diez, p. 665.

⁵ Cooper, p. 19 citing Koziol, *Stil Apul.* p. 267 sq., and Schmidt, *Tert.* I p. 14.

It remains to notice the denominative forms, which are not separated from the verbals in the following list. These are certainly to be ascribed mainly to the *Sermo vulgaris*. Only a few find their way into literature; — not more than fifty or sixty at most, confined principally to the later writers. The inscrr. have no less than 31, of which 7 do not occur elsewhere. They belong to the language (a) of public life (*biselliatus, iuridicatus, praesidatus* etc), notably in provincial towns (*decurionatus, duumviratus* etc.); (b) of religion, pagan or Christian, (*episcopatus, flaminatus, seviratus, etc.*); (c) of the army (*centurionatus*); and (d) of communal and private life (*bimatus, condiscipulatus, incolatus, patronatus, pupillatus, trimatus*).

ACCESSUS. (1) 'right of approach', 'access', c. VI 11027 (Rome): *propter delicta sua aditum, ambitum, neque ullum—um habeat*; x 1579 (Puteoli): *ita is (dat.) — iusque esto per ianuas* etc. (2) 'increase.'¹ C. VI 1759 (Rome, 389):— *aetatis* = 'advancing age.'

ACTUS. (1) 'the right of driving into private property' (esp. the enclosure of a tomb.) Freq. in inscrr. Vide Ruggero s. v., and add c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain. A. V. C. 710) LXXIX: *itus, —, aquae haustus*. Cf. c. VI 11034 (Rome): *aedifici actu = via?* — (2). 'activity.' c. VI 1759 (Rome, 389): *in—tu publico*; Boiss. p. 544 (Lugdunum +): *doctrina insignis et—tu*. (3) def. 'act,' esp. in plur. 'acts,' 'behavior.' c. IX 339 (Canusium, 3^d): *in omni—tu vitae suae*; XI 15 (Ravenna): *pro.—[ti]b(us) suis*; v 5737 (Ager Mediol., + 523): *insultus iuvenis nullus (sic, acc.) subrepsit in—tus*; ib. 6722 (Vercellae, +): *sermonibus complens—ibus ipse suos*; ib. 6729 (ib.): *—tuque modesto*; XII 481 (Massilia, +): *— ibus egregiis*: Bramb. 39 (Zeeland): *ob meliores—us*; Ros. 1047 (Rome +, 534): *— ibus urbanis* - (4) in gen. = 'business.' Edict. Dioclet. II 13: *haec communis — us debebit esse moderatio*.

ADFATVS. C. V 6723 (Vercellae +): *blandus et—u facilis*.

ADFECTVS 'affection.' Very freq. in inscrr., esp. sepp. Form

¹ Sen., Cod. Theod.

- adf* - universal until late period: c. VI 1690 (Rome, 4th?),
ib. 11511 (Rome +), XI 537 (Neapolis, 585).
5. ADITVS. Very freq. in inscr. [Vide Ruggiero s. v. *actus*].
ADVENTVS. C. VI 11252 (Rome): *sustineo in aeterno toro*
—um tuum; III 1412 (Aquae, Dacia, 161): *a primo —u*
suo; ib. 3633 (near Aquincum, Pann. Inf.): *—u [illorum]*
augg.; Ros. 1029 (Rome +, 532): *in —u dei*.
- AMBITVS. (1) 'the right of going about' (the enclosure of
a tomb). Freq. in inscr. [Vide Ruggiero, s. v. *actus*] - (2)
'curryng favor.' C. VI 1789 (Rome, 5th): *nullo —u*.
- AMICTVS 'C. VI 1599 (Rome, 161-169): *civili —u*.
- AMPLEXVS. C. VI 25427 (Rome): *—us vitaei (sic) reddere*
post obitum; Ros. 1047 (Rome +, 534): *—u dulci*.
10. ANCENTVS¹ = *accentus*, 'blast' (of trumpet). C. X 4915
(Venafrum): *Martios —u stimulans gladiantes (= gladia-*
tores) in arma Vocavi (hexam).
- APPARATVS. C. V 810 (Aquileia): *speleum cum omni —u*;
IX 4208 (Amiternum): *cum quattuor paribus gladiatorum*
[et reliquo] splendido adp —u; X 1211 (Abella, 170):
diem gladiatorum et omne (sic) —um; ib. 3704 (Cumae):
III *paribus ferro dimicantib(us) ceteroq(ue) honestissim(o)*
—u; ib. 7295 (Panormus): *[a]mplissimo —u*.
- [AQVAEDVCTVS, see *ductus*.]
- ARBITRATVS. In the phrase *—u (illius)* 'under the direc-
tion of,' very freq. in inscr. everywhere, *except in*
Africa.
- ASCENSVS. concr. C. XIV 3857 (Tibur): *cum —u gradum*
(sic gen.): VIII 14346 (Prov. Procons., 376): *porticum*
adque (sic) —us g[raduum?]; ib. 15497 (ib., 225) —
fori.
- ASPECTVS. (1) 'gaze' c. VIII 12285 (Bisica, Prov. Pro-
cons.): *intuentium —um*. (2) 'appearance.' C. XIV 510
(Ostia): *Tantali —u(m) et timorem Sisyphi*; VIII 5341
(Calama, Numidia): *ad (us)um et —um*.
15. AVDITVS. C. IX 6315 (Ortona): *hic quoque in —u sentiet*
ip[se malum]. (pentam).

¹ Mommsen l. c.: *Ancentus similiter usurpatur apud Ammianum 16, 22, 36 — — — et 24, 4, 22 — — —, neque enim iam dubium est utroque loco pro accentu ancantum restituum esse. Vocabulum castrense opinor quamquam labente aetate tantummodo reperitur ipsum sine dubio antiquissimum est, ut sunt anhelare et antestari.*

- AVGV RATVS. C. IX 32 (Brundisium); III 4495 (Carnuntum, Upper Pannonia); VIII 7990, 7991 (Rusicade, Numidia); ib. 17837 (Thamugadi, ib.).
- * BENEFICIATUS. ¹ 'patronage' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] C. X 410 (Volcei): *spe —us*.
- BIMATVS. ² C. VI 19632 (Rome): *Ianuarius in bim[atu obiit]*; Boiss. p. 557 (Lugdunum): *Secundina in —u*.
- BISELLIATUS 'the right to the *bisellium*.' [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] C. X 5348 (Interamna Lirenas): *honorem —us*.
20. CANTVS. C. VI 19055 (Rome); X 4041 (Capua); ib. 4914 (Venafrum); XII 5687³ (Aquae Sextiae?); Hüb. Hisp. 215 (Malaca, A. D. 829).
- CASVS. Very freq. in inscr.
- CELEBRATVS. 'worship,' 'glorification' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] C. VIII 8429 (near Sitifis, Maur., +): *—ui*.
- CENSVS. (1) In titles and functions very freq. in inscr. Vide Ruggiero s. v. - (2) 'rank.' C. XIV 2298 (Ager Albanus): *—equestris*; V 6240 (Mediolanium +): *—v pollens* - (3) 'wealth.' c. v 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *vita atque —v*; IX 3358 (Pinna): *Pauperibus —v*; VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac., early 2nd): *divitias stupeat, tantos se cernere —us*; ib. 11824 (Prov. Byzac., 3^d?): *cuius nec —nec domus fuerat*.
- CENTVRIONATVS ³ 'position of centurion' (of a fleet) - C. X 3340 (Misenum): [*ad alteros c*]—*us*.
25. CIRCVITVS. (1) 'circumference' - *in —u*; C. VI 10250, 29774, 29775 (Rome); XIV 3857 (Tibur); III 5100 (Noricum); VIII 8369 (Igilgili, Maur.) - *in circumitu*, C. VIII 213 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac., early 2nd): *—nemorum* - cf. C. III 8031 (Romula, Dacia, 244-249): *—um muri* = 'enclosing wall,' (3) concr. 'road around,' C. VI 25527 (Rome, 91): *circumitum refecerunt*; IX 5179 (Asculum); *—um d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) faciendum curavit*.
- COETVS. (1) lit. C. II 6278 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, 1st) 32: *—Gladiator[um]* - (2) concr. C. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens, Spain, A. V. C. 710) *cui*: *—um, conventum* etc.; XII 2098 (Vienna +): *—ibus --- sanctis*.

¹ It may be an adj., as vet. interpr. Ep. Ignatii ad Rom., cited by F.

² Applied to animals, Col., Pliny, Mythogr. Lat.; to children, Maer.; Vulg.

³ Val. Max., Suet., Tac.

- COITVS. C. VI 17985 a (Rome): *venercos —us*. (hexam.).
- COMITATVS. Concr. C. V 7506 (Aquae Statiellae, 1st): *ex —v impleratoris*: III 11026 (Brigetio, Upp. Pannon., 5th): *sacro —v*.
- COMMEATVS. (1) 'furlough.' C. V 6478 (near Laumellum): *libero —v -* (2) concr. 'provisions.' C. IV 2430 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *sei —um - - - ad tempus daretis*.
30. COMPITVS in abl. only = *compitum* [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.].
c. XI 3384 (Tarquii): *a —u*.
- COMPLEXUS. C. II 3479 (Carthago Nova): *carae exoptan[s] —um saepe sororis*; V 6700 (Vercellae): *in —u pari*;
VI 7872 (Rome): *et pia —u mater spoliata senescens*.
- CONCENTVS C. XII 944 (Arelate +, 8th): *atque perassiduis —ibus aethera plaudent*.
- CONCESSVS. Only in abl. *ex concessu (illorum)* or *concessu (illorum)*. C. VI 461 (Rome, 2nd); ib. 13319, 17530, 19073 (Rome): VIII 14438 (Prov. Procons).
- CONCVRSVS. C. II 3479 (Carthago Nova): [*caeditu*]r *infesto —u forte latronum*.
35. CONDISCIPLATVS.¹ C. VIII 11341 (Sufetula, Prov. Byzac.): *ob eximiam —[ipul]atus adfectionem*; Boiss. p. 477 (Lugdunum): *ab ineunte aetate —u et omn[i]b(us) bonis artibus copulatissimus amicus*.
- CONFLICTVS C. VI 1199 (Rome, 565): *ipsis eorum regibus - - —u publico superatis*.
- CONSENSVS. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- CONSESSVS. (1) 'The right to sit in a deliberative body.'² Boiss. p. 209 (Lugdunum): *cui ordo splendidissimus civitat(is) Albensiu[m] —um dedit*. (2) συβερσιον C. III 1061 (Apulum, Dacia, 158): *— ui deorum dearumque*.
- CONSPECTVS. C. VI 1770 (Rome, 4th): *sub —u publico*; VIII 1783 (Lares, Prov. Procons. 4th?); ib. 12792 (Carthage): *cum te in —u non habeam comitem*; ib. 7924 (Cirta, Numid., late +): *in —u domini*.
40. CONSVLATVS. Very frequent everywhere.
- CONTRACTUS = *pactum*. C. IX 4796 (Forum Novum): *—ibus omnibus aequus*.

¹ Nep., Justin.

² So Lampr., Hilar., Cod. Theod.

CONTVITVS. 'supervision.' C. VI 1715 (Rome, 299): *provinciae—u.*

CONVENTVS. (1) 'meeting.' C. VI 10234 (Rome, 153): *ea condicione qua in—u placuit universis*; ib. 10294 (Rome, 5): *in—u habendo*: XIV 431 (Ostia, 3^d): *in—u*; ib. 2112 (Lanuvium, 2nd): *—um haberi iusserat* - (2) In provincial towns, 'local assembly.' C. VI 1454 (Rome, 222): *concilium—us Clunieni*; VIII 15775 (Masilula, Prov. Procons, early 1st): *— civium Romanor(um) et Numidarum qui (ibi) habitant.* Esp. freq. in Hisp. Baetica. [Vide Indices C. II].

CULTUS (1) 'care' or 'decoration' (2) 'worship'. Freq. in inscrr.

45. CURSUS. (1) of life, c. VI 9204, 25427 (Rome); XIV 316, 1938 (Ostia); III 686 (Philippi); VIII 15569 (Prov. Procons.): XII 287 (Forum Julii);¹ ib. 2660 (Alba Helvorum), as allotted by the fates, c. x 4183 (Capua); XII 5862 (Valentia, 6th). Similar usages, c. XI 1122b (Parma); v 5824 (Mediolanium); ib. 6221 (ib., 492); IX 4744 (Reate). (2) of a journey, c. III 6660 (near Palmyra, Syria). (3) of water, c. v 7881 (Cemenelum): XII 722 (Arelate). (4) of the sun, c. VI 6319 (Rome); (5) of public service, c. v 8987 (Concordia, 362-3), (6) of public posts or relays, c. VI 1774 (Rome, 379-83); X 7200 (Thermae Selinuntiae, Sicily).

DECEMVIRATUS. c. IX 2845 (Histonium): *Post quaesturam et—um² stlitium iudicandarum.*

DECESSUS=*mors.* c. VI 10230 (Rome, temp. Aug.): *post—um*; XI 1421 (Pisae): *ex—u [L. C]aesaris.*

DECURIATUS³ = 'munus decurionis'. c. XI 3041 (Polimartium): *L. Lucei Narcissi perpetuarius—Rom(ae?)*.

- DECURIONATUS⁴. *munus decurionis municipalis.* Freq. in inscrr. c. II 1066, 1286, 5439, 6153; XIV 362, 374, 2045, 2113, 4254; V 532, 2117; X 410, 4760, III 4, 650, 1745, 5324; XII 5864; VIII 12058, 14349, 14427, 19489.

¹ = Verg. Aen. iv 653.

² Written as two words.

³ Only Livy XXII 38. 3 = 'division of legionary soldiers into *decuriae*.'

⁴ Cato Oratt., Traian ap. Plin., Fronto, Mart.

50. DECURSUS (*fluminis*). c. III 586 (Lamia, Macedon, 116 138):
per—um Sp[erchii].
 DELEGATUS 'agreement'. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰς]. Pompeian
 auctor tablet, De Petra. 115: *ex—u eorum*.
 DESCENSUS. c. XIV 3857 (Tibur):—*dexterioris parte* (sic).
 DICTUS.¹ c. XIV 2846 (Praeneste): *Aesculapio—u et factu*
Isochrysus (sc. *dedicavit*).
 DILECTUS=*amor*². c. VIII 726 (Prov. Byzac.): *cum summo*
eorum (I. E. parentum)—v.
 55. DISCESSUS. c. VIII 4508 (Numidia): *post—um coh(ortis)*;
 Hübn. Hisp. 259: *ab eius—u*.
 DISCURSUS. Edict. Dioclet. II 15=c. III p. 826.
 DUCATUS. c. VIII 9288 (Tipasa, Maur.):—*u instantiaque*
(illius).
 DUCTUS. (1) lit, 'a drawing' (of threads). Eph. Epig. VIII
 128 (p. 31) (Teate): *fata deum tria quae retinetis condita*
vitae Staminis et—u tempora divi[di]t[is]. (2) 'lead',
 'guidance'. c. VI 331 (Rome, A. v. C. 610):—*[u] auspicio*
imperioque; v 7817 (Tropaea Augusti): *eius—u auspicio*
que; VI 29769 (Rome): *divinae mentis—u*. (3) of water,
 a 'channel', 'duct', 'aqueduct'. (a) abs. c. XII 4388;
 VIII 2661, 2728. (b.) as two words. *aquae ductus*, c. VI
 19012; XIV 2797, 4147; XI 3932; IX 3308, 5681; X 7227;
 III 568, 709, 2909; VIII 2658, 2660, 2728; VII 142. *aque*
ductus, c. VI 29844²⁸. *ductus aquae*, c. VI 1252. (3) as
 single word, *aquaeductus*, Notiz (1883) p. 151 (Umbria);
 c. III 549; XII 6; VIII 2572, 7029; Mitth I p. 196 (Ostia):
aquaeductus, c. III 8088. *aquiductus*. c. XII 4355.
 DUUMUIRATUS³ = 'munus duumviri'. Freq. in inscr.,
 generally spelled II *viratus*. Form *duum—*, c. II 1256,
 1964; IX 2350; X 1081, 3704, 6090. *duom—*, c. X 1074.
dum—, c. VIII 4418, 18241; Momms. Inscr. Helv. 184.
duo—, c. III 9768, 2094.
 60. EDICTUS = *edictum* [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰς] c. III 9973 (Cor-
 finium, Dalmatia, 14): [*e*]x—u (*illius*)⁴.

¹ Only Aur. Vict.

² Paul. Sent. II 20. 1; Non. p. 320; Chalcid. Tim. 135; Symm. I. 84.

³ Plin. Ep., Ict.

⁴ 'lectio certa est.'

EMEATUS =? [F. G. H. *ἔπαξ* *εἶρ*?¹]. c. VIII 1584 (Mustis, Prov. Procons.): *forum praeifulget rerum sub strata—u.*²
 EPISCOPATUS.³ c. v 3896 (Verona +): *sedet—um annos (tot.)*; ib. 6401 (Laus +, 575): *rexit—um annos (tot.)*; ib. 6858 (Aug. Praetoria +, 546): *vixit in—u annos (tot.)*; VIII 9286 (Tipasa, Maur. +, 495): *implevit in—u etc.*; Hübn. Hisp. 171 (A. D. 614):—*an(no)* I. Abbrev. *episcypt*, c. XII 5335 (Narbo, 444); *eptus*, ib. 5336 (ib. 445), 5337 (ib. 456-7).

EVENTUS. Freq. in inscr. c. II 2473 (Aquae Flaviae): *ob—um bonum gladiatori muneris*; III 6660 (near. Palmyra): *mortis—us*. Esp. freq. personified in *Bonus Eventus*. As neut. *Bonum—um*, c. VII 77 (Woodchester); ib. 97 (Caerleon); III 8244 (Upper Moesia).

EXCESSUS = *mors*. c. VI 8930 (Rome) and v 8988 e (Concordia): *post—um suum*; VI 19915 (Rome): *post eorum—um*; IX 105 (Ravenna): *post—um eorum*; XIV 244 (Ostia, ca. 21): [*ob e*]—*um G[ermanici]*; ib. 2410 (Bovillae, 157): *post—um vitae eius*; v 2117 (Tarvisium): *post finitae mortalitatis eius—um*; Boiss. p. 477 (Lugdunum): *cuius—u—adflincti (conliberti)*.

65. EXERCITUS. Very freq. in inscr.

EXITUS. (1) 'end'. c. VI 9693 (Rome): *fortunam mirare meam, verum—hic est*; ib. 12652 (ib. 1st): *viximus, hic omnis exitus unus habet*. (2) 'death'. c. VI 15106 (Rome):—*um meum* (acc.); v 8722 (Concordia): *mater—deflens—um fili*; I 1071 (Rome): *fama bona—usque honesto*; XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 136): [*e*]—*us d[efu]nctorum*; Ros. 753 (Rome +, 5th):—*iste tuus*. (3) = *exsequiae*. c. II 6109 (Tarraco):—*um et memoriam fecit*; VIII 1213 (Prov. Procons.):—*um fecit socrae suae*. (4) = 'exit'. c. XIV 1636 (Ostia): *introitum—um, omnemque rem*.

FACTUS (1) = *factum*. c. XIV 2846 (Praeneste), cited under *dictus* q. v. (2) = *mors*.⁴ c. X 5153 (Vicalvi): *noli dolere, mater,—ui meo*; IX 2689 (Aesernia): *iste mulus me ad—um dabit*.

¹ Paucker, Suppl. p. 235 cites doubtfully Cass. Fel. 36 p. 79 in a dif. sense.

² 'lectio certa est. Barbarismis foedissimis par nobile hexametrorum!' Wilmanns l.c.

³ Tert., Vulg., Eccl., Amm.

⁴ In this sense only Lucif. Caral. cited by Hartel, ALL III p. 21.

- FLAMINATUS. 'position of *flamen*'. c. II 1935 (Lacippo, Baetica): *ob hono[r]em—us*. So II 5523 (Corduba); III 3288 (Lower Pannonia); VIII 18214 (Castra Lambaesis, 146).
- * FLAMINICATUS. 'position of *flaminica*'. [F. G. H. ἀπὸ εἰρ]. c. VIII 12317 (Prov. Procons.): (*illae flaminicae per-p(etae) (g)uae ob honorem (fl)amin(i)cat[us]*) etc.
70. FLETUS. Freq. in sep. inscr.
- FLUCTUS. (1) *aquae*. c. x 6811 (Ardea, 238): *maris—ibus*; VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac.): *ab Aeruthreo (sic) venientia munera—u*. (2) *hostium*. c. v 7781.
- FRUCTUS (1) 'enjoyment, 'right of use'. c. x 1783 (Puteoli): *usus et—potestasque aedifici*; VI 10248 (Rome): *usum—um insulae*: III 781 (Tyra, Lower Moesia, 2nd) l. 23: *Illyrici—um*; l. 25:—*um immunitatis*. (2) 'profit', 'fruit'. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. v. C. 746-752):—*vitae tuae*; ib. 24836 (Rome):—*um meritorum suorum*; v 157 (Pola):—*um laboris sui*; III 6278 (S. C. Italicense, 176-180):—*tantae vestrae providentiae*; XIV 2795 (Gabii, 1st): *ex reditu eius pecuniae—um*; XII 1798 (Ardèche, Narb.): *viduitatis—ibus*; ib. 2461 (bet. Augusta and Lacus Lemannus): *epulum ——— cum suo—u*. (3) conc. = 'fruit', c. XIV 2852 (Praeneste, 136): *messes—usq(ue)*. Transf. = 'children'. c. x 1537 (Neapolis, 585): *ex—u mater nascitur in subole*. Add. VIII 14428; Ros. 432.
- GEMITUS. Not infreq. in sep. inscr.
- GESTUS. Hübn. Hisp. 123 (Villafranca de Cordoba, (642):—*u habitusq(ue)*.
75. GRESSUS. c. VI 10969 (Rome): *celeri—u*; ib. 18385 (ib.):—*u tardante*.
- GUSTUS = *qualitas*. Edict. Dioclet. 2. 8: *item vini veteris primi—us*; 2. 9: *secundi—us*.
- HABITUS (1) 'garb'. *civili—u*, c. VI 1549 (Rome): XIV 2919 (Praeneste, 4th); III 19 (Alexandrea, 384-9); Hübn. Hisp. 123 (cited under *gestus*). (2) 'custom'. c. XII 4393 (Narbo, 149?): [*Hones*] *tissimo—u*.
- HALITUS. c. x 8249 (Minturnae: a leaden *devotio*): *dei i(n)feri, vobis com(m)el(n)do ——— il(l)ius ——— (h)a-litu(m) etc.*

¹ Inscr. only.

- HAUSTUS. 'The right to draw water'. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. v. C. 710) LXXIX; VI 9404 (Rome); ib. 10247 (ib., 252); ib. 17653 (Rome); V 3849 (Verona).
80. HIATUS. c. X 1537 (Neapolis, 585 ?): *mors quae perpetuo cunctos absorbet—u.*
- HORTATUS, Hübn. Hisp. 242 (A. D. 894 or later): *Virginis—u.*
- IACTUS. Edict. Dioclet. I 24: *anni sterilitate de seminum—ibus --- nundinari.*
- ICTUS. c. VI 2107 (Rome, Arval, 224): *ab—u fulminis.* Transf., c. XIV 510 (Ostia): *longi temporis—u.*
- IMPERATUS¹. c. VI 809=XIV 74 (Ostia): *(ille illius)—u aram fecit dominae.*
85. INCESSUS 'gait,' 'bearing,' 'mien'. C. VI 15346 (Rome, Ist or 2nd B. C.):—*u. commodo.*
- INCOLATUS² *παροικία*. C. XII. 1585 (Lucus Augusti): *nomine—us.* With inceptive force, C. II. 1055 (Axati, Baetic.): *ex—u = 'since becoming a resident'.*
- INCURSUS. C. III. 3660 (Cruerum, Lower Pannonia): —*u hostis.*
- INGRESSUS (1) 'beginning'.³ C. III. 2704 (Delminium, Dalmatia +): *ante litis—um* (2) concr. 'entrance' C. VIII 1892 (Theveste, Numidia):—*theatri.*
- INSTINCTUS. C. VI 1139 (Rome, 315):—*v divinitatis; v. 2781 (Patavium)=Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, early 4th): consilio atque—u; VIII 51 (Thysdrus, Prov. Byzac.):—u Mercurii; Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum):—u quorundam.*
90. INTERITUS (1)=*occasus*. C. VI 30109 (Rome): *solis ad—um* (2) *mors*. C. V 6266 (Mediolanium +): *sors pallida vitae Sustulit—um.*
- INTERVENTUS (1) 'intervention'. C. VIII 9670 (Cartenna, Maur.): *mortis—u* (2) 'assistance' Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 17: *medellae nostrae—.*
- INTROITUS. Abstr. and concr., freq. in inscr.
- ITUS. 'The right of going' (into private grounds). Freq. in inscr. [Vide Ruggiero, s. v. *actus*]

¹ Amm., Ambros.

² Tert., Dig., Cod. Theod., and Eccl. (cf. Rönsch p. 90).

³ Perhaps add X 7024 (Catina, Sicily, fragmt.).

- IURIDICATUS = *iurisdictio*. [G. ἀπαξ εἰρ] C. XI 377 (Ariminum):—*eius*.
95. IUSSUS. In abl. very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- LAPSUS. Ros. 837 (Rome +, 471): *post—um*; Boiss. p. 586 (Lugdunum, 551): *orbis celsa gravi vexantur culmina—u*.
- LATRATUS. C. VI 29896 (Rome, epitaph of dog): *nul-li—us pertinere meos*.
- LUCTUS. Freq. in sep. inscr.
- LUSUS. C. IV 1595 (Pompeii, graffito): *serpentis—*; VI 19055 (Rome): *mollesq(ue) coronas L—ibus ipsa suis generabat*; ib. 21521 (ib): *Adoneis—ibus*; IX 3473 (Peltuinum): *post obitum [n]ec risus, nec—, nec ulla voluptas erit*; XII 533 (Aqua Sextiae): *docili—u iuvenum*; X 6555 (Velitrae): *curator—us iuvenum*; XIV 409 (Ostia) and ib. 2592 (Tusculum, 32-33): *curatur (sic)—us iuvenalis*; ib. 2640 (Tusculum): *sodalis—us iuvenalis*; ib. 3565 (Tibur):—*ibusque frequentibus*.
100. MAGISTRATUS. Abstr. and concr., very freq. in inscr.
- MANDATUS.¹ C. VI 930 (Rome, 69-79) and Eph. Epig. VIII p. 284 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., 204): *iussu—uque*; IX 875 (Aquilaia, 105):—*u principis*; ib. 532 (Tergeste):—*u nostro*.
- MEATUS = *cursus aquae*. (concr.). C. IX 4051 (Carsoli, 398-408):—*u novo*: X. 7017 (Catina, Sicily): [[*antiq*]uo—V; VIII 18328 (Lambaesis, Numid., 379-383):—*fluentorum*.
- MERITUS—*meritum*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] C. XIV 2080 (Lavinium): *pro—u m[unifce]ntie sue (sic)*.
- MISSUS. lit., C. III. 6687 (Berytus, Syria):—V *Quirini adversus Ituraeos in Libano monte*.
105. MONITUS. C. VI 134 (Rome): *ex—u aram fecit*; XIV 38 (Ostia): *ex—u deae*; IX 949 (Aecae): *eius divino—u*; XII 659 (Arelate): *siv[e] v[oto] sive visu sive—u*; VII 98 (Caerleon):—*u (sc. deorum)*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 278 (Comm. Lud. Saec. 204):—*u vetustissimae v[ati]s*.
- MOTUS. (1) *terrae*. *Terrae motus*, C. VI 1716 (Rome); IX 2338 (Allifa); ib. 2638 (Aesernia): X 846 (Pompeii)—As one word *terraemotus*, C. IX 3046 (Interpromium) (2) 'tumult'. Boiss. p. 138 (Speech of Claudius): *in civili—u*.

¹ Cic., Suet.

- * NATIONATUS. 'nationality'. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ]. C. VI 2662 (Rome: *ille*)—*u Pan[n]onius*.
- NEXUS. (1) of affection C. VI 1779 (Rome) l. 8: *qui maritalem torum nectunt amicis et pudicis—ibus*; l. 10:—*u sororis*; Ros. 303 (Rome +, 381): *corporeos rumpens—us*; XI 2839 (Volsinii, +): *corporeos—us Linquens*—(2) Transf. =amicus Hüb. Hisp. 213 (Beatica, A. D. 1000):—*militibus qui fuit optimus*.
- NISUS. C. VI 1163 b. (Rome):—*uque manuque moveri*.
110. NUTUS. C. V 1693 (Aquileia+), VIII 1863 (Theveste, Numid.), 12242 (Prov. Procons):—*u divino* Hüb. Hisp. 220 (Corduba, 923):—*ibus --- divinis*.
- OBITUS = mors. Very freq. in inscr., except Spain and Britain.
- OBIECTUS. 'plotting'? Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, early 4th): *eiusmodi*—.
- OBTUTUS = adspectus. Hüb. Hisp. 213 (Baetica, 1000);—*u Domini*.
- OCCASUS. (1) in gen., C. VI 1750 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet.): *ab extremo vindicavit—u*; XII 2094 (Vienna+):—*u potius proditur ille suo*. (2) of the sun, C. VI 20674 (Rome): *worsum—us* 'West' — (3) = mors C. VI 1710 (Aquileia+): *(illa) pergit ad—us, quoniam sors omnia volvit*; X 7112 (Catina, Sicily): *cuius—um cum uterq(ue) parens omni momento flerent* etc.
115. ORNATUS. (1) 'decoration'. Freq. in inscr. of Italy; elsewhere only in Africa, C. VIII 1179, 1219, 1584 — (2) 'glorification'. C. XI 273 (Ravenna+): *ad honorem et [o]r—um*.
- ORTUS. C. XII 2094. (Vienna +): *Phoebus nempe nitens merito producit—u*; Ros. 518 (Rome+, 403); C. XII 481 (Massilia+): *praeclari sanguinis—u*.
- PARTUS. C. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752):—*us tui*; ib. 2043 (ib., Arval, 63): *pro—u et incolumitate (eius)*; ib. 29896 (Rome):—*u iactata sinistro*; ib. 30111 a (ib.) [*quoi primus morte*]m—*habere dedit*; IX 5401 (Firmum Picenum): [*ga*]udebat pueri edidisse—us; III 3572 (Aquincum, Lower Pannonia): *post sex—us*.

¹ It may be a mistake for NATIO(NE) NATUS.

PASSUS as measure of length, freq. on milestones etc.

PATRONATUS¹. Freq. in inscr., esp. of the Ital. towns. C. VI 29682 (Rome): *tabulam—us*; IX 10 (Nereturum, 341): *tabulam aeris incisam—us*; X 476 (Paestum, 337); and 477 (ib. 347): *—us honorem*; ib. 478 (ib. 344): *—um offeramus*; ib. 3725 (Voturnum): *—us dignitas*; ib. 5349 (Interamna 408): *ex origine—us*; ib. 5426 (Aquinum): *tabulam aeneam—us*. C. II 2210 (Corduba): *tabulam—us*; ib. 2211 (ib.): *tesseram pat[—us]*; III 1212 (Apulum, Dacia): *ob honorem—(us)*.

120. PECULATUS². C. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2) LXIX: *sine malo pequlatu* (sic); ib. 202 (Lex Cornel. de xx Quaest., A. V. C. 673) I. 5: *sine malo pequlatu* (sic).

PERMISSUS. In abl., very freq. in inscr.

PETITUS. 'request', 'petition'. Not infreq. in inscr. of Rome; elsewhere only C. III 19 (Alexandria, Egypt, 384-389): *ad—um primorum nobilium*; VIII 7013 (Cirta, Numid., 340-350).

PISCATUS³. Bruns, Fontes p. 332, no. 141 (Batavia): *conductores—us*.

PLANCTUS. Only in sep. verse; C. VI 7578 (Rome); *lux nona parentibus orta P—ibus heu!* etc.; ib. 25063 (ib.): *cum te, nate, fleo,—us dabet* (sic) *Attica aëdo*; ib. 30150 (ib.): *—ibus assidu[is]*; X 1275 (Nola); *quem flevit omnis —ibus novis turba*; VIII 9080 (Mauretania): *ad—us aviae*.

125. PLAUSUS. C. IV 768 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *Sabinus dissignator facit cum—u*; VI 1199 (Rome 565): *—ubique sonat*; ib. 23083 (Rome): *—u-agresti*; Hübn. Hisp. 261 (Ovetum, 893); *dant—us agmina passim*.

PONTIFICATUS. C. VI 2042 (Rome, Arval, 59): *[ob po]—um (eius)*; Boiss. p. 160 (Lugdunum): *ob honorem perpetui pontif[—us]*; C. II 2105 (Urgano, Baetica): *in honore—us*; ib. 1663 (Tucci, ib.): *ob honor(em)—us*. Add VIII 4198 (Verecunda), 5295 (Calama), 7079, 7133 (Cirta); Hübn. Hisp. 85 and 242.

¹ Dig., Schol. Juv.

² Plaut., Cic.

³ Plaut., Pompon., Turpil., Cic. (Fin 2. 23), Vitruv., Pliny, Apul., Aug.

- POSTULATUS¹. 'request', C. VI 1789 (Rome, 5th): *a[d nostros p]—us*; IX 334 (Canusium), ib. 1178 (Aeclanum), XIV 2977 (Praeneste, 2nd): *—u populi*.
- POTUS. Wilm. E. 315 (Rome, 1st) l. 50: *ex quibus edulia [quisque sibi] paret et—ui quod profan[et]ur*.
- PRAECEPTUS = *praeceptum*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ Ep.]. C. v 6503 a (Novaria): *ex preceptu (sic) virginis Diane (sic)*.
130. PRAESIDATUS² = *munus praesidis*, C. v 7881 (Cemenelum): *ob eximiam—us eius integritatem*; XII 674 (Arelate); *post dignetatem (sic)—us*.
- PRESBYTERATUS³. C. XII 4311 (Baeterrae, 455): *anno xxxii prbts. sui*.
- PRINCIPATUS (1) *munus et dignitas principis* C. v 5050 (Anauni, 46): *Gai—u*; VIII 4836 (Numidia): *—u(m) civitatis suae*; ib. 5306 (Calama, ib.): *—u (eius)*: ib 9234 (Mauretania): *ob honorem—us (2) patrocinium* C. II 2211 (Corduba, 348).
- PROCESSUS 'recovery' (of health). C. VI 5 (Rome): *ob—us suos*.
- PROCONSULATUS⁴. C. IX 4965 (Cures): *—u patris sui*. Elsewhere in inscr. of Prov. Procons. only, C. VIII 1408, 12272, 14436, 17522.
135. PROMPTUS in the adv. phrase *in—u*, Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 20.
- PROTRACTUS = *protractio*. [H ἀπαξ ep.]. C. VI 30112 (Rome): *[nec se]mel sed longis—ibus*.
- PUPILLATUS = *aetas pupillaris*. [ἀπαξ ep.] C. VI 2210 (Rome: *tutori a—u*).
- QUAESTUS 'profit,' C. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, 1st) l. 38: *—us causa*; ib. 6278 (S. C. Italicens., 176-180): *vili studio questus (sic)*; IX 60 (Brundisium): *nec timeo sumptus ni (sic)—um vincere possit*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I 24: *in questum (sic) trahere etiam beneficia divina*.
- QUATUORVIRATUS⁵. C. X 418 (Volcei): *in honore III viratus*; Notiz. (1884) p. 151 (Carsulae): *ob honorem III vira(tus)*.

¹ Livy only.

² Arnob., Vopisc.

³ Hier., Pseudo-Aug.

⁴ Pliny, Tac., Suet., Eutrop.

⁵ Only Asin. ap. Cic. ep. X 32. 2.

140. QUESTUS. c. VI 25369 (Rome, 1st B. c.); *desinite luctu, — u lacrimas fundere.*
RECENSUS ¹ 'estimate,' 'agreement.' c. III p. 944-5 (Dacia, wax tablet); *tributa usque ad—um dep[e]ndat.*
RECESSUS. c. VIII 2035 (Numidia): *inter odoratos nemorum — —us.*
RECURSUS. 'revolving course' c. XI 299 (Ravenna +); *undecimum fulgens renovat dum luna—um.*
REDITUS (I) lit. 'return'. Very freq. in inscr., as c. IV 1714 (Pompeii, graffito): *itu—u* etc.; II 1391 (Marchena): *pro—u (eius)*; VIII 2803 a (Lambaesis, Numid.): *coniugis absentis—um perferre nequisti*; etc. — (2) 'revenue' c. X 444 (Bruttii): *ex—u eorum fundorum*; V 532 (Tergeste): *ex—u pecuniario*; II 316 (Sacedon): *ex—u pecuniae*; X 3851 (Capua): *ex—u hs. (tot)* XI 127 (Ravenna): *ex quorum redditu (sic)*. In plur., c. VIII 6995 (Cirta, Numid. 2nd): *ex—ibus locorum*, etc. etc.
145. REGRESSUS=*recessus*. ² c. V 6250 (Mediolanium, +): *qua sinuata cavo consurgunt tecta—u.*
RESPECTUS 'regard', 'consideration'. c. X 520 (Salernum): *dignationis suae—u*; ib. 7852 (Sardinia, 69): *—u clementiae (eius)*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. l. 5; *sine—u generis humani.*
RESPONSUS (*oraculi*)=*responsum*. ³ c. II 6265 (Lusitania): *ex rensponso (sic)*; VII 222 (Ribchester): *ex—u.*
RISUS. c. IX 3473 (Peltuinum), cited s. v. *lusus*; VIII 7156 (Cirta, Numid.): *—us, luxuriam semper fructus cun (sic) caris amicis.*
ROGATUS. ⁴ Abl. only, *rogatu (illius)*, c. VI 4909, 9521, 27130 (Rome): V 794 (Aquileia); XII 3953 (Nemausus); and freq. in Pompeian auction-tablets. Vide De. Petra, tavole Cerate ⁵.
150. SCITUS (*pagi*) ⁶. Abl. only c. X 3783 (Capua, A. v. C. 704): *ex pagei—u*; V 4148 (bet. Cremona and Brixia): *ex—u pagi.*

¹ Livy, Suet., Tert. in different senses.

² Only here in this sense.

³ This use inscr. only. Vitruv. = 'symmetry.' As leg. term, Dig., Cod. Just.

⁴ Cic. only.

⁵ Atti dell'Accad. dei Lincei III (1876).

⁶ *Plebi scitus*, Cic. ep., Livy; *Pagi scitus*, inscr. only.

- SCRIPTUS. ¹ in the title *decurialis—us* (gen.) *cerari* at Ostia, c. XIV 346, 347.
- SENATUS. Very freq. in inscr.
- SENSUS. Not infreq. in inscr.
- SEVIRATUS. ² c. II 1934 (Baetica) and 1643 (ib. 139-161): *ob honorem—us*; ib. 2083. (Iliberris): *ob honorem VI viratus*; XI 2652 (Col. Saturnia): *ob muneris* (sic)—*us*; X 7267 (Panhormus): *pro—[a]tu*; XIV 2119 (Lanuvium): *ob [honore]m sexvir[a]tus*.
155. SITUS. c. III 352 (Orcistus, temp. Constantini):—*u a[tq]ue ingenio locus opportunus esse perhibetur*; VII 759 (Magnae): *caelesti—u*.
- * SOLLICITATUS = *sollicitatio*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ³]. c. XII 2367 (near Vienna): *vestri—u*.
- SONITUS. c. X 1370 (Nola, + 3^d): [*cum tuba terri*]bilis—*u concusserit orbem*.
- STATUS. Very freq. in inscr.
- STIPULATUS (leg.). In Pompeian auction-tablets freq. Vide De-Petra, Tavole Cerate.
160. STRATUS.⁴ Wilm. Ex. 315 (Rome 1st) l. 6:—*ui ibi sit quod sternatur post eos dies* etc.
- SUCCESSUS. 'success.' c. IX 382 (Ariminum):—*u parili*.
- SUMPTUS 'expense'. Very freq. in inscr.
- TRACTATUS. 'management' c. XI 297 (Ravenna +):—*u vigili*.
- TRACTUS. (concr.) 'district'. Res Gest. divi Aug. 26 l. 17: *Cimbrique et Charydes et Semnones et eiusdem—us alii Germanorum popu[l]i*; c. IX 334 (Canusium): *praeposito—us Apuliae*.
165. TRAIECTUS (concr.) 'passage', 'ferry'.⁵ In title of guilds at Ostia, c. XIV 409: *corporati scapharii et lenuncularii—(us) Luculli*; 403: *corpus—us togatensium*; 425: *corpus treiectus* (sic) *marmorariorum*; 451: [*co*]rpus [*tr*]*—us*.
- TRANSITUS. (1) 'crossing', 'passing through' c. X 520 (Salerum): *ipso—u*; III 3385 (Matrica, Lower Pannonia, 185):

¹ Livy, Suet., Fronto, Piso ap. Gell., Schol. Juv.

² Petr. only.

³ If correct; the inscr. is damaged.

⁴ Varro, Stat., Gell., Hier., Ulp. Dig., Ambros., Cassiod.,

⁵ In this sense, only Auct. Bell. Alex.

ad clandestinos latrunculorum—us; v 1863 (Iulium Carnicum): *ad pontem—um non praebuit*; IX 2438 (Saepinum, 168): *in—u* (2) In Chr. inscr. — *mors* c. XI 295 (Ravenna, 549): *a tempore—us sui* (3) concr. c. III 6709, 6710 (Syria, 193-211): *pontem -- restituerunt et—um reddiderunt*; IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period): *regali derelicto—u*.

TRIBUNATUS. c. VI 1444 (Rome, 103 or 107): *in—u*; III 4038 (Poetovio, Upper Pannonia): *ob honorem—us*; XII 3163 (Nemausus): *iterato—u*; VIII 9248 (Rusguniae, Maur. +): *agens—u*[*m*].

TRIMATUS.¹ Mitth. x (1895) p. 158 (near Pompeii): *in—u*; c. VI 10466 (Rome): *ex—u*; ib. 24167 (ib.): *obit in—u*; XI 1461 (Pisae): *quin* (= *qui in*)—*u deces*(*sit*).

TRIUMVIRATUS, spelled III *viratus* freq. in inscr. of Cirta, Numidia, and *here only*; c. VIII 6944, 6948, 6995, 6996, 7000, 7095 etc.

170. VENATUS. c. X 3796 (Capua): — *ibus incluta virgo*; VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac.): — *u Libyae tellus*. (sc. *clarus*).

VERSUS. Freq. in inscr.

VICTUS. Edict. Dioclet. pr. 2.22 (= c. III p. 826): — *ui adque* (sic) *usui*.

VISUS. Very freq. in inscr., esp. in the formula *ex—u*.

VOCATUS.² 'a summoning'. c. II 1964 (Lex Malacit., Spain, 81-84) LX: *uno—u*.

175. USUS. freq. in inscr. everywhere except in Spain and Britain.

§ 3. -T-URA, -S-URA. This small but interesting class of substantives has been rightly assigned especially to the *Sermo Vulgaris*. The investigations of Paucker³, Schmilinsky⁴, Stuenkel⁵, and others, as summed up in brief by Schulze⁶, and further elaborated by Cooper⁷, leave no doubt of the fact that by far the greater number of such words appear in writers of inferior

¹ Col., Pliny.

² Cic., Verg., Suet.

³ Zeitschr. für östr. Gymnas, XXVI p. 891 sq.

⁴ De Proprietate Sermonis Plautini, p. 33.

⁵ De Varroniana Verborum Formatione, p. 27.

⁶ Diss. Hall. VI p. 144.

⁷ p. 27.

Latinity, the early comedians, the rustic writers, specialists like Vitruvius and Pliny, and the Church fathers. The large proportion of *ἀπαξ εἰρ.* and rare forms is further evidence of their prevalence in the popular, as contrasted with the literary, language. And lastly, their prominent place as inherited words in all the Romance languages fully attests their undiminished vitality.

Further testimony, if any be needed, is afforded by the inscr. The list below includes 47 words. If we accept, for purposes of general estimate, Paucker's¹ total of 282 forms with this suffix, we have in the inscr. almost 17 % of the whole number,— a large proportion as the comparison of other lists will show. Of these 47 words, 9, or about 19 %, are *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*; and as they all represent familiar relations, acts, and objects of public or private life, they are clearly only the residuum of a large number of similar words that found no place in literature. It is worthy of note that the inscr. here serve to correct the deductions drawn from the literary vocabulary. "In later Latin," says Cooper l. c., "when formations in -TIO became general, those in -TURA failed to maintain themselves in opposition, and the new formations are proportionately few." Yet many of the rare inscriptional forms belong to this later period. The famous Edict of Diocletian-which, treating as it does of the details of commerce, of food and clothing and wages, is a prolific source of the popular terminology of the time,—has no less than 6 *ἀπαξ εἰρ.* in -TURA, -SURA.

In classic Latin of the best period, these substantives were sacrificed for those in -TIO. The *Sermo Vulgaris* on the contrary, replete with synonyms of every sort, found room for all possible forms, and governed only by the whim of the moment, used CALCULATIO or CALCULATURA, CURATIO or CURATURA, LAESIO or LAESURA, MUNITIO or MUNITURA as fancy dictated. With like freedom, the abstract force of the suffix was changed to the concrete², or both abstract and concrete senses flourished side by side. Cf. CAESURA 'block of rough stone,' CLUSURA 'clasp of necklace,' VECTURA 'passage money,' VESTITURA 'ornament,' PEDATURA 'measuring by feet' (Gromat. Vet.) and 'plot of ground' (inscr.).

¹ Zeitschr. für östr. Gymnas. XXVI, p. 891 sq.

² cf. Rönisch p. 43 note.

- ALLECTURA = *munus allectoris* [ἀπαρ εἶρ] Boiss. p. 260 (Lugdunum): (*illi*) *allect(ori) ar[k](ae) Galliar(um) ob—am fideliter administratam.*
- APERTURA¹ (1) abstr. 'a cutting out' (of a hole for the head, in a garment made of a single piece). Edict. Dioclet. 7.49 (= c. III p. 831): *eidem* (i. c. *sarcinatori*)—*ae cum subsutura holosericae. (supsericae* (sic) in fg. line.) - (2) concr., of an aqueduct - c. X 4842 (Venafrum, temp. Aug.²) l. 13: *fistulas, canales, tubas ponere,—am committere, etc.*
- APTATURA. 'a paring' (of hoofs). [H. ἀπαρ εἶρ]. Edict. Dioclet. 7.20 (= c. III p. 830): *mulomedico, tonsurae et —ae pedum in capite uno etc.*
- ARCUATURA³ = *arcus*. [H.]. Notiz. (1881) p. 320 (Rome, temp. Constantini): *Formam aqu(ae) Virginis vetustate cou[?]apsam a fontibus renova[?]am arguaturis omnibus dirutam etc.*
5. ARMATURA (1) 'armed force.' (2) 'picked soldier, drilled by the campidoctor.'⁴ (not before 3^d cent.). [Vide Ruggiero s. v. p. 669, and add Notiz. (1890) pp. 340, 343.]
- AURATURA.⁵ 'a gilding.' c. VI 8737 (Rome, 2nd): (*illi*) *qui fuit ab—is.*
- CAELATURA.⁶ c. VI 9222 (Rome): *hic artem—a Clodiana evicit omnes.*
- CAESURA.⁷ concr. 'rough hewn stone' (in the quarry). c. VIII 14588 (Simitthus, Prov. Procons., 183): *n(umero) CCCV. of(ficina) genii montis ----- —Maximi proc(uratoris);* ib. 14589 (ib. 199): *n. LIII. of. Nova Aurell(iana) ---- [ca]—Athenodori proc.*
- CALCULATURA 'arithmetic,' 'book-keeping' [F. G. H. ἀπαρ εἶρ.] - Bramb. 912 (Neuhausen, Hesse): *Lupulio Lupercu doctori artis—ae.*
10. CENSURA (1) *munus censoris*. Boiss. p. 139 (Speech of Claudius): *iam vobiscum hanc partem—ae meae adprobare coepo;* c. XI 1827 = I p. 287 (Ravenna). c. XI 3098

¹ Abstr. Vitruv., Dig.; Concr. Vitruv., Vulg., Veget. Cf. Ital. *apertura* etc.

² The earliest instance.

³ Frontin., Not. Tir., Gloss. Vat.

⁴ In this sense, inserr. only.

⁵ Only Quint.

⁶ Varro Sat. Men., Sen. ep., Quint., Pliny, Suet., Vulg.

⁷ Pliny, Diomed.

(Falerii 1st): (*illi*) *hasta pura donato per—am.* (2) = *severitas in iudicando* - c. VI 1220 (Rome): — *ae veteris pietatisque singularis*; ib. 1683 (ib., 334): *ob meritum nobilitatis, eloquii, iustitiae at(que)—ae*; ib. 1725 (ib., 441-5): *integritate—a et moderatione*; c. XI 259 (Ravenna +, 5th): *virtus—fidesque*. Add Notiz. (1893) p. 521 (Neapolis).

CLUSURA ¹ (sic) 'clasp' (of necklace).² c. II 3386 (Hispania Tarrac.): *in collo* (sc. *deae Isidis signi*) *quadribacium margaritis n(umero) XXXVI, zmaragdis n. XVIII, in—is duo etc.*

CORRECTURA.³ = *munus correctoris*. c. X 5061 (Atina, early 4th); *in—a eius*.

CULTURA (sepulcri). c. VI 14959 (Rome, 54-68): — *am arae fratrum*; ib. 9625 = 26174 (Rome): *huic monimento ex testamento in—am legata sunt hs. VII*; ib. 10248 (ib.): *monimenti reliqui[aru]mque—am*.

CURATURA⁴ = *curatio*. c. VI 807 (Rome): — [*a functus?*]; ib. 21383 (ib.); — *sua*.

15. DEPLETURA. 'blood-letting.' [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*]. Edict. Dioclet. 7.21 (= c. III p. 830): — [*tu*] *rae et purga[tu]rae capitis per singula capita*.

DICTATURA. Boiss. p. 138 (Speech of Claudius).

EXCISURA. 'The cutting out' (of a garment). [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*]. Edict. Dioclet. 7.42 (= c. III p. 821): *bracario pro—a et ornatura pro birro qualitatis primae*.

FETURA. Eph. Epig. VII 1086 (Britain): [*-*] *onianus ded[ico; s]ed date ut [f]—qua[es]tus suppleat votis fidem*.

FLATURA⁵ 'a casting' (of metal). (A) into 'pigs' at the mine, c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, 1st) l. 56: *ex[cipiuntur servi et liberti] flatorum argentariorum aerariorum qui—is dominorum patron[orumque operam dant]*— (B) into coin at the mint, c. VI 8455 (Rome); (*ille*) *mancipis* (sic) *officinarum aerariarum quinquae* (sic), *item—a argentariae*.

20. FOSSURA.⁶ Concr. = *fossa*. c. VIII 2728 (Lambaesis, Numid.,

¹ Form *clausura*, Vulg., Cassiod., Cod. Just.

² In this sense, only here.

³ Only Aur. Vict.

⁴ Ter., Prisc.

⁵ Vitruv., Petr., Pliny, Arnob.

⁶ Vitruv., Col., Suet., Vulg., Pallad.

middle 2nd): *apparuit—as a rigorem (sic) erasse adeo ut superior—dextram petit ad meridiem versus*, etc.

GRASSATURA.¹ c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-80): *prohibiti talibus—is*.

LAESURA² (animi).³ c. XII 2983 (near Nemausus): *vixit etc. sine ulla animi—a*; ib. 5295 (Narbo): *sine animi sui—a*; Boiss., p. 322 (Lugdunum): *sine ulla—a nec animi mei offensione*.

LANISTATURA = *munus lanistae*. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. I 206 (Lex Jul. Munic., A. v. C. 709) l. 123: *queive—am artemve ludic[r]am fecit, fecerit*.

MENSURA. (1) 'measurement,' 'survey.' c. VI 8705 (Rome): *mesura (sic) acta*; x 1018 (Pompeii):—*is factis*; III 2883 (Dalmatia):—*is actis* - (2) 'dimensions,' 'size.' c. VIII 4387 (Numidia): *formam et—am monumenti*; x 2692 (Puteoli):—*ae monumenti*; III 355 (Phrygia): *cum variam esse cle- rorum (κλήρων) — am cognoverim*; Edict. Dioclet. 9. 2: *formae (sc. calicares) secundae—ae*. (3) 'proportion.' c. V 532 (Tergeste): *pro—a beneficiorum*. (4) concr. 'standard measure.' c. VI 29703 (Rome): [*p*] *ondera et—as*; XIV 2625 (Tusculum):—*as et pondera*; II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st) l. 47: *ad mesura(m) (sic) pondu[sve]*; VI 10234 (Rome): *vinum,—as (aliquot)*; VIII 9666 (Mauretania):—[*as*] *olear(ias) aeq(uaverunt)*; XIV 376 (Ostia): *Pon- dera ad macellum et—as ad forum vinarium*. Add. VIII 3294 (Numidia), IX 980 (Compsa), x 793 (Pompeii), ib. 1276 (Nola), XI 3123 (Falerii).

25. MUNITURA⁴ concr. = *munitio*, q. v. c. VI 8429 (Rome): *structura cum—a sarcophagi*.

NATURA. Freq. in inscr., esp. sepp.

ORNATURA⁵ abstr. = *ornatio*. Edict. Dioclet. 7.42 (= c. III p. 831), cited s. v. *excisura*.

PASTURA.⁶ c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period):—*am et man- sionem facere*.

¹ Suet., Dig.; C. G. L. II p. 363. 42: *λωποδοσία*, grassatio, grassatura.

² Tert., Vulg.

³ In this sense, inscr. of *Gaul* only. Cf. LAESIO.

⁴ Only Aug. adv. Jul. Pelag. II 6. 16 = 'leather-apron': *περιζώματα* quas *vulgus* etiam *munituras* vocat.

⁵ Vulg., Schol. Juv.

⁶ Hier., Pallad.

PEDATURA. 1. (*pes*).¹ ‘Small surface estimated in feet,’ ‘plot’ (of tomb). c. VI 10235 (Rome, 149): *fecit (monumentum) et—am dedit*; ib. 13539 (Rome): *maceriam monumenti struxit—cum—a sua*; ib. 15163 (ib.) *ante fronte[m] monumenti sui et in terra—ae suae*; XIV 2837 (Ager Praenestinus): *universa—cum suo aedificio*; V 2258 (Altinum): *amici inter se [p]—(am) partierunt*; ib. 3072 (Patavium): *in qua—a neque humari neq(ue) tumulum fieri volo*; XII 4299 (Baerri): *in—a monimenti*; II 2651 (Asturica) and VI 8857 (Rome +, 4th): — (*illius*); VIII 4363 (Numidia): —*steratae Cibbensi[u]m*. 2. (*pedare*).² ‘a proping up.’ c. X 114 (Petelia): *sufficiens—ae vineae*.

30. PICTURA. Concr. ‘painting.’ c. VI 542 (Rome, 112) *signum porticus cum cultu et—a*; ib. 1179 (ib., end 4th): —*is ac stautis*; ib. 5346 (Rome): —*as in pari[ete] circa*; X 5426 (Aquinum): *statuam perpetuabilem cum—am (sic) similitudinis eius*; VIII 7957 (Numidia): *templum cum omnibus ornamentis et—a*. Add. V 3408 (Verona): III 4800 (Noricum), 7960 (Dacia); VIII 2369 (Numidia), 8457 (Sitifis, Maur.), 12242 (Prov. Procons.).

PRAEFECTURA. (1) Abstr. = *munus praefecti* (A) *civilis, militaris*. c. VI 1704 (Rome) and XIV 3608 (Tibur): —*urbis*; VI 1727 (Rome): *urbana—*; XIV 173 (Ostia): *oratori fori urbanae—ae*; Ros. 141 (Rome +, 359): —*urbi*; VI 1690 (Rome): —*praetorio*; XIV 2947 (Praeneste): —*equit(um) Brauconum*; VII 504 (Britain): —*equitu(m)*. Add. V 2174, VI 1198, VIII 10867, XIV 2802. (B) *collegii*. c. XIV 2634 (Tusculum): *ob honorem oblatum sibi—ae a collegio dendroforum*. (2) Concr. ‘*municipium* under jurisdiction of *praefectus*.’³ In early laws, c. I 532 = X 6231 (Fundi); I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. v. C. 709) *passim*; XI 310 a (Forum Clodi, A. v. C. 712).

PRAETURA. c. VI 1444 (Rome, 2nd): *in—a et in tribunatu plebis*. Add. I p. 435 (Fast. Cons. Capitol.).

PURGATURA. ‘cleansing.’ [*ἄρκε εἰρ.*]. Edict. Dioclet. 7.21, cited under *depletura*.

QUAESTURA (1) *munus quaestoris*. c. II 1964 (Lex Ma-

¹ Gromat. Vet., Veget., Notit. Dign.

² Here only, in this sense.

³ Cf. Festus s. v.; Mommsen, Staatsr. III p. 580 sq.



lacid., Spain, 81-84) l. 65: *aedilitatem*—*arva*, V 5804
(Comum): *ob—am fideliter ac liberaliter gestam*, IX 2845
(Frentani): *post—am*. Cf. VI 244 (Rome, 18): *in sua—a*¹
(2) 'treasury or common funds' (of a cohort, etc.).² In
Dacia, c. III 797 (A. D. 222-235); 798 (ib.); 1379 (A. D. 245).

35. REPLICATURA.³ 'folding,' 'overcasting.' Edict. Dioclet.
7.48 (= c. III p. 831): *sarcinatori in beste* (sic) *soubtili* (sic),
—*ae*, * *sex*.

SCALPTURA. (1) Abstr. In Arval acts,⁴ c. VI 2080, ll. 57, 60
(A. D. 121); 2086, ll. 70, 74 (A. D. 156); 2099, p. III ll. 20, 24
(A. D. 184); 2105, ll. 9, 16 (A. D. 220); 2107, l. 22 (A. D. 225):
scripturae et—ae. (2) Concr. c. VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov.
Byzac., early 2nd) l. 46: *mobilibus signis hilaris—novatur*.⁵

SCRIPTURA. (1) Abstr. 'writing.' (See citations under *scalptura*).
Edict. Dioclet. 7, 39, 40, 41 (= c. III p. 831): *scriptori in—a*
optima versus (tot) - (2) 'legal payments' (as taxes, etc.).
c. I 200 (Lex Agraria, A. V. C. 643) IX, xxxvi, Lxxxii,
Lxxxiii, Lxxxviii, xcii: *scriptura pecoris* = 'cattle-tax'.⁶
c. II 5186 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st) l. 10: —
praeconii; l. 40: — *scaurarium et testarium* - (2) Concr.
'inscription,' c. X 8259 (Tarracina): — *am tituli*; XIV 3342
(Praeneste): [*i*]n *titulis monumenti* [*et*] *tabernar(um)*—*a*;
XI 1354 (Luna): *huius decreti n(ostr)i*—; VIII 4381 (Nu-
midia): — *am tituli munimenti* (sic) *parentes* — — *super-*
scripserunt - Add. c. V 2781 (Patavium), 6357 (Laus);
VIII 2756 (Numidia).

SEPVLTVRA. Very freq. in inscr.

* SIGNATURA 'signature'? [G. H.]. In an almost illegible
wax-tablet from Dacia, c. III p. 955, no. XIX: *coram—i*⁷.

40. STATVRA. Hübn. Hisp. 214 (A. D. 958): — *a celsa com-*
modus.

STRATURA.⁸ c. VI 9422 (Rome): *ariae* (sic)—*am*; VIII

¹ Here an office in the imperial household.

² Cf. Cic. Verr. II 5. 58.

³ Only C. G. L. II p. 172. 43: *replicatura ἀναδιπλωσις*. Pliny has *plicatura*.

⁴ Cf. Henzen, Act. Frat. Arv. p. 132-2.

⁵ 'Sic putide pro sculptura,' Wilmanns, s. v.

⁶ Cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *scripturarius*.

⁷ It may here be fut. part., but the word occurs as subst., Ateius Capito ap. Macro-
b. Sat. VII 13. 13, and Priscillian (cf. Schepss in ALL III p. 327). In Suet. Nero 17,
it is fut. part.

⁸ Suet., Pallad.

- 945 (Prov. Procons.): (*viam*) *et—as*; ib. 4579 (Numidia) *fori stra[ī]ura*; Bramb. 1397 (Hesse): —*tertia*.
- STRVCTVRA. (1) Abstr. C. IX 3018 (Teate Marrucinorum): — *specus et puteorum*; XI 978 (Regium Lepidum): [*st*]—*am basis*. (2) Concr. c. VI 8429 (Rome):—*cum munitura sarcophagi*; ib. 11535 (ib.):—*Aquae Clusaris*; XI 3003 (Ager Viterbiensis):—*is pedes decem*.
- SUBSUTURA ‘hem’ (of a garment). [*ἄπαξ εἶς*]. Edict. Dioclet. 7.49, cited under *apertura*.
- TONSURA.¹ Edict. Dioclet. 7.20, cited under *aptatura*.
45. VECTVRA. Concr. ‘passage-money’² c. II 1180 (Hispalis): *adiutor ---- ad ---- as naviculariis exsolvendas*; IX 5435 (Falerio): *exigere—as*; Notiz. (1892) p. 146 (Umbria): *ex pecunia et—a sua*.
- VESTITURA. ‘ornament.’ [H. *ἄπαξ εἶς*] c. XII 1904 (Vienna): *tegulas aeneas auratas cum carpusculis et —is basium*.
- VSVRA. ‘interest’ for the use of money. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.

§. 4. -TAS. As the abstracts *-tio, -tus, -tura* stand together as verbal derivatives, often of identical meaning, so those in *-tas* and *-tudo* form a second group, closely associated as adjectival derivatives. (*Sanctitas, sanctitudo*). The two groups, as they appear in inscr., are therefore brought together in the lists. Of the substt. in *-tas*, the inscr. offer very little information regarding the use of the suffix in the *Sermo Vulgaris*. No class of words was so generally in vogue in all grades and periods of the language³.

The number of words in the following list is 139, about 15 1/2 % of Paucker's estimated total⁴. A large number are in classical use; and on the other hand, the absence of those formations which, on other grounds, are classed as popular (*-ositas, -iditas, -bilitas*), is very noticeable. There are only two new

¹ Varro, Ovid., Pliny, Cael. Aur.

² In this sense, Plaut., Sen., Petr., and C. G. L. II p. 205. 21: *vectura, φόρετρον, ναῦλον*.

³ The general history of the suffix is treated by Meyer-Lübke, ALL. VIII p. 321 sq.; its relation to the *Sermo Vulgaris* by Cooper p. 37 sq.

⁴ Zeitschr. f. vergl. Sprachf. XXIII p. 138 sq.

forms, both ἀπαξ εἰρ. (one doubtful). This is to be attributed doubtless to the restricted character of the inscriptional language, which, while bringing prominently forward the popular use of certain suffixes, suppresses the evidence of others.

In one respect, however, the inscrs. afford positive information; viz. regarding the popular fondness for the termination *-alis*, (Sec *infra*, § 32), which extends also to its derivatives in *-tas*, (*aequalitas*, *extemporalitas*, *hospitalitas*, *inaequalitas*). The functions of municipal dignitaries are expressed in this form, which seldom finds its way into the literary language. (cf. *augustalitas*, *cerialitas*, *quinquennialitas*).

In view of the commonplace character of many of the words in the following list, completeness of citation has not been attempted.

ACERBITAS (*animi*). c. XIV 3977 (Nomentum): *soror et mater*, — *e accepta, fecerunt* etc.; v 7409 (Dertona, frgm): *acervitas* (sic); Ros. 816 (Rome +, 4th or 5th): [*fu*]neris *acervitate* (sic).

* ACERTAS 'shrewdness' (in fighting). [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicense, Spain, 176-7) l. 36: (*gladiator*) *qui meliori[s] accertatis erit*.

ADFINITAS. (1) Abstr. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. V. C. 710) XCV: *cognitione* — [*e*]ve; VI 1730, 1731 (Rome, late 4th or early 5th): *regiae*—*is*. (2) Concr. = *adfinis* c. IX 984 (Compsa): *neque filius neque nepotes neque de*—*e ullus*.

ADSIDUITAS. c. XIV 2636 (Tusculum, 131): *ob innoc(entiam) et*—*(atem) ceterasq(ue) administr(ationes) eius*.

5. AEDILITAS. Freq. in inscrs. everywhere (except Gaul).

AEQUALITAS. c. VI 10230 (Rome, temp. Aug.): *amor maternus caritate liberum* (sic), — *e partium constat*.

AEQVITAS. Freq. in inscrs. (except Spain and Gaul).

AESTAS. c. V 7749 (Genua, archaic); XIV 2030 b (Ostia);

¹ Note, l. c.: 'acer in armis,' 'acer miles' et similia sexcentiens; hoc igitur maxime decet gladiatores; iam *acritas* plane inusitatum (Gellius XIII 3); *acertas* figuratum ut *libertas*, *paupertas*, *pubertas*, potest proprium harenae verbum fuisse.' But Bücheler later emended: MELIORI[S] L]ACERTAT[U]S, followed by Mommsen in Bruns, Fontes, p. 200. But *lacertatus* is as unknown as ACERTAS. The stone reads MELIORI ACERTATIS.

- VIII 12588 (Carthage); III 247 (Ancyra, 362); ib. 2671 (Salonae, Dalmatia).
- AETAS. Freq. in inscr.
10. AETERNITAS. Freq. in inscr.
- AGLITAS ¹ 'activity' c. VI 18588 (Rome): — *e suae* (i. e. *uxoris*).
- AMABILITAS ². c. VI 6319 (Rome): *quid prodest vixisse in — e — — ?*; Boiss. p. 598 Lugdunum +): *fratris adque* (sic) *sororis, quorum* — etc.
- ANIMAEQUITAS ³ = *aequanimitas* [F. H.] c. VI 11259 (Rome): [*Agricola dicit*] *patri suo*: — *[diem supremum obo* or the like].
- ANTIQVITAS. c. VI 1724 (Rome, 435): *vatum* —, = *vates antiqui*.
15. ANXIETAS. 'Anxious care', 'thoughtfulness' ⁴. c. IX 1088 (Ager Compsanus): *feminae castissimae, cuius anxietati* (sic) *inparem* (sic) *me semper credidi*.
- AVCTORITAS. (1) Abstr. Very freq. in inscr. (2) Concr. plur. = *instrumenta*, 'documents by which questions of ownership are settled' ⁵. c. VI 8439 (Rome): *Epaphrodito Aug. l. Peplia(no?) ab — (tibus) ration(is) heredit(atium)*; v. 1998 (Salonae, Dalmatia, 2nd): (*ille*) *Aug. lib. ab —ibus*.
- AUGUSTALITAS. ⁶ = *munus Augustalis (sacerdotis)* c. XI 2909 (Visentium): *ob honorem — (atis)*; So IX 36 (Brundisium, 108); X 3907 (Capua) — c. XI 58 (Brundisium): *ornamenta — is*; X 114 (Petelia): *munus — [a]tis*; III 3579 (Aquincum, Lower Pannonia): *ob — em*; XIV 2412 (Bovillae, 46, frgm.) ⁷.
- BENIGNITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except in Spain, Gaul, Britain).
- BONITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except in Gaul, Britain, the East).
20. BREVITAS. 'littleness', 'insignificance'. c. VIII 212 (Cil-

¹ Cic. ep., Livy, Curt., Amm., Pallad.

² Plaut., Symm.

³ The earliest instance. Herm. Past. cf. C. G. L. II p. 320. 45: εἰς φύλα ἀνὴρι ἀεQUITAS.

⁴ In this sense, Quint., Gell.

⁵ Mommsen l. c: 'auctoritates significant instrumenta, quorum ope proprietatis quaestio potest diiudicari, ut Dig. 13. 7. 43 *instrumentum emptionis* item dicitur *instrumentum auctoritatis*; ut servus *ab instrumentis* a servo *ab auctoritatibus* non differat nisi nomine.'

⁶ Only Cod. Theod.

⁷ The earliest instance,

lium, Prov. Byzac., early 2nd): *si quis ad omnes Respi-
ciat vitae casus hominemque labore Metiri—e sua*, etc.
CAECITAS (*animi*). Edict. Dioclet. pr. 1.15: *quadam ani-
morum—e*.

CALAMITAS. c. XI 1421 (r'isae, 1st): *pro ma[g]nitudine tantae
et tam improvisae—is*.

CAPTIVITAS. Hübn. Hisp. 225 (A. D. 900): *scendens Xrs. in
altum captivam duxit—e*.

CARITAS. (I) 'affection,' 'love.' Freq. in inscr. Note the
modern sense: 'the love that delights in giving,' 'charity,'
c. XII 2090 (Vienna +): *charitate (sic) largissima — (2)*
'dearness' (of price) c. IX 2861 (Histonium): — *em*
ann[onae]; III 3170 (Dalmatia): [*a*]nnonae — *em*; Edict.
Dioclet. pr. II 8; *vis aliqua —is*; ib II 14: *in —is*
necessitate.

25. CASTITAS. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.

CELERITAS. c. VI 1789 (Rome, 425-50): *tan[ta] --- —e*;
ib. 1199 (ib., 565): — *e mirabili*; XIV 300 (Ostia, 'aevi
labentis', a fragment).

CERIALITAS = *munus cerialis*. [H. ἀνάξις ἐῖρ] c. IX 1655
(Beneventum): *ob honorem cerial(itatis)*.

CIVILITAS 'courteousness.'¹ c. VI 1722 (Rome, post temp.
Dioclet.): *amico —is et iustitiae*.

CIVITAS. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.

30. CLARITAS. (1) Lit., of vision. In oculists' stamps, as c. VII
1311 (Colchester?): *melinum ad —em*; ib. 1368 a (Aquae
Sulis): *thalaser(os) ad —em*; ib. 1318 b. (ib.): *cr(y)so-
maelin[um]* (sic) *ad—em*; Bramb. 887 a (Worms): *stactum*
ad—em; ib. 887 b (ib.): *opobals(amum) ad—em*. (2) Fig.
'renown,' 'splendor.' c. VI 1679 (Rome 4th or 5th): — *em*
generis; IX 2860 (Histonium, 106): — *e ingenii coronatus*
est; ib. 3429 (Peltuinum, 242): *hoc honore --- tantae — i*
eius oblato.

COMITAS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): *domestica
bona pudici[t]iae, opsequi (sic), —is etc.*; XIV 3579 (Tibur,
119): — *e nulla non favisa est*.

CONSULARITAS² = *dignitas consularis*. c. VI 1722
(Rome, post temp. Dioclet.): *sedis — is*.

¹ In this sense, Suet., Capit., Lampr., Eutrop.

² Hier. (? cf. Paucker, Suppl. p. 132), Cod. Theod., and late Eccl.

- CREDULITAS in *good* sense. C. XII 5350 (Narbo +): *sit modo sancta fidelis, sit pia* —.
- CRUDELITAS. C. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): *not[a]re infortunam* (sic) — *em [egregia tua] patientia*.
30. CUPIDITAS. (1) of gain, Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 20: *comparandi* (sic) — *e*. (2) Extended, VI 15317 (Rome): *cum qua vix(it) ann. XXX, icuius* (sic) *nulla(m) —e(m) est expertus*.
- DEFORMITAS. C. X 1199 (Abella): *civitatem [A]bellam nuda ante soli —e sordentem*; ib. 6656 (Antium, 379-382): *thermarum speciem ruinae — em* (sic, acc. for abl.) *sordentem*.
- DEXTERITAS¹ (*in honorando*) C. XII 5864 (Vienna): *ab ordine decurionatu digni indicati sunt, quam —em decurionum munificentia remuneraverunt*.
- DIFFICULTAS. C. V 1874 (Concordia, 180-192): *urgentis annonae —es*; II 1423 (Sabora, 78): *cum multis —ibus*; VIII 2532 (Castr. Lambaes., Numid.): *quantum auter: —is [additur t]antum gratiae demitur*.
- DIGNITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except Spain and Britain).
40. DIVINITAS. C. VI 1139 (Rome, 315): *instinctu —is*.
- DIUTURNITAS. C. II 2661 (Legio VII Gemina = Leon, 216-7): *pro salute [a]c im[perii] —e*.
- EGESTAS. Edict. Dioclet. pr. 1.10: *ad sensum miserrimae condicionis —is*.
- EXTEMPORALITAS² = '*extemporalis facultas dicendi*.' C. VIII 18864 (Thibilis, Numid): *(ille) facilis —e*.
- FACILITAS. (1) 'ease' 'facility' - C. X 6892 (Via Latina): *itineris —(tatem)*. (2) 'affability.' C. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): *domestica bona pudici[t]iae, opsequi, comitatis, —is, etc.*
45. FACULTAS (1) lit. freq. in inscr., c. VI 1711, 10284, 30144; V 532, 2781, 4018, 4122; X 4143; XII 2346; VIII 212; Boiss. p. 139; Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 — (2) In plur. = *res*. c. V 4433 (Brixia): *(illi) qui —(es) suas colleg(io) reliq(uit)*.
- FECUNDITAS (of animals or plants) — C. VI 1527 (Rome,

¹ Livy, Gell., Arnob.

² Only Suet.

- A. V. C. 746-752) l. 31: *diffidens —i tuae*; l. 33: *alterius —i*; XI 10 (Ravenna, 6th); *suavi pomorum —e*.
- FELICITAS. Freq. in inscr.
- FESTIVITAS. C. XIV 1824 (Ostia): *sunt venus[tate ---fes] —e p[le]ni* or *p[le]nae*.
- FIDELITAS. VI 16608 (Rome): *ob —e et oficeis* (sic); III 9507 (Salonae, Dalmatia, 378): *ob meritis* (sic) *et —em*.
50. FIRMITAS. C. X 6892 (Via Latina): *—e sua*.
- FOEDITAS. C. X 7122 (Siracusae): *extinctori tirannicae [foe] —is*.
- FRATERNITAS in eccl. sense, 'laity.' C. V 2305 (Altinum+) and 2738 (Concordia +, 4th or 5th): *omnem clerum et cuncta[m] —em*.
- FRUGALITAS. (1) 'economy' — C. VI 16090 (Rome): *(illa) summae —is*; ib. 26158 (ib.): *cuius —i heres maximas gratias aget*; ib. 29951 (ib.): *—e et simpli[citate]*; VIII 134 (Capsa, Prov. Byzac.): *femina rarissimae —is*; ib. 9520 (Caesarea, Maur.): *— honesta*. (2) Concr. 'savings.' C. VI 7852 (Rome, 187): *ex mea —e*; ib. 10246 (Rome): *de —e meam* (sic); XIV 1828 a (Ostia +, 3^d): *[de ? fru] — e sua*; III 1805 (Narona, Dalmatia): *de —e sua*; ib. 8825 (Salonae, ib.): *posuit de sua sibi —e*.
- GENTILITAS = *natio*.¹ C. II 804 (Capera): *diis laribus Gapticorum —is*; ib. 2633 (Asturica): *— Desoncorum*. Hübn. Hisp. 259 (very late).
55. GERMANITAS. (1). Boiss. 598 (Lugdunum +): *hic iacet —fratris et sororis, i. e. germani frater et soror*. (2) = *soror*. C. VIII 12355 (Thuburbo Maius, Prov. Procons.), *ob religiosum amorem —i debitum*.
- GRAVITAS (1) lit. 'weight.' C. VIII 9473 (Caesarea, Maur): *terra, precor, fecunda, levis super ossa residat, Aestuet infantis ne —e cinis*. (2) as quality of mind, Freq. in inscr.
- HEREDITAS. Freq. in inscr., esp. regarding the *vicesima hereditatum*.
- HONESTAS. C. VI 1769 (Rome, 346): *utilitati —ique*; XI 830 (Mutina, 5th) *ob merita —is*; X 478 (Paestum, 344): *pro —e nominis sui*; ib. 3980 (Capua): *vallata —e morum [or]nata*; III 6866 (Tymandus, Pisidia): *civitatis nomen*

¹ In this sense, only Min. Fel.

- emque*. (2) = *vir honestus*. Ros. 1047 (Rome +, 534): (*te dulcem cognovit*—.
- HOSPITALITAS. C. VIII 5341 (Calama, Numid., 4th or 5th):
ad peregrinorum —em.
60. HUMANITAS. Very freq. in inscr.
- IMMORTALITAS. C. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): -- *quod immort[ali]tati ad memoriam consecrat[am tradidi]*.
- IMMUNITAS. C. XI 3126 (Falerii): *ob honores et—es*; and very freq. in inscr. (except in Africa.) Spelled *imm*, C. III 5232.
- INAEQUALITAS. C. VIII 2532 (Castr. Lambaesa, Numid., 128):
—[*lita*]tes (lapidum).
- INCOLUMITAS. Freq. in inscr.
65. INDIGNITAS. C. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. V. C. 710):
si quis decurio (coloniae) G(enetivae) decurionem C. G. h(ac) l(ege) de—e accusabit.
- INFIRMITAS. (1) in gen. C. II 1423 (Sabora, 78): *cum multis difficultatibus—em vestram premi indicetis*. (2) 'feebleness' (of health). Not infreq. in inscr.
- INHUMANITAS. Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 16: *atrocissimae—is*.
- INIQUITAS. Freq. in inscr.
- INMANITAS. Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 7: *detestandam—em condicionemque miserrimam*.
70. INMENSITAS. ¹ Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 8: *campis quadam—e diffusis*.
- INTEGRITAS. Freq. in inscr.
- IUCUNDITAS. C. VI 29580 (Rome): *cum summa—e et simplicitate*
- IUVENTAS. Boiss. p. 585 (Lugdunum, 552): —*is florem amisit*. [*iuventus* and *iuventa* are freq.]
- LARGITAS. C. X 1492 (Neapolis): *munifica—e*; XI 2115 (Clusium): *quod fide cives suos ---- —e sublebarit* (sic); VIII 1283 (Vallis, Prov. Procons.): [*e*]x *eorum—e*; ib. 7012 (Cirta, Numid., 340-50): —*e eius*; Momms. Inscr. Helv. 86; Hübn. Hisp. 245.
75. LENITAS 'leniency'. C. III 352 (Orcistus, Phrygia, temp. Constantini): —*nostra*.
- LEVITAS. (1) 'lightness' (in weight). Transf. in plur. = *vestes leves*, C. VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac., early 2nd):

¹ G. cites only Cic.

Aegyptos Phariis—ibus ¹ (sc. *nota*) - (2) 'levity.' Ros. 1047
(Rome +, 534): *te—torvum* (sc. *sensit*) = *leves homines*.

LIBERALITAS. Very freq. in inscr.

LIBERTAS. Very freq. in inscr.

MAIESTAS. Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 2: *Romana dignitas—que*.
Esp. freq. in the formula *devotus numini—ique eius* (sc.
imperatoris).

80. MATURITAS. c. VIII 7604 (Cirta, Numid.): —*hominum*; ib.
7975 (Rusicade, Numid., 4th): *con[dendis in peren]ni—e*
[frugibus].

MEDIETAS ² = *pars dimidia*. c. VIII 17896 (Thamugadi,
Numid., 361-3): —*em huius summae*.

MEDIOCRITAS. (I) Lit. c. x 3980 (Capua): *feminae queius*
(sic) *de vitae documenta* (for abl.) *non sufficit—hominum*
ad cumulum laudis pervenire - (2) = *paupertas*. c. VI 9927
(Rome): *de parvula* (sic) —*em nostram digno feci omnium*
hominum; IX 4980 (Cures): [*pro*] —*e [sua]*; III 6998
(Nacolia, Phrygia, 2nd): *pro—e tamen peculioli mei*; XII
4341 (Narbo, 98): *de sua—e*.

MENDACITAS. Hübn. Hisp. 262.

MORTALITAS = *vita mortalis*. c. V. 2117 (Tarvisium): *post*
fnitae—is eius excessum.

85. NATIVITAS = γένεσις c. VI 1080 (Rome, 3^d): *die—is tuae*;
II 4414 (Tarraco): (*illae*) *defunctae anno s(uae)—is*.

NECESSITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except Britain, Gaul, Africa).

NOBILITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except Britain, Spain, Africa).

NOVITAS. (I) 'newness'. c. X 3922 (Capua): *apodyterium*
ad—em re[stituit]; XI 255 (Ravenna, 5th): —*i cede, ve-*
tustas; ib. 263 (ib. 537-44): (*Balnea*) —*i refecit* - (2)
'renewal' c. VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac., early 2nd):
pepetua—e sui - (3) In plur., 'novelties'. c. VI 10048
(Rome): *his—ibus*.

NUDITAS. ⁴ c. VI 1828, a, b (Rome, end 4th) and Notiz.
(1887) p. 445 (ib.): *marmorum—e*.

90. ORBITAS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. c. 746-52): *dolens—e mea*.

PAUPERTAS. c. VI 19175 (Rome): *de mea paupertate* (sic) *feci*

¹ 'Significatur linum Aegyptium, de quo Plin. 19. 1. 14.'

² Cf. Wölfflin in ALL. III p. 458 sq., Kübler ib. VIII p. 167.

³ Vulg., Tert., Dig., Min. Fel., Sulp. Sev.

⁴ Vulg., Tert., Aug., Lact., Auson., Sulp. Sev., Cod. Theod.

ut [*potui*]; v 4593 (Brixia): *pro—e*; ib. 7948 (Cemene-
lum): *quoniam—est impedimento*; VIII 12426 (Prov. Pro-
cons.): [*modum*]*—is suae egr[essi]*.

PERPETUITAS. Freq. in inscr.

PIETAS. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.

POSTERITAS. c. VI 1727 (Rome, early 5th): *ad—is memoriam*;
XIV 2852 (Praeneste, 136): *accipe,—quod per tua saecula*
narres. Add v 1978 (Opitergium); IX 5566 (Tolentinum +);
VIII 684 (Prov. Byzac.); ib. 1523 (Thugga, Prov. Procons).

95. POTESTAS. Extremely freq. everywhere.

PRIMAEVITAS.¹ 'early youth.' c. VI 1759 (Rome, 389):
cuius—-----fidem iuncxit (sic) ingenio.

PROBITAS. Freq. in inscr.

PROLIXITAS ²=*longitudo*. Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 25: *nec—*
temporum nec divitiae.

PROPRIETAS. c. VI 10230 (Rome, 1st): *ut ea ----- i meae*
restituerentur; ib. 30597 (Rome): [*prop*]*—em loci*; v 6101
(Mediolanium); *—em monumenti*; IX 2827 (Buca, 19):
cuius proprietat (sic).

100. PROXIMITAS.³ c. VI 18579 (Rome): *terra parens, tibi For-*
tunatae commisimus ossa, quae tangis matres—e tuos.

PUBERTAS. c. XIV 510 (Ostia): *—nitida*; XI 137 (Ravenna):
usque a —e senectae meae pervenire; VIII 646 (Mactar,
Prov. Byzac.): *nam puer—is exempla optima bene vivendo*
dedit,—is initia iuvenili corde edidit.

QUALITAS. c. v 2781 (Patavium, 314) = Eph. Epig. VII
p. 417 (Crete, ib.): *pro—e factorum*; VIII 17639 (Numidia):
pro delicti—e; Edict. Dioclet. 7. 42: *—is primae*; ib. 7. 43:
—is secundae.

QUANTITAS (*pecuniae*).⁴ c. VI 9254 (Rome): *ex usuris*
centesimis eius—is; XIV 2101 (Lanuvium, 198-211): *ex*
—ibus quae ex indulgentia dominorum - - - -adquisitae sunt;
VIII 262 (Sufes, Prov. Byzac.): *ex cuius—is usuris*; ib. 972,
973 (Neapolis, Prov. Procons.): *super—em ex multis re-*
dactam; ib. 8210 (Milev, Numid.): *ad legitimam qua[nti]-*

¹ Only Julian ap. Aug.

² Apul., Arnob., Dig., Sidon., Symm.

³ Ovid., Quint., Apul.

⁴ In this sense, Dig.

tatem; II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-80): *et haec sit summo et formonso gladiatori definita*—.

QUINQUENNALITAS.¹ *munus quinquennalis*. c. VI 2969I (Rome, 206): *ob hon(orem)—is*; XIV 316 (Ostia): —*em optuler(unt)*; ib. 384 (ib.): *ob hono[rem]—[alitat]is*; ib. 2112 (Lanuvium, 136) l. 21: *ut quisque—em gesserit integre*; ib. 3663 (Tibur, 184): *honore sibi—is oblato*; IX 670 (Ausculum, 2nd): *ob [honorem quin]—is*; VIII 262 (Sufes, Prov. Byzac.): [*prae*]ter summ(am) hono[rariam] flamoni pp. (=perpetui) et—is; ib. 7095-7098 (Cirta, Numid., 210): *ab honorem—is*. (2) 'term of office' of a q., c. X 688 (Surrentum): *magnam cenam a[edit quin]—e sua*.

105. SALUBRITAS. c. VI 369I (Rome): *deo Heroi sancto [p]r[o] —e etc.*

SANCTITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except in Gaul, Spain, Britain).

SANITAS. c. III 5862 (Raetia): (*ille*) *redditus—i*; II 1044 (Curiga): *Proserpinae sanctae sacrum*. (*Ille*) *voto—e condemnat etc.*; VII 140 (Lydney Park, Gloucestershire): *nollis (sic) permittas—em, donec - etc.*; Rev. Epig. (1885) p. 145 (Aire, 1st): *ob—em suam et suorum*.

SECURITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except in Spain and Britain).

SEDULITAS. c. VI 12056 (Rome): *dum foveo assidua—e virum*; II 1399 (Marchena): *colliberatorum vultus animos-q(ue) meorum placatos merui—e mea*.

110. SERENITAS as title, 'Serene Highness.'² c. VI 1174 (Rome, 4th): (*ille*) —*i eius dicatus*.

SEVERITAS. c. VI 16169 (Rome): *hic (i. e. apud inferos) summa est—*; IX 264I (Aesernia): *placidae mentis srveritate (sic)*.

SICCITAS. c. X 6850 (near Tarracina, late 5th or early 6th): *albeos (sic) ----- ignotae atavis et nimis antiquae reddidit—i*.

SIMPLICITAS. Freq. in inscr. (except in Spain and Britain).

SINCERITAS.³ c. X 7208 (Mazara, Sicily): *singulari—[te]*; III 352 (Orcistus, Phrygia, temp. Constantini): —*em tuam*.

115. SOCIETAS. c. VI 10326 (Rome): *in hac—e primus cur(ator)*

¹ G. H. cite only inscr.; F. cites Cod. Theod. 4. 6. 3.

² Capit., Veget., Cod. Theod.

³ Val. Max., Sen., Pliny, Gell., Pall., Vop., Cod. Theod., Cod. Just.

- factus est.* Add ib. 30576 (ib. frgmt.); III p. 591 (wax tablet, Dacia, 166); Momms., Inscr. Helv. 343¹⁰.
- SODALITAS. c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2):
—*e*; XIV 2125 (Lanuvium): —*ibus*.
- SOLEMNITAS.¹ c. VIII 2552 (Castr. Lambaes., Numid., 198),
2553 (ib., 199), 2554 (ib.): *ob quam—em*.
- STABILITAS. c. X 6656 (Antium, 379-382): *ad firman*
—*[tem]*.
- STERILITAS. c. XI 377 (Ariminum): *in—e annonae*; I p. 317
(Fasti Praenest of Verrius Flaccus, B. C. I - A. D. 10):
propter—em frugum; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 24: *anni—e*.
Add c. X 453 (Blanda).
120. SUBLIMITAS as title. c. III 448 (Mylasa, Caria): *sugges-*
tionem tuae su[—is].
- TEMERITAS. Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, temp. Constan-
- tini): *qui huius esse—is deprehendetur*; Arch. Ep. Mitth.
Oestr. Ung. XV (Troesmi, 337-40): (*locum*) *gentilium Go-*
th[oru]m [t]—i semper aptissimum.
- TEMPESTAS. Freq. in inscrr.
- TENACITAS. c. X 3980 (Capua): *castitate inlustris [t]—is*
(*femina*).
- TRANQUILLITAS. (1) = *pax*. c. III 6151 (Transmarisca, Lower
Moesia, 293-300): *confirmata -- —e*; Bramb. 423 (Col.
Agripp., a lamp): *bea[ta] tranquillitas* (sic). (2) *animi*.
c. X 478 (Paestum, 344): *cuius tanta aequitas, —, etc.*
(3) Personified, c. X 6643 (Antium): *ara T—is*.
125. TRINITAS. Ros. 523 (Rome +, 403): *homo dei, confirmans*
—em, amans castitatem, etc.; Hübn. Hisp. 115 (Iliberris,
594): *in gloriam—is*.
- VARIETAS. c. VI 10230 (Rome, 1st): —*es verborum*.
- VASTITAS. c. VI 1736 (Rome, 4th): *ob depulsam ab eadem*
provincia famis et inopiae—em.
- UBERTAS. c. VI 1760 (Rome, 4th) = XIV 173: *excellentium*
factorum—e; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 20: *nec rerum copia nec*
annorum—ibus; III 352 (Orcistus, Phrygia, temp. Constan-
- tini): —*is etiam privilegium custodire*.
- VENUSTAS. c. XIV 1824 (Ostia, frgmt.): *venus[tate]*.
130. VERITAS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752): —*e causam*

¹ Gell., Tert., Dig., Solin., Lampr. Vop.

communem [?] *utata es*; ib. 10230 (ib. 1st): *iustitiam in—e*; ib. 5271 (Rome): *fides, amicitia,—*; xi 261 (Ravenna +): “*Ego sum—et vita*”; v 5205 (near Bergomum and Comum): *antistiti—s*; viii 4703 (Madaura, Prov. Procons.): *—s amator*: ib. 7156 (Cirta, Numid.): *fydes* (sic) *in me mira fuit semper et—omnis*.

VETUSTAS. Very freq. in inscrr.

VIDUITAS. c. XII 1798 (bet. Valentia and Vienna +): *—s fructibus*.

VILITAS. Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 8: *optatae—s*; ib. II 12: *—s beatitudine* (sic).

VIRGINITAS ‘girlhood’ or ‘virginity.’ c. VI 7732 (Rome): *ab—e*; ib. 9810 (ib.): *a—e*; ib. 11939 (ib.): *post—e(m) sua(m)*; ib. 17050 (ib.) *erepta, coiux* (sic), *—e tibi*; ib. 22657 (ib.): *vixit cum eo—e*; v 6734 (Vercellae +): *—s amore*; x 3720 (Liternum): *ab—e sua*; Ros. 304 (Rome, + 381): *—s integritas*; III 2964 (Dalmatia): *quoi quoque—nuper adempta fuit*; XII 2244 (Gratianopolis): *ex—e*; ib. 5352 (Narbo, 5th or later): *vixit in—e d[ei]*. Add Ros. 812 (Rome, + 464, frgmt.).

135. UNANIMITAS.¹ c. x 7643 (Carales, Sardinia): *amantes et—e pares usque* *ad mortem*.

UNIVERSITAS. ‘everybody.’ c. VI 1711 (Rome, 5th): *venerabili populo atque* *—i*.

VOLUNTAS. Very freq. in inscrr.

VOLUPTAS. Very freq. in inscrr. (except in Spain and Britain).

UTILITAS. Freq. in inscrr.

§ 5. —TUDO. The evidence of literature shows that the substantives in —TUDO belong especially to the early period, and to the archaists and later writers of a careless style.² Their prevalence in the *Sermo Vulgaris* is attested by their preservation in the Romance Languages,³ in which (Ital. and Span.) the suffix never lost its formative vitality. (Cf. *schiaivitudine*, *esclavitud*).

¹ Pacuv. Livy, Symm. (cf. Schulze, Diss. Hal. vi p. 150).

² Guericke p. 30; Paucker, Silb, Lat. p. 14; Schulze, Diss. Hal. vi p. 152; Slaughter, Subst. of Terence, p. 18; Knapp, Archaism in A. Gell., in Class. Stud. in Honor of Henry Drisler, p. 147; Cooper p. 44.

³ Diez, Gram. p. 651.

The language of the inscrr., however, uses these substantives but little. Their period of greatest fertility, as has been said, was the pre-classical age; and the inscrr. of this time are few in number and very formulaic in character. The 19 forms that follow are drawn almost without exception from inscrr. of the empire, and are all of frequent occurrence in literature. For the post-classical literary forms, the inscrr. show generally a preference for *—tas,—itia,—or*. Cf. inscrr. *gravitas, scabritia, nigror, acerbitas, tristitia* = Vitruv. etc. *gravitudo*; Petr. *scabritudo*, Marc. Emp., Plin., Val. *scabritudo*; Pliny, Aug. *nigritudo*; Gell. *acribitudo*; Apul., Sidon. *tristitudo*. Other rare words, as *albitudo, amaritudo, aritudo, crispitudo, ineptitudo, salsitudo* etc., occur in inscrr. neither in these nor synonymous forms; but the idea is expressed, if at all, by periphrases with the simple adjective, *albus, amarus, aridus*, etc. Evidence, therefore, whether positive or negative, of the prevalence of this suffix in the *Sermo Vulgaris* is not to be sought in inscrr.

ALTITUDO. c. VI 960 (Rome, Column of Trajan, 113): *ad declarandum quantae—is mons et locus tant[is ope]ribus sit egestus.*

ASPRITUDO.¹ (med.) Mostly in plur., 'granulated eye-lids.'² Very freq. in oculists' stamps, as c. III 12032² (Regina Castra, Raetia): *coenon ad—(tudines)*; Bramb. 136 d. (Limburg, Batavia), ib. 1297 (Moguntiacum), c. VII 1314 (Londinium), XII 5691⁵ (Vienna), ib. 5691⁷ (Arausio): *crocodes ad—es*; Bramb. 136 a (Limburg, Batavia), c. VII 1312 e (Britain): *dialepidos ad—es*; Bramb. 1878 c (Ingweiler, Alsatia): *dialepidos ad—em*; Bramb. 1652 c (Riegel, Baden): *diamisyos ad—(ines)*; III 12032² b (Regina Castra, Raetia); VII 1319 (Midlothian), Bull. Épig. III (1883) p. 115, 2 (Reims): *evvodes ad—es*.

BEATITUDO. Freq. in imperial inscrr. (4th and 5th). c. VI 526 = 1664 (Rome, 5th): *pro—e temporis*; v 2781 (Patavium, 314): *—urbis Romanae*; ib. 3332 (Verona, 379-83): *—e temporum*; x 1692 (Puteoli, 394-5), ib. 7200 (Thermae

¹ Cels., Scrib., Tert., Marc. Emp.

² A. Héron de Villefosse et H. Thédenat, *Cachets d'Oculistes Romains*, 1 p. 76: 'les granulations des paupières.'

Selinuntiae, 340-50), VIII 7034 (Cirta, Numid.): *pro—e temporum*; III 568 (Amphissa, Locri, 5th): *—i temporis*; VIII 4647 (Thagora, Prov. Procons., 363-4): *pro—e felicitium temporum*; X 4858 (Venafrum), VIII 4767 (Macomades, Numid., 4th): *pro—e saeculi*; VIII 8324 (Cuicul, Numid., 4th): *pro—e principum*. Add VIII 2241 (Mascula, Numid., temp. Constantini), and 10896 (Cuicul, ib., 4th). Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 12: *vilitatis baecatitudine* (sic). c. III 4180 (Savaria, Upper, Pann., 349?): *—e D. N. Constantis* = 'by the blessed favor of.'

CONSUECUDO. Freq. in inscr. (except in Gaul, Britain, Africa).

5. DULCITUDO 'tenderness' ¹ c. VI 11082 (Rome): *cum qua vixi annis XIII cum magna—e*. So ib. 13017, 28052 (ib.). c. IX 5167 (Truentum): *pietatem et—em*.

FORTITUDO. c. VI 1724 (Rome, 435): *ingenium ita—i ut doctrinae natum*; ib. 10153 (ib., 5th): *ob—is merita*; Eph. Epig. IV 849 (ib.): *consiliis et—e*; III 5740 (Noricum, 4th): [*fo*]—*i* DD. NN. etc.; VIII 7012 (Cirta, Numid., 340-50): *continentiae, patientiae,—is* etc.; II 3738 (Valentia, 280): [*pie*]tate, *iustitia,—e*.

LATITUDO. Res Gest. divi Aug. 23: *in—e[m] (tot pedes)*; c. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. V. C. 709) l. 39: *in—e*; VI 1260 (Rome, 109), ib. 10242 (ib. 136), ib. 10250 (Rome). XI 3003 (Ager Viterbensis), ib. 3793 (Veii, 109): *per—em*; VI 15438 (Rome): *in—e*; ib. 22188 (ib.): [*in latit*]—*em*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 8: *—is pedum trium*.

LIPPITUDO 'ophthalmia.' ² Freq. in oculists' stamps, as c. VII 1316 (Durocornovium): *dealebanum* (sic) *ad imp(etum) [l]ipp(—is) ex ov(o)*; ib. 1312 a (Britain?): *diasmy[rn]es post impet.—(inis)*; Bramb. 1878 d (Ingweiler, Alsatia): *diasmyrnes* (sic) *pos[t] impetum lipp(—is)*; III 1636 (Karlsburg, Dacia): *diazmyrnes* (sic) *post imp. lip.*; Bramb. 136 b (Limburg, Batavia): *lene ad omnem—(em)*; Bull. Épig. IV (1884) p. 94 (Vertault, Côte d'Or): *mixtum ad omnia praeter—(em)*; III 1636 (Karlsburg, Dacia): *nardinum ad impet. lip.*; Bramb. 1297 (Moguntiacum): *penicille ad omne(m) lipp.*

¹ In this sense, only inscr.

² Cf. A. Héron de Villefosse et H. Thédenat, *Cachets d'Oculistes Romains*, I p. 51.

- LONGITUDO. c. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., A. V. C. 709) l. 39, XIV 3733 (Tibur): *in—e*; Res Gest. divi Aug. 23, c. VI 22188 (Rome): *in—em*; c. VI 10242 (Rome, 136): *per—e(m)*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 8: *—is quantum fuerit*.
10. MAGNITUDO. (1) lit. 'size.' c. VI 1698 (Rome, 377): *—em loci eius*. (2) fig. 'greatness' c. XI 1421 (Pisae, 4): *ma[g]—e tantae ac tam improvisae calamitatis*; VI 1139 (Rome, Arch of Constantine, 315): *mentis—e*.
- MANSUETUDO. c. V. 7881 (Cemenelum): *ob-----egregiam ad omnes homines—em*.
- MULTITUDO. Res Gest. divi Aug. 10: [*tanta mu*]—*e quanta Romae nun[*q*]uam [antea fuisse fertur]*; c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-80): *promisqu[a]e (sic)—is*: x 4858 (Venafrum, 4th or 5th): *congregata omni—e civitatis*.
- NECESSITUDO. 'need,' 'distress.' c. I 198 (Lex Acil. Repet., A. V. C. 631-2) XXIV: [*aliqua*] *necesitudine (sic)*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 8: *nullum communis—i habere dilectum*.
- PULCHRITUDO. c. XIV 3579 (Tibur, 119): *summa—e formae*.
15. SANCTITUDO. c. VI 1186 (Rome, 4th): *clementiam, [sa]—em, munificentiam* etc.
- SIMILITUDO. 'likeness.' c. X 5426 (Aquinum): *picturam—i eius*.
- SOLLICITUDO. Freq. in inscr. (except in Spain, Gaul, Britain).
- VALETUDO. (1) 'health' (good or bad; quality determined by modifier). c. X 3805 (Capua): *bonam—em*; II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-180): *integrae—i*. Also in the designations, c. VI 4475 (Rome): *ad—em*, and X 703 (Surrentum): *ser(vus) a—(e)*. (2) 'good health.' c. XI 1129 a (Forum Novum): [*in pr*]aed[*i*]is? — *ostenditur v[a]ga[nti]?*; IX 4752 (Vallis Canera); [*p*]ro—*e patr[is]*; X 2846 (Puteoli): *ad—(inem)*; ib. 3805 (Capua); *vitam, —em, quaestum, ipsu(m)q(ue) uti tabescat morbus*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 230 (Comm. Lud. Saec., A. V. C. 737): *victoriam, —e[m]*. (3) Personified 'Good Health.' c. V 6414 (Mediolanium): *Iovem, Mine[r]vam, —em*; ib. 6415 (ib.): *Esculapiu[m]* (sic), *Bonam—em* etc.; IX 3812, 3813 (Ager Marsus): (*illi*) *Valetudne (sic. dat.) donum dant*; III 7279 (Athens): *Aesculapio et—[i]*; VIII 9610 (Manliana, Maur., 261): *Bonae—i sacrum*. (4) 'bad health.' c. XIV 2240 = VI 2014 = I p. 472 (Mons Albanus, A. V. C. 731):

—(ine) [*impeditus*]: VI 10234 (Rome, 153): *qui perpetua—e detinetur.*

VICISSITUDO. c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period): [*temporum—que lapsu et*]*—e.*

§ 6. -NT-IA, -NT-IUM. As with substantives in -TUDO, the inscrr. have little to show regarding the suffix -NTIA. Paucker¹ has estimated 342 forms in -NTIA, — 139 in the early writers (of which slightly more than half in Cic. and Caes.), 21 in silver Latin, the rest in the later authors, notably Apul., Gell., Tert.² The suffix seems therefore to have been prevalent in the *Sermo Vulgaris*,³ particularly as it has left a numerous progeny in the Romance languages, (Ital. -nza, -nzia; Span. -nza, -ncia; Port. -nça; Prov. -nsa; Fr. -nce; Wal. -intze.). The inscrr. have 53 forms, about 15 1/2 % of the whole, drawn mainly from sep. and dedic. inscrr., the greater number of which are of frequent and classical occurrence in literature. Only two new forms appear, *conservantia*, *pervigilantia*, both ἀπαξ εἰρ. The picturesque compounds which make their appearance not seldom in literature, — *stultiloquentia* Plaut., *graveolentia* Pliny, *maledicentia* Gell., *aequiparantia* Tert., *suavifragrantia* Aug., etc. — were often, perhaps, actual coinages of the writers in whom they appear. They are entirely absent from the inscrr., which have only the well-known derivatives of *velle* and *facere*, *benevolentia*, *honorificentia*, *magnificentia*, *munificentia*.

The sister-suffix -NTIUM, which is of extremely rare occurrence, appears in inscrr, as in classical Latin, only in the word *silentium*.

ABSENTIA. c. VI 25762 (Rome): — - *mariti et filii*; XI 1057 (Parma): *in—a lo[ngi] itineris mei*; v 5050 (Anauni, 46): *apsentia* (sic) *pertinaci patrum mei*; III 3355 (Stuhlweissenburg, Lower Pannonia): *per—am mei*.

ABSTINENTIA. In inscrr. *of Italy only*. c. VI 1511, 1512

¹ Silb. Lat. p. 17.

² Cooper p. 32 sq.

³ Schulze, Diss. Hal. VI p. 154.

(Rome); ib. 1624 = XIV 170 (Rome or Ostia, 247-8); VI 1769 (Rome, 346); XI 376 (Ariminum); ib. 3013 (Ager Viterbensis); V 7256 (Segusio); IX 688 (Herdonia); X 4863 (Venafrum); ib. 6440 (Privernum).

ABUNDANTIA. c. X 1492 (Neapolis): *liberalitatis*—; Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 22: *caeli ipsius temperamentis—am rebus provenire*.

ADULESCENTIA. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 279 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., 204): [*te*]mpus—[*ntiae*]; c. VI 1727 (Rome, early 5th): *a primis—ae suae annis*; ib. 4379 (Rome): *quanta pietas fuerat in hac—a*.

5. AFLUENTIA = AFFLUENTIA. Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 24: *publicae felicitatis—am stringere*; ib. II. 7: *quodam—ae privilegio*.

AUDENTIA.¹ Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 19: *siquis—conixus fuerit—a*.

AUDIENTIA (leg. *coram iudice*). c. V 2781 (Patavium, early 4th) = Eph. Epig. p. 418 (Crete) l. 33: *denegata—a*; ib. l. 42: *ab—a iudicis*.

BENIVOLENTIA (sic). Freq. in inscr. [I know of only 6 instances with *bene*—, c. VI 30105, XIV 170, 2073; V 532; IX 1125; III 3126; whereas it occurs more than 18 times with *beni*.]

CLEMENTIA. Freq. in hon. inscr.

10. CONSCIENTIA (1) 'consciousness' and 'conscience.' c. VI 12128 (Rome): *bonae—ae*; V 2781 (Patavium, early 4th): *—vestra*; III 2704 (Tragurium, Dalmatia, +): *sine—a*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I 12: *communis omnium—* (2). 'consent.' Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 525 (Rome +, end 5th or early 6th): *sub—a (illius)*. [cf. *praesentia*.]

CONSERVANTIA. 'household economy.' [F. G. H. ἀποξ̄ εἶρ. cf. *conservatrix* 'housewife.'] Ros. 281 (Rome +, 379): (*coniugi*) *cuius industria vel—dif[f]icile invenire* (sic) *poterit*.

CONSTANTIA. c. VI 1741 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet.); ib. 1769 (ib., 346); X 4 (Regium Iulium); ib. 3725 (Vultur-num); ib. 4863 (Venafrum); II 4703 (Corduba). In plur.— 'acts of constancy'. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-52): *cesserunt—ae tuae*.

¹ Quint., Tac., Pliny Iun.

- CONTINENTIA. (1) as moral quality. c. VI 1741 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet): —, *iustitia* etc.; X 4863 (Venafrum): *abstinentia*—*que*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. i. 5: *aliqua*—*ae ratio*; VIII 7012, 7013 (Cirta, Numid., 340-50): —*ae, patientiae* etc. (2) 'limits', 'boundary'. ¹ c. VIII 1641 (Sicca Veneria, Prov. Procons.): *qui intra*—*a coloniae nostrae aedificia morabuntur*.
- DIFFIDENTIA. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-52) d. l. 49; [*diffi*]*—partus tui*.
15. DILIGENTIA. Freq. in inscr. DOLENTIA ² = *dolor*. c. V 1686 (Aquileia +): *parentis* (sic for—*es*) *ex*—*ae* (sic) *posuerunt* (sc. *titulum*).
- ELEGANTIA. c. IX 1666 (Beneventum): *porticum omni ornatu*—*ae*.
- ELOQUENTIA. Freq. in inscr. (*facundia* less freq.).
- EMINENTIA as title. ³ c. III 459 (Amorgos, 362): *ad tue*—*e* (sic) [*arbitrium*].
20. EVIDENTIA 'proof', 'evidence'. c. VIII 10570 (Salt. Burun., Prov. Procons., 180-192): [*nostrae*] *in* *iuriae*—.
- EXCELLENTIA as title. ⁴ c. III 459 (Amorgos, 362): [*ex*]*—am tuam*.
- EXPERIENTIA = *peritia*. c. VI 1724 (Rome, 435): *castrensi*—*a*.
- FREQUENTIA. c. VI 13782 (Rome): *elatus est hora III*—*a maxima*; VIII 13265 (Carthage): —*am*. (frgmt.).
- HONORIFICENTIA. ⁵ In late inscr. c. XIV 2934 (Praeneste, 385): *memor*—*ae n[ostr]ae*; IX 688 (Herdonia): *ob*—*am eius*; ib. 1685 (Beneventum): *liberalitatis et*—*ae*; X 524 (Salernum): *ob eximiam eius*—*am*; VIII 7013 (Cirta, Numid., 4th): *aequitatis atque*—*ae*.
25. INDULGENTIA. Very freq. in inscr.
- INFANTIA. c. VI 15488 (Rome): *vivo ab*—*a*; Ros. 304 (Rome +, 381): —*ae aetas*; III 1898 (Dalmatia): *cui non licuit*—*am aeius* (sic) *ad suos annos perducere*.
- INNOCENTIA. Very freq. in inscr.

¹ In this sense, Solin., Macrob.

² Only Laev. ap. Gell. XIX 7. 9, noticed as *verbum nove et insigniter dictum*.

³ Cod. Theod. I 5. 8.

⁴ In this sense, Cod. Theod. VII 4. 24, Pelag. ep. 2 and 12, Symm.

⁵ Capit., Spart., Vop., Vulg., Heges., Cod. Theod., Vict. Vit., Ennod., C. G. L. IV

- INSOLENTIA 'profane disrespect'. c. VII 45 (Aquae Sulis): *locum religiosum per—am dirutum.*
- INSTANTIA. Freq. in inscr., esp. in Africa.
30. LICENTIA, in bad sense. c. VI 1711 (Rome, 488): *consueta fraudibus—*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 6: *hanc debachandi—am*; II 6278 (S. C. Italicense, Spain, 176-180): *ad—am foedae rapinae*; III 781 (Tyra, Lower Moesia): *ob errorem aut—am.*
- MAGNIFICENTIA. c. VIII 2388 (Thamugadi, Numid., 4th): *pro—a saeculi*; ib. 5276 (Ager Hipponensis, Numid.): *ob—am gladiatorii muneris.*
- MUNIFICENTIA. Very freq. in inscr.
- NEGLIGENTIA. c. VI 931 (Rome, 71): *vias urbis—a superior(is) tempor(is), corruptas*; ib. 10243 (ib. 1st): *monumentum—ae* (sic for abl.) *curatum*; VIII 7018 (Cirta, Numid., 4th, frgmt.).
- OBEDIENTIA. c. VIII 235 (Sufetula, Prov. Byzac.): *ob pietatem et—am.*
35. OBSEQUENTIA. Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 245 (Rome +, middle 4th): *ops—ae* (sic) *tuae.*
- OBSERVANTIA. Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 10: *totius orbis nostri—*; c. V 2781 (Patavium, early 4th) = Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete): *iudicum eiusmodi—am.*
- PAENITENTIA. In Chr. inscr.; c. V 7415 (Dertona, 481): *pen—am eg(i)t* = 'lived a life of repentance'; XII 590 (Aquae Sextiae, 492 (?) or 517 (?): *post acceptam paen—am*; ib. 2193 (bet. Vienna and Gratianopolis, 527); *prestante* (sic) *pen—ae*; Boiss. p. 578 (Lugdunum, 506): *pen—consecutane[a]*; Hübn. Hisp. 33 (Emerita, 578): *accepta poen—a*; ib. 54 (A. D. 662): *accepta pen—a.*
- PATIENTIA. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. V. C. 746-752) d. l. 20; ib. 1783 (ib., 431); v 6728 (Vercellae +); IX 3160 (Corfinium); Edict. Dioclet. pr. I 7; c. VIII 2728 (Lambaesis, Numid., 152); ib. 7012-7013 (Cirta, Numid., 340-50); Bramb. 2004.
- PERVIGILANTIA. 'persistent watchfulness'. (G. H. ἀπαξ ειρ.¹) c. VI 1682 (Rome, middle 4th): *—sua.*
40. POTENTIA. c. XI 258 (Ravenna +): *virtus celsa patris na-*

¹ F. wrongly cites gloss, where the reading is (C. G. L. II p. 217. 33) pervigilium.

tique—; VIII 5498 (Aquae Thibilitanae, Numid., frgmt):
—*am*.

PRAESENTIA. (1) c. VI 1130 (Rome, 305-6): *sub [pr]—a
mae[statis]*; Ros. 975 (Rome +, 521-5): *sub—a (il-
lius)*. (2) Apparently = *cives praesentes*. c. VIII 7963 (Ru-
sicade, Numid., 218-22): *reip(ublicae)*—.

PRAESTANTIA. c. VI 2133 (Rome, 242); v 532 (Tergeste,
138-161): x 3764 (Suessula); VIII 11332 (Sufetula, Prov.
Byzac).

PROVIDENTIA, Freq. in inscr.

PRUDENTIA. (1) 'prudence' 'good-judgement'. c. VI 1698
(Rome, 377), 1759 (ib. 389), 30577 (Rome, fragment.);
Ros. 174 (Rome +, 364); c. XII 592 (Aquae Sextiae, +);
Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum); c. II 1972 (Malaca); VIII 2185
(near Theveste, Numid.) (2) 'Knowledge'. c. III 375 (Parium):
propter singularem artis—*am*.

45. RETICENTIA. Edict. Dioclet. pr. i. 17: *tot annorum—am
nostram*.

REVERENTIA c. VI 1725 (Rome, 5th): *sublimissimae potestatis
—am*; ib. 1783 (ib., 431): *tantum et apud nos—ae*; Ros.
304 (Rome +, 381): *—ae discipli[n]a*; c. X 6012 (Min-
turnae, 249): *aequal(em) semp(er)*—*am*.

SAPIENTIA. Freq. in inscr. of Italy. Also c. III 7286 (A-
thens, 2nd).

SCIENTIA. c. XIV 472 (Ostia): *tantae memoriae et—ae*; III
6866 (Tymandus, Pisidia): *ad—am nostram*.

SENTENTIA. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.

50. SILENTIUM. Sing. and plur. c. XIV 3565 (Tibur): *per opaca
—a*; x 7569 (Carales, Sardinia): *aeterna quies ditisq(ue)
—a maestis*; VIII 868 (Prov. Procons.): *sucidis (sic) ae-
ternoque—o*; ib. 14683 (Simitthus, ib.): *[s]i quis—o qu(ae)-
storis aliquit (sic) donaverit*.

SUBSTANTIA (1) 'essence'. c. VIII 7034 (Cirta, Numid., 3^d
or 4th): *fistulam quae ex elemento caelesti totius anni—am
vitae adquae (sic) usui populi provisa*, etc. (2) = *res*, c. v
5278 (Comum): *qui universam—am suam ad rem publ-
(icam) pertinere voluit*.

VIGILANTIA. c. VI 1715 (Rome, 399): *—ae et iustitiae eius*;
Ros. 831 (Rome +, 471): *fides, probitas,—*; x 6053 (Min-
turnae): *industria,—*; VIII 9047 (Anzia, Maur., 260):

eius vir(tute ac—275a; Hübner. Hisp. A. D. 952): fratru(m) —(n)tia.

VIOLENTIA. Ros. 752 (Rome +, 451): *ne mihi ab aliquo—am (sic!) fiat*; III 184 (Baetocaece, Syria, 253-259): *remota —a*; Boiss. p. 585 (Lugdunum, 552): *durae violentia (sic) mortis.*

§ 7. -ITIA, -ITIES. The number of these substantives in Latin is small. Cooper¹ has counted 77, 40 in *-itia*, 37 in *-ities*². Of those in *-itia*, the inscrr. have 22 literary³ forms, and add one, *Aecetia=Aequitia=Aequitas*; of the 37 in *-ities*, 4 appear in inscrr., which give also the new form *milities*.⁴ The occurrence of these suffixes in literature tends to show that *-itia* was the more classical and general, while *-ities* was prevalent in the early and post-classical periods. 14 of the 22 inscriptional forms in *-itia* are found in Cic. and Caes.; others, like *latitia*, *longitia=latitudo*, *longitudo* were later formations, drawn, I think, from the popular speech, in which pairs of words lived freely side by side. As the literary activity of the suffix ceased after the silver period,⁵ whereas it reappears with renewed vigor in the Romance languages (both in inherited and new formations; cf. *franchezza*, *franqueza*, *franchise*)⁶, there can be little doubt of its persistence in the *Sermo Vulgaris*⁷.

The use of the suffix *-ities*, on the other hand, seems to have belonged especially to the earlier period. *Avarities* is cited from two inscrr. of the republic, *avaritia* only under the empire; *canities* appears only in the Pompeian *graffiti*; *milities* in an inscr. of the early 1st century. Yet the suffix never lost its place in the language, for *blandities* (Apul., Aug.) is found in imperial inscrr., and *planities* (class.) in one of the 4th century, beside *planitia* in another of much earlier date.

¹ p. 48.

² The comic malformation INBALNITIES, Lucil. Sat. 26.25, should be inserted in his list.

³ The word is here employed in its widest application.

⁴ MILIT-IA is here included in the list, because the by-form MILITIES shows that it was regarded as a subst. in -ITIA.

⁵ Meyer-Lübke in ALL. VIII p. 335; Goelzer, La Latinité de S. Jérôme, p. 101: on paraît avoir laissé tomber en désuétude la dérivation de mots abstraits en -IA ou -ITIA.

⁶ Diez, Gram. p. 669.

⁷ But cf. Meyer-Lübke, loc. supra cit.

AECETIA = *aequitia* = *aequitas* (personified) [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.].
c. I 43 (Praeneste, 3^d B. C.): —*ai pocolom*.

AMICITIA. Freq. in inscr.

AVARITIA. c. XII 2160 (Vienna): *vicit—am quae vivere cuncta solebat*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. I. 5: —*a* (abl.) *desaeviens*; ib. II 8: *ut—statuti nostri finibus et moderaturae legis terminis stringeretur*; and often ib.

AVARITIES.¹ c. I 1011 = VI 9499 (Rome): *nulla in—cessit ab officio*²; I 1459 (Aquileia, 'litteris antiquis'): [*si*]*ne—e*.

5. BLANDITIA. c. VI 21846 (Rome, 1st): (*illa*) *docta, decens, dulcis, grataque—is*.

BLANDITIES.³ c. VI 11005 (Rome): (*filius*) *cuius per—em* etc.; ib. 11511 (ib.): *cuius affectus et—et caritas* etc.

CANITIES. In Pompeian graffiti, c. IV 2019: —*ded*[-?]; 2022: —; 3054: *caniitiem vetiit* (sic)⁴.

DIVITIAE. c. XIV 2852 (Praeneste, 136): *qui—as vincit pudor*; v 1712 (Aquileia +): *dixit* (sic): —*as abes* (= *habens*) *fruere* etc.; ib. 8986 a (Aquileia): (*illa*) *quae nec tantum—as frunita* etc.; Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 25: —*ae quibus studuisse cernuntur*; c. XII 949 (Arelate +): —*as, paradise, tuas*; VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac., early 2nd): *quis non hoc miretur opus fusasq[ue] videndo D—as stupeat tantos* etc.

DURITIA. 'harshness.' Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 20: *nec quisquam —am statui putet*. (= *nec quisquam durum esse statutum putet*).

10. IUSTITIA. Very freq. in inscr.

LAETITIA. Freq. in inscr.

LATITIA⁵ = *latitudo*. c. VI 26259 (Rome): *agellus conclusus—ae p(edes)* LXXV.

LONGITIA⁶ = *longitudo*. c. VI 26259 (Rome): *agellus conclusus—ae p(edes)* CXXXVI.

¹ Lucr., Claud., Solin.

² Mommsen l. c.: 'certe sive *avarities* scribitur sive *avaritie*, subabsurdum est et vix videtur posse ferri ne in hoc quidem tam rudi et male facto carmine.' Schrader proposed *amaritie*; but the tradition, (for the stone is lost), stands for *avaritie*. *Amarities* Catull. is therefore ἀπαξ εἰρ.

³ Apul., Aug., C. G. L. IV p. 107. 39; leporem, blanditiaem (sic).

⁴ Zangemeister l. c.: De explicanda inscriptione non habeo prquod oferam, nisi forte prius vocabulum est *canitiem*.

⁵ Only Gromat. Vet. Ital. latezza, Fr. laesse.

⁶ Gromat. Vet. Ital. longhezza, Span. longueza, Fr. longesse.

- MALITIA. c. XI 515 (Ravenna +, 571 ?): *quem mise(r)cors ds. iustum re[cep]it ant[e]qua[m]—mutaret et cor eius*; Hübn. Hisp. 108 (Tucci +): *cum—a*.
15. MILITIA. Very freq. in inscr.
- MILITIES = *militia*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 6687 (Berytus, Syria, early 1st): *ante—em*.
- NEQUITIA. c. VI 18324 (Rome): *dulces fingere—as*; III 7251 (Tegea, 49-50): *—ae hominum*.
- NOTITIA. c. V 61 (Pola): *in—am ei*; ib. 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *in—a[m] eius*; III 567 (Delphi): *ex—a hominum*.
- PERITIA. ¹ c. XIV 474 (Ostia): *ob eximia[m] i]psius—am*; Bramb. 1071 (Moguntiacum): *consummatae pericia[e] (sic) medico*; Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum): *militiae consummata—*.
20. PLANITIA. c. VI 1270 (Rome): *clivom (sic) Martis pecunia publica in—am redigendum curavit*.
- PLANITIES. c. XIV 3582 (Tibur, 340-50): *clivum Tiburtinum in—em redegit*.
- PUDICITIA. Very freq. in inscr.
- PUERITIA. c. XI 330 (Ravenna +): *at (sic) —am deservivit*; X 1685 (Puteoli): *uxori optimaē cum qua a—a sine offensa vixit*.
- SAEVITIA. c. VIII 9041 (Anzia, Maur., 290): *pontem belli—a destructum*.
25. SCABRITIA ² (*oculorum*). Bramb. 136 (Limburg, Batavia): *ad calicines (sic) ed (sic)—as omnes*.
- SPURCITIA. ³ c. XII 2426 (Augustum): *si quis in eo (sc. rivo) mixserit (sic), —[am] fecerit*.
- TRISTITIA. c. VI 21521 (Rome): *ne pietas ignara----- laedat numina—a*; ib. 27383 (ib.): *quis non—am pectore concipiat ?*; X 1782 (Puteoli): (*patrem*) *a tanta avocare —a*; VIII 9519 (Caesarea, Maur.): *longo luctu—aque perenni*.

¹ Sall., Tac., Spart., Lact.

² Col., Pliny.

³ Col., Pliny, Afran.

§ 8. -MONIUM, -MONIA. The unclassical character of these substantives has been recognized by all scholars. ¹ They form but a small class, less than three dozen in all, about $\frac{1}{3}$ in *-monia*, $\frac{2}{3}$ in *monium* (literature, glosses, inscr. inclusive). Of the bare dozen in *-monia*, Cic. has 7, which Cooper ², in view of their rarity, assigns to the influence of the *sermo quotidianus*. Of double the number in *-monium*, he uses only 4, *matrimonium*, *patrimonium*, *testimonium*, *vadimonium*, the universal employment of which, as Cooper l. c. rightly points out, is due 'to cumbersome legal terminology'. It rests without doubt, therefore, that *-monium* belongs distinctively to the popular speech ³.

The inscr. have 13 forms, of which only 3 are in *-monia*, all Ciceronian. *Parcimonium* and *parsimonium* are quite new, *regimonium* appears elsewhere only in much later times, and *caerimonium* only in a gloss.

CAERIMONIA. c. VI 934 (Rome, 78): *conservatori—arum publicarum*; ib. 1001 (ib., 143): *ob insignem erga—as publicas curam ac religionem*; ib. 2143 (ib., 301): *in caerimoniis* (sic) *antistiti deorum*; XI 2702 (Volsinii, 224): *sancte* (sic) *indolis et disciplinae—is etiam praeditis* (sic for *-am*) *feminam*.

CAERIMONIUM. ⁴ c. XI 3933 (Capena): *ob honorem—orum honestissime praebitorum*.

MATRIMONIUM Freq. in inscr.

MERCIMONIUM. ⁵ c. III 781 (Tyra, Lower Moesia, 201): *ad discernenda munifica—orum*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. 1 19: *quae vel in—is aguntur*, etc.

5. PARCIMONIUM. ⁶ Concr. 'savings'. c. V 123 (Pola); *de*

¹ Guericke p. 31; Rebling, Versuch p. 14; Ludwig, Petr. 29; Schulze, Diss. Hal. VI p. 157; Goelzer, Lat. S. Jérôme pp. 31, 92 sq. etc.

² p. 36.

³ Kübler, ALL. VIII p. 168; 'Ich halte die Bildungen auf—monium statt auf—monia für vulgär.

⁴ C. G. L. IV p. 317. 41: *ceremonium, sacrum deorum religiosum*; ib. p. 217. 15: *caeronomio* (sic), *sacrum deorum*; ib. p. 407. 44: *cerimunia* (sic), *puplica, scripta publica* (sic).

⁵ Plaut., Gell., Apul., Itala, Lact., Prud., Cod. Theod.

⁶ Here only.

—o suo domum aeternam vivi sibi posuerunt. So ib. 195 (ib.) and 4156 (bet. Cremona and Brixia).

PARSIMONIA. c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicense, Spain, 176-180):
ex—a vestra.

PARSIMONIUM. [G. ἀπάρξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 152 (Prov. Byzac.):
(illa) —o fula.

PATRIMONIUM. Very freq. in inscr.

REGIMONIUM. ¹ c. IV 918 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *Secundus*
—um tenet feliciter.

10. SANCTIMONIA. c. VI 2133 (Rome, 242): *cuius egregiam—am*
etc; ib. 2137 (ib., 286): *cuius—a cunctis praedicatur*;
xiv 352 (Ostia); *memor eius—ae*; VIII 78 (Prov. Byzac.):
exemplum—a[e c]oniugal[is].

SANCTIMONIUM. ² c. 7777 (Carales, Sardinia +); *—umque*
gerit.

TESTIMONIUM. Very freq. in inscr.

VADIMONIUM. Very freq. in inscr.

B. CONCRETE SUBSTANTIVES.

The nature of the inscr. is more favorable to the admission of concrete than of abstract substantives. While the sep. and hon. inscr. are full of the characterization of qualities human and divine, and the *documenta*, in their greater length, reveal the frequent employment of abstracts, still the inscr. as a whole treat more of persons and things, of vocations and rank, of articles of commerce and daily use. The derived concrete substantives fall into two main classes; substantives as such, and adjectives used as substantives. The former class alone is treated in this section; the others are reserved for discussion under the adjectives with which they belong.

Most numerous among the substantives of the class here considered are the *nomina personalia* in *-o(-onis)—tor* and *—trix*, and the nouns in *-men*, *-mentum*, *—bulum*, *—culum*, and *—ina*. Other inscriptional forms less prominent than these have been noticed in the introduction *supra*.

¹ F. cites 'Anonym.' (qui sub Alex. imp. floruit) in Chronic. sect. II. C. G. L. IV p. 163. 54: *regna, tempora vel regimonia.*

² Aug., Cypr., and freq. in glosses.

§ 9 -O(-ONIS). These substantives have been so fully treated by Fisch ¹ that it would be unnecessary to include them here, were it not deemed advisable to bring together the inscriptional forms in a single list. No class of words in Latin is so peculiarly characteristic of the *Sermo Vulgaris*. ² The inscr., out of about 45 forms, have 11 that appear nowhere else. ³ These inscriptional forms, in respect to their meaning, fall into four classes; (1) titles of religion and civic government, *curio, decurio, epulo* etc., (2) military terms, *centurio, commilito, optio, polio* etc., (3) designations of trades and occupations, *caupo, cerdo, fullo, histrio, lanio*, etc., and (4) popular expressions and terms of abuse, *bucco, cunnio, nutricio, paedico, socerio* etc. The fairest inference is that the suffix was general in the pre-classic period; that its frequent application *in malam partem* led to its expulsion from the classic speech, except in the case of such common words as deserved to maintain their place either by the ancient respectability of their use (*centurio, decurio*), by the humble station denoted (*caupo, mulio*), or by the contempt implied (*latro, leno, spado*); and that its vigor remained unimpaired in all forms of the popular language.

The extensive use of the suffix in terms of abuse is seen in the *graffiti* of Pompeii and in the bone *tesserae*, which, in their spirit, are somewhat analogous to the American comic 'valentine'. Cf. infra *ardalio, bucco, cunnio, paedico, spado, vafio*. Yet this application did not prevent the popular development of the suffix in other directions. It formed even terms of affection, akin to the diminutives, as *nutricio, socerio, vernio*, and we find it in formal titles of local guilds, as the *concibones* of Mauretania and the *socii nitiones* of the Proconsular Province.

AGGELLO. ⁴ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 6618 (Alexandrea, Egypt): *hunc habet aeternus cinis—nis honorem* s.

¹ ALL. v p. 56 sq., and more extensively in Die lat. Nom. Person. auf "o, onis," Berlin 1890.

² Wofflin, ALL. I p. 16; Paucker, Silb. Lat. p. 64; Fisch ALL. I. c. p. 57 and Nom. Pers. p. 2 et passim.

³ *Coarmio* cited by Fisch, Nom. Pers. p. 19, is surely a dat. of *coarmius*, Wilmanns Ex., Indices p. 655, to the contrary notwithstanding.

⁴ Not cited by Fisch.

⁵ Epitaph of a girl, a native of Mauretania, Mommsen l. c.: Num ἀγγελος vel ἀγγέλλων eo sensu, quo apud Iudaeos et Christianos interdum usurpatur, hic locum habet, nescio.

- ARDALIO.¹ Eph. Epig. I 281 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Aephebe* (sic), —es!
- BUCCO.² Eph. Epig. I 285 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *bucco*.³
- CAUPO, (*copo*)—c. IV 336 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *Sallustium Capitonem aed. o. v. f. caupones facite*. Cf. ib. 494, 537 (ib.)-ib. 1058 (ib.): *Sabinus rog(at) copo*; ib. 1838 (ib. *graffito*): *coponibus sal.*; c. IX 2689 (Samnium): *copo, computemus*; v 5931 (Mediolanium): *C. Pomponius C. l. Sacco, copo*; c. VIII 9409 (Mauretania): *cauponis* (= -es); Bull. Épig. II (1882) p. 110 (Lutetia): *copo*.
5. CELLIO=cellarius. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.⁴] c. II 5356 (Berguillo): *Celius verna*—.
- CENTURIO. Very freq. everywhere.
- * CERDO. As word, not in inscr. unless c. IV 2109 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *cerd.* (sic). As cognomen (of slaves and freedmen), ib. 2413 f. (ib.): *Romulus C—i sal.*; vi 2333 (Rome): *C—Aemilianus publicus cens.*; ib. 3731 (ib.): *A. Hortensius C—*; ib. 6187 (ib. 1st): [*Ti. C*] *laudius* [?] *lib. C—*.
- COCIO.⁵ c. IV 2416 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Miccio*—.
- COMEDO⁶. =? Bramb. 469 (Rhenish Prussia); [*matribus do*] *mesticis* [?] *vibus* [*com?*] *edonib[us]*.
10. COMMILITO. Freq. in inscr. c. VI 16, 20, 1064 (Rome); v 912, 4345, 7717 (Cisalpine Gaul); VIII 9371 (Mauretania); XII 4365 (Gall. Narb.); Bramb. 652, 655, 663, 671, 674, 676 (Confluentes) *et passim*: c. VII 9371 (Britain).
- CONCIBO=commilito (qui eundem cibum comest⁷) [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 9060 (Mauretania): *titulus* (illius) *ex p(rovincia) Germania S(uperiore) n(umeri) Melenuens(ium) st* (=stipendiorum?) XIII.—es *f(ecerunt) et d(e)d(ica)verunt*).

¹ Phaedr. (form *ardelio*), Mart. Glosses spell *ardalio*, *ardelio*, *ardulio*. For form cf. Nettleship s. v., Georges ALL. v p. 486, Fisch. Nom. Pers. p. 126.

² Plaut., Apris. ap. Varro L.L. vi 68, Pompon., Apul., Isid. or. x 30.

³ 'CC lectio non est satis certa.'

⁴ Not cited by Fisch. Cf. *circumcellio*, Aug., Cod. Theod., Isid.

⁵ In this form, Porph. ad Hor., c. G. L. II p. 102. 26: *cocio μεταβόλος*. Cf. Nettleship s. v.

⁶ Lucil., Varro Sat. Men., Donat., Cassiod., Prisc., Cledon., Consent., Eutyech., Paul.

⁷ Wilmanns s. v.: *concibones* utrum nomen sit an barbari illi ita cives significant, nescio. Fisch, ALL. I. c. better: Als Militärausdruck aufzufassen bedeutet das Wort etwa „zur gleichen Speisesession gehörig.“ Cf. ib. Nom. Pers. p. 21. C. G. L. II p. 447. 30: σύναιτος concibus; ib. 448. 34: σύντροφος concivus conlactaneus.

- CONDECURIO¹ In Africa, c. VIII 1284, 1647, 2711, 2801, 4202 etc.; and Lucania, c. X 451 (Abura), 476, 477 (Paestum).
- CONTIRO (mil.) 'fellow-recruit.'² c. VI 2669, 2676.
- CUNNIO (fr. *cunnius*, cf. *bucco*, *vapio*). [F. G. H. ἀπὸς εἰρ.] c. IX 6089² (Pentima, a tessera): —
15. CURIO = *sacerdos curiae municipalis*. In inscr. of Italy and Africa, c. VIII 1174 (Prov. Procons.): — *sacris faciendis*; IX 2213 (Samnium); X 6439 (Privernum); XI 1331 (Luna): —; X 3853 (Capua): — *maximus*.
- DECURIO. Very freq. everywhere.
- EPULO. The *tresviri* (III *virī*) *epulonum* and (later) *septemviri* (VII *virī*).—*um*, very freq. everywhere (*except in Spain*).
- EQUISO.³ c. VI 7607 (Rome, 41-68): [—]is, *Appi* [*Silani se*]r. f. —is; Notiz. (1885) p. 249 (Rome, 1st): *Hilari Ti. Caesaris Augusti —is Gallocraeci* (sic).
- ERRO in wax-tablets of Dacia, c. III p. 938-9: *eam puellam furtis noxaeque solutam, fugitivam —em*, etc.; ib. p. 940-1: *eum puerum sanum traditum, furtis noxaeque solutum, —em fugitium* (sic) etc.
20. FULLO. Freq. in inscr., c. I 1426; II 5812; IV 998, 2966; V 2539; VI 266, 3970, 6287-6290, 9428 etc.; VIII 12575; IX 5450; X 813.⁴
- HISTRIO. c. VI 10114 (Rome, 2nd): (*ille*) *maximus pantomimorum, coronatus adversus —es et omnes scaenicos artifices* XII.
- LANIO.⁵ Bull. Épig. I p. 52 (Lutetia, 1st): *Iovi O. M. et genio Ti. Augusti sacrum. — es*; Bramb. 324 (Col. Agripp.): (*ille*) *negot(ians)*—
- LATRO. Not in freq. in inscr. — c. II 2968, 3479; III 1559, 1579, 6733, 8242, 8830; VI 234, 20307; VIII 2728, 15881; XI 2056; Edict. Dioclet.; Bramb. 780; etc.
- LENO. c. XII 4496 (Narbo): —*i negotia*[*trici*?].

¹ Here only.

² Only here in this sense; Aug. = 'fellow convert.'

³ Varro Sat. men., Val. Max., Apul. cf. C. G. L. II p. 68. 25: *equisio* ἰπποκόμος.

⁴ Cf. Liebenam, Röm. Vereinswesen, pp. 65, 108.

⁵ Petr., Sedul., Charis., Dig.; Form *laneo*, Prob., Schol. Juv.

25. LINTIO¹ = *linteo*. c. v 1041 (Aquileia): *ossa (illius)—is*; ib. 3241 (Verona): (*illi*)—*es*; XI 3209 (Falerii): *magist[ro collegi]—[um]*.
 MAGO = *mango*? c. IV 1826 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *vale*,—
 [In some obscene sense, opp. to *spado*].
 MULIO. Freq. in inscr. c. IV 97, 113, 134; v 7837; VI 7409, 9646; X 143; XII 2462; Bull. Épig. II (1882) p. 270.
 MURMILLO.² (So spelled in inscr.) c. v 1907 (Cisalp. Gaul.): (*illa*) *sibi et Lascivo docto(ri) et murmilloni*; VI 10175 (Rome): *doctor—(um)*; ib. 10676-7 (ib.):—*veteranus*. Add ib. 10169, 10178-9 (ib.). In Pompeii, only abbreviated *m*.
 NITIO = ?³ [F. G. H. ἀνάξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 12377 (Prov. Procons.): *socii—es*.⁴
30. NUTRICIO⁵ = *educator*. [ἀνάξ εἰρ]. c. v 1676 (Aquileia): —*es votum suo fecerunt*.
 OPTIO. Very freq. in (mil.) inscr. everywhere.
 * PAPILIO. 'spirit of the deceased,' 'soul'⁶ (cf. ψυχή) c. II 2146 (Spain): *heredibus mando etiam cinere(m) ut m[eum] vino spargant, ut super eum*]⁷ *volitet meus ebrius*—.
 PEDICO⁸ (sic) c. XII 5695³ (Ste. Colombe, a tessera): *Victoria! Balbus—vicit et gesatus* (sic).
 PELLIO⁹ c. XIV 10 (Ostia): *genio corporis pell—(um) Ost(iensium)*; ib. 277 (ib.): *corpus—(um) Ost(iensium) et Porte(nsiium)*.
35. POLIO, POLLIO¹⁰ 'furbisher,' 'polisher' (of arms)¹¹. [H] c. III 5949 (Regensburg, Raetia): (*illi*) *pollioni leg. III*; VIII 2564 (Castr. Lambaes., Numid., 198-217): (*ille*) *pol(io)*; ib. 2618 (ib., 197): (*ille*) *ex pol(ione)*; ib. 18085 (Castr. Lambaes.): *cas. pol(io)* twice; ib. 18086 (ib.): *ille ar. polio*.

¹ Form. *lintio*, C. G. L. IV p. 361. 16; *linteo*, Plaut., Lampr., Firm. Math., Cod. Theod., Veget.

² Cf. Fisch, Nom. Pers. p. 80.

³ Fisch, ib. p. 36: 'Genossenschaftsarbeiter.'

⁴ A *collegium*, presided over by a *manceps*, for farming public contracts.

⁵ Not cited by Fisch.

⁶ Can this explain the common gender ap. Donat. (K. p. 376, 18)? Cf. Fisch, Nom. Pers., p. III.

⁷ Mommsen's reading.

⁸ Mart., Firm. Math.; form *pendico*, Auct. Priap.

⁹ Plaut., Lampr., Firm. Math., Cod. Theod.

¹⁰ Only Dig.

¹¹ Here only, in this sense.

PRAECO. Freq. in inscr. everywhere (*except in the East*).
In transferred sense, Boiss. p. 581 (Lugdunum + 518-20):
Verbi—.

PRAEDO. Res. Gest. Divi Aug. 25: *mare pacavi a—ibus*.

PUMILIO. Eph. Epig. I 20 (Praeneste, ca. 3^d B. C.): [*C*]astor
pater poumilionom (sic); c. VI. 9842 (Rome, 1st): *Agri-*
matio Statiliaes (sic) *Tauri f. Messalinae*—.

RESTIO.¹ c. VI. 9856 (Rome): *collegiu(m)—u(m)*.

40. SOCERIO² = *socer*, [G. H.] c. v. 8273 (Aquileia): (*illi*)
eq(uiti) R(omano)—i. (ille) tribun(us) gener etc.; III. 5622
(Noricum): (*ille*) *vilicus fecit (illi) actori—i*.

SPADO. c. IV. 1826 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Phileros—*; ib. 1827
(ib.): *sa(lve ?) salve, plane—! vale mago!*

SPATALIO. Eph. Epig. I 276 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Cre-*
sce(n)s—.³

* STELIO = *stellio*, as horse's name, ('dapple'), c. IV. 2448
(Pompeii, *graffito*).

SUBOPTIO.⁴ 'assistant of an optio'. [H] c. XI. 67 (Ra-
venna); ib. 349 (ib.): *ex subopt(ione)*; ib. 3531 (Centum
Cellae): *sub optioni* (sic); x 3496-7 (Bauli).

45. TABELLANIO⁵ = *scriba librarius*. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict.
Dioclet. 2. 41:—*i in scriptura libelli—bel* (sic) *tabular(un)*
in versibus no. centum.

TIRO. Freq. in (mil.) inscr. c. VI 10197 (Rome); v 7989,
8278 (Aquileia); IX 585 (Venusia); II 4138, 4224 (Tarraco);
VIII 2557 (Castr. Lambaes., Numidia). Cf. x 1948 (Pu-
teoli): *si post praemia rixulasque [ves]tras Ut tiro ac rudis*
in quiete u[iva]m.

VAPIO.⁶ [F. G. H.] Bone *tesserae*, c. IX 6079⁶ (Pentima);
x 8069³ (Pompeii), 8070¹⁶ (Cales).

VERNIO⁷ = *vernulus*, q. v. c. XII 5012 (Narbo): (*ille*) *hic*
est sepult[us] cum suo—e.⁸

UNIO, applied to person. Mitth. III (1888) p. 146 (Pom-
peii, *graffito*): *Paris,—scaenae*.

¹ Plaut., *Laber*. as title of mime, Suet., Fronto.

² Only inscr. Cf. Fisch, *Nom. Pers.* p. 23.

³ Zangemeister l. c.: Nota novum *spatationis* vocabulum, connecting it with
σπαταλός (cf. *spatalocinaedus*) or *spatha*. Hübner l. c. better: Nisi potius dativus est
nominis mulieris. Cf. Mitth. III p. 124 (Pompeii, *graffiti*): SPATALI SER. CORNELI
ZOSIMI.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Cf. *tabellio*.

⁶ Inscr. only. Cf. *vappa, vappo*, Prob. (K. IV p. 10, l. 30).

⁷ Only Pompon.

⁸ Cf. Hirschfeld's note, l. c.

§ 10.—T-OR,—S-OR. A general estimate of these *nomina agentis* is furnished by Paucker,¹ who, however, unfortunately for our purpose, has included the feminines in—*trix* without distinction. According to this estimate, the total number is 2294, which might be largely increased, but will serve for purposes of comparison. Cic. and Caes. employ 340 out of 779 in the older writers,² while 1515 appear in literature only after the time of Hadrian.³ It is evident, therefore, that these forms were numerous enough in early Latin, and sufficiently useful to receive the sanction of classical writers, although necessarily within somewhat narrow limits; and that in later times they were introduced into literature wholly without restraint.⁴

The inscr. well show the popular character of the two suffixes. The list below, together with that following (§ 11) have 406 forms, or almost 18% of Paucker's total; and no less than 63, almost 16% of the inscriptional forms, are not to be found in the whole range of literature, while 42 others appear but in a single author each. Those in—*tor*,—*sor* alone number 349, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of which are employed by Cic., including many common words (*ensor*, *imperator*, *senator*) that permeate all grades of Latin. On the other hand, there are 47 (including 37 apparently ἀπαξ εἰρ.) that are unknown in literature.

As regards meaning, the greater number of inscriptional words in—*tor*,—*sor* denote trades, or occupations (especially in the public service). In the language of commerce they strove for popular favor with the similar subst. in—*arius* (cf. infra § 16), but the latter, as the longer form, prevailed, and the inscr. show few doublets in form and meaning. (Cf. *balneator*,—*arius*, *candidator*,—*arius*; but *actor* = 'agent', 'steward', *actarius* = 'amanuensis'). The substantives in—*tor*,—*sor* belonged notably to the *sermo castrens* (*acneator*, *campidoctor*, *delectator*, *dextrator*) and *s. circensis* (*agitator*, *desultor*, *provocator*, *spartor*).

The list below is a very representative one, showing that the suffix was a favorite in the *Sermo Vulgaris*. The substantives

¹ Materialien, p. 28.

² Cooper p. 58.

³ Schulze, Diss. Hal. VI p. 120.

⁴ Schmalz, Lat. Gramm. in Müller's Hdb. II p. 368: Die Verbal. auf *tor* kommen schon im Altlat. und in der klass. Sprache ziemlich zahlreich vor; in der silb. Latinität erweitert sich die Fähigkeit solche Verbal. zu bilden sehr und wird mit dem Sinken der Sprache fast unbeschränkt.

are used with equal freedom of general or particular actions (cf. *adscriptor*, *adventor*, *defector*, *meator*, *subscriptor*); and are formed often from substantives, where there is no need of assuming an original verb. (cf. *aeneator*, *aerumnator*, *balneator*, *fistulator*, *merulator*). Spontaneous derivatives from the Greek show the influence of the foreign population. (*Impaestator* from ἑμπαιστικός, *dropacator* — δρωπακιστής). Quite anomalous is the use of *acceptator* = *porta*, denoting a *thing* instead of a *person*. Cf. Engl. 'receiver' = 'one who receives' and 'that which receives' (as, of water, a 'tank' or 'drain').

It remains to mention the tendency of the *Sermo Vulgaris* to substitute the present participle for the *nomen agentis* in *-tor*, *-sor*; ¹ *cognoscens* = *cognitor*, *commeans* = *viator* or *mercator*, *negotians* = *negotiator*, *provocans* = *provocator*, *vians* = *viator*. This usage is still in evidence in the Romance languages. (Cf. *amante* beside *amatore*; *negoziante*, *négociant*; *mercante*, *marchand* = **mercans*).

ACCEPTATOR = *porta* ² c. XIV 16 (Ostia, end 2nd): *cum basi marmorata*. — *ibus et terraris*.

ACCEPTOR ³ 'receiver' (of moneys, dues etc.). c. VI 5181 (Rome, 1st): — *is a subscr(iptionibus)*; ib. 9212 (Rome): *de Sacra Via auri* —; XIV 2 (Ostia, 197): *q(uin)q(uen)nalis* II (= *iterum*) — *um*; ib. 150 (ib.): — *es*; ib 154 (Ostia): *corpus mesorum* (sic) *frument(ariorum) adiutorum et —orum*.

ACCOMMODATOR =? [G. H. ἀποδοτὴς εἰρ.] c. VI 9105 (Rome): (*ille*)—*vixit ann.* (tot).

ACCUSATOR. (leg.). c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. V. C. 710) CIII; Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, 4th).

5. ACTOR. Very freq. everywhere.⁴

ADIUTOR. Very freq. everywhere.⁴

ADMINISTRATOR, as official function. c. VIII 17896 (Thamugadi, Numid., 361-2): *senatores et comites et ex comi-*

¹ See Introd.

² In this sense, only here; Tert., Lucif. Caral. = 'receiver'; cf. C. G. L. IV p. 202. 33: *acceptatur*, *auctor*, *conscriptur* (sic).

³ Plaut., eccl., and glosses. Cf. ALL. VIII p. 123.

⁴ Cf. Ruggiero, s. v.

- tibus et admin[ist]ratores*; XII 675 (Arelate): *admenistrator* (sic) *rationum quin[que] provinciarum*.
- * ADMODERATOR, 'director.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VIII 4681 (Madaura, Prov. Procons.): *patriae p(ius) admod(erator)*.¹
- ADQUISITOR—? ² [F. H.] Eph. Epig. VII 1227 (Ostia, frgmt.):—*i*
10. ADSCRIPTOR 'one who, with others, collects money' (to buy land for a monument).³ c. VI 7517 (Rome, frgmt.): *supra—es eorum*.
- ADSECTOR. 'defender.' c. VIII 9286 (Tipasa, Maur., 495): *fidei catholicae—*.
- ADSESSOR—πάρεδρος, σύνεδρος c. II 2129 (Obulco): *comes et—legati ad]census accip(iendos)]*.
- ADSTATOR 'protector'. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 467 (Rome): *deo magno Libero, patri et—i et conserbatori h(ius) (oci)*.
- ADVENTOR.⁴ 'stranger,' 'visitor' (from out of town). c. IX 5074-5 (Interamna): *municipibus, coloneis, incoleis, hospitibus,—ibus*; V 6668 (Vercellae): *mun[icipibus, etc., a]—ibus*; XIV 2978-9 (Praeneste): *colonis, incolis, kospiti- [bus],—ibus, servisque eorum*; II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. V. c. 710) CXXVI: *colonos Genetivos incolasque hospites[que]—esque*.
15. AENEATOR, AENIATOR, AENATOR ⁵ 'player on any brass instrument' ⁶. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 230 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., A. V. c. 737) l. 88: *aenatores in funere canere [solitos]*; c. VI 10220 (Rome): *aenatorum [collegium]*; ib. 10221 (ib.): *conlegio* (sic) *aeniatorum*; X 5173 (Casinum, 200): *collegium aeneator(um)*; ib. 5415 (Aquinum):

¹ Willmanns l. c.: *p(ius) admod(erator) proposuit Studem., recte opinor; significatur duumviratus. Moderator* is freq. There being two *duumviri*, each is called an *admoderator*. The word may be a new coinage *metri gratia* of this fertile poetaster.

² Aug., = 'acquirer.'

³ So F. — cf. *ascriptor*, Cic.

⁴ Plaut. (Asin. II 2. 92 in this sense), Apul., Prisc., gloss.

⁵ Sen., Suet., Tert., Amm., Paul. ex Fest.; C. G. L. II p. 12. 3: *aeneator σαλπικτής*, p. 12. 4; *aenatores κυμβαλοκρούσται* (sic); IV p. 11. 47: *aenatores tibicines*.

⁶ Cf. Mommsen, Staatsr. III p. 288, Eph. Epig. VIII p. 257; Cauer, Eph. Epig. IV p. 374; Liebenam, Röm. Vereinsw. p. 126; Ruggiero, s. v.

colleg[ii ae]niatorum; Bramb. 1738 (Steinbach, Baden):
aeneatores coh. i. Sequanorum) et *Raur(acorum)*.

* AERUMNATOR. 'porter' ¹ [F. G. H. ἀραξ εἰρ.] Bull. Com.
Mun. (1887) p. 164 (Rome): *Antiochus l(ibertus) aeru(mnator)*.

AGITATOR. Freq. in inscr. of Rome and vicinity.

AGRIMENSOR ². c. II 1598 (Baëna): (*ille*) — *Siccaenas*;
VIII 8812 (Mauretania, 222-235): *per (illum) agrimesorem*
(sic); ib. 12639 (Carthago): (*ille*)—.

ALATOR as title of Mars ³. [H.] c. VII 85 (Hertfordshire):
d(eo) Marti—i.

20. ALLECTOR, (ADLECTOR) ¹. c. VI 355, 3756 (Rome):
— *collegi*; ib. 950 (ib., 97): — *es cultores Silvani*; Boiss.
p. 259 (Lugdunum): — *i Gall(iarum)*; ib. p. 260 (ib.):
allectari (sic) *Galliar(um)*.

ALLIATOR ⁴ = ? [F. G. H.] c. VI 2545 (Rome): (*illi*)
bucinatori—(um).

ALTOR. c. XI 1118 (Parma): — *is memorem*; v 6725 (Ver-
cellae, +): (*ille*) *de[c]us ecclesiae, optime loquax, et —*
voluntate sincerus, etc.

AMATOR. Freq. in inscr. (only in good sense).

AMBITOR ⁵. Ros. 1031 (Rome +, 533): *fidus amicitiae*
custos, — honesti.

25. AMPLIFICATOR ⁶. c. VI 1142 (Rome, temp. Constantini):
— *urbis Romae*; VIII 1179 (Utika, Prov. Procons., ib.):
conditori adque (sic) — *i totius orbis Romani sui*; x 3844
(Capua): — *patriae*.

ANIMATOR, as name of race-horse, c. VIII 12504 (Car-
thago, a *devotio*).

ANTECESSOR = *decessor*. c. VI 9797 (Rome, 126): *qui vicit*
omnes—es suos; VIII 2630 (Lambaesis, Numid., 158):
(*aedem*) *ab—ibus suis institutam*; VII 451 (Lanchester):
ob aprum eximiae formae captum, quem multi—es eius
praedari non potuerunt.

¹ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.

² Amm., Veget., Boeth., C. G. L. II p. II. 33.

³ Cf. Ruggiero, s. v. The *alatores* ap. Serv. ad Verg., Isid. is a different word.

⁴ = *alliamentorum confector*?? Cf. Paucker, Suppl. p. 22; DC. s. v.

⁵ Lampr., Salv., Ambros., Paul. Nol.

⁶ G. cites only Cic.

- ANTESIGNATOR = ?¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἶρ; if correct.)
c. VI 3561 (Rome): *P. Aelius Macer—trib(un)i*.
- APPARATOR² (1) 'priest in the sacrifice of the *taurobolium*.'³ c. XIV 53 (Ostia):—*M(atris) D(eum) M(agnae)*;
XII 405 *add.* (Massilia): *eiusdem religionis adpar[a]tor*;
Boiss. p. 36 (Lugdunum):—*e (illo)*. (2) 'one in charge of
the arrangements for certain games or shows.'⁴ c. VI
9861-2 (Rome): *mag(ister) quinq(uennalis) conleg(i)
—(orum)*.
30. APPARITOR. Very freq. in inscr. (*except in Africa, Britain,
and the East*).
AQUATOR. c. V 992 (Aquileia):—*um* (sc. *collegium*).⁵
ARATOR. c. I 551 = X 6950 (Polla, A. V. C. 623): *ut de
agro poplico—ibus cederent paastores*; XIV 2852 (Prae-
neste, 136): *finibus illis Quos Umber sulcare solet, quos
Tuscus—*.
- AUCTOR. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- AURICAESOR. 'Worker in gold'⁶ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἶρ.]
Edict. Dioclet. 30.4 (=c. III p. 1951): ἀργυροκομιστοῦ (sic).
35. BALIATOR = *ballator*? [if not, F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἶρ.] Notiz.
(1893) p. 42 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Vitalio—est musicus*.
BALLATOR⁷ = *saltator*. c. VI 2265 (Rome, end 1st): *so-
dales—e[s] Cybelae*.⁸
- BALNEATOR. Freq. in inscr. of Rome. Edict. Dioclet. 7.76:
balnaeatori (sic) *privatario*.
- BELLATOR. c. II 5735 (Conventus Asturum): *Sep(timii) Sil(i)
bel(lator)*; ⁹ v 6723 (Vercellae, late +): — *in hostes*;
Hübner. Hisp. 215 (Malaca, 829): *pastor sui que obibus* (sic)
sicut — fortibus.

¹ Gruter early suggested *antesigna[n]or(um) trib(unus)*.

² Only Tert., = *apparitor*.

³ Boiss. l. c.: '*apparator*, qui avait pu se signaler par l'ordonnance et les préparatifs d'une taurobolie solonnelle. ordonnateur.'

⁴ *Vide* Ruggiero, s. v.

⁵ Mommsen l. c.: '*aquatores* vide num *lotores* sive *fullones*.'

⁶ But cf. Büschner in ALL. VI p. 566: 'nicht Ciseleur.'

⁷ Not Tiron.

⁸ Mommsen l. c.: '*sodales ballatores* videntur esse iidem qui vulgo Galli dicuntur; *ballare* (βαλλίζειν) barbarismus est antiquus pro saltando.' Cf. Ital. *ballatore*.

⁹ Hübner l. c.: 'equi nomen incertum est. *Caballo de guerra* vertit Vigil, fortasse recte.'

- BIBITOR. ¹ c. VIII 14420 (Vaga, Prov. Procons.): (*illi*) — *i bono*.
40. BUCINATOR. (Not *bucc*—). Not infreq. in mil. inscr. ²
- CAELATOR. c. VI 4328 (Rome, 1st): *Amiantus Germanici Caesaris* —; ib 9221 (Rome): (*ille*) — *de Sacra Via*; II 2243 (Corduba): — *anaglyptarius*; Eph. Epig. VII 518 (Mauretania): *argentarius* —.
- CALATOR, ³ KALATOR. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere. ²
- CALCIATOR. (sic) 'The slave in charge of the empress' shoes.' [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*]. c. VI 3939 a, b. (Rome, 1st): *M. Livius Aug. l. Menophilus* —.
- CALCULATOR. ⁴ (1) 'accountant.' c. V 3384 (Verona): (*ille*) VI *vir aug(ustalis)*, —; XIV 472 (Ostia, 144): *D. M. Melioris* — *is* - (2) 'teacher of arithmetic.' Edict. Dioclet 7.67: — *i in singulis pueris* (= *καυκούλατοι* etc.).
45. CAMPIDOCTOR. ⁵ c. VI 533 (Rome, 2nd): *campi doctor coh. i. pr. p. v.*: ib. 2658 (Rome): (*illo*) — *tore*: ib. 2697 (ib.): *coh(ortis) campidoctor* (sic): V 8773 (Concordia, 6th): *arcam Vassioni campidoctoris*. ²
- CANDIDATOR 'baker of white bread?' (cf. *candidarius*). [F. G. H. *ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9229 (Rome, late +): [*hic qu*] *i — eescit* (sic) *in pace Benedictus* —.
- CAPLATOR, CAPULATOR ⁶ c. XIV 3677 (Tibur): *cap — es Tiburtes*; IX 665 (Ausculum) *capl — es patrono praestantissimo*; ib. 2336 (Allifae): *collegium capulatorum*; X 5917 (Anagnia): *q(uaestori) collegi capl — orum*; Eph. Epig. VIII 591 (Casinum): *capl — es*.
- CARMINATOR. 'carder.' [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. XI 1031 (Brixellum): *haec loca sunt lanariorum — (um) sodalici*.
- CAVATOR. 'stone-cutter.' ⁷ c. VI 9239 (Rome): *cabatores* (sic) *de Via Sacra*.

¹ Only Sidon. ep.

² Vide Ruggiero s. v.

³ Plaut., Suet. gram., Charis., Serv. ad Verg.

⁴ Mart., Dig., Sext. Ruf., Isid., Acron ad Hor.

⁵ Veget., Lampr., Amm.

⁶ Cato, Col.

⁷ Here only, in this sense; Pliny H. N. X 18. 40; *arborum cavatores* = *aves*.

50. CELEBRATOR ¹. c. v 6464 (Ticinum +, 521): *mundi caelebrator* (sic).
- CENSITOR ². c. vi 1333 (Rome): — *i provinciae Lugdunensis*; ib. 3842 (ib.): (*ille*) [*ce*]nsitor; xiv 3955 (Nomentum): — *civium Romanorum coloniae Victricensis*; v 7783 (Albingaunium, 191): — *provinciae Aquetanicae*; ib. 7784 (Albingaunium): — *i provinciae Thraciae*; II 4121 (Tarraco): — *i prov. Lugd(unensis)*; VIII 7070 (Cirta, Numid.): — *i [conve]ntus Cae[saraugusta]ni*.
- CENSOR. Very freq. in inscr.
- CIRCITOR ³. ‘inspector,’ ‘roundsman,’ ‘journeyman.’ In charge of aqueducts, c. vi 8749, 9257 (Rome); xiv 3649 (Tibur). In the army, c. v 6784 (Eporedium); ib. 6999 (Taurini); x 711 (Surrentum). c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc. Spain, end 1st) l. 40 = ‘journeyman barber.’
- CIRCVMGESTATOR ‘carrier.’ [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 3442 (Carthago Nova): (*ille*)—.
55. COACTOR. (1) *argentarius*. c. II 2239 (Corduba); xiv 470 (Ostia); ib. 2886 (Praeneste); XI 3156 (Falerii); ib. 3820 (Veii); v 8212 (Aquileia); and freq. in Rome. (2) *lanarius*. c. v 4504, 4505 (Brixia): *lanari coatores* (sic).
- COADIVTOR = *adiutor* [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 1099 (Apulum, Dacia): — *off(iciu) rat(ionum)*.
- COCTOR. (1) abs. ‘cook’ ⁴ c. IV 1658 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Vetti Vere, amator*, — (2) *calcis*, ‘limeburner’ ⁵. Edict. Dioclet. 7.4: *calcis —i*.
- COGNITOR (leg.). c. II 1964 (Lex Malac., Spain, 81-84): *praediorum —es*; VI 1678 (Rome, 5th): — *i fori huiusce*.
- COLITOR ⁶ = *cultor*, ‘worshiper’ ⁷ [H] c. VI 406 (Rome): *pro salute* (sic) *sacerdotium et kandidatorem et —um huius loci*; Arch. Epig. Mitth. XIV 1. p. 33 (Belgrade) *deo Heroni. —es ipsius*.

¹ Mart.

² Dig., Cassiod.

³ Petr., Frontin., Dig., Veget.

⁴ Petr.

⁵ Cod. Theod.

⁶ Only c. G. L. IV p. 320. 16: *colitur* (sic), *dominus fundi*. Cf. Funck in ALL. VII

60. COLLECTOR¹ (of fines etc.). c. III 8676 (Salonae, Dalmatia, 2nd): (*ille*) — [---] *cognationis*.
 COLORATOR.² 'dyer.' c. VI 3953, 6217, 6250, 6251 (Rome, 1st); X 5352.
 COMESTOR³ 'fellow-diner.' c. IX 3693 (Marsi Marruvium): *colleg[ium]*—[*rum*]; ib. 3815 (Manaforno): *D. M. S. P. Gavio Maximo sodali*.—*es p(osuerunt)*.
 COMPARATOR.⁴ c. V 5927 (Mediolanium): (*illi*)—(*i*) *mercis sutoriae*.
 CONDITOR. Freq. in inscr.
 65. CONDUCTOR. Freq. in inscr.
 CONFECTOR. 'finisher.' (1) in gen., c. VI 1347 (Rome, end 1st):—*es belli Germanici*; (2) as occupation, c. II 1179 (Hispalis, end 1st):—*es aeris*, 'brass-finishers.'
 CONFESSOR⁵ in Chr. sense. c. XI 295 (Ravenna, 549): *sacerdotis et—is*; v 6186 (Mediolanium): *a Domino coronati sunt baeati* (sic)—*es*; Ros. Rom. Sott. II p. 23 (Rome): *hic—es sancti quos Grae[cia m]isit*. Add c. XI 3516 (Tarquinius); v 6183 a (Mediolanium, 475); Hüb. Hisp. 215 (Malaca, 829); ib. 217 (Corduba, 851?)—
 CONLATOR⁶ (*pecuniae*). c. II 657 (Turgalium):—*es* ('*momenti, puto*', Hübner l. c.)
 CONLUSOR c. II 3853 (Saguntum): (*illi*):—*es*.
 70. COMPETITOR. c. VI 1736 (Rome, 4th): *ut nunc a—ibus adpetatur quod antea formidini fuerit*.
 CONSCRIPTOR.⁷ c. VIII 18864 (Thibilis, Numid.): *di[a]-logorum et epistularum e[t] edyliornm* (sic)—.
 CONSERVATOR. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
 CONSPECTOR.⁸ 'overseer,' as slave-function. c. III 1840 (Narona, Dalmatia): (*illi illius*)—*i*.
 CONSTITUTOR.⁹ c. VI 10251 a (Rome, end 1st):—*i collegi*

¹ Aug. and Evod. ap. Aug. = 'fellow-student.'

² Laber. ap. Gell. VII 9 as title of mime; C. G. L. II p. 103, 21: *coloratur* (sic) *στλιβωτής*; ib. 27: *colorator* *ἰνδικοπλέστης*.

³ Vulg. = 'devourer'; C. G. L. II p. 104, 21: *commestor* (sic) *καταφαγᾶς*. Cf. *co-mesor*.

⁴ Paul. sent.

⁵ Tert., Lact., Hier., Prud., Aug., Sidon.

⁶ Plaut., Aug., Greg., Cod. Theod.

⁷ Arnob., Interpr. Iren., Ps. Quint., Aug.

⁸ Tert., Vulg.

⁹ Quint., Lact., Arnob.

- numinis dominorum*; X 515 (Salernum, 142): (*Imp. Antonino Pio*)—*i sacri certaminis [i]selastici*.
75. CONSULTOR. 'client.' c. X 4560 (Trebula, frgmt.):—*i*.
 CONTRASCIPTOR.¹ 'comptroller.' c. VI 8641 (Rome);
 —*i domus Aug(ustae)*; ib. 8950 (ib.):—*i rationis summi choragi*; ib. 8999 (ib.): *contra scriptori (sic) pistorum*;
 XIV 2493 (Grottaferrata):—.
- CONVICTOR. c. IX 5383 (Firmum Picenum): (*illius*)—*is*;
 VI 10169 (Rome): (*ille*)—*i b(ene) m(erenti) f(ecit)*; III 1825
 (Narona, Dalmatia):—*concordiae*; II 5500 (Calecula): *amici et [c]—es*.
- CORRECTOR, under the Diocletian form of government, 'governor' (of a section of Italy). Freq. in inscrr.
- CREATOR. c. III 710 (Macedonia, end 3^d): *diis genitis et deorum—ibus dd. nn. Diocletiano et [Maximiano]*; X 4525 (Capua +): *credo me resurgere ante—em meum*.
80. CREDITOR. c. I 206 (Lex Jul. Munic., A. V C. 709) l. 114: *sponsoribus—ibusve*; XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 136): *neque patrono neque patronae neque d[omino] neque dominae neque—i*.
 In transf. sense, c. VI 6502 (Rome, 1st): *quod quaeritis id repetitum Abstulit iniustus—ante diem*.
- CULTOR. Very freq. in inscrr. everywhere.²
- CURATOR. Extremely freq. in inscrr. everywhere.
- CURSOR. Freq. in inscrr.
- DATOR.³ c. VI 520 (Rome): *sermonis—(i. e. Hermes)*; XIV 3565 (Tibur): *laeti[tiae da]tor lyaeus*.
85. DEALBATOR.⁴ c. IV 222 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *de albatore (sic) Onesimo*.
- DEBELLATOR. c. VIII 2786 (Lambaesis, Numid., 2nd):—*i hostium*.
- DEBITOR. c. VI 15696 (Rome): *meritis tamen tuis [semper]—nominabor*.
- DECESSOR. Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum. 3^d): *cum (illo)—i (sic) meo*.
- DECLAMATOR. c. VIII 18864 (Thibilis, Numid.): *g[rav]—is—[or]*.

¹ Inscrr. only.

² On. c. VIII 980 (Habitanium): DIS —IBUS HUIUS LOCI, cf. Funck in ALL. V p. 242 and VI p. 7.

³ Plaut., Verg., Arnob., Aug., eccl.

⁴ The earliest instance. Cod. Iust.; C. G. L. II p. 359, 51: λευκωντης dealbator.

90. DEDICATOR.¹ c. x 7861 (Forum Traiani, Sardinia): *inventor et*—; VI 23595 (Rome, frgmt.).
- DEFECTOR. c. III 10471-3 (Aquincum, Lower Pannonia, 193-211): *adver[sus]*—*es et rebelles*.
- DEFENSOR, Freq. in inscr. (except in Gaul and Britain).
- DEIENITOR = ? [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. Hübn. Hisp. 284 (Very late):—*es suos*.
- DELATOR. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. V. C. 710): *qui eorum—erit*.² Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, temp. Constantini) l. 23; c. VI 22609 (Rome); V 952 (Aquileia); ib. 5050 (Anauni, 46); X 6706 (Antium, 167); III 684 (near Philippi).
95. DELECTATOR 'recruiting officer.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.³] c. II 1970 (Malaca): — *i Aug(usti)*.
- DEMESSOR = *messor*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 11824 (Mactaris, Prov. Byzac., 3^d?): *et cum maturas segetes produxerat annus, D — calami tunc ego primus eram*, and below l. II —*cunctos anteibam primus in arvis*.
- DENUATOR.⁴ In the palaestra, 'disrober.' [G. H.] c. II 6328 (Arva, a vase): (*ille*) — *gimanasius*⁵ *Arescu* [sae?]
- DENUNTIATOR.⁶ (1) 'district policeman' c. VI 1869 (Rome): *decur(iae gen.) lictor(iae) popularis —(orum)*; X 515 (Salernum, 142): *socii lictores populares —es Puteolani*; ib. 5917 (Anagnia): (*illi*) *decuriali decuriae lictoriae popularis —um*. (2) 'prompter.' c. VI 10095 (Rome): *denuntiator (sic) ab scaena Graeca*.
- DEPRAEDATOR.⁷ Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 5: —*es ipsius reipublicae*.
100. DEPULSOR, as title of Jupiter, = Ἀλεξίκακος⁸ c. V 2473 (Ateste): Boiss. p. 3 (Lugdunum): c. II 2414 (Bracara Augusta); VIII 2621 (Lambaesis, Numid.); III 895 (Po-taissa, Dacia), 1679 (Naissus, Lower Moesia), 3269 (Brod,

¹ Tert., and later eccl.

² The earliest instance.

³ Cf. dilectator *infra*, and delector, Frontin.

⁴ Only C. G. L. II p. 265. 40: γυμνωτής denudator.

⁵ Hübner l. c. takes as a barbarous formation for *gymnasi*.

⁶ Inscr. only.

⁷ Aug.

⁸ C. G. L. II p. 224. 47: Ἀλεξίκακος depulsor.

- Lower Pannonia), 4018, 4033, 4034 etc. (Poetovio, Upper Pannonia), etc.
- DERISOR (1) 'mocker.' c. VI 18086 (Rome): — *aviae s(uae)*.
(2) = *mimus*, c. VI 10104 (Rome).
- DESULTOR. 'circus rider.' Freq. in the Arval Acts, ¹ c. VI 2041 sq., Mitth. II p. 141, Notiz. (1892) p. 270. Also Eph. Epig. VIII p. 233 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec. A. V. C. 737).
- DEVICTOR. ² [G. H.]. c. II 4105 (Tarraco, 312): — *i omnium gentium barbararum*.
- DEXTRATOR war-horse ?? ³ [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 2532 (Castr. Lambaes., Numid., 128, an address of Hadrian): *frequens* —.
105. DICTATOR Freq. in inscr. of Italy. Also c. XII 4378 (Narbo).
- DIFFUSOR. ⁴ c. VI 29722 (Rome): — *i oleario ex Baetica*; II 1481 (Astigi, Baetica): — *i oleario*.
- DILECTATOR 'recruiting officer.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Boiss, p. 246 (Lugdunum): — *i per Aquitanic(ae)* XI *populos*.
- DISCUSSOR. ⁵ c. VIII 2297 (Numidia): *discossor* (sic) *obscurus*.
- DISPENSATOR. Very freq. in inscr.
110. DISPUNCTOR. ⁶ 'treasurer.' ⁷ Only in Mauretania; c. VIII 8396 (Sataf), 9020 (Auzia), 9041 (ib. 290), 9068, 9069 (ib. 320), 9699 (Quiza); Eph. Epig. v 1300; Mélanges (1890) p. 485.
- DISSIGNATOR. (1) *theatri*. ⁸ c. IV 597, 768, (Pompeii, *dipinto*); VI 1074, 2223, 8846, 9373 (Rome); v 5924 (Mediolanium); IX 5461 (Falerio); Eph. Epig. VIII p. 290 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., 204) — (2) *funeris*. ⁹ c. VI 1955 (Rome): *praeco* —; X 5429 (Aquinum): *praeco, idem* —.
- DOCTOR. Freq. in inscr.

¹ Vide Henzen, Act. Fr. Arv. p. 36 sq.

² F. cites Cassiod.

³ So G.; Dehner, Hadriani Reliquiae (Bonn 1883), however, considers *dextrator* the 'rider' who wheels to the right in the heat of battle.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Tert., Symm., Macr., Ennod., Cassiod., Cod. Just.

⁶ Tert. = 'investigator.'

⁷ Cf. C. G. L. II p. 291. 33: ἐκλογιστήρ dispunctor.

⁸ Plaut.

⁹ Hor. ep., Sen., Suet. fr.

- DOMINATOR. c. VIII 1523 (Thugga, Prov. Procons.):—*Averni*.
DOMITOR. c. VI 1180, 1181 (Rome, 4th):—*i gentium barbarum* (sic); X 6850 (near Tarracina, early 6th):—*gentium*; VIII 898 (Villa Magna, Prov. Procons.):—*i*: ib. 2387 (Thamugadi, Numid, 4th):—*i hostium*; ib. 7006 (Cirta, Numid., 4th):—*i universaru[m] factionum*].
115. DROPACATOR.¹ [ἄπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VI 10229 (Rome, 108):
Stephanum—em.
DUCTOR. c. VIII 11824 (Mactaris, Prov. Byzac., 3^d?)—*et ex opere postea factus eram*.
EDITOR² (*muneris*). c. IX 2237 (Telesia): *primus omnium —um*; X 539 (Salernum):—*i muneris sui*.
EDUCATOR c. VI 4871, 10714, 13221, 15982, 16844, 27198 (Rome): XIV 3845 (Tibur); XII 434 (Massilia); II 4319 (near Tarraco).
EMPTOR. Freq. in inscr.
120. ERITOR = *erogator*? [F. G. H. ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 6565 (Velitrae, 364-375):—*duodena*.³
EXACTOR as occupation. (A) private, 'overseer', or the like. c. VI 9383 (Rome):—*ad insulas*. So ib. 7371, 9381, 9382 etc. X 3907 (Capua):—*i operum publ. et theatri a fundamentis*; XII 3070 (Nemausus):—*oper(is) basilicae marmorari et lapidari*. Cf. Momms. Inscr. Helv. 178. (B) public, of the mint, or the tax-collection. c. VI 42 (Rome):—*auri, argenti et aeris*; cf. ib. 44; X 3722 (Atella):—*i auri et argenti provinciarum* III; III 349 (Nacolia, Phrygia, 176-192):—*re[ip(ublicae)] Nacol(iae)*: Boiss. p. 241 (Lugdunum):—*i reliquorum annon(ae) sacrae expeditionis*.
EXAMINATOR.⁴ 'public weigher'. c. VI 1704 (Rome 323-337):—*i per Italiam*; X 4865 (Venafrum):—*[tori aequis]simo*.
EXASCIATOR, [H, ἄπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VI 1785 (Rome):—*i in cupa una numm. X*.
EXAUDITOR.⁵ c. V 8208 (Aquileia): *deo aet(erno)—*

¹ Cf. c. G. L. II p. 14. 42: *alipilarius*, δρωπαμιστής; ib. p. 281. 19: δρωπαμιστής, dropacista, alipilarius, depilator.

² Lucan, Lampr., Vop.

³ Mommsen l. c. suggests: 'erogator munerum duodecim.'

⁴ Tert., Interpr. Iren., Amm., Aug., Cassiod.

⁵ Vulg., Venant. Fort.

- (ore); x 4553 (Trebula): [I]ovi op[t]imo maximo pientissimo—i.
125. EXCEPTOR.¹ 'stenographer'. c. VI 1101 (Rome, 251): *argentarii et—es, itemque negotiantes vini Supernat(es) et Arimin(enses)*; ib. 2977. (Rome):—*presidi (sic) provinciae M(oesiae) S(uperioris)*; VIII 17896 (Thamugadi, Numid., 361-3) l. 35-6:—*es in postulatione quinque modios tritici vel quinque modiorum praetium (sic) consequantur*; ib. 10723 (Vazanis, Numid.):—*es*.
- EXCLUSOR.² Boiss. p. 424 (Lugdunum): *arti[s] arg(en-tariae) exclusor[i]* (sic).
- EXCUSOR.³ in transf. sense. c. V 6723 (Vercellae, late +): *serenus—veri*.
- EXERCITATOR⁴ (*militum*). c. XI 395 (Ariminum, 66):—*i equit(um) speculatorum*; III 3470 (Aquincum, Lower Pannonia):—*leg. II adi.*; VIII 1322 (Tuccabor, Prov. Procons.): *ex[er]ci—i mil[i]tum frumentarior(um)*; ib. 2825 (Lambaesis, Numid.);—*i singularium*; ib. 12622 (Carthago): *exerchitator (sic) cursorum*. Add. c. VI 224 (Rome, 187), 228 (ib., 205), 2464 (Rome); Notiz. (1885) p. 525 (ib., 142); ib. (1886) p. 21 (ib. 143).
- EXHIBITOR.⁵ c. VI 406 (Rome): *exibitori (sic) invicto*.
130. EXONERATOR. 'unloader'. 'stevedore'. [ἔναξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9384 (Rome):—*i calcariario*.
- EXPLORATOR. c. III 3254 (Acumincum, Lower Pannonia), 3648 (Cirpi, ib.), 4276 (Adiaum, Upper Pannonia); VIII 9906 (Pomarium, Maur.); VII 1030 (Bremenium).
- EXTINCTOR. c. VI 1158 (Rome, 352-3):—*i pestiferae tyrannidis*; ib. 3791 (ib., 390):—*i tyrannorum*; x 7122 (Syracusaes):—*i tyrannicae [foe]ditatis*.
- EXTRACTOR.⁶ c. XII 972 (Arelate):—*templi*.
- FABRICATOR. c. IX 1128 (Aeclanum):—*i ex maxima parte civitatis nostrae*.
135. FACTOR. c. XIV 1452 (Ostia):—*is (sc. monumenti)*; XI 260

¹ Aug., Dig., Firm. Math., Cod. Just., Schol. Juv.

² Aug.

³ Quint. = 'coppersmith.'

⁴ Pliny.

⁵ Arnob., Non.

⁶ Hier.

- (Ravenna +) ll. 13-14: *quod domus hoc dominus, quod factum—et idem Moribus atque o[p]ere Christus possessor habetur*; Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 46 (Rome +, temp. Dioclet.):—*i et iudici* (i. e. Deo); c. X 761 (Surrentum +, frgmt.).
- FARTOR. c. VI 8848 (Rome, 1st): *avium*—; ib. 8849 (ib.):—*avium*; VIII 9432 (Caesarea, Maur.): *ossuarium Vitli* (sic)—*is*.
- FAUTOR. c. VI 7946 (Rome): *receptus inter—es prior*; IX 3375 (Aufinum, 156):—*tu dexter adesto*; X 7995 (Olbia +): *peregrinorum*—; III 4413 (Carnuntum, Upper Pannonia, 307):—*i imperii sui*.
- FELLATOR.¹ In Pompeian *graffiti*; spelled *fellator*, c. IV 1708, 1825, 1825a, 2169, 2400; Mitth. VIII p. 59; *felator*, c. IV. 1253, 1666, 1784, 2170.
- FICTOR, FINCTOR.² c. VI 2134 (Rome, 247), 2136, 2137 (ib., 286), 786, 10247 (Rome); Notiz. (1886) p. 456 (Rome); XIV 2413 = VI 2125 (Bovillae). Form *finctor*, Eph. Epig. II p. 426, no. 938 (Upper Pannonia).
140. FISTULATOR. c. VI 4444 (Rome, 1st): *dis man. (illius)* —*i* (sic, for dat.).
- FLATOR³ 'metal-caster'. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st) l. 56: —*um argentariorum, aerariorum*.
- FORNACATOR⁴. c. IV 1150 (r'ompeii, *dipinto*): —*rog(at)* = 'solicits your vote'.
- FOSSOR. c. VI 9655 (Rome): *Sevirinus* (sic) *negotias* (sic) *emit sivi* (sic) *locu* (sic) *a Safargiu* (sic) —*e*; Notiz. (1886) p. 454 (Rome): —, *vide ne fodias!* Ros. 653 (Rome +, 426): *a eossoribus* (sic).
- FRAUDATOR. c. VI 1711 (Rome, end 5th): *licentiam —um*.
145. FULGURATOR. c. VI 377 (Rome): *aram Iovi(s) fulgeratoris* (sic).
- FUNDATOR⁵. c. VI 1132 (Rome, 4th): *piissimo ac fortissimo —i pacis*; ib. 1139 (ib., arch of Constantine, 315): —*i quietis*; ib. 1140 (ib., 314-315): —*i etiam securitatis*

¹ Mart.

² Only Vulg. Habac. 2. 19 and eccl. cited by Weber, ALL. I p. 262.

³ In this sense, Dig.; = *tibicen*, Paul. ex Fest., C. G. L. II p. 72. 36.

⁴ Dig.

⁵ Verg., Lact., Arnob.

aeternae; ib. 1145, 1146 (ib., 4th): — *pacis*; XI 9 (Ravenna, 4th): — [*ri*] *quietis publicae*; ib. 260 (Ravenna +): — *aulae*; X 7284 (Panhormus, 314): — *i publi[cae se]curitati[s]*; III 5810 (Aug. Vindelicum, Raetia, 290): — *i pacis aeternae*.

FUSOR¹. c. VI 1885 (Rome): — *ol[e]arius*.

FUTUTOR². In Pompeian *graffiti*; c. VI 1503, 2242; form *futor*, by mistake, ib. 2248.

GENITOR. Freq. in inscr., esp. sepp.

150. GLADIATOR. Freq. in inscr. (*except in Rome, Africa, Gaul*).

GLUTINATOR³, c. X 1735 (Puteoli, 1st): (*illi*) — *i*.

GUBERNATOR. c. XIV 238 (Ostia); XI 88 (Ravenna); X 3385, 3434, 3437 a (Misenum); III 3 (Crete, 104-114). Form *gybernator*, c. X 3433 (Misenum).

GUSTATOR⁴ = πρωτογευστης. c. XII 1754 (Valentia): (*illi*) — *i*

HABITATOR. c. XIV 2080 (Lavinium): *abitatori* (sic) *cibitatis* (sic).

155. HAUSTOR⁵ (*vini*), as profession. c. VI 1785 (Rome): *austoribus* (sic) *in cupa una*, etc.

HOLITOR.⁶ c. VI 9457-8-9 (Rome).

HORTATOR. (1) in gen. c. VI 9927 (Rome, late): — *mire* (sic) *bonitatis* — (2) In the *circus* (as profession)⁷ c. VI 10074 (Rome): — *factionis veneti* (sic); ib. 10075 (ib.): — *i*; ib. 10076 (ib.): *hortatortatori* (sic) *f[ac]tionis v[e]net[ae]*.

IACULATOR. c. II 2660 (Legio II Gemina = Léon, 2nd): *equo* — *Hibero*.

IANITOR. c. IV 1894 (Pompeii, *graffito*) = Propert. v 5.47; ib. 1921 (ib.); xiv 2027 a (Ostia).

160. IMITATOR. 'professional mimic.'⁸ c. VI 4886 (Rome, 1st): *Mutus Argutus* — *Ti. Caesaris Augusti, qui primum invenit caudicos imitari*.

¹ Hier., Cassiod., Cod. Just., Anth. Lat.

² Mart.

³ Lucil., Cic. ep.

⁴ C. G. L. II p. 36. 40: *gustator πρωτογευστης*; Hier. in transf. sense.

⁵ Lucan., Firm. Math.

⁶ Form HOL—, Naev., Plaut.; OL—, Cic. ep., Col., Pliny.

⁷ Solin. 45. II p. 194 (M).

⁸ Here only in this sense.

- IMPAESTATOR. 'embosser' ¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 9427 (Caesarea, Maur.): *sodales fecerunt de suo monumentum Felici inp—i* (sic).
- IMPERATOR. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- IMPETRATOR. ² c. VI 1725 (Rome, 5th): *ut inp—um dignitas crescet* (sic). As title of deity, ³ Notiz. (1895) p. 44 (Rome): *Iovi —i*; cf. c. V 5768 (Mediolanium): *Herculi impetra(tori) ?? or -bili(?) sacr(um)*.
165. IMPULSATOR ⁴ as name of race-horse. [G. H.] c. VIII 12504 (Carthago).
- INAURATOR. ⁵ c. VI 95 (Rome): *cancordiae collegi brattiariorum—um*; II 6107 (Tarraco): *(ille) —[i](or)*.
- INFECTOR. ⁶ c. V 997 (Aquileia); II 5519 (Obulco).
- INLUSTRATOR. ⁷ c. VI 1706 (Rome, 5th): *—(turi)* (sic) *prosapiae suae*.
- INQUISITOR (*Galliarum*), as judicial functionary. Boiss. p. 265, 266 (Lugdunum).
170. INSCRIPTOR. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 29442 (Rome): *—, rogo te ut transeas hoc monumentum* etc.
- INSIDIATOR c. III 427 (Ephesus, 200): *[spes] parricidiales insid[iatorum]*.
- INSTAURATOR. ⁸ c. IX 2639 (Aesernia, 352-7): *—i moenium publicorum*; X 677 (Surrentum, temp. Constantini): *—i orbis terrarum*; ib. 5200 (Casina, 4th): *—i aedium publicorum*; VIII 12524 (Carthago, 4th): *—i adque* (sic) *am[plificatori] univ[ersorum operum]*; Notiz. (1892) p. 345 (Rome):—.
- INSTITOR. c. VI 10007 (Rome): *— unguent(arius)*; IX 3027 (Teate Marrucinatorum): *sutori—i caligario*; XI 1621 (Flo-

¹ Joh. Schmidt, ALL. III p. 275: 'inpaestator est sine dubio qui exercet artem ἐμπαιστικὴν.

² Aug., Cod. Theod.

³ Vaglieri, Notiz. l. c. "Singolare però è il titolo dato a Giove, il quale epiteto devesi intendere nel senso non già di colui che domanda od impetra il favore del nume, ma nel significato del nume da cui la grazia fu ottenuta.— -- E si potrebbe difatti dubitare che anche nella nostra [iscrizione], che del resto è incisa con cura, l'impetratore non si debba attribuire ad un errore."

⁴ F. cites gloss.

⁵ Firm. Math.

⁶ Plaut., Cic. ep., Sen., Pliny, Marc. Emp., Fest., C. G. L. II p. 256. 10.

⁷ Lact., Hier., Aug.

⁸ Amm., Alcim. Avit.

- rentia):—*i*; Edict. Dioclet. pr. 1. 24: *de seminum iactibus adque (sic)—un officiis nundinari.*
- INSTITUTOR (1) 'founder.'¹ c. x 3857 (Capua):—*i novor(un) ac renovatori operum publicorum* (2) 'teacher.'² Edict. Dioclet. 7.66: *magistro—i litterarum.*
175. INVENTOR. c. vi 1678 (Rome, 5th): *huiusce fori—i et conditori*; ib. 3721 (Rome):—*i huius soli*; x 7861 (Forum Traiani, Sardinia):—*et dedicator.*
- INVITATOR,³ as servile function. c. vi 3975 8634 (Rome, 1st), 8792, 8857 (Rome, 2nd), 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862 (Rome).
- INUNDATOR, some obscure occupation. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. vi 9484 (Rome).
- IRRUMATOR.⁴ c. iv 1529 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- IUBILATOR as name of horse, [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. vi 10080 (Rome)
180. IUNCTOR,⁵ 'postillion.' Notiz. (1883) p. 457 (Rome, 214): *mancipes et—es iumentarii.*
- IUTOR—*adiutor*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. ix 5531 (Urbs Salvia): *Iovi—i.*
- LAMENTATOR.⁶ c. viii 9519 (Caesarea, Maur.):—*aetatis adultae.*
- LAUDATOR. c. v 923 (Aquileia): *hic situs est iusti in[dex] —et aequi.*
- LECTOR. Freq. in inscr. everywhere, (in + inscr. a 'reader' in the service).
185. LIBERATOR, applied to the later emperors and to Jupiter. Only in inscr. of Italy, and there freq. (In Rome, only c. vi 1139).
- LIBRATOR. (1) 'regulator of water-level' (for aqueducts).⁷ c. viii 2728 (Lambaesis, Numid., 2nd): *Rogamus te, Domine, uti - - - — em horteris, veniat Saldas*, etc. (2) in the army, 'stone-slinger.'⁸ c. vi 2454 (Rome): — *is et tes-*

¹ Sen., Lact., Tert., Amm.

² Lact., Aug., Treb. Pol., Lampr., Pacat.

³ Marc., Tert., Vulg., Aug., Sidon, Cod. Iust.

⁴ Cat., Firm. Math.

⁵ Dig., Gloss Cyrill. p. 483. 15.

⁶ Only C. G. L. II p. 120. 41: *lamentator θρηνητής.*

⁷ Pliny jun., Frontin., Cod. Theod.

⁸ Veget.; form *libritor*, Tac.

serar[ē] coh. II. pr.; VIII 2934 (Lambaesis, Numid.): —
leg. II. aug.

LICTOR. Freq. in inscr.

LITIGATOR. ¹ (leg.) c. VIII 17896 (Thamugadi, Numid.,
361-3): *nunquam amplius quam sex* (sc. *modios tritici*) *a*
—e exigī oportebit.

LOCATOR ² (*histrionum* etc.) c. XIV 2299 (Ager Albanus,
2nd): *electo —i d[in]rno*; V 5889 (Mediolanium): *curante*
(illo) —e.

190. LOCUPLETATOR. ³ c. VI 958 (Rome, 108): —*i civium*;
XIV 2799 (Gabii, 144-138): —*ibus municipii.*

LOTOR ⁴ (*vestimentorum*). c. XIV 2156 (Aricia): *colleg(ium)*
—(um); V 801 (Aquileia): *gentilibus Artor(i)anis —ibus.*

LUSOR. ⁵ (1) in gen. c. VI 9797 (Rome, 126): *lusi decenter*
cum meis —ibus; Rev. Épig. (1882) p. 306 (Auch): —*i*
latruncolorum. (2) = *minus.* c. VI 4886 (Rome, 1st):
Caesaris—.

LUSTRATOR. ⁶ c. III 1747 (Epidaurum, Dalmatia): —*es.*

MACHINATOR. lit., c. VI 9533 (Rome): (*illi*) —*i.*

195. MALLIATOR = *malleator* ⁷ (*monetae*). c. VI 44 (Rome,
115): *signatores, suppostores, —es.*

MEATOR. ⁸ 'traveler,' 'passer-by.' c. VI 520 (Rome):
(Hermes) interpres divum, caeli terraeq(ue) —; X 1275
(Nola): *dole, —, quisquis hoc legis carmen.*

MEDIATOR. c. XI 260 (Ravenna +): (Christus) *qui duo*
c[on]socians — reddit in unum.

MENSOR. (1) 'measurer' (of corn). Freq. in Ostia. ⁹ Also
c. I 1244 (Neapolis): —, *idem sacomarius.* (2) 'surveyor.'
Freq., as c. III 586 (Lamia, Macedon, 114-138): *adhibitīs*
—ibus. (3) 'architect,' as XIV 3032 (Praeneste): —*ae-*
d[ificiorum]; III. 2129 (Salonae, Dalmatia): —*i aedifi-*
ciorum. Form. *mesor*, XIV 172; III 3433; XII 4490; VIII
12636-8.

¹ Cic. ep., Quint., Tac., Pliny sen. and jun., Gaius, Lact., Amm., Symm.

² Vitr., Pliny.

³ The earliest instance; Eutrop. and coin of Hadrian, Eckhel VI p. 505.

⁴ Paul. Nol., Isid., Optat., c. G. L. II p. 410. 31: *tutor.*

⁵ Plaut., Ovid., Sen., Aur. Vict.

⁶ Apul., Schol. Iuv.

⁷ Mart.

⁸ Inscr. only.

⁹ Cf. c. XIV, indices; Liebenam, Röm. Ver.einsw. p. 74.

- MERCATOR. Very freq. in inscr. (*except in Spain, Africa, the East*).
200. MERULATOR (*merum*,¹ or *merula*), as nickname. [$\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\zeta$ $\epsilon\iota\phi$.] c. VI 13481 (Rome): *hic situs ille ego sum*—etc.
- MESSOR. c. VIII 11824 (Mactaris, Prov. Procons., 3^d?) *undecim et turmas—um duximus annis*.
- METATOR. Le Blant 242 (Trèves) and 325 (Reims): *corporis hospitium sanctus—adornat*.
- MINISTRATOR. c. VI 5351, 5751 (Rome, 1st), as servant in the imperial household. ib. 8915 (ib.):—[*ori*] *dec(uriae)*; ib. 8914 (Rome, 2nd): *decurioni—um*. So ib. 8916-8926. Of Mercury, as messenger, c. VI 84 (Rome): *Mercurio Menestratori* (sic).
- MODERATOR, c. IX 703 (Teaum Apulum): *vindici legum) ac—i iustitiae*; X 4759 (Suessa): *hic nunc Campanas—sublebat* (sic) *urbes*; III 459 (Amorgos, 4th):—*em provincie* (sic); Edict. Dioclet. pr. II 18; XII 5350 (Narbo+): *tu sanctarum—summe animarum*; Boiss- p. 565 (Lugdunum +, 475): *stridentum et—essedorum*.
205. MONITOR. (1) as title of Jupiter. c. III 1032 (Apulum, Dacia), and 3228 (Sirmium, Lower Pannonia, 253-268): *Iovi—i* (2) At Tusculum, 'the priest that leads in prayer.' c. XIV 2580: *aedilis,—augur, praefectus sacror(um)*. So ib. 2063.
- MORATOR. (1) lit. 'loiterer.' c. IV 813 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *otiosis locus hic non est. discede,—*. (2) In the races, professional 'balk.'² c. VI 10046 (Rome, 1st): (*ille*)—*i*.
- MUNIDATOR. [$\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\zeta$ $\epsilon\iota\phi$.] c. VIII 4681 (Madaura, Prov. Procons.): *largus—*.
- NAVIGATOR.³ c. X 3804 (Capua): (*ille*)—.
- NEGATOR.⁴ c. X 2483 (Puteoli): *nemo—erit*.
210. NEGOTIATOR. Very freq. in inscr. (*except in Spain and Britain*).
- NOMENCLATOR, as slave function; VI 740, 1074 (Rome, 1^{sh}), 8602 (ib. 2nd), 8930, 8940 (Rome); IX 6187 (Canusium); III 6080 (Ephesus). c. VI 8938, (Rome) XIV 364 (Tibur): —*a censibus*; VI 1878 (Rome):—*a census* (sic); VI 1968

¹ F. sees a pun on his name *Baebius*. (cf. *bibo*).

² In this sense, only here.

³ Quint., Paul. Nol.

⁴ Tert., Prud., Sidon.

(ib.):—*censorius*. Form. *numiclator*, VI 1878; *numin[clator]*, ib. 8937; *numunclator*, ib. 9691; *nomenculator*, ib. 9689, 9693.

NUGATOR. c. X 8070¹³ (a bone *tessera*).

NUNDINATOR¹ as title of Mercury, patron of tradesmen²; Bramb. 1508 (Bierstadt, Nassau); *deo Mercurio*—*i*.

NUTRITOR³ = *educator*. (cf. *nutricius*, *nutricio*). Freq. in inscr. (except in Spain, Gaul, Britain). In plur. = parents, c. XIV 2828 (Labicum), IX 3252 (Corfinium). XI 1740 (Volaterrae) etc.

215. OFFECTOR.⁴ c. IX 864 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *Postunium Procyllum aed.*—*es rog(ant)*..

OFFICINATOR,⁵ OFICINATOR. c. V 2885 (Patavium): *offi—is*; XV 1697 (Rome, late): *ofi—is*; Notiz. (1895) p. 80 (Rome): *ofi—insule* (sic) *Vitaliane* (sic); c. VI 2270 (Rome): *ofi—a statuis*. Esp, in the mint; c. VI 43 (Rome, 115): *off—es monetae aurariae, argentariae Caesaris n(ostris)*; ib. 1145 (ib., temp. Constantini): *cum pp.* (= *praepositis*) *et off—ibus*; ib. 298 (Rome): *off—es et nunmulari officinarum argentariarum familiae monetari* (sic).

OPSONATOR⁶ (sic), in the imperial household. c. VI 5353, 6619, 8945, 8946 (Rome, 1st).

ORATOR. Freq. in inscr.

ORNATOR. (1) in gen.⁷, c. VI 1767 (Rome, 438): *loci huius—*; ib. 1678 (ib., 5th): *loci—*. (2) 'valet'.⁸ c. VI 8956 (Rome, 1st), 10229 (ib., 108) l. 59.

220. PACATOR⁹ *orbis*, applied to emperors, 2nd cent. and later. c. XIV 3449 (Treba Augusta, 192); II 1669-1671 (Tucci, 200 and 212); ib. 1969 (Malaca, ib.): VIII 10072 (Prov.

¹ Quint., Ambros., Fest.

² So, only here.

³ Stat., Suet., Lampr., Pelag.

⁴ Only Fest. p. 112 (M): *infectores qui alienum colorem in lanam coiciunt; offectores, qui proprio colore novum officunt*. Cf. Liebenam, Röm. Vereinsen. p. 177; Maaquardet, Privatl. p. 489.

⁵ Vitr., Apul.

⁶ Plaut., Sen. ep.

⁷ Firm. Math.

⁸ Inscr. only.

⁹ Sen., Sil., Tert., Claud.

- Procons., 275-6); ib. 1579 (Mustis, ib., 4th); ib. 7003 (Cirta, Numid., end 3^d); xii 5561 (Gall. Narb.); Mommsen, Inscr. Helv. 322.
- PARIATOR.¹ Mitth. II (1887) p. 205 = Notiz. (1887) p. 116 (Rome, 227): *in hodiernum*—.
- PASTOR, both lit. and in Chr. sense, freq. in inscr. Form *paastor*, c. I 551 (Polla, A. V. C. 622).
- PECCATOR.² c. IX 2337 (Allifae, after 2nd): *vindici omnium —um*; ib. 2641 (Aesernia, ib.): *vindici omnium sine commitentium discrimine—um*. Esp. in Chr. inscr., c. XI 324 (Ravenna, 7th?); X 4525 (Capua); III 9527 (Salonae, Dalmatia, 599); VIII 2309 (Cedia, Numidia); Ros. Rom. Sott. I p. 170 (Rome +, *graffito*, 4th).
- PECTINATOR.³ c. V 2538 (Ateste): (*ille*)—.
225. PERAEQUATOR.⁴ c. VI 1690, 1691 (Rome, 4th):—*i census provinciae* (sic) *Calleciae* (sic).
- PEREGRINATOR.⁵ c. V 1818 (Gemona, 1st B. C. - 1st A. D.): (*ille*)—*o[r]*.
- PERFECTOR. c. II 4085⁷ (Tarraco):—*et pictor* (sc. *exedrae cuiusdam*).
- PERFUSOR⁶ *in balneo* c. IV 840 (Pompeii, dipinto): *Euhode*—.
- PETITOR. (1) in gen., c. XIV 2065 (Lavinium): (*ille*) *maximus—um* (2)—*candidatus* c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. V. C. 710) CXXXII—(3) in the army,⁷ c. VI 2485 (Rome): *militie* (sic)—*i*. Add ib. 3548, 3549, 3550.
230. PICTOR. Freq. in inscr. Form *pinctor*, c. V 6466 (Ticinum+); Notiz. (1891) p. 88 (Rome).
- PISCATOR. Freq. in inscr.⁸
- PISTOR. Freq. in inscr.
- POLITOR⁹ 'polisher.' c. VI 7885 (Rome):—*eburarius*. Add ib. 9462 a, 9820; Notiz. (1886) p. 380 (Rome).

¹ Dig.

² Tert., Vulg., Lact., etc.

³ Only C. G. L. II p. 355. 63: *πτενιστής* pectenator (sic).

⁴ Cod. Theod., Cod. Just.

⁵ Cic. ep., Apul., Firm. Math.

⁶ Only C. G. L. II p. 406. 10, note 7: *περιχύτης* perfusor.

⁷ Mommsen l. c.; '*militiae petitores* sunt aut iuvenes equiter Romani, aut praetoriani veterani, qui honores equestres petunt.'

⁸ Cf. Liebenam, Röm. Vereinsw. p. 87.

⁹ Cato, Cels., Dig., Firm. Math.

- POLLICITATOR.¹ c. VIII 2353 (Thamugadi, Numid.) :—*is huius statuae.*
235. POLLINCTOR, perhaps to be read in c. XII 3350 (Nemausus): *unctor sive [polli]nctor.*²
- PONDERATOR.³ c. IX 706 (Teaunum Apulum): *Marsua ponder(ator)* and *Epaphrioni ponder(atori).*
- PORTITOR. c. VI 25128 (Rome): *[pe]r Stygias portarit—undas*; I 1462 = V 703 (Ager Tergestinus): (ille)—.
- POSSESSOR. Freq. in inscr. Form *possessor*, c. V 262; *possesor*, c. I 200, XIII.
- PRAEBITOR. 'government purveyor'. c. IX 3741 a¹, a², a³, a⁴ (Lorium, lead pipes).
240. PRAECEPTOR. Freq. in inscr. of Italy. Also c. III 556 (Athens):—*i et amico bonorum consiliorum.*
- PRAECURSOR. Hübn. Hisp. 143 (Asturia, 661):—*Domini martyr Baptista Ioannes.*
- PRAEGUSTATOR. c. VI 602, 1956, 5355, 9005 (Rome, 1st), XI 3612 (Caere, ib.):—*Augusti*; VI 9004 (Rome, 1st) *collegium—um*; X 6324 (Tarracina, ib.):—*et a c[u]biculo Neronis.*
- PRAESIGNATOR⁴ (*hereditatium*). c. XI 8436 (Rome): *Primo Aug. ser.—hereditat(ium)*; ib. 8436 a (ib): *Saturninus Caesaris—.*
- PRAESTATOR.⁵ lit., c. X 7914 (Tharros. Sardinia +): *prestatore (sic) bono pauperum.*
245. PRAETOR. Extremely freq. everywhere.
- PRECATOR.⁶ Le Blant p. 66: *tu quoque qui caelis habitas, Martine—, Pro Fortunato fer pia versa Deo.*
- PROAUCTOR⁷ (fem.) 'former owner'. c. IX 2827 (Buca): *inter (illum) auctorem Histoniensium fundi Herianici et (illam)—em.*
- PROCURATOR. Very freq. everywhere.
- PRODITOR. c. IX 952, (Aecae): *[munde, tuas fug]io insidias. vale—.*

¹ Tert., Aug.

² It may have benn [REU]NCTOR.

³ Vulg., Aug., Cod. Theod. — Orelli-Henzen, followed by F., read ponder(arius).

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Frontin.

⁶ Plaut., Ter., Symm., Donat., Amm., Macr., Cod. Theod.

⁷ Suet. = 'remote ancestor.'

250. PROFESSOR 'physician'. Orelli, Inscr. Helv. 176 (Aventicum): *medicis et—ibus*.
- PROMOTOR 'increaser'. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 1052 (Munigua): [*pro*]*—i sui iuris*.
- PROPAGATOR¹. Applied to Jupiter, c. VIII 4291 (Numidia): *I. O. M.—i—fontis*. Applied to emperors, c. XIV 106 (Ostia, 166), VIII 2705 (Lambaesis, Numid, 198-211), ib. 5699, 5700 (Sigus, Numidia, 197):—*imperii*; c. XI 9 (Ravenna, temp. Constantini), IX 661 (Ausculum, 4th), ib. 1119 (Aeclanum);—*Romani imperii*; VI 1161, 1162 (Rome, 356-9):—*imperii Romani*; VI 1140 (Rome, 314-15):—*imperii dicionisque Romanae*; VI 958 (Rome, 108):—*orbis terrarum*; VI 1166 (Rome, 355)—*orbis ac Romanae rei*; X 6850 (near Tarracina, 6th):—*Rom(ani) nom(inis)*; III 133 (Palmyra, 292-304):—*generis humani*; VIII 2572 (Castr. Lambaes., Numidia, 4th):—*orbis sui*.
- PROPUGNATOR, as epithet of Jupiter, c. VI 2004 (Rome, 190), 2009 (ib. 221): *in aede Iovis —is*.
- PROQUAESTOR (as one word²). c. XI 1421 (Pisae, early 1st): *coram —ibus*.
255. PROTECTOR³. (1) In gen. c. VIII 895 (Carthago, 239): *Marti Aug. —i d(omini) n(ostrī)*; Eph. Epig. IV 913 (Rome +): — *domesticus*; Ros. Rom. Sott. I p. 170 (Rome +, 4th): *abeas* (sic) *d(om)in(um) —em*; Hübn. Hisp. 210 (Tavira, Lusit., 986?). (2) Mil. t. t. Freq. in inscrr.
- PROVISOR 'purveyor'⁴ c. XIV 2917 (Praeneste, end 4th): — *i (Campaniae)*; X 1702 (Puteoli) — *i civitatis*; ib. 1707 (ib.): — *i ordinis*; ib. 3860 (Capua): — *i populi*; V 1704 (Aquileia).
- PROVOCATOR, as kind of gladiator; c. IV 2483 (Pompeii, *graffito*); VI 7658 (Rome).
- PURGATOR,⁵ as epithet of Jupiter, c. X 6641 (Antium): [*sacrum I*]*ovi [pu]—i*.
- QUAESTOR. c. VI 1282 (Rome, 1st B. C.); XI 2697 a (Vol-sinii, early 2nd).

¹ Cic. ep., Apul.

² So only C. G. L. II p. 230. 47: ἀντιταμίης proquestor (sic).

³ Tert., Cypr., Spart., Lact., Amm., Hier., Vulg., Aug., Symm., Oros., Cod.

⁴ In this sense, only Vulg., Apul., Firm. Math., Anth. Lat.

260. QUAESTOR. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
 QUAGLATOR¹ (= *coagulator*). [F. G. H.] c. XIV 25
 (Ostia): — *et curator coll(egi) Iovis Tutoris*; X 3910
 (Capua): — *et patro[n(us)] colleg(i) cento(nariorum)*.
 RAPTOR. Notiz. (1888) p. 449 (Rome +, 368): *o durus —*,
mors improba.
 RECREATOR². c. X 1256 (Nola): *omnium munerum —i*.
 RECTOR. Freq. in inscr.
 265. RECUPERATOR, RECIPERATOR. c. I 197 (*Tabula Ban-*
tina A. V. C. 621-636): *recu—es*; c. VI 10298 (Rome, bef.
 temp. Tiberii): *recu—em*; X 4842 (Venafrum) l. 67 *reci—um*.
 REDEMPTOR. (1) 'contractor.' Freq. in inscr. (2) In Chr.
 sense, 'Redeemer'. Hübn. Hisp. 95 (Conv. Astigitanus):
quod—meus vivet; ib. 255: *redemptor (sic) omnium*.
 REDINTEGRATOR.³ c. XI 3089, 3094 (Falerii, 253-268):
—i col(oniae) Faliscorum; X 3860 (Capua): *—i operum*
publicorum.
 REDONATOR. [*ῥωνε̄σις*] c. X 1256 (Nola): *—i viae populi*.
 REFECTOR.⁴ c. V 7569 (Hasta): *—pectinar(ius)*; IX 1711
 (Beneventum): *—(or) pecten(arius) (sic)*.
 270. REGNATOR. c. VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac., early 3^d):
Stygius.
 RELATOR⁵ *auctionum*.⁶ c. VI 9035 (Rome).
 REMANSOR.⁷ 'soldier on leave of absence'.⁶ c. VI 225
 (Rome, 200).
 REMUNERATOR.⁸ c. VI 1749 (Rome, 421): *censores*
—esque virtutum; VIII 7174 (Cirta, Numid.): *—i fami-*
liae suae.
 RENOVATOR.⁹ c. X 3844 (Capua): *renobatori (sic) ci-*
vium; ib. 3857 (ib.): *—i operum publicorum*.
 275. REPARATOR.¹⁰ c. VI 1719 (Rome, 420): *—rei publicae*;

¹ Mommsen l. c. considers = *coactor*; Hirschfeld, Gall. Stud. III 253 a, translates 'referee.' Cf. Liebenam, Röm. Vereinsw. p. 211. The word occurs only in inscr.

² Tert., Eumen., Aug.

³ Tert.

⁴ Suet.

⁵ Balb. ap. Cic. ep., Sidon., and later eccl.

⁶ Here only in this sense.

⁷ Dig.

⁸ Tert., Ambros., Vulg.; Aug., Cassiod.

⁹ ps. - Tert.

¹⁰ Stat., Ambros., Avien., Serv. ad Verg.

- IX 417 (Bantia, 4th):—*orbis Romani*; ib. 1596 (Beneventum):—*fori* etc.; x 516 (Salernum 4th):—*orbis sui*.
- REPERTOR. c. VI 520 (Rome): (*Hermes*) *lucri*—; ib. 773 (ib. temp. Dioclet.):—*ibus admirabilium fabricarum*.
- REPUNCTOR.¹ 'reviser', 'auditor' (of a *collegium*. cf. *dis-punctor*.) [G. H.] c. XI 1230 (Placentia):—*i splendid(o) collegiorum fabrum et cent(onariorum)*; v 5847 (Mediolanium): *patron(o) et—(ori) coll(egii) aerar(ii)* etc.
- RESTAURATOR.¹ c. VI 467 (Rome): *curat(or) et—*; IX 2956 (Iuvanum):—*i moenium publicorum*; x 1702 (Puteoli):—*i operum publicorum*; ib. 1707 (ib.):—*i thermarum*; VIII 896 (Villa Magna, Procons.): [*r*]—*i orbis t[er]rarum*; ib. 898 (ib.): *huius urbis—i*.
- RESTITUTOR. Freq. in inscr.
- [REUNCTOR. See *pollinctor* with note.]
280. ROGATOR. (1) as function of household slave, c. VI 4025, 4026, 5863, 8958, 9859, 9860, 9861 (Rome, 1st); Notiz. (1890) p. 189 (Rome) - (2) In the theater, ² c. VI 10094 (Rome, 1st): —*ab scaena*.
- SALINATOR.³ (1) apparently, 'salt-dealer.' c. XIII 5360 (near Narbo) - (2) 'salt-miner'. c. XI 390 (Ariminum):—*es civitatis Menapiorum*; ib. 391 (ib.): —*es civitatis Morinorum*.
- SALTATOR (as profession) - c. VI 10142 (Rome); XIV 3547 (Tibur).
- SALVATOR. In Chr. inscr. of Africa; c. VIII 369 (Ammadara, Prov. Byzac.): *nomineque—[is]*; 2079 (Numidia): *in nomine Dni. D(e) i n(o)stri atque salbatoris* (sic); 9255 (Rusguniae, Maur.): *Christi—is*; 9703 (Quiza, ib.): *in nomine Domini—is* - Also Hübn. Hisp. 272 (A. D, 931): *templum sci. salvadoris* (sic).
- SAMIATOR.⁴ Edict. Dioclet. 7.33: — *i in spatha ex usu* etc.
285. SARCINATOR.⁵ c. VI 6348 (Rome, 1st B. C.—1st A. D.):

¹ Inscr. only.

² Only here in this sense.

³ Cato, Arnob.

⁴ Only C. G. L. II p. 117. 22; cotiarius et samiator ἀκονητής; ib. p. 178. 8: samiator, ἀκονητής.

⁵ Plaut., Lucil., Gaius, Dig., Serv. ad Verg. — Prob. de Nom. 212, 33 (κ): 'sartor, non sarcinator, quo modo rude vulgus dicit.'

- Attalus*—; Edict. Dioclet. 7, 48:—*i in beste* (sic) *soubtili* (sic) etc.
- SARCITOR. ¹ [H] c. v 4509 (Brixia): *M. Pupius M. l. Urbanus*—.
- SARTOR. ² ‘plasterer.’ ¹ c. VIII 7158 (Cirta, Numid.): —*arenarius*.
- SATOR. c. XI 258 (Ravenna +): —*omnipotens rerum*.
- SCALPTOR. ³ c. VI 8464 (Rome, 2nd): *praepos(itus)—um sacrae monetae*; ib. 9824 (Rome): —*is*; XII 944 (Arelate +): —*em marmoris huius*.
290. SAISSOR. ⁴ ‘A kind of gladiator.’ ¹ c. IX 466 (Venusia): —(*r*) *t(iro)*.
- SCRIPTOR. Freq. in inscr.
- SCULPTOR. c. VI 9436 (Rome): *gemmarius* —; VII 37 (Aquae Sulis): *scultor* (sic).
- SECTOR. c. VI 1416 (Rome): —*eius*; ib. 1418 (ib.): *pronepoti et —i*; III 352 (Orcistus, Phrygia, temp. Constantini): —*es sanctissimae religionis*.
- SECTOR. (1) ‘stone-cutter.’ c. I 1108 = VI 9888 (Rome, early): *conlegi* (sic) —[*rum*] *serrariorum*; v 815 (Aquila): —*es materiarum Aquilleienses*; VI 9887 (Rome). (2) ‘one who makes a business of buying goods at auction.’ Edict. Dioclet. pr. 2-4: *ut ideo messem militiae suae et emeritos labores milites nostri —ibus omnium conferre* (sic) *videantur* - (3) = *sectator*. c. X 1194 (Abellinum, 6th?): *iustitiae* —.
295. SECUTOR (1) ‘attendant’ ⁵ c. VI 2659, 2931 (Rome): —*tribuni*. (2) as gladiator. ⁶ c. VI 4333 (Rome, 1st); 10189, 10190 (Rome); XI 740 (Bononia); v 563 (Tergeste), 3459 (Verona), 5933 (Mediolanium); XII 1596 (Lucus Augusti).
- SENATOR. Extremely freq. everywhere.
- SERVATOR. Ros. 1003 (Rome +, 525): —*honesti*; c. X 1194 (Abellinum, 6th?): *sacri* —*honesti*; Hübn. Brit. 82

¹ Only Prob. app. p. 202. 29 (K): ‘sarcitorem autem vestem sarcientem demonstrat.’

² Aug., Pompei., Non.

³ Vell., Pliny sen. and jun.

⁴ Petr. = ‘carver.’

⁵ Apul.

⁶ Suet., Juv., Lampr., Schol. Juv.

- (Caermarthenshire +, 6th): *servatur* (sic) *fidaci* (sic). As title of Jupiter, (= Σωτήρ), c. IX 4852 (bet. Forum Novum and Cures, 2nd).
- SERVITOR. ¹ c. X 1560 (Puteoli): — *deorum*; Ros. Rom. Sott. I p. 170 (Rome +, 4th): — *beati Marcelli[ni] martyris*.
- SIGNATOR ² (1) of a document. c. X 7852 (Sardinia, 69), VIII 270 (Casae, Prov. Byzac.) — *es*. (names follow) - (2) of money, 'coiner.' ³ c. VI 44 (Rome, 115): — *es, supposito-res, malliatores*.
300. SPARTOR (for *sparsor*?) In the Circus, 'the attendant who sprinkled the horses.' ⁴ [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 10046 (Rome, 1st): *Nicephoro* — (*i*).
- SPECTATOR. c. IV 1595 (Pompeii, *graffito*): — *scaenae*.
- SPECULATOR. (mil.) Freq. in inscr.
- SPONSOR (1) 'bondsman' c. I 206 (Lex Iul Munic., A. V. C. 709) l. 113; IV 2507 (Pompeii, *graffito*) - (2) 'godfather,' 'god-mother.' c. IX 5347 (Cupra Maritima +, late 5th or early 6th): *depositio Pauli et Eufemiae* — *um*.
- STATOR. (1) epithet of Jupiter - (2) subordinate provincial official. Freq. in inscr.
305. STIPULATOR. ⁵ c. XIV 405 (Ostia): — *argentarius*.
- STRATOR. 'groom' (private or public). Freq. in inscr.
- STRUCTOR. (1) 'mason' c. VI 6354 (Rome, 1st): — *parietar(ius)*; Edict. Dioclet. 7-2: *lapidario stru[ctori]* - (2) 'waiter,' 'butler.' c. VIII 9426 (Caesarea, Maur.): — *ad repositriu(m)* (sic). Without distinguishing modifier, freq., c. VI 6353, 8795, 9046-9048 (Rome); X 708 (Surrentum); ib. 898 (Pompeii); ib. 1959 (Puteoli); ib. 6637 = VI 8639 (Antium); XIV 2656 (Tusculum); XII 4511 (Narbo).
- STUPPATOR. ⁶ 'calker' [H.] c. XIV 44 (Ostia): *splendidissimi corporis* — *um*; VI 1649 (Rome): — *um patrono*.
- SUBCURATOR. ⁷ c. VI 3862 (Rome, frgmt.): [*s*] —.
310. SUBPROCURATOR. ⁶ [H.] c. III 6065 (Ephesus, 2nd):

¹ Auct. serm. ap. Aug.

² Sall., Val. Max., Juv., Suet., Ict., Aug., Symm.

³ Only here in this sense.

⁴ Cf. Marquardt. Staats. p. 493, note 1.

⁵ Suet., Dig., Isid.

⁶ Inscr. only.

⁷ Dig.

- *provinciae* [Maur]etaniae Tingitanae; II 1085 (Ilipa): *subproc(urator) ludi magni*.
- SUBRUTOR. 'One engaged in the business of tearing down buildings.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 940 (Rome): *cur(ator) co[l](legii) —(um)*.
- SUBSCRIPTOR. 'Joint signer of an accusation.' c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens, Spain, A. V. C. 710) CII: *qui — erit ho(ras) II accusandi potest(atem) facito*.
- SUBVENTOR.¹ c. X 1256 (Nola): — *i civium necessitatis aurariae*; ib 2936 a (Puteoli): *subi-entor (sic) necessitat(ium)*; ib 3860 (Capua): *populi —i*.
- SUBUNCTOR. In the navy, 'assistant unctor,' (who waxed the ships²) — [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. X 3498 (Misenum): (*ille*) —(*tor*) *de (nave illa)*.
- 315, SUCCESSOR. Freq. in inscr. As kind of gladiator, = *succursor*,³ c. IX 2369 (Allifae): — *i Aug(usti)*.
- SUCCESSOR 'assistant conditor' (of a *familia quadrigaria*). [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 10046 (Rome, 1st): *Helleti —i*.
- SUCCESSOR as kind of gladiator⁴. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1074 (Pompeii, A. V. C. 751-2): — *es*.
- SUFFRAGATOR. c. II 1282 c (Salpensa, 147): *tanto —e contentus*; VI 1453 (Rome, 3^d, frgmt).
- SUPPOSTOR (*monetae*). [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VI 44 (Rome, 115): *signatores, —es, malliatores*.
320. SUSCEPTOR (1) 'one who undertakes.' c. V 1863 (Iulium Carnicum): *succeptor (sic) operis aeterni*. (2) 'importer' or 'entrepreneur.' c. VI 1741 (Rome, 4th): — *um Ostiensium sive Portuensium antiquissimum corpus*.
- SUTOR. c. V 5919 (Mediolanium): — *caligarius*; IX 3027 (Teate Marrucinatorum): — *i institori caligario*; II 2818 (Uxama): *collegio —um*. *Sutores* are mentioned also, c. VI 6355 (Rome, 1st), 7003 (Rome), 10029 (ib. 108); IV 1995 (Pompeii, *graffito*); IX 3702 (Marsi Marruvium), 4050 (Alba Fucens); II 5181 (Lex Metal Vipasc., Spain, 1st) l. 32-33, 5812 (Segisamo, 239), 5934 (Carthago Nova); Notiz. (1881) p. 120 (Ostia); ib. (1887) p. 78 (Rome).

¹ Inscr. only.

² Veget. 2. 37: *cera ungere solent naves*.

³ Only here.

⁴ Cf. Friedländer, *Sittengesch.* II p. 536. Cf. SUCCESSOR.

- TECTOR. c. XIV 2922 (Praeneste, 180-192): *cur(atori) [sar-
tor]um —um operum publicorum et aed(ium) [sacrar(um)]*.
Add c. VI 2256, 5985, Bull. Com. (1889) p. 145 (Rome);
IX 1721 (Beneventum); ib. 3192 (Corfinium); Boiss. p. 429
(Lugdunum).
- TEMERATOR¹ c. III 448 (Mylasa, Caria, 348?): *per hanc
divi[nam constitutionem] contra —es*.
- TENTOR², in the chariot races c. VI 10046 (Rome, 1st):
Eroti —i.
325. TERRITOR, as epithet of Jupiter [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. XIV 3559
(Tibur): *sancto Iovi —i*.
- TESTATOR. c. III 810 (Alsó-Ilosva, Dacia): [*secu]ndum vo-
lun[tatem] —[is]*.
- TEXTOR.³ c. VI 9290 (Rome, A. V. C. 741): *Quartio —*.
- TINCTOR.⁴ c. VI 9936 (Rome +, 537): *Seberus (sic) —*.
- TONITRATOR.⁵ ‘Thunderer’ [G. H.] (1) as epithet of
Jupiter, = *Tonans, Tonitrualis*. c. III 2766 a (Dalmatia):
I. O. M. —*i*. (2) transf. to emperor. c. VI 1080 (Rome, 3^d):
deo imp(eratori) (illi) - - - [t]—i aug(usto) etc.
330. TONSOR. Freq. in inscr.
- TRACTATOR.⁶ ‘massageur’. Eph. Epig. IV 926 (Rome, 1st):
(illi)—i.
- TRADITOR. c. XI 322 (Ravenna, after the 6th): *cum Iuda—
em (sic)*; ib, 325 (ib.): *c[um Iuda]—e*.
- TRANSITOR.⁷ c. III 371 (Cyzicus): *havete —es, baletē
(sic)—es*.
- TRITOR⁸ = *caelator*⁹ c. VI 9950 (Rome): —*argentarius*.
335. TRIUMPHATOR,¹⁰ TRIUMFATOR, TRIUMPATOR.
Freq. in inscr.
- TUTATOR.¹¹ c. VI 512 (Rome, 390): [*t]u[t]atoribus suis;*

¹ Stat., Dig., Cod. Just.

² Only c. G. L. II p. 196, 53: tentores ἀψέται.

³ Plaut., Hor. ep., Mart., Juv., Firm. Math., Dig.

⁴ Marc. Emp., C. G. L. II p. 256, 40: βαφσός, infector, tinctor.

⁵ Inscr. only.

⁶ Sen. ep., Sidon., Hier., Sulp. Sev.

⁷ Amm., Vulg., Aug.

⁸ Plaut., Pliny.

⁹ Cf. C. G. L. II p. 202, 18: tritor τρpsυτής.

¹⁰ Apul., Min. Fel.

¹¹ Apul., Arnob., Auct. epit. II.

as epithet of Jupiter, c. IX 1549 (Beneventum); III 1590 (Dacia).

TUTOR. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.

VASTATOR. c. XI 319 (Ravenna, end 6th):—*genti adfuit ipse suae*.

VECTOR, active. c. III 4186 (Savaria, Upper Pannonia): *maritus et—, nam et protector*. [As epithet of Jupiter, c. XI 618 (Forum Livi), for *victor*?]

340. VELATOR.¹ [G. H.] (1) =? c. v 2402 (Ferrara): *viatores et—es, salvete et bene valete*. (2) = *velarius*? c. VI 9959 (Rome, frgmt.).

VENATOR. Freq. in inscr.

VENDITOR. Freq. in inscr.

VESTITOR.² c. VI 8561 (Rome, 404):—*imperatoris*; ib. 8562 (Rome):—*i Aug(usti)*; ib. 8563 (ib.):—*i Caesaris*; ib. 8987 (ib. +): *qui deputabatur inter bestitores* (sic).

VIATOR. Very freq. in inscr.

345. VICTOR. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.

VINDEMIATOR. c. VI 1447 (Rome, 244): (*ille*)—[*r*]. Form *vindemitor* as *cognomen*, Notiz. (1887) p. 69 (Antemnae).

ULTOR. c. v 6723 (Vercellae +):—*inexpletus fidei*. As epithet of Mars, freq. in inscr.

UNCTOR. c. VI 9995 (Rome): *scrib(a)—um*, and in the following inscr. — Also c. v 868, 1039 (Aquileia); XII 3350 (Nemausus).

URINATOR.³ c. VI 1080 (Rome, 3^d): [*corpus piscatorum*] *et —um*; ib. 1872 (ib., 206); 29700, 29702 (Rome); XIV 303 (Ostia): *ensorum frumentariorum et—um*.

§ II. T-RIX. The popular character of the *nomina personalia* in -TRIX is too well known to deserve more than a passing mention. They abound in all the sources of the colloquial vocabulary, (Plaut.,⁴ Pliny, Mart., Apul., and the Church Fathers⁵),

¹ Inscr. only.

² Lampr., Firm. Math.

³ Varro, Livy, Callistr., Dig., Firm. Math.

⁴ Plaut. 33, Ter. 9 (Cooper p. 58).

⁵ Tert. has 48 *new* forms (Schmidt, Tert. p. 12 sq.); Hier. has altogether 26 (Paucker, Hier. p. 29); 'amat Augustinus nomina verbalia in -TOR (-SOR) et RIX --' (Paucker, Spicileg. p. 134, note 26).

and are relatively rare in the writers of a more careful style. It is evident that the *Sermo Vulgaris* was unrestricted in the formation of these words. The inscrr. show a decided predilection for them. Cf. the absurd hexameter verse:

SATRIX, SERVATRIX, AMATRIX, SACRIFICATRIX

from a dedication to Venus at Cumae.¹ Of the 57 words in the list below, 16 are not found elsewhere. Like the corresponding masculines in -TOR, -SOR, (cf. *sodales ballatores, sutor institor*, 'merchant tailor'), they are freely used as adjectives, as in Edict. Dioclet., 'the grinding 1^o/₁₀ tax' (*laceratrices centesimae*), 'ambushed audacity' (*insidiatrix audacia*²).

In connection with the Romance languages, it is interesting to note the geographical distribution of the words. They are preserved in full vigor only in Ital.,³ while Fr., Span., Port., Prov. show them only in isolated instances. Omitting from the inscrr. the very common and classical words *adiatrix, genetrix, meretrix, nutrix, servatrix, victrix*, 38, or exactly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the forms, are found only in Italy (with Rome),⁴ and these include with one exception, *all* the purely inscriptional words. Africa, which has left no modern derived language, has 8, a goodly proportion. Britain, in a single inscrr. has the unclassical *conditrix* and the classical *inventrix*; but the inscrr. of Britain are largely military, and represent, in general, the language as spoken elsewhere. On the other hand, Spain has only *venatrix* (class); and Gaul, *ornatrix* (class. poet.). It may be assumed, therefore, that the phenomena of the Romance languages had their beginning far back in the Latin speech.

ACCEPTRIX.⁵ Eph. Epig. VIII p. 230 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., a. u. c. 737): *sacrifici—es*.

ACTRIX,⁶ 'actress.'⁷ c. XI 1730 (Florentia):—*c(aesareae) domus*.

¹ c. X 3692.

² Cf. *insidiatrices aures*, Ambros.

³ Diez, Gramm. p. 620: 'Nur im Ital. lebt diese Ableitung in ihrem alten Umfange fort.'

⁴ Of course it is true that Italy has furnished a majority all the inscrr. These statistics, however, are remarkable, and are offered for what they are worth.

⁵ Plaut.

⁶ Tert., Cod. Just.

⁷ Ruggiero s. v.: 'Probabilmente si riferisce a spettacoli scenici.'

- ADIUTRIX. (1) As title of Fortuna, c. VI 179 (Rome), III 5314 (Ager Celeianus, Noricum). (2) as title of legion, freq. in inscr. everywhere.¹
- AMATRIX.² in good sense. c. X 3692 (Cumae): *satrix, servatrix, —sacrificatrix* (of Venus); V 6286 (Mediolanium +, 484): —*pauperum*.
5. ARBITRIX. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VI 10128 (Rome): *Sophe Theorobathylliana*—
- [BALNEATRIX.³ c. VI 7601 (Rome, 41-68): *Iunia Caliste Pamphili—(rix)* ⁴.
- CACATRIX. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. IV 2125 (Pompeii, *graf-fito*; cf. add.): *Rome cacatris* (sic; cf. φουτούρις s. v. *fututrix*).
- CANTRIX.⁵ c. VI 7285, Bull. Com. (1885) p. 109 (Rome, 1st); c. VI 9230 (Rome).
- CONDITRIX.⁶ c. VII 759 (Magnaë): *urbium*—.
10. CONDUCTRIX.⁷ c. X 8076 (Trapeia, +, 4th or early 5th): (*illa*) *que* (sic) *fuit—(rix) m(assae) Trapeianaë*.
- CONSERVATRIX (1) as epithet of Fortuna, c. VI 236b (Rome); VII 211 (Maucunium), 954 (Netherby); III 1938 (Salonæ, Dalmatia), 4289 (Brigetio, Upper Pannonia, 269). Of Minerva, c. XIV 44 (Ostia). Of Diana, c. V 3223 (Verona, 3^d); III 3074 (Issa, Dalmatia), 3632 (Ager Aquincensis, Lower Pannonia). Of Juno?, c. XII 2721 (Alba Helvorum). (2) 'economizer.,' 'housewife.' ⁸ (cf. *conservantia*). c. VI 7579 (Rome): *coniugi sanctissimæ et—i*; ib. 20401 (ib.): *libertæ suæ bene meritæ et—i suæ sanctissimæ*; X 2053 (Puteoli): *coniugi—i et bene merenti*; ib. 2844 (ib.) *coniugi benemerenti—i*; VIII 7384 (Cirta, Numid.): —*dulcissim(a)*; Boiss. p. 322 (Lugdunum): —*i mihi pientissimæ*.
- * CONSTABILITRIX. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. Mélanges (1891) p. 182 (Tipasa): *filiū et filiaë et nepotes aeducatrici* (sic) *sueque* (sic) *constabilitos* (sic. apparently for *constabilitrīci*) *rei fecerunt*.

¹ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.

² Plaut., Mart., Apul., Aug., Salv., Prisc.

³ Petr. ap. Serv. ad Verg., Paulin., Prob.

⁴ It may be *balneat(or)* or *balneat(or)is*.

⁵ Plaut., Varro, Tert.

⁶ Apul., Tert., Lact., Eumen., Aug : Serv. ad Verg., Macr.

⁷ Cod. Just.

⁸ Inscr. only, in this sense.

- CONSUPPLICATRIX.¹ c. I 1155=x 6518 (Cora): *Paula Toutia M. f. et consupplicatrices* (sic).
- CREATRIX. c. XI 382 (Ariminum 6th): *natura*—.
15. CULTRIX. c. VI 1785 a (Rome): *et ipsa—deae*; VIII 9050 (Auzia, Maur.): —*pudicitiae*; Ros. 319 (Rome +, 382, frgmt).
- DECEPTRIX.² c. X 2601 (Misenum): *virgo—vale*.³
- DOMITRIX. c. VI 124 (Rome): *ferarum—em Dianam*.
- EDUCATRIX. c. VI 1478 (Rome): *aviae carissimae [et]—i dulcissim[ae]*; ib. 9792 (ib.): —*c(larissimi) v(iri)*; Notiz. (1888) p. 626 (Rome): (*illi*)—*i*; Mélanges (1891) p. 182 (Tipasa): *aeducatrici* (sic) *sue* (sic) etc.
- FELLATRIX.⁴ [F. H.] In Pompeian *graffiti*; c. VI 1389: *Nympe felatrix* (sic); 1510: *Amarillis* (sic)—(*x*); 2292: *Murtis* (sic) *felatrix* (sic); 1388: *Timele* (sic) *felatrix* (sic); 1390: *Timele* (sic) *felatrix?*.
20. FOTRIX = *fautrix*. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 135 (Cales, a lead *devotio*): (*illum*) *et fotr(icem) evis* (sic for *eius*).
- FUNDATRIX. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 4514 (Capua +, 569): *Iustina abbatissa—sancti loci huius*.
- FUTUTRIX.⁵ c. IV 2204 (Pompeii, *graffito*): Μολα φουτουτρις (= *mula*—).
- GENETRIX. (1) As epithet of Venus, freq.; of Tellus, c. VIII 8309 (Cuicul. Numid.). (2) = *mater*, freq. in metrical inscr., both pagan and Chr.
- INSIDIATRIX.⁶ Edict. Dioclet. pr. 1. 30: *utilitatibus publicis—em audaciam*.
25. INVENTRIX. c. VII 759 (Magnae): *iusti*—.
- IUTRIX. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 354 (Atina): *coniug(i) kar(issimae),—i optime* (sic).
- LACERATRIX. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. pr. 26: —*es centesimas*.
- LECTRIX.⁷ c. VI 8786 (Rome, 1st): *Cnide*—.

¹ Claud. ap. Varro.

² Lact., Aug., Alcim.

³ ' *Virgo deceptrix* est filia quae immatura obita parentes decipiat,' Mommsen l. c.

⁴ Only inscr.

⁵ Mart.

⁶ Amm., Ambros.

⁷ The earliest instance. — Prisc., Cleidon., Serv. ad Verg.

- MERETRIX. c. I p. 317 (Fasti Praenestini of Verrius Flaccus) Apr. 25: *Festus est puerorum U(e)noniorum, quia proximus meritricum (sic) est;* ib. p. 319 (ib.) Dec. 23: *Accae Laurentin[ae] parentalia fiunt. Hanc alii Remi et Rom[uli] nutricem, alii*—em, *Herculis scortum [fuisse dic]unt.*
30. NEGOTIATRIX.¹ c. VI 9683 (Rome):—*i frumentariae et leguminaria(e) ab scala Mediana.* As cognomen, c. XIV 2465 (Castrimoenium).
- NETRIX. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9213 (Rome): *auri*—.
- NUTRIX. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- OBSTETRIX.² OPSTRIX. c. VI 4458, 6325 (Rome, 1st): *obst*—; 6647 (ib.): *opst*—; 8192, 8207 (Rome): *opst*—; X 1933 (Puteoli), VIII 15593 (Mustis. Prov. Procons.): *obst*—; Notiz. (1887) p. 166 (Narni), c. XI 3361 (Tarquinii), X 3972 (Capua), III 8820 (Salonae, Dalmatia): *opst*—.
- OFFICINATRIX. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9715 (Rome): *Iunia Crocale*—.
35. ORNATRIX.³ c. VI 3993, 3994, 4717, 5539 (Rome, 1st), 7296, 7297, 8879, 8880, 8945, 8957-8960, 8977 (Rome); X 1935 (Puteoli, a. u. c. 743), 1942 (Puteoli); III 2116 (Salonae, Dalmatia); XII 3061 (Nemausus).
- PISCATRIX.⁴ c. VI 9801 (Rome):— *de horreis Galbae.*
- PORTATRIX. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 3692 (Cumae): (*Venus*) [*ρ*]ulchri oneris—.
- PRAECEPTRIX. Edict. Dioclet. pr. 18 *reticentiam nostram,*—em *modestiae.*
- PROCREATRIX—*mater.* c. X 517 (Salernum, 323-6):—*i d. n. Constantini Maximi.*
40. PROPUGNATRIX. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 1527 (Rome, a. u. c. 746-752) l. 61: (*uxorem*) [*ρ*]—em *meorum pericul(orum).*
- RECTRIX.⁵ c. VIII 4635 (Naraggara, Prov. Procons., 3^d?): *s[alve ve]ra deum*—. *Saturnia pro[les]*, i. e. Juno.
- RESTITUTRIX.⁶ Eph. Epig. VII 1194 (Ostia): *Isidi reginae*—*i salutis suae.*

¹ Tert., Dig.

² Plaut., Ter., Hor. epod., Val. Max., Col., Pliny, Apul., Paul. Sent., Amm., Vulg.

³ Ov., Suet., Paul. ex Fest., Schol. Juv.

⁴ Pliny.

⁵ Sen., Col., Pliny.

⁶ Apul.

- SACRIFICATRIX. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 3692 (Cumae).
- SALTATRIX. c. VI 10143, 10144 (Rome); VIII 12925 (Carthago).
45. SARCINATRIX.¹ 'garment-maker.' Freq. in the *columbaria* of Rome, (esp. 1st A. D.).
- SATRIX = *genetrix, mater*. [G. H. ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 3692 (Cumae).
- SERVATRIX. (1) in gen. Ros. 317 (Rome +, 381): *optima—legis fideique magistra*. As epithet of Proserpine, c. II 145 (Villaviçosa, Lusit.); of Fortune, c. VII 296 (Brovoracae); applied to Venus, c. X 3692 (Cumae). (2) 'housewife.' (cf. *conservatrix*.) c. V 7170 (Piedmont): — *i meae*; VIII 4067 (Lambaesis, Numid.): *coniugi bone* (sic)—*i*.
- SPECULATRIX. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. U. C. 746-752): (*uxorem*) — *em et [p]ropugnatricem meorum pericul[orum]*.
- SUPERATRIX. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 13300 (Rome): *omnium retro temporis castarum seu disciplinarum—i*.
50. TEXTRIX.² c. VI 6362 (Rome, 1st): *ossa Italiae—(is)*.
- TONSTRIX. c. VI 5865 (Rome), 9493 (ib., 1st). Form *tonstrix*, c. VI 9941 (Rome), 6368 (ib., 1st).
- VENATRIX. c. II 5638 (Iria Flavia): *Diane* (sic)—*i*.
- VESTRIX = *vestifca*. [F. G. H. ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9214 (Rome): *Sellia Epyre de Sacra Via auri—*.
- VIATRIX.³ Bull. Épig. (1886) p. 42 (Rome): *Aetriae Severae—i*.
55. VICTRIX. Very freq., esp. as epithet of Venus, and as title of the legions.
- ULTRIX. c. VI 532 (Rome): *μεγάλη Νέμεσις ἡ βασιλεύουσα τοῦ κόσμου. magna Ultrix regina urbis* (sic).
- UNCTRIX. [H] c. VI 4045, 9097 (Rome, 1st); XIV 3035 (Praeneste, 1st).

¹ Varro sat. men., Cypr., Gaius, Dig., Non., Paul. ex Fest., C. G. L. II p. 178. 46; p. 222. 38.

² Tibull., Mart., Ulp. dig., Apul.

³ Mart. Cap.

§ 12.—MEN. The relative position of *—men* and *—mentum* in the popular speech is still by no means clear, and the inscrr. unfortunately afford little information bearing upon the subject. The literary evidence is summed up by Cooper,¹ without, however, bringing the subject to a satisfactory conclusion. "From the foregoing statistics," he says, "it seems clear that Stuenkel was wrong in assigning *—men* to the list of vulgar Latin suffixes, and that on the contrary *—mentum*, like other heavy terminations, was the favorite in the *sermo plebeius*." There can be no doubt, certainly, that *—men* was the more prevalent in poetry; but this may be easily explained, at least for the dactylic verse, by the readiness with which dactyls may be formed with the various case-endings in *—men*, while those in *—mentum* are adapted only to spondees. It is mainly due to this fact that *—men* is so conspicuously prevalent in Lucretius²; and for this reason, in general, little importance can be attached to differences in poetic diction.³ If the longer forms were often preferred by less strict writers, if they grew in number during the periods of African and later Latinity, so too the shorter forms in *—men* never lost their formative activity, and in the latest times, as in the *Hisperica Famina* (6th or 7th cent.), they still hold a prominent place. (cf. *altercamen*, *cibamen*, *congelamen*, etc.⁴). If there was any significant choice of suffix in the later period, all that can be said is that *—men* tended to be used for concrete substantives, and *—mentum* to become abstract; and this gradual differentiation unquestionably arose out of the earlier *sermo vulgaris*.⁵

As to the inscrr., the evidence is meager, but sustains, as far as it goes, the facts adduced above. There are 53 substt. in *—men*, and 55 in *—mentum*. Those in *—men*, however, show 5 forms that are found only in inscrr., viz. *nemen*, *proflamen*,

¹ l. c. p. 84 sq.

² Cf. Munro, *Lucr.* II, note on I 435: *augmine*, a word of ten used by *Lucr.* and only by him and his constant imitator *Arnobius*; So VI 614 *adaugmen*: *momen* too seems peculiar to him and his imitators. for *momentum*: he also uses *fragmina* more than once: *glomeramen*, *frustramen*, *vexamen*, *clinamen* too he alone of classical writers employs.

³ Thus, one should not draw ready conclusions from the usage of *Lucr.* (*—men*) as compared with *Varro's Sat. Men.* (*—mentum*).

⁴ Cf. *Geyer* in *ALL.* II p. 261.

⁵ It is seen in the Romance *langg.* Cf. *Ital.* *cognome*, *rame*, *fiume*; *fallimento*, *tradimento*.

recisamen, rutramen, superlimen; while in — *mentum* I find only two, *apparamentum* and *adornamentum*. In *dictamen*, moreover, we have the earliest example, and *solamina* has an unusual signification. On the whole, the interest in the inscr. forms attaches largely to those in — *men*.

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- AGMEN. c. III 686 (Philippi): (tu) *qui ducibus taedis—
festa trahas*. In general, = 'people': Hübner, Inscr. Hisp.
Chr. 261 (A. D. 893): *dant plausus—a*.
- ALUMEN. c. VIII. 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202): *resina(m),
pice(m),—*.
- CACUMEN. 'summit'. c. XI 297 (Ravenna +, 6th): *miranda
subito subpendens arte*.
- CARMEN. Freq. in inscr.
5. CERTAMEN. Freq. in inscr.
- COGNOMEN. Freq. in inscr.
- COLUMEN. (1) 'column', 'pillar'. In inscr. only in Arval records¹, c. VI 2068 (A. D. 91) and 2099 (A. D. 183).
(2) Applied to persons, 'pinnacle', 'acme'. c. VI 1730 (Rome, late 4th or early 5th): (illi) *ad—gloriae | sempi-
ternae et regiae adfinitatis evecto*; ib. 1731 (ib.); ib. 23472 (Rome): *tu—rerum*; III 8385 (Dalmatia): (illum) *mag-
num patriae—que futurum*; VIII 4681 (Madaura, Prov. Procons.): *colum(en) mor(um) ac pie(tatis)*; Boiss. p. 572 (Lugdunum +, 5th): *sceptorum (sic) —terrae decus et iubar orbis*.
- CRIMEN. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- CULMEN. Freq. in inscr. = *columen*. Very freq., esp. in Arval acts and Chr. verse inscr.
10. DICTAMEN² [G. No citations in H] 'public speaking.'
c. VIII 5530 (Thibilis, Numidia): (ille) *dictam[ine] facilis
extemporalis*.
- DISCRIMEN. (1) 'distinction.' c. II 5839 (Boletum): [*septe*]*m
—ina vocum*; IX 2641 (Aesernia): (illi) *vindici omnium
sine committentum—ine*. Cf. VIII 4635 (Naraggara, Prov. Procons.): *ni tu (i. e. aer) per teneras)—poneres au[ras]*. (2)

¹ Cf. Henzen, Act. Frat. Arv. p. 7, and cf. *culmen*.

² Hisp. Fam. 480 (cf. ALL, II p. 261). F. cites Gloss. Gr. Lat.

'discord.' c. VI 25678 (Rome): (ille vixit cum illa) *sine ullo—ine*. (3) 'trouble.' c. VI 1696 (Rome, 4th): *corpus magnariorum gravi metu et—ine liberatum*; II 6278 (S. C. Italicense, Spain, 176-180) l. 62: *liberatus si—in-stauraverit*, etc.

EXAMEN. (1) 'swarm.' c. VI 29436 (Rome): *nam Capitolineae compressi—ine turbae* etc. (2) 'examination.' c. III 459 (Amorgos, 4th): *exsame[n] iudic[i]s celsioris*.

[FAMEN. ¹ [H] Hübn., Inscr. Hisp. Chr. 219 (Corduba +, 890).

FLAMEN. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.

15. FULMEN. Freq. in inscr.

FORAMEN (of aqueduct). c. XIV 3676 (Tibur): *supra—*; and *singul(a)—ina longa digitos | tres* etc.

FULMEN. c. XIV 3565 (Tibur), VIII 2632 (Lambaesis, Numidia), XII 1807 (bet. Valentia and Vienna).

FUNDAMEN ²=*fundamentum*. c. VIII 12285 (Bisica, Prov. Procons.): *porticu, iactis—inibu[s] renovata*; XI 260 (Ravenna +): —*Petrus, Petrus fundator et aula[e]*.

GERMEN. c. VI 1779 (Rome): *superbo qui creatus—ine*; ib. 9437 (ib.): *his tulit hic senos primaevi—in[i]s annos*; De Rossi 710 (+Rome, 442): *sed Gallos claro—ine traxit avos*.

20. GRAMEN. c. VI 13528 (Rome): —*ve novum vel flos*; De Rossi 317 (Rome, +, 381): *vernantibus —ina rivis*; c. XI 258 (+Ravenna): *nitidae per —ina vaccae*; XII 949 (+Arelate, 5th): *flagrantia semper —ina*.

LEVAMEN. c. VI 1771 (Rome, 4th): *providimus his —*; VIII 251 (Sufetula, Prov. Byzac.): —*hoc doloribus*.

LIGAMEN. c. VI 22404 (Rome): [*divinae remanent haec vi]va —ina mentis*.

LIMEN. Freq. in inscr.

LIQUAMEN = *garum*³ Freq. on amphorae of Pompeii. ⁴ Edict. Dioclet. 3. 6: —*inis primi*; ib. 3. 7: —*inis secundi*; Mitth. IV p. 21, 22 (Pompeii).

25. LUCTAMEN. c. VI 1759 (Rome, 389): *mensores nos Por-*

¹ Ven. Fort., Hisp. Fam., gloss.

² Verg., Ov., Hier.

³ Cf. c. IV 2589, note; and Rönsch p. 27.

⁴ Vide c. IV, indices, p. 243.

*tuenses, quib(us) vetus fuit cum caudicariis diuturnum-
q(ue) —.*

LUMEN. (1) 'light.' (2) 'eye' — Very freq. in inscr.

MODERAMEN¹ — Only in Chr. verse. c. v 6727 (Vercellae):
totam qui sancto tenuit —ine vitam; x 6218 (Formiae,
529): *districtus sub iure pio et —ine certo*; Boiss., p. 592
(Lugdunum, 586-8): *indulsit prudens mixto —ine causis*.

MUNIMEN.² (1) = *munitio, munimentum*. c. III 1984 (Sa-
lonae, Dalmatia, 4th or 5th): *res munimeni* (sic) *civitat[is
necessarias]*; XII 5750 (+ Narbonensis): *cruces* (sic, gen.)
munimene septum (sic); VIII 14399 (Vaga, Prov. Procons.):
[in eius (oppidi) mu]nimen; Hübner. *Hisp.* 23 a (Eme-
rita, 663, +) and 259 (+, very late); Arch. Ep. Mitth.
XV (Troesmi, 337-340): *perennis mun[imi]nis disposi-
tione*. (2) Concrete = *defensor*. c. VIII 2297 (Numidia):
— *domorum*. (an animal).

NEMEN. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 20674 (Rome): *trino de —ine
fati*.

30. NOMEN. Very freq.

NUMEN. Very freq.

OMEN. Freq.

PEDAMEN.³ In the two *menologia rustica*, c. VI 2305,
2306, *m. martio*.

PRAENOMEN. Not infreq. in inscr.

35. PROFLAMEN.⁴ In the Arval Acts, c. VI 2080 (A. D. 120),
2086 (155), 2099 (183).

RECISAMEN. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.* F. G. H. cf. *recisamentum*] 'chip,'
'shaving'. c. II 5181 (Les Metal. Vipasc., (Spain, end 1st)
l. 28: *conductori ve[ndere ligna] nisi ex — inibus ramorum
--- ne liceto*.

REGIMEN. D eRossi 654 (+ Rome, 427): *Romae — sus(cepit)*.

REGMEN = *regimen*. (= *rector*) - c. VII 2 (Durotriges =
Dorset, +): *Neptuni vertex — sortiti mobile ventis*. (= *regmen ventorum mobilium*).

RUTRAMEN 'rubbish' - [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.* F. G. H.] c. II 5181
(Lex. Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st) ll. 47,50.

¹ Ov., Ambros., Chalcid., Cod. Theod.

² Verg., Ov., Veget., Vulg., Pall.

³ Varro, Col., Pliny.

⁴ Inscr. only.

40. SEMEN. Not infreq.
 SOLAMEN. (1) = *solacium. passim.* (2) 'provisions'-' c. II 1180 (Hispalis): *item (ad) — ina transferenda*; VIII 619 (Maktar, Prov. Byzac.): *proc(urator) ad solaminia (sic) et horrea.*
 SPECIMEN. c. v 6723 (+ Vercellae); Boiss. p. 565 (+ Lugdunum, 5th).
 STAMEN. Freq in inscr.
 SUBLEVAMEN.² [F. G. H.] Hübner, Inscr. Hisp. Chr. 96 (Urso, A. D. 708) written *sublibamine.*
 45. SUBTEMEN. c. IV 1507 (Pompeii, *graffito*) l. 4.
 SUMEN (as dilicacy). Edict. Dioclet. 4. 5.
 SUPERLIMEN 'lintel,' (cf. *superliminare*). [*ὑπερῶς εἰρ.*] Wilm. 2096 = O. H. 5129 (Ager Narniensis, 56): —[*la*]pideum.
 TEGIMEN. c. XII 1272 (Arausio, 5th, +): *et vestis — hisp[ida] erat tunica*.
 TEGMEN = *tegimen* (late) c. XII 944 (+ Arelate, after 6th): *tumuli pretiosa —ina*; Hübner, Inscr. Hisp. Chr. 261 (A. D. 893).
 50. TERMEN³ = *terminns.* c. I 199 — v 7749 (Sent. Minuc., Genua, A. V. C. 637) l. 8: *ibi —ina duo stant circa viam Postumiam*⁴; VI 28239 (Rome): *venit iniqua dies et acerba —inis hora*; II 59 (Pax Julia), in sense of *annus.*
 TUTAMEN.⁵ c. XI 1616 (Florentia): *hic lapis et —erit post morte (sic) sepulcri*; IX 4796 (Forum Novum): *ipse meis quod constitui —ina membris.*
 VELAMEN. In Chr. inscr. c. VI 1756 b (Rome 4th): *candida fuscatus nulla —ine culpa*; v 6731 (Vercellae): —*ine sancto | crinibus imposito*; ib. 6734 (ib.): *texerat haec sacros casta —ine crines.*
 VOLUMEN. c. VI 4246 (Rome, mon. Liviae, 1st); XIV 472 (Ostia, 144?).

¹ In this sense, inscr. only.

² Schol. Vindob. in Hor. A. P. 20.

³ Elsewhere only Acc. Trag. fab. 37, and Varro's comment v § 21 (Spengel):
uc apud Accium non TERMINUS sed TERMEN.

⁴ In this inscr. the form *terminus* also occurs.

⁵ Verg., Ambros. Hier., Schol. Bern. Verg., Arnob.

§ 13. MENTUM. See above § 12.

ADIUMENTUM. c. VIII 19688 (Civ. Celtianensium, Numidia):
numinis eius—.

ADORNAMENTUM. [ἄραξ εἰρ. F. G. H.]. Wilm. 2096 =
O. H. 5129 (Ager Narmensis, 56): *fastigium* [—?] *cum*
adorn[amentis].

AERAMENTUM. c. VI 10235 (Rome. 149); IX 2475 (Saepi-
num); Edict. Dioclet. 7,24; ib. 7,28; II 1071 (Arva); ib.
1478 (Astigi); XII 4332 (Narbo); VII 180 b (Lindum).

ALIMENTUM. Freq. in inscr.

5. ANTEPAGMENTUM. ¹ c. X 1781 (Puteoli, Lex parieti
fac. A. U. C. 649): —*a abiagnea*; and below: *tegulas pri-*
mores omnes in —o ferro figito; II 5167 (Balsa, 2nd): *cum*
ante[pagmentis] et statuīs.

APPARAMENTUM = *apparatus*. [ἄραξ εἰρ.] c. XII 1567 (Lu-
cus Augusti): *sacr[ificium] trib[us] taur[is] fecer[unt] cum*
suis hostis et apparam[entis] omnib[us].

ARGUMENTUM *passim*.

ARMENTUM. c. XII 4102 (St. Gilles, Narbonensis): *Silvano*
votum pro —o.

ATRAMENTUM. c. I 198 (Lex Repet., A. U. C. 631-2) XIV:
in albo —o; VIII 9513 (Caesarea, Mauretania): *haec cum*
scriberem, lacrimis — temperavi,

10. AUGMENTUM. Edict. Dioclet., proem. 5: *ad incrementa sui*
et— a; c. II 5239 (Conimbriga, 337-361): (illi) [*in hono-*
rem et—[re]i pub[licae] nato.

CAEMENTUM. c. X 7042 (Catina, Sicily); III 10984 (Brige-
tio, Pannonia Sup.): *cementum* (sic). Heterocl. fem. *cae-*
menta, c. I 577 = X 1781 (Puteoli, lex parieti faciendo,
A. V. C. 649); *nive* (sic) *maiorem—(m) struito, quam quae*
—arda | pendat—.

CALCIAMENTUM. (So in inscr.). c. II 5181 (Lex Metall.
Vipasc., Spain, 1st): —*orum quid loramentorumque*; Edict.
Dioclet. 8, 7: *ad soleanda— a*.

COGNOMENTUM. Hübner, Inscr. Hispan. chr. 2 (Salacia, 632):
(ille) —*o D(ei) Domum* (sic); ib. 256 (Oviedo, 910).

CONDIMENTUM. Edict. Dioclet. 6, 48.

¹ Cato, Vitr., Paul. ex Fest.

15. DETRIMENTUM. c. IX 2438 (Saepinum, 168) l. 20; Edict. Dioclet. proem. 22.
 DOCUMENTUM. c. VI 1702 (Rome, 4th); IX 729 (Larinum); X 3980 (Capua); VIII 15880 (Sicca, Prov. Procons.).
 ELEMENTUM. (1) 'essence.' c. VIII 7034 (Cirta, Numid., 4th): *ex | —o caelesti.* (2) 'beginning.' c. VI 1793 (Rome, 394): *recepit civitas—.*
 EMOLUMENTUM. c. XII 2643 (Genava, 6th?).
 EXPERIMENTUM. Boiss p. 139 (Lugdunum, Speech of Claudius).
 20. FERRAMENTUM. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st).
 FOMENTUM. c. v 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *universam rem p(ublicam) n(ostram) cum—is ampliavit.*
 FRUMENTUM. Freq. everywhere.
 FULMENTUM.¹ c. VI 10237 (Rome): *Labrum cum—is marmor(eis).*
 FUNDAMENTUM. Freq.
 25. IMPEDIMENTUM. (sing.) c. v 5415 (Comum, +); ib. 7948 (Cemenelum). (plur.) c. VI 9775 (Rome).
 INCITAMENTUM. c. XIV 2165 (Aricia, 4th): *incitamento (sic) ad virtutem.*
 INCREMENTUM. (1) in plur., 'increase.' De Boissieu, p. 139 (Lugdunum, Speech of Claudius): *dignitatis suae—a;* Edict. Dioclet. proem. 5: *ad—a sui et augmenta.* c. VI 15897 (Rome): *—a [rupere] eius currentia facta;* Dessau, 2666 a (Tuficum): *per—a gradus militiae suae.* (2) 'child.'² c. VI 8984 (Rome): *duobus—is;* ib. 13213 (ib.): *inter—a coequalium sui temporis;* X 5853 (Ferentinum): *puer(is), curiae—is;* II 2243 (Corduba): *—maximum | annorum (tot);* ib. 4383 (Tarraco): *i[n]c[re]men[t]u(m) mensium VIII.*
 INSTRUMENTUM. Not infreq. in inscr.
 IUGMENTUM.³ = *iugumentum* c. VI 24710 (Rome): *—et paries.*
 30. IUMENTUM. c. I 206, l. 67; VI 8864; IX 2438; VIII 4508; ib. 12640.
 LAMENTUM. c. VI 17130 (Rome): *desiste—is me exciere;*

¹ Varro, Vitr., Cels., Apic., Solin., Amm., Sidon., Anth. Lat.

² In this sense, only Verg.

³ Only Cato. For this form, cf. C. G. L. II p. 93, no. 53: *iugmenta* ζεύματα.

- XI 627 (Forum Livi): — *a quid prosunt?* De Boiss. (Lugdunum, +): *plebis*—.
- LIBAMENTUM. c. XI 127 (Ravenna): — *a epulen(sia)*.
- LOMENTUM. c. IV 2597 (Pompeii, amphora): *loment(um)*
| *Cn. P. s.*
- LORAMENTUM c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain. 1st):¹
calciamentorum quid—orumve; Edict. Dioclet. 8. 8: *ad—
et cetera*.
35. MAGMENTUM.² c. III 1933 (Salonae, 137): *si quis hic
hostia sacrum faxit, quod—non protollat*; XII 4333 (Narbo, 2nd): *sive quis hostia sacrum faxit qui | —nec protollat*.
- MEDICAMENTUM. Wilmanns 315 (Testam. Basil., 1st): *omni
—[o et] instrumento illius studi*.
- MOMENTUM. (1) 'movement.' c. VIII 212 (Cillium. Prov. Byzac.). (2) 'moment.' c. X 7112 (Catina); Edict. Dioclet. proem. 5.
- MONUMENTUM. *passim*.³
- MUNIMENTUM. Edict. Dioclet., proem. 4. (Cf. *monumentum*, note).
40. ODORAMENTUM.⁴ c. XI 1088 (Parma): — *a ex hs. (tot)*.
ORNAMENTUM. *passim*.
- PAVIMENTUM. Freq. in inscr.
- PURGAMENTUM. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 228 (Lud. Saec., *a u. c. 737*): — *a dari et fruges accipi*.
- RUDIMENTUM. c. III 10596 (Cirpi, Pannonia Infer., 365-7):
a—is fundamentorum. [By unconscious connection with *rudera* ?]
45. SACRAMENTUM. c. I 198 (Lex Repetund., A: V. C. 631-2);
II 5439 (Lex Urson., Spain, A. v. C. 710); R. G. divi Aug. 3.
- SAEPIMENTUM. c. III p. 945 (Verespatak, Dacia, wax-tablet, 159): (*domus*) *cum su[is s]aepibus saepimentis*, etc.
- SEGMENTUM. c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae): *zona i | cum—is argenteis*; VIII 1013 (Carthago): *cum sigmentis* (sic).

¹ The earliest instance; Justin., Vulg.

² Varro, Arnob.

³ Forms with *u* and *i* both common. *monementum*, c. IX 1927; *munimentum*, VI 10273; *molimentum*, VIII 2269, 11480; *monimentus*, XIV 166; *munimentus*, II 266.

⁴ Col., Plin., Hier., Vulg., Augustin., Cael. Aur.

- STRAMENTUM as name. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 52 (Tarentum):
in vico—i.
- SUFFIMENTUM. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 283 (Rome, Lud. Saec.,
204):—*a dederunt*; ib. p. 284 (ib.):—*a divi[serunt].*
50. SUPPLEMENTUM. c. VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaes., Numidia,
128): *in—comparum tertianorum.*
- TABULAMENTUM.¹ IX 3513 = I 603 (Furfo, A. V. C.
696): *stipitesque aedis hu[er]us—aque.*
- TEMPERAMENTUM. Ed. Diocl., proem. II: *commune om-
nium—.*
- TESTAMENTUM. *passim.*
- TORMENTUM 'torture'. c. V 2781 (Patavium, 4th) and Eph.
Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, 4th): *sciat se quoque—is esse
subdendum*; c. V 5337 (Comum): *cum—o animi*; III
3989 (Siscia, Pannonia Sup.): *minimo cum | —o.*
55. VESTIMENTUM. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, 1st),
—*a rudia vel recurata*; VI 1756b (Rome, 395); XI 257
(+ Ravenna).

§. 14. -BULUM, -CULUM. But slight importance attaches to the following list, in relation to the *sermo vulgaris*. The number of these subst. in literature (inclusive of their parallel masc. and fem.) is comparatively small; Paucker² has counted 171, of which exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ are in *-bulum*, and $\frac{2}{3}$ in *-culum*. As *-culum* is the more frequent, so too it shows relatively the greater number of common and classical forms, while *-bulum* seems to have been more at home in the flexible popular speech. The list below has 34 words, 9 in *-bulum*, 25 in *-culum*.³ One only, *patiacabulum*, is new.

ACETABULUM. ⁴ c. IV 2029 (Pompeii, *Graffito*): *acetabula* and *acetabela*.

ADMINICULUM. Hübn. Hispan. 238 (Spain, 918): *cum Dei adminiclo* (sic).

¹ Frontin.

² Paucker, *Silb. Lat.* p. 29 n. 10, cited by Cooper, p. 89.

³ I have thought best to omit the forms in *-BRUM*, *-CRUM*; the contracted termination is a survival, and not an active suffix.

⁴ First in Cato. For complete citations, see ALL. X p. 283.

BACULUM in transferred sense, c. VIII 9519 (Caesarea, Maur.):
—*o destituta senecta.*

CARPUSCULUS. 'groundwork of some sort?'¹ c. XII
1904 (Vienna, early 1st): *tegulas aeneas auratas | cum—is.*

5. CENACULUM. c. VI 29791 (Rome): *cinacula (sic) n(umero) VI, tabernas | n(umero) XI etc.; IV 138 (Pompeii, dipinto): tabernae cum pergulis suis et c[e]nacula equestria*²; ib. 1136 (ib.): *balneum venerium et nongentum (sic) tabernae, pergulae, cenacula etc.; XI 3583 = I 1341 (Castrum Novum, B. C.): porticus,—; V 4488 (Brixia, early 4th): tabernas cum cenaculis); IX 1938 (Beneventum): tabernam,—; X 6069 (Formiae); cum taberna et—(o).*

CONCILIABULUM.³ c. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic. A. V. C. 709) 83: *in municipiis, coloneis, praefectureis, foreis,—eis c(ivium) r(omanorum)*; and below, 85, 108, 109, 119, 126, 128, 130, 135.

CUBICULUM. Freq. in inscr.

DEVERTICULUM. c. VI 29784 (Rome): *via quae ducit | per agrum | Nonianum | a m(iliario) XX — (ulo) | sinistrosus (sic); XIV 4231 (Laticum): deverticulum (sic) | privatum.*

FERCULUM. c. VI 2067 (Rome, Arval, 90): —*a cum campanis et urnalibus mulsi.*

10. HIBERNACULUM. c. VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaesis, Numidia, 128): *(murus) qualis mansuris—is fieri solet.*

MIRACULUM. c. X 3796 (Capua): *haec Latona tuis statuit —a templis.*

OBSTACULUM. c. II 4911 (Ciresa, 383-388): *o[bst]ac[ulo] | perdomito.*

OPERCULUM. c. VI 27731 (Rome): *circa aediculam | ollae numero XXIII | quae sunt—is | et titulis marmoreis; ib. 29984 (ib.): [ollas cum] | opercu[lis]; X 6 (Regium Julium): pugillares membranaceos—is eboreis; ib. 1781 (Puteoli, Lex Parieti Fac., A. V. C. 649): —aque abiegnea inponito.*

ORACULUM. Not. infreq. in inscr.

15. PABULUM. c. V 5049 (Ausugum): —*secata.*

¹ " *Carpusculus* explicat Palustre ---- in hunc modum: 'antéfixes à deux faces.' " etc.
l. c. Georges, Lex., wrongly makes the word neuter. In this sense, only here.

² Cf. Mommsen ap. Bruns. Fontes, p. 271; Ruggiero, s. v. *cenaculum*.

³ Plaut., Livy, Fronto, Paul. ex Fest. Tert., Hier.

- PATIBULUM. c. v 2781 (Patavium) and Eph. Epig. vii p. 418 (Crete, early 4th): — *o adfixus*.
- PATICABULUM. [ἄπαξ σιρ.] ‘An open place.’ (*pateo*). c. vi 10298 (Rome): *aquae intra*—.
- PERICULUM. Freq. in inscr.
- PIACULUM. Not. infreq. in inscr. of Italy. (Outside of Rome, c. ix 3513 and x 8259).
20. POCULUM. Not. infreq. in inscr. Early forms, *pocolo(m)* and (by mistake) *pococolom*.
- PROPUGNACULUM. Eph. Epig. viii p. 200 (Aleria): *super* — (*ulum*).¹
- RECEPTACULUM. c. vi 29961 (Rome): *siqua* | — *a sunt sub caste*[*llo*.]
- REDIMICULUM. c. xi 358 (Ariminum): (*signum*) *cum*—*o* | *auri*.
- SAECULUM. Freq. in inscr.
25. SIGNACULUM.² Hübn., Hisp. 149 (Spain, 739): — *alme* (sic) *crucis*.
- SPECTACULUM. Passim.
- STABULUM. c. vi 1731 (Rome): (*illi comiti domesticorum*) | *et* — *i*; ib. 1774 (ib., 379-383): (*ille*) — (*constituit*); ib. 8413 (Rome): — *cum praeseptis* | *et cellis*; ib. 15640 (ib.): (*monumentum*) | *cum horto et*—*o et meritoris*; v 374 (Neapolis = Cittanova): (*illi cent(enario?)*)—*i*; ib. 1880 (Concordia): *princeps*—*i* | *dominici*.
- TABERNACULUM. (1) lit. c. vi 5339 (Rome): *p(rae)p(osito)* *at* (sic) *tabernacla* (sic); ib. 9054 (ib.): *praepositus* —*o* [*rum*]; Wilm. 315 (Test. Basil., 1st) l. 67: — *is*. (2) in Chr. sense. Hübn. Hisp. 115 (Iliberris, + 594): *hec* (sic) *s(an)c(t)a tria* — *a in gloriam trinitatis*.
- TRIENTABULUM.³ c. i 200 (Lex Agraria, A. U. C. 643): *in* — *e*[*is*].
30. VASCULUM. c. iv 2034 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- VEHICULUM. Freq. in inscr.
- VESTIBULUM. Res. Gest. divi Aug. 35: *in* — [*lo a*] *edium mearum*; III 2072 (Salonae, Dalmatia): — | *et ambitus* | *monumenti*; II 3420 (Carthago Nova, 589): — *q(ue) urbis*.
- VINCULUM. Freq. in inscr.

¹ Mommsen, l. c. ‘vide ne sit recens incisa.’

² Apul., Tert., Ulp. Dig., Prud.

³ Elsewhere only Livy xxxi 13. 9: *trientabulumque is ager, quia pro tertia parte pecuniae datus erat, appellatus*.

VOCABULUM. c. XIV 2934 (Praeneste, 385): [*ca*]sa cui — est etc.; XI 1147 (Veleia, 2nd): alio —o; III 567 (Delphi, 2nd): — a regio[*num*]; Boiss. p. 578 (Lugdunum, +, 6th): nomin[is] vocabol[um] (sic).

§ 15. —INA. The inscr. are singularly deficient in adjectival substt. in —ina denoting source or material, (especially flesh, as *porcina*, *agnina* ¹), though the adjj. themselves in —inus are not uncommon. ² The list below includes those formed as well from substt. (*disciplina*, *doctrina*), as from verbs (*lapicaedinae*, *ustrina*); and in so far, offers nothing new or important. In one respect, however, this suffix is of unusual interest. Did. —inus, —ina have a diminutive force in Latin, as we should be led to expect by an *a posteriori* deduction from the romance languages? It certainly had no such force in the classic speech, and the romance scholars in general allude merely to the later trend in this direction. ³ But there can be no doubt, it seems, that such a use was not unknown in the popular language, even in the earlier period. In the home-life, the diminutive is inseparably connected with kinship, and the multitude of such name-ratios as *Faustus* : *Faustulus* : *Faustinus*, *Secunda* : *Secundilla* : *Secundina*, (cf. Ital. naso : nasello : nasino), shows how early, at least in feeling, a similarity of sense had developed between the real diminutive —ulus, —illus, and the pseudo-diminutive —inus.

Nor are we entirely without instances of such a use of the suffix. Paucker⁴ cites from Not. Tiron. *geminus*, *gemellus*, *gemininus* and later instances could be gathered from the glosses.⁵ The inscr. show other forms; not certain, it is true, but bearing with probability on the point in question. Such are *domnina* (Ital. donnina) in a Spanish inscr., *puerina pucina* (Cf. Ital. piccina) in a Chr. inscr. of Rome, and possibly *pusina* in the same sense in a *graffito* of Pompeii.⁶ It is possible also that *buccina*,

¹ Cf. Cooper, pp. 81, 141.

² Cf. § 24.

³ Cf. Meyer-Lübke II p. 452 sq.

⁴ Spicileg. p. 204, note 53; Cooper p. 151. *Mollicina vestis* (Non. Marc. XIV 540. 23 ed Müller) is not a parallel case, for the i is short = *μολοχίνη*. It has its bearing, however, for Nonius associated it in sense with *molliculus*.

⁵ Cf. C. C. L., esp. Vol. II.

⁶ For the adjj., see § 24, —INUS.

included below from an inscr. of Rome, may be a diminutive of *bucca* = 'mouth', and not *buccina*, as generally explained. Future investigations will doubtless reveal other instances.

BUCCINA i long? 'mouth' (of a canal)?¹ [If so, ἀπαξ εἰρ. F. G. H.] Notiz. (1887) p. 182 (Rome): *ex eo rivalibus qui [per b]uccinam accipieb[ant aquam]*.

CARINA. (1) 'ship'. c. VI 21521 (Rome, 1st): *non ego caeruleam remo pulsabo—am* (of Charon); ib. 9318 (Rome): *custodi—arum*. (2) 'The *Carinae*' in Rome. c. VI 9718 (Rome): *ossa* (illius) *oleari de—is*.

CULINA. passim.

DISCIPLINA. passim.

5. DOCTRINA. passim.

DOMNINA 'young lady' [ἀπαξ εἰρ. F. G. H.] c. II 1836 (Gades): (*illa*)—*an(norum)* XVII.²

FARINA. c. VI 1711 (Rome, 5th): *si quis eorum - - —am crediderit postulandam*.

FIGLINA and FIGULINA (sc. *officina* ³). Very freq. in instr. domest.

LAPICADINAE. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., end 1st) l. 48: —*is*; VI 8486 (Rome): *a lapicidinis*; III 75 (Philae, 203): *novae—ae*.

10. LIBITINA. = *officium libitinarii*.⁴ c. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic. A. v. C. 709) ll. 94 and 104: *quei praeconium dissignationem—amve faciet*.

[MANCINA = ? [ἀπαξ εἰρ., if correct. G. H.] c. IV 2066 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *has ego—as stagna refusa dabo* ⁵.

MEDICINA. Not infreq. in inscr.

OFFICINA. Very freq. in instr. domest., often spelled *ofcina*; generally abbreviated.

PISCINA. Freq. in inscr.

15. PUERINA. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] De Rossi, Rom. Sott. III

¹ But. cf. Notiz. l. c. p. 186.

² Hübner l. c.: 'Domnina appellatio esse potest.'

³ Pliny.

⁴ In this sense, Val. Max.

⁵ Zangemeister l. c.: 'mancinas ignota vox; voluitne anginas?'

- p. 390 (Rome, +): *Euthicia puerina pucina qua(e) bis(it)* (sic) *ann.* III etc.
- RAPINA 'rapine.' c. VI 6319, 7872, 28877; II 6278; Edict. Dioclet.
- RAPINA.¹ 'turnip.' c. VI 2104 (Rome. Arval, 218): *lumemulia cum—is.*
- RUINA. Freq. everywhere.
- SALINAE. c. III 1209 (Apulum, Dacia): *conduc(tori) pascui, —arum et commercior(um)*; ib. 1363 (Veczel, Dacia): *conductoris pasc(ui) et—ar(um).*
20. URINA. c. VI 3413 (Rome): *ne quis hic—a(m) faciat*; ib. 29904 (ib.): [*si quis*] *hic—am fec[erit]* etc.]
- USTRINA² and USTRINUM.³ Freq. in inserr., esp. of Rome.

C. ADJECTIVES AND DERIVED SUBSTANTIVES.

The positive distinction between adj. and subst. is little maintained in popular Latin. It has been noted above in the lists §§ 10, 11 how the subst. *in-tor-trix* may be used adjectively (Cf. *sutor institor, virgo deceptrix*). This usage is common enough with certain words, even in the best literature.⁴ Such words, however, when forced into the position of adjective, still remain essentially substantives, and are so regarded. The same applies to certain classes of adjectives, as those in *-bilis, -osus, -eus*; they do not cease to be simple adjectives, even when temporarily raised to an independent standing. But there are other classes that lend themselves so naturally to the substantival use, that they may be considered as much the one as the other. As examples in point, *-alis* and *-arius* are properly adjectival terminations; but many words in *-alis* (cf. *aequalis, augustalis, sex-fascalis, sodalis*) are treated as real subst., and in the case of

¹ Cato, Col.

² Apul., Solin., Aug., Arnob., Serv. ad Verg., Porphy.

³ Inserr. only.

⁴ Cf. Th. Vogel in N. Jahrb. für Philol., Vol. 127 (1883) p. 186: "wörter wie ARTIFEX, GLADIATOR, TIRO, VICTRIX, schon Cicero, solche wie ADVENA, DOMITOR, TRANSFUGA, auch Livius, und ADVENA, ANUS, DOMITOR, VICTOR, VIRGO u. a. auch Curtius adjectivisch gebraucht hat."

-arius there is absolutely no distinction, (cf. a *corpus corariorum magnariorum solatariorum*, 'wholesale sole-leather-workers' union; s. *solatarius*, 'maker of soles. '), and in fact the subst. in -arius in the inscr. outnumber the adj. by more than two to one.

This usage extends furthermore to the formation, *quite unlimited in the popular language, of a vast number of feminine and neuter derivatives as subst., often without any thought of a modified noun. In *sense*, they are simple subst.; but for comparative study as words they should be kept in relation with the adjectival terminations with which they belong. Accordingly, I have arranged the following lists with this scope in view, following the adj. of each class (and connected masculine subst.) with the kindred feminines and neuters. How much information they may afford us of the tendencies of the *Sermo Vulgaris* in the matter of word-formation is shown by the fact that the section includes no less than 340 *purely inscriptional* words, and upwards, of 100 others in a sense not found in literature.

§ 16. -ARIUS. The words in -arius, -aria, -arium, form for several reasons the most interesting class included in the present study, and deserve a separate and thorough examination as a part of the popular vocabulary; but space will permit of only a brief consideration of their place in the *Sermo Vulgaris*. I shall confine myself, therefore, to a few deductions from the inscriptions, leaving the lists that follow to speak for themselves.

The total number of these words in inscr., at the present count, is 535 (-arius 412, -aria 43, -arium 80). This in itself speaks much for the popular character of the suffix. Two phases of ancient life are vitally brought down to us through these words; the daily labor (free or slave) and the military life. If language is a reflex of the life of a people, then here especially, where the daily life is shown, we should expect to find a strong drift of the popular vocabulary. And in fact, the number of new forms and meanings in the inscr.¹ shows most clearly that the *sermo vulgaris* availed itself of these suffixes to form new words at will. Augustus' predilection for Corinthian bronzes led to his being nicknamed 'corintharius' by a wit of the day,²

¹ Inscr. forms: -ARIUS 143, -ARIA 22, -ARIUM 26; new sense, -ARIUS 33, -ARIA 9, -ARIUM 7.

² Suet. Aug. 70.

a word that is found elsewhere only in *inscr.* The same vitality attaches to the suffix in the Romance languages, most notably in Ital. with its *erbwörter* in *-ajo*, *-aro*,¹ *-iero*,² and its *lohnwörter* in *-ario*. The suffix still forms new words whenever the need is felt, even in jest, a sure test of its popularity and usefulness.³

By far the greater number of words in *-arius* relate to production and trade. A complicated industrial system requires a special terminology, and the choice of the suffix *-arius* in Latin, as referring to commercial affairs, both satisfied the need and furnished the language with an inexhaustible source of new words. The combinations of ideas caused by the association of men in industry are expressed in English by a succession of compounded substantives, as 'wholesale wine and liquor dealer,' 'tin and sheet-iron workers.' In Latin, the clumsy use of the genitive is avoided by the formation of any needed adj. in *-arius*; *faber lectarius*, *gemmarius sculptor*, *negotians*⁴ *materiarius*. *negotiator gladiarius*, *redemptor marmorarius*, instead of *faber lectorum*, *gemmarum sculptor*, etc. This is not due to a mere fondness for longer words; it fills a real want in the language. These words may be coupled to any length, and are always self-explanatory. Cf. *navicularius lignarius*, *saccarius salarius*, *vestiarius tenuiarius* (*qui facit vestes tenues*), *faber solearius baxearius*, *corpus mensorum frumentariorum nauticariorum*. This commercial use of *-arius* being established, the formations are extended to adj. derived from adj. A 'baker of white bread,' (*pistor panis candidi*), is called *pistor candidarius*, a 'keeper of a private bath,' (*qui balneum privatum exercet*), is *balneator privatarius*.⁵ A further, and especially interesting, extension of use is seen in the derivatives of adj. denoting nationality. *Negotiatores parthici* would be 'Parthian traders,' but 'dealers in Parthian goods' is most clearly distinguished by the simple expression *negotiatores*

¹ CARBONARUS = carbonaro occurs in two *inscr.* of Rome.

² For Fr. *-IER*, Ital. *-IERO*, Span. *-ERO*, etc. = **-ERIUS* or **-IARIUS*, cf. Gröber, ALL. I p. 225, Thurneysen, ib. IV p. 155. The romance derivatives from *-ARIUS* have been recently treated in a monograph by Zimmerman.

³ On the appearance of a vender of stewed pears, I have heard the spontaneous formation, as a jest, "ecco il *perecottaro!*"

⁴ NEGOTIANS is a real subst. = NEGOTIATOR. Cf. DISCENS, VIANS, etc. *Introd.* § 4.

⁵ BALNEATOR PRIVATUS would give quite a different meaning.

parthicarum.¹ The inscr. furnish us three words of this sort, all ἀπαξ εἰρημένα, which appear almost to have escaped notice. In c. VI 1620 (Rome), we have *mercatares frumentari et oleari afrari*, 'dealers in African grains and oils'; in c. VI 9676 (Rome): *negotians salsamentarius et vinarius maurarius*, 'importer of salt-meats and wines from Mauretania.' Both of these merchants were presumably Roman citizens, and neither need have been of African origin; so the words *afer* and *maurus* could not have been used, and would have carried a totally different meaning. These two instances serve to explain the third, regarding which the commentators have needlessly troubled themselves. In c. XII 3349 (Nemausus), we have mention of a *venaliciarum graecarium*. This latter word is not a mis-spelling of *gregarium*, as Mommsen proposed, not noting the above parallels. The merchant in question was not a 'wholesale slave-dealer,' nor even a Greek dealer in slaves (*venaliciarum graecum*, through he may, of course, have been a Greek); but a dealer who made a specialty of *Greek slaves*. An examination of the list below will show conclusively that a dealer in *venalicia graeca* would be known as *venaliciarum graecarium*.²

The double suffix —(i)ari-arius appears in inscr. (often beside the simple suffix) in the following words: *capsarius*, *oculararius*, *odarius*, *pugillarius*, *salarius*, *sigillarius*, *speculararius*, *vinarius*. All but one are found only in inscr.; *salarius* occurs also in the Digest. They are properly secondary derivatives; *salarius* (*salarium*), *pugillarius* (*pugillares*), *odarius* (*odaria = carmina*³); but the original subst. of many do not occur, and they may have been formed merely for the sake of greater length.⁴ We may also assume, however, originals of a more general signification; *vinarii*; *sigillarii* are 'dealers in *vinum*,' 'makers of *sigilla*'; *vinarii*, *sigillarii* are 'dealers in wines etc' (**vinaria*), 'makers of figurines and the like' (**sigillaria*).

¹ Cod. Just. x 47. 7. SO PRAETOR PARTHICUS would be 'praetor of the Parthians,' or 'Parthian praetor'; but PRAETOR PARTHICARIUS (inscr., vide infra) = QUI LUDIS PARTHICIS PRAESIDET.

² A similar use of -ANUS, Bramb. 43 (Doomburg, Batavia): NEGOTIATOR CRETARIUS BRITANNICIANUS = NEGOTIATOR CRETAE BRITANNICAE.

³ So Petron.

⁴ Cf. Fr. boucher = Engl. butcher, but Fr. fruit-ier = Engl. fruit-er-er; Ital. calderajo = *CALDARIUS.

As instances of the substitution of *-arius* for other suffixes, we may note *argentarius*, *aurarius* (= *argenteus*, *aureus*), *pedarius* (= *pedalis*). A pure instance of the popular fondness for long words occurs in *pedisequarius* = *pedisequus*. The grammatical distinction between *-arius* and *-aris* and its neglect in inscr. will be treated below § 19.

It remains only to speak of the formation of diminutives from *-arius* in the *sermo vulgaris*. That such diminutives must have been prevalent is shown by the Romance languages, esp. Ital., where they are very numerous. Cf. *barcajuolo* (* *barcariolus*), *borsajuolo* (* *bursariolus*), *fruttajuolo* (* *fructariolus*), always with a shifting of accent. The inscr. have only one example, *pomariolum*¹, but the following words, taken at random, attest the usage in Latin:

ANCILLARIOLUS. Mart. XII 58.

CELLARIOLUM = CELLULA, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2. 29.

CERVARIOLUS. Schol. Bern. Verg. Ecl. 8. 3.

CIBARIOLUS. C. G. L. III p. 254. 37.

LECTICARIOLA. Mart. XII 58.

VIRIDIARIOLUM. Gregor. Tur., Glor. conf. XXIII p. 763.

I (M).

ABIETARIUS.² s. c. VI 9104 (Rome): *vivit C. Roius C. l. Eros*—.

ACTARIUS.³ s. (1) in the army, 'official in charge of *acta militaria* c. II 2663 (Legio VII = Léon 216):—*leg. VII. gem. ant. p. f.*; VII 458 (Vindomora):—(*ius coh. III Br(itonum) Antoninia[nae]*): III 3392 (Campona, Pannonia Inf.):—*ale* (sic). (2) in private capacity. (Cf. *notarius*). c. VI 5182 (Rome, 1st), 6224 (ib.), 9106, 9107 (Rome). Spelled *acctarius*, Notiz. (1887) p. 146 (Rome).

ACTUARIUS. s. (cf. *actarius*). (1) c. III 6059 (Nicomedia): *ac[t]uario protectorum*. (2) c. V 1595 (+ Aquileia): *actoarius* (sic) *s(an)c(t)ae accl(ess)iae Aquillien)sis*.

ACUARIUS. s. [If = 'needle-maker' *ἄραξ εἰρ.*⁴] c. VI 9131 (Rome): *D. M. Syntropho Attiani ser(vo)*—o.

5. ADVERSARIUS. s. c. I 198 (Lex Repet., A. V. C. 631) XX:

¹ Also *Silviae*, Peregr. ad Loca Sancta 39.

² As subst., only *Vulg. Exod. 35, 35: ut faciant opera* —i; as adj., only *Festus* s. v.

³ In this form, inscr. only; see *Ruggiero* s. v. *acta militaria* and *actuaris*.

⁴ c. VI l. c.: 'dubium videtur sitne *aquarius* an qui *acus* facit.'

(*is*) *arvorsario edat eos om[nes etc.]*; ib. XXV: [*pe*]r *eum pr(aetorem) advorsariumve mor[a] non eri[t]*; XI 1070 (Parma): *pariter cum—o*; VIII 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons., 180-183): *cum illo adv[er]sario*.

AERARIUS. a., s. Freq. in inscr.¹

AFRARIUS. a. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'African', 'of Africa'² c. VI 1620 = Boiss. p. 240 (Rome): *mercatores frumentari et oleari—i*.

AGRARIUS. a. c. VI 3606 (Rome): *mesor* (sic)—[*us*]; VIII 12637, 12912 (Carthago): *ensor—*; ib. 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons., 180-183): (*ius*) *ampliandi partes—as*.

ALARIUS, a. (mil. = *alaris* q. v.) Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Inscr. (1889) p. 202 (Caesarea, Maur., 3^d): *veteranus ex decurione—o*.

10. ALBARIUS.³ s. c. VI 9139 (Rome): *C. Ateio Philadelpo* (sic)—*o*. (2) adj. = *albaris*. c. XIV 2995 (Praeneste, 51-54): *o[*p*]ere—o*.

ALIARIUS a. The *Compitum Aliarium*, an unknown place in Rome. c. VI 4476 (Rome, 1st): (*ille*) *vestiar(ius) a Compito —o*; ib. 9971 (Rome): (*illi*) *vestiario a Compito —o*.

ALIMENTARIUS. a. *pecunia —a*, c. IX 3953 (Alba Fucens), 1415 (Trevicum, 1st), 2807 (Aufidena), 20 (Locri), 47 (Vibo); *ratio —a*, c. IX 699 (Sipontum); *pueri et puellae —i*, c. XIV 4003 (Ficulea, 162), IX 5700 (Cupra Montana, 149).

ALTILIARIUS. ⁴ (1) a. c. VI 9201 (Rome): (*ille*) *aviarius —*. (2) s. c. VI 4230 (Rome, 1st): (*ille*) —(*ius*).

ALUMINARIUS. s. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'Dealer in alum.' c. VI 9142 (Rome): *C. Terentius CC. l. Anteros —*.

15. AMPULLARIUS. ⁵ s. 'maker of *ampullae*.' c. XII 4445 (Narbo, early 1st): (*ille*) — *frugi heic est sepultus*.

ANAGLYPTARIUS. a. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'of reliefs.' c. II 2243 (Corduba): *caelator —*.

¹ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.

² Cf. above, p. 139.

³ Cod. Theod. XIII 4. 2.

⁴ Elsewhere only Gloss. Labb. ὀρνεοτρόφος *altiliaris*.

⁵ Plaut. only.

- ANATIARIUS. ¹ s. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. ‘dealer in, or keeper of, ducks.’ c. VI 9143 (Rome): (*ille*) —.
- ANGULARIUS. ² a. [H]. c. x 1781 (Puteoli, lex parieti fac., A. U. C. 649): *nive* (sic) (*partem*) *angolaria(m)* (sic) *altiore(m)* — — *facito*.
- ANNIVERSARIUS a. Res. Gest. divi Aug. II: [*anni*]—*um sacrificium* = ἐνιαύσιον θυσίαν; Notiz. (1886) p. 16 (Rome): *votum solvet* —*um*.
20. ANNONARIUS. a. c. VI 1759 (Rome, 389): — *am potestatem*; X 1217 (Abella): —*am pecuniam*; III 4180 (Savaria, Upper Pannonia, 349): *rei* —*ae*. Add X 453, 5928.
- ANTIQUARIUS. s. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 69: *librario sibe* —*o*; ³ Bull. Épig. IV (1884) p. 150 (a bronze disc., source not known).
- ANULARIUS. (1) a. c. I 1107=VI 9144 (Rome): (*ille*) *duomvir conlegi*—*i*—*conlegio*—*o dedit*.⁴ (2) s. *anularii* ⁵ are named, c. XI 1235 (Placentia), XII 4456 (Narbo), Notiz. (1892) p. 124 (Brundisium).
- AQUARIUS. ⁶ s: Not infreq. in inscr., esp. at Rome in the *familia publica*.
- ARCARIUS. ⁶ s. ‘Keeper of the *arca*,’ ⁷ Freq. in inscr.
25. ARENARIUS. (1) a. ⁸ ‘of the *arena*’ c. VIII 7158 (Cirta, Numid.): (*ille*) *sartor* ⁹ —; XII 1590 (Dea Augusta): *coll(egium) venator(um) Deensium qui ministerio*—*o fungunt*. (2) s. ¹⁰ c. XI 862 (Mutina): (*illi*) *viv iro* — — *colleg(ii) harenariorum*; Bramb. 770 (Aug. Trevirorum): *genio are[na]riorum consistentium col. Aug. Tre*.
- ARGENTARIUS (1) a. = *argenteus*. c. VI 43 c (Rome, 115): *offinatores monetae aurariae*—*ae Caesaris n(ostr)*. In trade, freq. (2) s. = ‘silversmith’ or ‘banker’ very freq.

¹ Cf. Pliny H. N. X 7: *aquila anataria*.

² Dig.; c. G. L. II p. 265 no. 57: γωνιατος angularius.

³ Cf. Isid. Orig. VI 64, C. G. L. II p. 21, no. 8.

⁴ Vitruv., Suet.

⁵ Cic. Acad. II 86.

⁶ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.

⁷ Lampr., Gai, Symm., Sidon., ICT.

⁸ Amm., Isid., Serv., Cassiod.

⁹ From *sarrire*.

¹⁰ Petr., Dig., Tert., Capit.

- ARMAMENTARIUS ¹. [G. H.] a. (1) 'of the *armamentarium*.' c. VI 999 (Rome, 138): *scribae—i*; ib. 2804 (Rome): (*ille*) [- - - *ar*] *mamenta[rius coh. - - ? - - p]raetoriae*; v 1883 (Concordia); *decuria—a*; x 4832 (Rufrae): *scr(iba) aed. curulium—us*. (2) 'of the (commercial) supply of *armamenta*.' c. III 1121 (Apulum, Dacia): *conductores—(tarii)*.
- AROMATARIUS. [*ἀρωματιστής* s. p.] s. c. VI 384 (Rome): *mag(ister) quinqu[e]nn(alis) coll(egii)—(iorum)*.
- ASINARIUS. ² s. c. X 143 (Petelia): *coll(egium) multionum* et—(iorum); Edict. Dioclet. 7. 17: *camelario sibe* (sic)—*o et burdonario*.
30. ASTURCONARIUS [*ἀστυκωνιστής* s. p. F. G. H.] s. 'groom in charge of the *asturcones*, Asturian horses.' c. VI 6238 (Rome, 1st): *Pamphilus—*.
- AUCTIONARIUS. ³ a. c. IX 3307 (Superaequum): *atrium—um*.
- AVIARIUS. ⁴ s. c. VI 9200 (Rome): *L. Publicius Montanus—ab* [?]; ib. 9201 (ib.): —*atiliarius*.
- AURARIUS. (1) a. ⁵ c. VI 282 (Rome): *pondera—a et argentaria*; x 1256 (Nola): *subventori civium necessitudinis—ae*; III p. 948 (Verespatak, Dacia, wax-tablet): *opere—o*. Especially notable is the use = *aureus*, cf. s. v. *argentarius*. (2) s. ⁶ = *aurifex*. c. VI 9209 (Rome, 1st): (*ille*) [*au*]*—argentarius(ius)*; ib. 196 (Rome): (*ille*) *aurar(ius)*; XI 3821 (Veii): —*o et argentario*.
- AURICULARIUS. ⁷ a. c. VI 8908 (Rome, 2nd): *medicus—*
35. AUTOMATARIUS ⁸ a. [*ἀπωματιστής* s. p.] c. VI 9394 (Rome): *fabro—o*.
- AUXILIARIUS. (1) a. c. VI 8854 (Rome, 2nd): (*illi*) *ab instrumento—o*; XIV 252 (Ostia, 200): *ordo corporator(um) lenuncula[riorum] pleromariorum—orum* Osten[sium] (sic); ib. 341 (ib.): *patrono corporis lenunculariorum* [—]*—orum*

¹ Inserr. only.

² Cato, Varro, Suet., Tert.

³ Cic. only.

⁴ Col., Apic., Gloss.

⁵ Plaut., Varro, Pliny, ICt.

⁶ Donat. ad Ter.

⁷ Cels., Ulp. Dig.,

⁸ As s. plur., Paul. dig. 30, 41, 11.

- Ostensium*; III 4753 (Teurnia): *equiti auxiliario* (sic). (2) s. (mil.) c. IX 4503 (Ager Amiternus): [*au*] *xsiliarei Hispan[ei]*. *Praefecti—orum* are mentioned at Celeia, c. III 5211, 5212, 5215.
- AXEARIUS (sic for *axi—*). [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.* H.] c. VI 9215 (Rome): (ille) —*sibi et* (illi) —*o patrono*.
- BALLISTARIUS a. ¹ c. V 6632 (Ager Novariensis); *magister—[us]*.
- BALNEARIUS. (1) a. ² c. X 5807 (Aletrium), B. C.): (ille) [*l*] *acum—ium (fecit)*. (2) s. ³ c. VI 8642 (Rome, 2nd): *praepositus—orum domus Aug.*
40. BARBARICARIUS, ⁴ (1) a. ⁵ c. VI 9641 (Rome): *Hermes—aris* (sic) *ministrator* (sic); Bull. Épig. v (1885) p. 107 (Lugdunum): *artis—iae*. (2) s. ⁶ Notiz. (1887) p. 376 (Rome): (illi) —*o*. cf. c. V 785 (Aquileia), where *barbaricas=barbaricans* (!) or—*arius* ⁷.
- BARCARIUS. ⁸ [H] s. c. VII 285 (Britain): *milites n(umeri) bar—(orum)*.
- BAXIARIUS=*baxearius*. a. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9404 (Rome): (illi) *quinquennali collegi perpetuo fabrum soliarium baxiarium* (sic).
- BENEFICIARIUS. s. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- BIGARIUS. ⁹ s. VI 10078 (Rome): *Florus ego hic iaceo—infans*.
45. BISELLIARIUS. ⁵ (1) a. c. XIV 4136 (Ostia): *fabrum tignariorum et—orum* (2) s. Freq. in inscr. ¹⁰.
- BOARIUS. a. c. VI 1035 (Rome, 204): *negotiantes—i*; ib. 9226 (ib.): *campi—i*.
- BRACARIUS ¹¹ s. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 42: — *pro excisura et ornatura*.

¹ Veget., Amm., Dig., Not. Dig.

² Catull., ICT., schol. Juv.

³ Only here.

⁴ C. G. L. IV p. 24, 17: *barbarica aurea ornamenta*.

⁵ Inscr. only.

⁶ Cod. Theod., Cod. Just.

⁷ Cf. introd. § 3.

⁸ Not. dign.

⁹ Not. Bern.

¹⁰ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.

¹¹ Lampr., Cod. Just.

- BRATTIARIUS ¹ (1) ¹⁰ c. VI 95 (Rome): *concordiae collegi*
—*orum inauratorum*; ib. 9210 (ib.): *aurifex—(ius)*. (2)
n. ² c. VI 6939 and 9211 (Rome).
- BURDONARIUS. s. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] Edict. Dioclet. 7. 17, cited
s. v. *asinarius*.
50. BUXIARIUS. a. 'of box-wood.' [F. H. *ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] De Petra, Tav.
Cer. di Pompei 3—Bruns, Font. Jur. p. 315 (Pompeii,
wax-tablet, 54): *ob auctionem—am*.
- CAEMENTARIUS ³. s. c. X 3414 (Misenum): (*illius*) *dupl(i)ciari*—*i ex cla(sse) Misens(e)* (sic); Notiz. (1888) p. 492
(Rome): [*fossore et*] *cement[ario]*.
- CALCARIARIUS. ¹⁰ a. c. VI 9384 (Rome): (*illi*) *exonera-*
tori—o; X 3947 (Capua): *negotia(n)s—*.
- CALDARIUS. ⁴ a. c. XI 3100 (Falerii) and X 3916 (Capua):
cellam—am.
- CALIGARIUS. (1) a. ⁵ c. v 5919 (Mediolanium): *sutor—*; IX 3027
(Teate Marrucinatorum): (*illi*) *sutori institori—o*. (2) s. ⁶
c. VI 9225 (Rome), v 1585 (Aquileia), ib. 6671 (Verceilae),
X 5456 (Aquinum).
55. CAMELARIUS ⁷ s. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 17. (see *asinarius*).
- CANALICULARIUS. s. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.* ⁸ H.]. c. VI 231 (Rome):
(*ille*) [*c*] *analicularius*. (sic).
- CANCELLARIUS. ⁹ s. In late inscrr., c. VI 1770 (Rome, 363);
ib. 8401 (Rome, +, 577-8); ib. 9226 (Rome); IX 2826
(Buca, Gothic per.); XI 317 (Ravenna, +, 569).
- CANDELABRARIUS. ¹⁰ s. 'maker of *candelabra*.' c. VI
9227, 9228 (Rome).
- CANDIDARIUS. ¹⁰ a. 'of white (bread).' c. XIV 2302
(Ager Albanus): *pistor —*; XII 4502 (Narbo): *pistori*
cand(—o).
60. CAPISTRARIUS. s. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. XII 4466 (Narbo): (*illi*) —*o*.

¹ Sic in inscrr. = *bractearius*.

² Firm. Math., Cod. Just., c. G. L. II p. 406, 28.

³ Hier., Vulg.

⁴ Vit. Pliny Ep., Pall.

⁵ Petron., Lampr., Firm. Math.

⁶ Pliny, Charis.

⁷ Dig.

⁸ But cf. Orelli 10 (Britain): Ἄρ Δομνείνου Καναλικι-λαρίου.

⁹ Vopisc., Cassiod.

¹⁰ Inscrr. only.

- CAPRINARIUS. ¹ [F. G. H.] s. (1) 'goat-herd' c. VI 9231 = Ros. 1088 (Rome, 545): *S[te]fanu[s] —(ius)*. (2) 'priest of Pan' (?). c. I 806 = VI 10317 (Rome): (*illi mag(istri) conl(egii) —(riorum) Galla(rum)*).
- CAPSARARIUS. ¹ s. [G. H.] = *capsarius*. c. VI 9232 (Rome): (*ille*) — *de Antoninianas* (sic); ib. 9233 (ib.): *capsarara* (sic); ib. 3234 (ib.): [*caps*]arariu[s].
- CAPSARIUS. ² s. c. VI 6245 (Rome), ib. 7368 (ib.), Edict. Dioclet. 7. 75.; v 3158 (Vicetia), VIII 2553 (Castra Lambaes., Numid).
- CHARACTERARIUS. a. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'of cutting inscriptions' (?) Boiss. p. 426 (Lugdunum): *artis caracte(rariae)*.
65. [CARARIUS =? [ἀπαξ εἰρ. ³ F. H.] c. VIII 6977 (Cirta): *Urisso Bricimius* —.
- CARBONARIUS. ⁴ s. c. IX 1716 (Beneventum). The vulgar form *carbonarus* occurs c. VI 9235, 9236 (Rome).
- CARMENTARIUS. ⁵ s. c. I p. 334 (Fasti of Philocalus, 354) Jan. II: *dies —orum*.
- CARPENTARIUS. s. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 10.
- CASARIUS. ⁶ s. c. VI 9238 (Rome): (*ille*) — *a furca*. Cf. c. VI 9237 (Rome, 345) = cognomen?
70. CASSIDARIUS. s. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. c. VI 1952 (Rome): (*illorum casida(riorum)*).
- CASTELLARIUS. ⁷ s. Only at Rome, c. VI 2346, 8492, 8493, 8494.
- CASTRENSARIUS. a. [ἀπαξ εἰρ. cf. below] c. VI 1739 (Rome): *corpus pistorum magnariorum et —orum*.
- CASTRENSIARIUS, a, [ἀπαξ εἰρ. cf. above] c. v 5932 (Mediolanium): (*illius negotiatoris lentiari et —i*).
- CATADROMARIUS. s. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. In theater, 'one who jumped through ropes from horseback.' ⁸ c. VI

¹ Inscr. only.

² Suet., Dig.

³ G. wrongly cites Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; but the passage as quoted by Non. p. 541, 32 and 549, 29 has CARINARI.

⁴ Plaut., Tert., gloss.

⁵ Serv. Aen.

⁶ Cod. Theod.

⁷ Frontin.

⁸ Cf. Suet. Nero II: 'per catadromum decucurrit.'

- 10156 (Rome): — [*ludis Ro*]manis qui *catadrom(um)* [*decucurrit?*] etc.
75. CATAFRACTARIUS. ¹ a. c. III 99 (Bostra, Arabia, 244-9);
ib. 10307 (Intercisa, Pann. Inf.), where spelled *k* —;
Westdeutsche Zeitschr. (1892) p. 311 (Rödelheim); Notiz.
(1890) p. 343 (Concordia).
- CATERVARIUS. ² s. c. X 1074 (Pompeii, A. U. C. 751-2):
paria III *pugiles* —os et *pyctas*; VIII 7413 (Cirta, Numid.):
(*ille*) *citirvarius* (sic); ib. 7414 (ib.); (*ille*) *cathrvarius* (sic).
As a *cognomen*, c. VI 9072 (Rome).
- CELLARIUS. ³ s. Freq. in inscr. In Rome, c. VI 6216 (1st),
9243-9253, Notiz. (1886) p. 373. Elsewhere, c. XIV 17 =
VI 3690 (Ostia); V 3294 (Verona); IX 2484 (Saepinum);
ib. 3424 (Peltuinum). A *cellarius* of a *collegium*, c. VI
7281 (Rome, 1st). *praepositus* —orum, c. VI 8745 (Rome,
2nd), 8746, 8747.
- CENARIUS. s. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'he who supplied the
monks' *cena*? ⁴ c. VI 8460 = Ros. 754 (Rome, +, 462):
Corneli primiceri —orum.
- CENTENARIUS. s. and a. 'of 100000 sesterces.' Freq. in
inscr. ⁵ c. VI 4709 (Rome): *pondus* —(ium).
80. CENTONARIUS. ⁶ s. and a. Very freq. in inscr. ⁷
- CERARIUS. ⁸ a. At Ostia, c. XIV 346: (*ille*) *decurialis scrip-*
tus cer(ari); ib. 347: (*illi*) *decuriali scriptus cerar(i)*;
ib. 409: *patrono decuriae scribarum* —or(um).
- CERASARIUS s. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'dealer in cherries.'
Notiz. (1883) p. 81 (Rome:) (*ille*)—.
- CERIOLARIUS s. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] 'maker of *ceriolaria*.'
c. III 2112 (Salonae, Dalmatia): *Asidonus*—.
- CERVARIUS ⁹ a. Edict. Dioclet. 8. 35: *pellis lupi*—*i. lu-*
pūs cervarius—lynx.
85. CERVESARIUS s. 'brewer' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Bull.

¹ Lampr., Treb. Pol.

² Suet.

³ Plaut., Sen. ep., Col., Pliny, Ulp. dig., Paul. Sent.

⁴ So F.

⁵ See Ruggiero s. v.

⁶ (s) Petron., Cod. Theod. (a) Tert.

⁷ See Ruggiero s. v.; Liebenam p. 102.

⁸ As adj., inscr. only; as s., C. G. L. II p. 349 no. 19.

⁹ Pliny, Paul ex Fest.

- Épig. de la Gaule II p. 111 (Bassanac, a vase): *cervesar[iis feliciter.]*
- CHARTARIUS. (1) a. ¹ c. VI 8567 (Rome): *rationis—ae.*
 (2.) s. ² ‘maker of, or dealer in, paper.’ c. VI 9255 (Rome):
Ti. Claudio Hermeti patri—o; ib. 9256 (ib., +): *locus*
(illius) carthari (sic); XII 3284 (Nemausus): *(illi) car-*
tario.
- C(H)ARTULARIUS. ³ s. c. VI 1675 (Rome, 4th): *(ille) cor-*
nicularius cum cartularis (sic) officii.
- CHORAGIARIUS. ⁴ s. [G. H.] c. V. 6795 (Eporedia): *(illi)*
VI viro augustali,—o.
- CIBARIUS. a. Edict. Dioclet. 3, 3: *olei—i (gen.).*
90. CISIARIUS ⁵ s. ‘driver of *cisium*.’ c. I 1129—XIV 2874
 (Praesente): *—iei Praenestinei*; VI 9485 (Rome:) *collegio*
iumentariorum qui est in—iis Tiburtinis; X 1064 (Pom-
peii): viam a milliario ad—os; ib. 4660 (Cales): *ad gi-*
siarios (sic) portae Stellatinae; ib. 6342 (Tarracina, a
 fragm.)
- CISTARIUS. ⁶ [F. H.] s. c. VI 5193 (Rome, 1st): *Anteros,*
Ti. Caesaris—a veste foren(se); ib. 7601 (ib.): *Iros (sic)*
(libertus) cist.
- CITRARIUS = *citriarius* q. v. s. [G. In this form, ἀπαξ εἰρ.]
 c. VI 9258 (Rome): *Neapolitanorum—orum.*
- CITRIARIUS. s. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] ‘Worker in citrus-wood.’
 Mitth. V (1890) p. 288 (Rome): *negotiator eborarius aut—.*
- CLAVARIUS. ⁷ s. ‘nail-maker.’ c. VI 9259 (Rome); V
 7023 (Taurini); II 5812 (Segisamo). In XII 4467 (Narbo):
clava[r(ius)] materi(ar)ius = ‘maker of large nails for
 building-purposes.’
95. CLAVICULARIUS. ⁸ s. ‘turnkey,’ ‘jailer.’ c. X 7613
 (Carales, Sardinia): *(ille) m(agister) claviclarius (sic)*; All-

¹ Pliny, Apul.

² Hier., Diom., Cassiod.

³ Cod. Just.

⁴ Not. Tir.

⁵ Ulp. dig.

⁶ Inserr. only.

⁷ Only C. G. L. II p. 324, No. 14: ἡλοκόπος *clavarius*.

⁸ Ambros., Firm. Math.

- CLIBANARIUS. s. 'baker.' ¹ c. IV 677 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *Trebium aed(ilem) o(ramus) v(os) f(aciatis).* — *i rog(ant.)*.
- CLOACARIUS. s. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Diocl. 7. 32: — *omni die operanti* — — —.
- CLOSTRARIUS. ² (*sic* in inscr.) s. c. VI 9260 (Rome); Eph. Epig. V 1028, 1030 (Mauretania).
- * COACTILIARIUS. ³ a. c. VI 9494 (Rome): (*ille*) *lanarius* —. ⁴
100. CODICARIUS. ⁵ s. 'boatman.' Freq. in inscr. ⁶
- COLLECTARIUS. s. c. III 405 (Thyatira, Lydia).
- COLLEGIARIUS. ⁷ s. 'member of *collegium*.' c. VIII 6970 (Cirta, Numidia): (*illi*) *viso moniti, libens (sic) animo — is donaverunt*.
- COMMANIPULARIUS. s. [ἀπαξ εἰρ. cf. *commanipularis* and *commanipulo*] c. VI 2625 (Rome): (*ille*) *conmaniculario (sic) condam (sic) militi fecit*.
- CONDITARIUS. ⁸ s. c. VI 9277 (Rome): (*ille*) [*con*]—*de castris pra[etor]ibus (sic)*.
105. CONFECTORARIUS. ⁹ s. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9278 (Rome): *locus (illius) — i*.
- CONFECTUARIUS = the above. s. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 1690 (Rome, post temp. Dioclet.): *corpus suariorum et —orum*.
- CONQUILIARIUS = *conchyliarius*. ¹⁰ a. [G. H.] c. III 2115 (Salonae, Dalmatia): (*ille*) *magister* —.
- CONSILIARIUS. s. c. VI 1634 (Rome); x 6662 (Antium).
- CONTARIUS. ¹¹ s. 'pike-bearer' (in the army, after Hadrian). c. VI 1449 (Rome); IJI 4183 (Savaria, Pann. Sup.), 4361, 4362, 4378 (Arrabona, ib.); III XXXIX (Pann. Sup., 154); VIII 9291 (Tipasa, Maur).
110. CONTRARIUS. a. c. VIII 4635 (Naraggara, Prov. Procons).

¹ The earliest instance, and here only in this sense.

² Only Lampr. as s. and a.

³ As a., Capitol.; as s., C. G. L. II p. 102, no. 24.

⁴ Huelsen, Mitth. x (1896) p. 296 condemns this part of the inscr. as an addition by Ligorio.

⁵ As s. elsewhere only Cod. Theod.

⁶ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.; Liebenam p. 71, § 2.

⁷ Only here as s.; as a., Tert.

⁸ Only here as s.; as a., Augustin.

⁹ So for *confecturarius*, from *confectura*.

¹⁰ Only C. G. L. III p. 309, no. 8: πορφυρέυς *conchyliarius*. Cf. ALL. VIII p. 373.

¹¹ Inscr. only.

- CORARIUS. ¹ s. = *corarius*. [F. H.] c. VI 1117, 1118 (Rome, 287): *corpus —orum magnariorum solatariorum*; ib. 1682 (ib., 4th): *corpori[s] —orum*. Add fragm. c. VI 9281 (Rome).
- CORIARIUS. (1) a. ² c. VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numid., 202): *lex —a*. (2) s. ³ c. VI 9279 (Rome) and X 1916 (Puteoli): (*ille*) — *subactarius*. ⁴ Add c. VI 9667 and 9280 (Rome).
- CORINTHIARIUS. ⁵ s. 'keeper of Corinthian bronzes.' c. VI 5900, 8757 (Rome), 4455 (ib. 1st).
- CORNICULARIUS. s. In army and civil service, freq. in inscr. everywhere.
115. CORONARIUS. (1) a. R. G. divi Aug. 21: *auri —i* = εἰς χρυσοῦν στέφανον; c. X 1917 (Puteoli): [*negotia*]toris —ii. (2) s. c. VI 4414, 4415 (Rome, 1st), 9227, 9282, 9283, 7009 (Rome); XI 30 (Ravenna); IX 2688 (Aesernia); I 1193 = X 6125 (Formiae). Spelled *cho*—, c. X 5372 (Fratta Maggiore) and XI 1450 (Pisae).
- CREPIDARIUS. ⁶ s. c. VI 9284 (Rome): (*ille*) — *de Subura*.
- CRETARIUS. a. ¹ Bramb. 43 (Doomburg): *negotiator — Britannicianus*; ib. 352 (Colon. Agrip.): *negot(iatori) cret(ario)*; ib. 1526 (Mosbach, Nassau): *negotiatori(s) artis —ae*; ib. 1628 (Rotenburg, Black Forest): *negotiator artis —ae*; c. III 5833 (Augusta Vindelicum): [*ne*]gotiatori a[rti]s —a[e et fla]turariae.
- CRYPTARIUS. ¹ s. c. VI 631 and 3713 (Rome, 2nd).
- CUBICULARIUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
120. CULINARIUS. ⁷ s. c. IV 373 (Pompeii, *dipinto*, an election-recommendation).
- CULTRARIUS. ⁸ s. c. I 1213 = X 3984 (Capua): (*illius*) — *i oss(a) hic sita sunt*; X 3987 (ib.): (*ille*) —.
- CUPARIUS. ¹ s. c. X 7040 (Catina): (*illi*) — *o*; Bramb. 827 (Col. Aug. Trevir.): — *et saccarius*.
- CUSTODIARIUS. s. [ἀναξ εἰρ.] c. VI 327 (Rome, 149): *corpus —or(um)*.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Pliny.

³ Pliny, Scrib., Vulg., Hier.

⁴ Mommsen, c. X 1916, wrongly supplies [CO]ACTARIUS for [SUB]ACTARIUS.

⁵ Auct. ap. Suet.

⁶ Sempr. Asell. ap. Gell.

⁷ a. Fronto; s. Scribon.

⁸ Suet.

- DECRETARIUS. a. = ? ¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 7956 (Rusicade, Numid.): *dendroforus*—.
125. DENARIUS s. Not infreq. in inscr. As 'money,' (Ital. denaro), Rev. Épig. du Midi, no. 55 (1889) p. 458, no. 782 (Le Puy): *d(—is) propri[is] ponendum curavit*.
- DOLABRARIUS. ² s. c. v 908 (Aquileia):—(*ius*) *col(legi) fab(rum)*; ib. 5446 (Ager Comensis): *centuria centonar(iorum), dolabrar(iorum), scalar[i]or(um)* ³.
- DOLIARIUS. a. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. xv 1390 (Rome): *ex officina dolearia* (sic).
- DRACONARIUS. ⁴ s. Notiz. (1890) p. 343 (Concordia):—*ex numero octava Dalmatas* (sic).
- DROMEDARIUS. ⁵ s. c. III 93 (Bostra, Arabia); ib. 123 (Syria).
130. DUCENARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- DULCIARIUS s. 'pastry-cook.' ⁶ Notiz. (1881) p. 138 (Rome): *locus Ciceronis—i*.
- DUPLARIUS. ² a. s. = *duplaris*, or *duplicarius*, q. v. Freq. in inscr. c. VI 3472 (Rome), v 8569 (Aquileia), IX 795 (Luceria), III 3556 (Aquincum, Pann. Inf.), ib. 3844 (Emona, Pann. Sup.), ib. 4324 (Brigetio, ib.), ib. 4835 (Virunum, Noricum).
- DUPLICARIUS. ⁷ a. s. Freq. in inscr. Spelled *duplikar*—, c. III 4411.
- DUPLICIARIUS ² = *duplicarius*. Frequent. c. VI 2446, 3224, 3271; X 540, 1873, 1875, 3416, 3424; VIII 2779, 9750; Bramb. 475; Eph. Epig. IV 934; etc.
135. EBORARIUS. ⁸ (1) a. c. VI 7885 (Rome): (*ille*) *politor eburarius* (sic). ib. 9397 (ib.): (*ille*) *faber eburar(ius)*. (2) s. c. VI 7655 and 9375 (Rome).
- EMBOLIARIUS. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] s. 'actor of interludes.' c. IV 1949 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Oppi—i, fur! furuncule!*

¹ "Decretarius autem quid significet, nescimus; potest cogitari de dendrophoro facto ex decreto quindecimvirum urbis Romae ----."

² Inscr. only.

³ Associated as connected with the fire-service; cf. Liebenam, p. 103.

⁴ Veget., Vopisc., Amm.

⁵ Hier.. Vulg.

⁶ Lampr., Valer. ap. Treb. Poll., Veget., C. G. L. II p. 263, 31: γλυκεοπράτης
DULCIARIO.

⁷ Varro, Livy, Hygin.

⁸ Only Cod. Just. as s.

- EMITULIARIUS ¹ = ? [F. G. H.] Only in the *graffiti* of the *excubitorium cohortis VII vigilum* at Rome, c. VI 3057: *ago gratias—o*, and 3076: *omnia tuta ! salvo—o feliciter!*²
- EPHIPPIARIUS s. 'saddler.' [H. ἄμαξ ἑίρ.] c. VI 9376 (Rome): (*illius*) *epippiari*. (sic).
- EQUARIUS. a. c. VI 9610 (Rome, temp. Augusti?): (*ille*) *medicus*³—*et venator*.
140. ESCARIUS. ⁴ a. c. VI 8732 (Rome): (*ille*) *praep(ositus) auri* —*i*; ib. 10229 (ib. Test. Dasumii, 108) l. 38 [*argenti es*] *cari et potor*[*i*].
- ESSEDARIUS s. (as gladiator). c. VI 931 (Rome) ll. 8, 9: (*ille*) *ess(edarius) vet(eranus)*; ib. 4335 (ib.), IX 466 (Venusia). Add Boiss, p. 469 (St. Just): (*illi*) *dymachero* (sic) *sive assidario* (sic).
- EXODIARIUS. ⁵ s. c. II 65 (Pax Julia): (*ille*) *ixodinrius* (sic); VI 9797 (Rome): *sum victus, ipse fateor, a ter consule Vero patrono, nec semel sed saepius, cuius libenter dicor—*.
- FABARIUS. ⁶ (1) a. c. VI 18 (Rome): *negotiationis—ae*; ib. 2505, 2306 (Rome, *menologia rustica Colotianum et Valdense*): *messes hordiar(iae)* (sic) *et fabariae*. (2) s. c. XII 4472 (Narbo).
- FACTIONARIUS. ⁷ s. c. VI 10060 (Rome, 275): (*illi*) *sui temporis primo et solo—o*.
145. FALANCARIUS. (sic = *phalangarius* ⁸). s. = 'porter.' c. VI 1785 (Rome): —*is qui de Ciconiis ad Templum cupas referre consueverunt*; ib. 7803 (ib.): *in monumento palangarioru(m)* (sic).
- FEBRARIUS ⁹ = *februarius*. a. Mitth. VIII (1893) p. 30 (Pompeii, *graffito*, 60): VIII *idus—as*; Ros. Rom. Sott. III

¹ Inscr. only.

² Henzen, *Annali* (1874) p. 148: La parola EMITULARIO --- finora ha resistito a tutti i tentativi di spiegarla, così miei, come di parecchi distinti filologi da me consultati.

³ So Val. Max.

⁴ Plaut., Pliny, ICt.

⁵ Amm., Schol. Juv.

⁶ Cato, Macrob., Isid.

⁷ Cod. Theod. and gloss.

⁸ Vitruv., Non.; in another sense, Lampr.

⁹ This form in Romance languages; cf. Gröber ALL. II p. 283.

- p. 46 (Rome, +, temp. Dioclet.) [Regular form *februarius* passim].
- FENARIUS. ¹ (*faenarius*.) s. c. VI 303 (Rome): (ille) — ; 8686 (ib., 2nd): *colleg(ium) faenariorum* ; ib. 9417 (Rome, +), X 1925 (Puteoli).
- FERRARIUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
- FIDUCIARIUS. ² s. c. VI 15237 (Rome): (*monumentum*) *faciundum curavit (illi)*—.
150. FISTULARIUS. s. = *fistulator* [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 5968 (Rome).
- FLATURARIUS. (1) a. 'of metal-casting.' ³ c. III 5833 (Augusta Vindelicum): [*ne*]gotiatori a[*rti*]s cretaria[e et fla]—ae. (2) s. ⁴ (a) 'metal-caster.' c. VI 9418, 9419, 9420. (b) 'coiner.' c. VI 8456 (Rome, 2nd): —*auri et argenti moneta*[e].
- FRUCTUARIUS. s. ⁵ c. VI 10275 (Rome?): *ab ostio introitus partem dexteriolem, porticum, subsolarium, aedificiam (sic) et ollaria—orum*.
- FRUMENTARIUS a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- FURFURARIUS. a. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 222 (Rome, 156): *ex pecunia—a* ⁶.
155. FURNARIUS. ⁷ s. c. VI 9253 (Rome): (*illi*) *con(servo?) cell(ario) et—o* ; VIII 16921 (Prov. Procons.): (*ille*)—, *pius*.
- FUSTIARIUS a. = *fustuarius*. ⁸ c. VI 1711 (Rome, 5th): —*o supplicio*.
- GALLINARIUS. s. c. IV 241 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): (*ille*) *cum —iis*.
- GAUNACARIUS. s. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9431 (Rome).
- GEMMARIUS. ⁹ (1) a. c. VI 9436 (Rome): (*ille*)—*sculptor*. (2) s. c. VI 245, 9433, 9434, 9435 (Rome), IX 4795 (Forum Novum).
160. GLADIARIUS. (1) a. Bramb. 1076 (Moguntiacum): *negotiator—* ³. (2) s. ¹⁰ 'sword-maker' or (in the armory)

¹ As subst., inscr. only; as a., Cato, Varro, Ulp., Pall., Treb. Poll.

² As s. only here.

³ As a. only here.

⁴ Cod. Theod.

⁵ So only ICT.

⁶ '*pecunia furfuraria* est collecta ex vendito furfure frumenti publici quod vigilibus tributum erat.'

⁷ s., Ulp., Schol. Juv.; a., Schol. Cruq. Hor.

⁸ Cassiod., Porphy., Edict. Theoderic.

⁹ Vulg. only.

¹⁰ Only C. G. L. II p. 435, 9: *παθοποιός gladiarius*.

- ‘Keeper of swords.’ c. VI 1952, 9442 (Rome), IX 3692 (Alba Fucens.) Notiz. (1892) p. 352 (Brundisium), ib. (1895) p. 100 (Clusium).
- GLUTINARIUS. s. [ἄπαιξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9443 (Rome).
- GRAECARIUS. a. ‘Greek.’ [F. G. H. ἄπαιξ εἰρ.] c. XII 3349 (Nemausus) : (*illi*) *venaliciario*—o.¹
- GREGARIUS. s. c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicense, Spain, 176-180) l. 36: (gladiatores) *qui —i appellantur*. Also ll. 39, 40.
- GYPSARIUS.² [H.] (1) a. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 30: *reliquis plastis gupsariis* (sic) etc. (2) s. c. IX 5378 (Firmum Picenum).
- [HARENARIUS, vide a —].
165. HARUNDINARIUS. s. [ἄπαιξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9456 (Rome) : (*ille*) —.
- HASTILIARIUS.³ s. (in the army.) [F. G. H.] c. VI 3226 (Rome) and Notiz. (1891) p. 129 (ib., 158). The latter reads *ex astiliario*.
- HELCIARIUS.³ s. Boiss. p. 565 (Lugdunum, ca. 475) : *curvorum hinc chorus —orum*.
- HEREDITARIUS. a. c. VI 8513 (Rome) : *per gr[adus] —os*; ib. 17078 (ib.) *ex gradu —o*; XII 5873 (Chambéry) : *familiae [he]—[ae]*; IV (suppl.) LXIX⁴ (Pompeii, *tabula cetrata*) : *r(atione) —a*.
- HONORARIUS. a. Freq. in inscr. of Italy and Africa.
170. HORDIARIUS = *hordearius*.⁵ a. c. VI 2305, 2306 (Rome, *menologia rustica*), mense Iulio: *messes —(iae)*; Bull. Épig. VI p. 45 (Bonn) : *forum —(ium)*.
- HORREARIUS.⁶ s. c. VI 235 (Rome 75) : *genio horreorum. (illi) —i donum dederunt*; Mitth. I p. 42 (Rome) : *ex collatione horriariorum* (sic). Add. c. VI 588, 6292-5 etc.; XI 1358 (Luna). c. XI 321 (Ravenna, after 6th) : *orrearius* (sic).
- HYDRAULARIUS. [F. G. H. ἄπαιξ εἰρ.] s. ‘player on the

¹ Mommsen l. c.: “Immo *graegario*, scilicet magnario, gregatim mancipia vendere solito.” But this is merely one of the mercantile words derived from names of countries, and peculiar to inscr. Cf. the preface to this section.

² Inscr. only.

³ Mart., Sidon.

⁴ = Mommsen, *Hermes* XII p. 114; Bruns, *Fontes* p. 315.

⁵ Pliny, Suet., Gaius.

⁶ Ulp., Augustin.

- water-organ, *hydraula*.¹ c. III 10501 (Aquincum, lower Pannonia): (*ille*) — *salararius leg. II ad(intricis)*, whose wife *spectata in populo hydraula grata regebat*.
- IANUARIUS. a. of the month. Not infreq. in inscrr.
- IDUARIUS. [F. G. ἰδαῖ εἰρ.] a. 'for celebrating rites on the ides.' c. II 4468 (Aeso): *collegia kalendarium et —a duo*.
175. IMAGINARIUS. a. (1) 'of *imagines*.'¹ Edict. Dioclet. 7. 9: [*pi*]ctori —o; ib. 7. 29: *plastae* —o. (2) 'in which the *imago* is carried,' I. e. 'honorary.'¹ c. XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 136): *funus imag[ina]rium*.
- INSULARIUS.² s. at Rome (1st): c. VI 4347, 6217, 6296-8; Notiz. (1887) p. 288. In c. VI 6299 it is spelled *isularius*.
- INTESTINARIUS. a. 'of inlaid work.'³ *fabri —ii* are mentioned. c. VI 8173, 9401; Edict. Dioclet. 7. 3; c. X 1922 (Puteoli).
- IUDICIARIUS. a. c. VI 1783 (Rome, 431): *virtutis auctoritatisq[ue] senatoriae et —ae*; Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum): (*illi*) *trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) iii aug(ustae) —ae fer(ri)ar(iae)*.
- IUGARIUS. a. c. I p. 320 (Fasti Vallenses, before A. U. C. 767): *in vico* —o; XII 3102 (Nemausus): *ensor* —.
180. IUMENTARIUS. (1) a. ⁴ c. VI 9510 (Rome) and X 6493 (Ulubrae) mention *medici —i*; Notiz. (1883) p. 457 (Rome, 214): *iunctores —ii*. (2) s. ⁵ c. VI 9485 (Rome): *collegio —orum*; ib. 9486 (ib.): (*illius*) *supra iumen(tarios)*; V 4211 (Brixia): *gen(io) coll(egii) [i] —or(um)*.
- KALENDARIUS. a. ⁶ See above, *iduarius*.
- LACTARIUS. a. c. VI 27262 (Rome): *nuc(ri)ci —ae*.
- LAMPADARIUS. ⁷ s. c. VI 8868, 8869 (Rome); VIII 827 (Turca, Prov. Procons.).
- LANARIUS. s. Freq. in inscrr. of Rome; elsewhere, c. XII 4480, 4481 (Gaul).
185. LANCIARIUS = *lancearius*. ⁸ s. c. VI 2759, 2787; Eph.

¹ Here only.

² Petron., Ict.

³ As a., inscrr only; as s., Cod. Theod.

⁴ Javol., Apul., C. G. L. II p. 356: κτηνοτρόφος iumentarius.

⁵ Inscrr. only.

⁶ Hier. only, in different sense.

⁷ Cod. Just.

⁸ Amm., Cassiod., C. G. L. II p. 362, 24: λογχοφόρος lanciarius.

- Epig. IV 911: Notiz. (1888) p. 735 (Rome); c. III 6194 (Troesmis, Moesia Inf.).
- LANIFRICARIUS. s. = *fricator lanarius*. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 1190 (Pompeii, *dipinto*).
- LANTERNARIUS. ¹ s. c. X 3970 (Capua).
- LAPIDARIUS. (1) a. ² Edict. Dioclet. 7. 2: — *o stru[ctori]* = [λιθου]ργῶν τεχνείτη; c. XII 1384 (Vasio): *opifices —i*; ib. 3070 (Nemausus): *exactor oper(is) basilicae marmorari et —i*. (2) s. ³ c. VI 8871, 9502 (Rome); III 1777 (Narona, Dalmatia); XII 732 (Arelate).
- LARDARIUS. ⁴ s. 'dealer in *lardum*.' c. XII 4483 (Narbo); Bramb. 363 (Col. Agrippinens).
190. LATIARIUS. s. =? [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 19994 (Milev, Numid.): (ille) —.
- LECTARIUS. ⁵ (1) a. c. VI 7882 (Rome): *faber —*. (2) s. c. VI 9503 (Rome): *locus (illius) —i*.
- LECTICARIUS. s. Freq. in inscrr. of Rome; also c. III 1438 (Sarmizegetusa, Dacia): (ille) *defens(or) —(iorum)*.
- LEGIONARIUS. (1) a. c. VI 1377 (Rome, 2nd); VIII 1647 (Sicca Veneria, Prov. Procons.), 3260 (Lambaesis, Numid.), 7080 (Cirta, ib.); Boiss. p. 309 (Lugdunum). (2) s. c. II 3273 (Castulo).
- LEGUMINARIUS. ⁶ a. c. VI 9683 (Rome): *negotiatrici frumentariae et —a* (sic).
195. LENUNCULARIUS. ⁴ s. Very freq. in Ostia and vicinity. (See indices of c. XIV),
- LIBARIUS. ⁷ s. In two *graffiti* of Pompeii, c. IV 1768, 1769.
- LIBRARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscrr.
- LIGNARIUS. (1) a. c. V 7044 (Taurini): (*illae tesserae*) —(*iae sodalici marmorari(um)*); Notiz. (1881) p. 117 (Ostia): *naviculariorum —orum*; Allmer et Dissard I p. 135 (Lugdunum): *curatori viae —ae triumph[alis]*.

¹ Only Cic. Pis. 20.

² Plaut., Petron., Solin.

³ Petron., Ulp., Vulg.

⁴ Inscrr. only.

⁵ Only C. G. L. II p. 350, 60: κλινοποιός lectarius.

⁶ C. G. L. II p. 388, 20: ὀσπριοπώλης leguminarius.

⁷ Sen.

- (2) s. c. IV 485 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): — *i plostrari*; ib. 951, 960 (ib.).
- LIMARIUS. ¹ (from *lima*). [F. G. H.] I. a. 'of files.' c. XII 4475 (Narbo): *faber* —. 2. s. 'maker of files.' c. XII 4476 (Narbo).
200. LINARIUS. ² s. c. V 5923 (Mediolanium).
- LINTEARIUS (LINTIARIUS). (1) a. ³ c. VI 9670 (Rome): [*negoti*]ator *lintiarius*; V 5932 (Mediolanium): *negotiatoris lentiari* (sic) *et castr[e]nsari*; Boiss. p. 409, XVI (Lugdunum): *artis lintiariae*. Cf. c. III 5800 (Aug. Vindelicorum, Raetia): *negotiator(es) vestiariae et lintiariae* (sc. *artis*). Probably also. c. X 7330 (Panhormus, +): *negotias* (sic for *-ans*) *linatarius*. (2) s. ⁴ c. VI 7468, 9526 (Rome); XII 3340 (Nemausus); Boiss. p. 409 (Lugdunum).
- LITTERARIUS. a. c. X 3969 (Capua): *magister ludi* — *i Philocalus*.
- LOCULARIUS. s. 'maker of *loculi*' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9527 (Rome): (ille) *loclar(ius)* (sic).
- LORARIUS. ⁵ s. 'maker of *lora*.' c. VI 9528 (Rome).
205. LORICARIUS. ⁶ s. c. II 3359 (Aurgi).
- LYNTRARIUS. ⁷ s. c. II 1182 (Hispalis): (*illi*) — *orum omnium patrono*, — *i (illi posuerunt)*; VI 9531 (Rome): (*illi*) — (*ario*) *q(uin)q(uennali)*.
- MACELLARIUS. ⁸ s. c. VI 9532 (Rome); XII 1593 (Lucus Augusti).
- MACHINARIUS. ⁹ a. c. VI 9626 (Rome): *ex corpore mesorum* — *orum*; ib. 85 (ib., 198): *mesorib(us)* (sic) *mach(-iis) frument(i) p(ublici)*.
- MAGNARIUS. (1) a. ¹⁰ 'wholesale.' c. VI 1117, 1118 (Rome, 287): *corpus corariorum* — *orum solatariorum*; ib. 1739 (ib., post temp. Dioclet.): *corpus pistorum* —

¹ Inserr. only.

² Only Plaut.

³ Ulp., Cod. Just.

⁴ Ulp., Cod. Theod.

⁵ Gell. in another sense.

⁶ Only C. G. L. II p. 330, 17: Θωρακοποιός *loricarius*; as a., Veget.

⁷ So spelled in inserr.; Ulp. *lyntrarius*.

⁸ Varro, Suet., Veget., C. G. L. II p. 125, 41: *macellarius ὀφωμισπώλης*. As a., Val. Max. Ital. *macellaio*.

⁹ Apul., ICt., Solin.

¹⁰ Apul. only.

- rum et castrensiorum*; ib. 9810 (Rome): *pistori* —*o* *pepsiano*. (2) s. 'wholesale dealer.' c. VI 1696 (Rome, post. temp. Dioclet.): *corpus* —*orum*.
210. MAIORIARIUS. ¹ a. s. c. VI 1611 (Rome): (*ille*) *cum* —*is*; IX 1095 (Aeclanum) and 3350 (Pinna): (*illi*) *ex* —*o*; VI 3445 (Rome): (*illi*) *evok(ato)* [*Aug(usti) mai*]—*o*; III 6775 (Tyana, Cappadocia): (*illi*) *evocato* —*o*.
- MANICARIUS. s. 'maker of sleeves for coats-of-mail.' ² [*ἄμαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 631 (Rome, 177).
- MANSIONARIUS. ³ s. Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 525 (Rome, +, end 5th or early 6th).
- MANUPLARIUS. ⁴ (sic) s. c. X 3625 (Misenum): (*illi*) —*o* *ex* III *Fl*.
- MANUPRETIARIUS. s. 'maker of costly stuffs.' ⁵ [F. G. H. *ἄμαξ εἰρ.*] Revue Épig. du Midi, no. 53 (1889) p. 422, no. 766 (Santones): —*i* *bracari* (?) *v(estiar)* (?)
215. MARGARITARIUS. ⁶ s. In Rome, c. VI 641, 1925, 9544-9. *Mitth.* VI p. 110. Also c. XIV 2655 (Tusculum); X 6492 (Ulubrae); II 496 (Emerita).
- MARMORARIUS. (1) a. ⁶ c. X 1549 (Puteoli, 62): *redemptor* —; XII 3070 (Nemausus): *exactor oper(is) basilicae* —*i et lapidari*. (2) s. ⁷ Freq. in inscrr.
- MASSARIUS. s. [F. G. H. *ἄμαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9560 (Rome, +): *locus Marciani* —*i*.
- MATERIARIUS. (1) a. ⁸ c. XI 363 (Ariminum): *negotians* —(*ius*); ib. 1620 (Florentia): *negotianti* —*o*. ⁹ (2) s. ¹⁰ c. VI 9561 (Rome), V 7377 (Dertona), X 3965 (Capua).
- MAURARIUS. ¹¹ a. 'Mauretanian.' [F. G. H. *ἄμαξ εἰρ.* cf. *afrarius, graecarius*] c. VI 9676 (Rome): *negotians salsamentarius et vinarius* —.

¹ Inscrr. only. 'Quid significet ignoratur,' Mommsen l. c. It seems to be some military position.

² Cf. Friedländer, Sittengesch. Roms p. 535.

³ F. cites gloss.; as a. Fulgent.

⁴ *Manipularius* a., Plaut., Suet.; s., Livy, Val. Max.

⁵ So Espérandieu l. c.

⁶ Firm. Math.

⁷ Sen., Vitruv., Firm. Math., C. G. L. II p. 127, 27.

⁸ Pliny, Tert.

⁹ Add c. VI 975 a (Rome, 136): *vico* —*o*.

¹⁰ Plaut., Gloss.

¹¹ Boiss. p. 203 thinks it a corruption of *muriarius*.

220. MELLARIUS. ¹ s. c. VI 9618 (Rome).
 MEMBRANARIUS. ² s. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 38: —o.
 MENSULARIUS. ³ c. XII 4491 (Narbo).
 MERCENNARIUS. s. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc, Spain, end 1st): *servos—osque*.
 MILLIARIUS. (1) a. c. 975 a (Rome, 136): *vico laci—i*; ib. 10048 (ib., 2nd): *tres agitadores miliarios factionis venetae*; X 5829 (Ferentinum): *praepositus vexillationibus—is tribus*. Esp. in *cohors millarius*, c. VII 1193 (Cheshire, 106), III XII (Dacia, 85); and *ala miliaria*, c. VI 3255 (Rome), III 5211, 5212, 5215 (Celeia, Noricum), III 5331 (Solva, ib.), VIII 9389 (Caesarea, Maur.) and 9750 (Aquae Sirenses, ib.). (2) s. = *miliarum*, 'milestone.' c. I 551 (Polla, A. V. C. 622): *ponteis omneis—os tabelariosque posivi*.
 225. MIMARIUS. ⁴ s. = *Mimus*. c. III 3980 (Siscia, Pannon. Sup.): *magister—orum*.
 * MINIARIUS. ⁵ Only as *nomen* derived from occupation. c. VI 9634 (Rome): *C. M—Atimetus, procurator) sociorum miniariarum*.
 MOLENDINARIUS. ⁶ s. c. VI 1711 (Rome, 5th) l. 3; *omnes—orum fraudes*; also l. 12.
 MONETARIUS. (1) a. ⁷ c. VI 298 (Rome): *familiae—(ae)*, gen. (2) s. c. VI 8457 (Rome), 8460 (ib. +, 452); Ros. 1089 (ib. +, 546).
 MONTANARIUS. s. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ. Ital. montanaro.] Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 534 (Rome, +): *(ille) —qui laboravit per omnium (=totum, Ital. ogni) climitarium* (sic).
 220. MULTICIARIUS. s. 'maker of *multicii*, soft garments.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ] c. VIII 14314 (Utica): *(ille), homo bonus,—invictus* ⁸.
 MUNDITIARIUS. a. 'elegant' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ., if not corrupt] c. XIV 352 a (Ostia): *patrono—o*.

¹ a. Pliny; s. Varro.

² Only gloss.

³ Sen., Dig., C. G. L. II p. 128, 51.

⁴ As a., Capitol.

⁵ As a., Pliny.

⁶ As a., Amm., Dig., glosses.

⁷ Inscr. only.

⁸ Cf. J. Schmidt's note l. c., and R. Mowat in Bull. Épig. VI (1886) p. 144.

- MUNERARIUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
- MURIARIUS. a. 'of brine.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Boiss. p. 203 (Lugdunum): *negot(iatores)*—(ii).
- * MUSAEARIUS. ¹ s. = *musivarius*, ² 'mosaic-worker.' Edict. Dioclet. 7. 6: —o (= [μυσαί]αριφ); c. v 9647 (Rome, 1st): (*ille museiar(ius)*) (sic.)
235. MUSICARIUS. ³ s. c. VI 4454 (Rome, 1st); 9648-50 (Rome); II 2241 (Corduba); XII 3344 (Nemausus).
- NAVICULARIUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr. (of Italy, esp. Rome and Ostia, Gaul, and Spain).
- NAVIGIARIUS. s. = *navicularius*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XIV 4144 (Ostia, 147): *universi—ii corpor(um) quinque*.
- NAUTICARIUS. ³ s. c. XIV 2 (Ostia, 197): *q(uin)q(uennalis) —orum* ib. 289 (ib.): (*illi*) *q(uin)q(uennali) corpor(is) ? or-um) mensor(um)* [*frumenta*]rrior(um) nauticarior(um) Ost(iensium).
- NECESSARIUS. a. s. Not infreq. in inscr.
240. NEFARIUS. (1) a. c. VI 2029 (Act. fr. Arv., 39), I p. 324—IX 4192 (Fasti Amiterni, A. V. C. 769). (2) s. c. VI 2065 (Act. fr. Arv., 87).
- NOTARIUS. s. Freq. in inscr.
- NUMERARIUS. ⁴ s. Ros. 477 (Rome, + 399).
- NUMMULARIUS. (1) a. ⁵ c. XIV 2045 (Vicus Augustanus): (*illi*) *praeposito mensae—(ariae)*. (2) s. Freq. in inscr.
- OBRENDARIUS (= * *obruendarius*) a. 'for burial' [ἀπαξ εἰρ. ⁶] c. VI 21852 (Rome): *vasa—a dua*.
245. OCULARIARIUS. a. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9402 (Rome): *faber—*.
- OCULARIUS. a. *medici—ii* are freq. in inscr.
- ODARIARIUS. ⁷ (1) a. c. VI 10133 (Rome): *magister—*. (2) s. c. VI 10134 (Rome).
- OLEARIUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr. Form *oliarius*, c. IX 5307.
- OPERARIUS. s. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 1: —o *rustico*: Mith. I

¹ This form only here.

² Cod. Theod., Cassiod., Cod. Just.

³ Inscr. only.

⁴ Aug., Amm., Cod. Theod., Sidon., Cod. Just.

⁵ Dig.

⁶ Cf. *obruendarium*, § 18.

⁷ Inscr. only.

p. 42 (Rome): —*i Galbenses*; Hübn. Hisp. 115: *cum—os vernulos.* (sic).

250. ORDINARIUS. a Freq. in inscr.

ORNAMENTARIUS. ¹ a. *decuriones—ii* at Nemausus, c. XII 3058, 3200, 3221, 4068; at Ticinum, Notiz. (1883) p. 152.

OSSUARIUS. ¹ a. In Rome only; *olla—a*, c. VI 8726, 9189, 10249; *aedicula—a*, ib. 16624; *ara—a*, ib. 28646.

OSTIARIUS. s. Freq. in inscr. of Rome. Also c. XIV 201 (Ostia).

PAEGNIARIUS. ² s. c. VI 631 (Rome, 177), 10168, 10182 (Rome).

255. PAENULARIUS. ³ s. c. VI 4000 (Rome, 1st); x 1945 (Puteoli).

PALEARIUS s. [F. G. H. *παλαῖ εἰρ.*] Notiz. (1881) p. 15 (Ateste).

PANARIUS. (a.) c. IX 2854 (Histonium): (*ille*) *aed.* [*crepidinem an*] *te macellum tessella struendam et [? ?]—os fabricandos ex metr[etis et ponderib]us iniquis* etc.

PARIETARIUS. a. c. VI 9910 (Rome): *structor—*; Edict. Dioclet. 7. 8: [*picto*] *ri—o.*

PARMULARIUS. ⁴ a c. VI 2196 (Rome): *apparitori pontificum—o.*

260. PARTHICARIUS. a. 'in charge of the Parthian games.' ⁵ c. II 4110 (Tarraco): *praetori—o.*

PASTILLARIUS. ¹ s. c. VI 9765 = Ros. 687 (Rome +, 435): *patroni corporis—orum*; VI 9766 (Rome +).

PAVIMENTARIUS. s. [*παλαῖ εἰρ.*] c. VI 243 (Rome, 19): *genio collegi—orum.*

PAUSARIUS. ⁶ s. (1) 'commander of the rowers.' Notiz. (1885) p. 323 (Misenum): (*illius*)—*i dupl(iciari) IIII (=quadriere) Dacico.* (2) as priest of Isis. ⁷ c. VI 348 (Rome): *ex corpore—orum et argentariorum Isidi et Osiri man-*

¹ Inscr. only.

² Only Suet., Calig. 26. Cf. Friedländer, Sittengesch. II p. 535.

³ Novat. ap. Non.

⁴ Quint., Suet.

⁵ Here only, in this sense. (Cf. Cod. Just. X 47. 7). Mommsen, c. I p. 377, end:

'Sub Hadriano Iudi Parthici in memoriam victoriae Traiani Parthicae (Dio 69. 2), quibus edendis additus videtur fuisse praetor Parthicarius.'

⁶ Sen. ep.

⁷ This sense only in inscr.

- sionem aedificavimus*; XII 734 (Arelate): (*illius*) — (*i*) *Isidis*.
- PECTINARIUS. ¹ (I) a. c. v 98 (Pola): *fabro*—(*io*); *ib.* 4501 (Brixia): *lanari*— (*i*); *ib.* 7569 (Hasta): *refector pectinar(ius)*; IX 1711 (Beneventum): *refect(or) pecten(a-rius)*. (*sic*) (2) s. c. v 2543 (Ateste); II 5812 (Segisamo, 239).
265. PECUARIUS. ² (I) a. Freq. in inscr. (2) s. in the army, c. III 11017 (Brigetio, Upper Pannonia); VIII 2553 (Castra Lambaes, Numid., 199), 10890 (Cuicul, Numid., end 4th, or 5th); Bramb. 377 (Col. Agripp).
- PECULIARIUS. ³ s. = *peculiaris*. c. VI 8868 (Rome): (*illi*) *ex—is lampadaris* ⁴.
- PECUNIARIUS. a. c. v 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *in redit[u]*—o.
- PEDARIUS. a. = *pedalis*. ⁵ c. x 1781 (Puteoli, A. V. C. 649): *ex tigno*—o.
- PEDISEQUARIUS. a. 'attendant.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] *Melanges* (1893) p. 448 (Thamugadi, Numid.): *cistifer*— (three times).
270. PENUARIUS. ⁶ a. c. IV 2596 (Pompeii, on an amphora): *liquame[n]*—[*rium*].
- PEPONARIUS. s. 'melon-dealer.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] *Bull. Com.* (1887) p. 160 (Rome): *curato[r collegi]* —o[*rum*].
- PERNECESSARIUS. a. c. VIII 352 (Ammaedara, Prov. Byzac.): *homo bonus, rebus hominibusq(ue)* —.
- PERPETUARIUS. ⁷ s. c. XI 3041 (Polimartium): — *decuriatus Rom(ae)*.
- PERTICARIUS. a [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9672 (Rome): (*illi*) *negotianti* —o.
275. PIGMENTARIUS. ⁸ s. c. VI 9673, 9675-6 (Rome).
- PILARIUS. ⁹ s. c. VI 8997 (Rome, 2nd): (*illi*) —o *omnium eminentissimo*; XII 4501 (Narbo).
- PLAUSTRARIUS, (PLO —). (I) a. ¹⁰ c II 5439 (Lex Ur-

¹ Inscr. only.

² In inscr. generally spelled *pequarius*.

³ Dig.

⁴ Cf. *ib.* 8869, where the same man is called *peculiaris lampadar(ius)*.

⁵ Here only, in this sense.

⁶ In this form, Dig.

⁷ Sen., *Cod. Just.*

⁸ Cic. *ep.*, Dig., *Vulg.*, *Hier.*, *Scrib.*, *Pelag.*, *Firm. Math.*

⁹ Quint.

¹⁰ Cato.

- sonens., Spain, A. U. C. 710): *iumenta* —*a*; IV 485 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *lignari plostrari*. (2) s. ¹ c. X 3989 (Capua): [*p*]lostrarius.
- PLEROMARIUS. ² s. c. XIV 252 (Ostia, 200): *ordo corporatorum lenuncula*[riorum] —*orum auxiliarior(um) Osten(sium)*; IX 1 (Leuca): (*ille*) *cum* —(*iis*).
- PLUMARIUS. s. c. VI 7411 (Rome, 1st); 9813, 9814, Notiz. (1883) p. 81 (Rome).
280. PLUMBARIUS. (1) a. ³ c. VI 8461 (Rome): (*illi qui egit officinas* —*as*). (2) s. ⁴ c. VI 4460 (Rome 1st), 9815 (ib. 2nd), 9816-17 (ib. 1st), 9818. Notiz. (1891) p. 33 (Rome); XIV 2010 a (Ostia, a lead pipe); X 1736 (Puteoli); II 6108 (Tarraco).
- PLUTIARIUS. s. (sic for *plutearius*.) [*πλωξ εἶρ*.] c. VI 9819 (Rome).
- POMARIUS. s. In Rome, c. VI 9821-3; in Pompeii, c. IV 149, 180, 183, 202, 206.
- * PONDERARIUS. s. [H. *πλωξ εἶρ*, if correct. ⁵] c. IX 706 (Teanum Apulum): *Marsua ponder(arius?)* and *Epaphroni ponder(ario?)*
- PONTARIUS. s. as gladiator. [H. *πλωξ εἶρ*.] c. X 1074 (Pompeii, A. U. C. 751-2).
285. POPINARIUS. ⁶ s. c. VI 9825 (Rome).
- PRIMARIUS. (1) a. Notiz. (1895) p. 349 (Rome 3^d): *vati* —*o*; c. v 53 (Pola): *feminae* —*ae*; IX 1540 (Beneventum): *har(uspice) publico* —*o*; ib. 2638 (Aesernia): *vir* —; X 539 (Salernum): —*o viro*; ib 1492 (Neapolis): *rec(io)* (sic) —*a splendidissima Herculanensium*; ib. 1784 (Puteoli, 187): —*i viri*; ib. 7133 (Syracusae): —*o v[iro]*; Carton, Découvertes Épig. et Arch. faites en Tunisie, p. 162 (Thugga, Numid.): *numerum* —*um*. (2) s. ⁷ 'first citizen.' c. X 5349 (Interamna Lirenas 408): (*illi*) —*o civitatis nostrae*.

¹ Lampr., Ulp. dig.

² Inscr. only.

³ Vitruv., Pliny.

⁴ Frentin., Dig.

⁵ Orelli-Henzen and F. read *ponder(arius)*; G. prefers *ponder(ator)*, q. v. In either case, *πλωξ εἶρ*.

⁶ Lampr., Firm. Math.

⁷ As s., here only.

- PRIVATARIUS. a. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 7. 76: *balnaeatori* (sic) —o.
- PROFESSIONARIUS. s. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 1785 (Rome): —*iis de Ciconiis statim ut adveneret* (sic) *vinum in una cupa*, etc.
- PROSSARIUS. a. 'of making *tunicae pexae*.' [G. H. ἄπαξ εἰρ.] Boiss. p. 407 (Lugdunum): (*illius*) *negotiatori[s ar]tis*.¹ —[ae].
290. PUGILLARIARIUS.² s. 'maker of *pugillares*.' [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9841 (Rome).
- * PULICARIUS. a. 'of the *herba pulicaris* (Cael. Aur.), or *pulicaria* (Priscian). Edict. Dioclet. 8. 43 (under caption *de tegestribus*): *pulicare tenerrimum et maximum* = σεγέστρου καθαρείου πουλιχαρίου.
- PULLARIUS. (1) a. c. VI 9674 (Rome): *negotianti* —o. Esp. of keepers of the sacred chickens, c. VI 1008 (Rome, 146): *decuriales* —i; ib. 1815 (Rome): *viator* —. (2) s. 'keeper of the sacred chickens.' c. VI 2198-2200 (Rome), XIV 2523 (Ager Tusculanus). Add Notiz. (1889) p. 9.
- PULVERARIUS. a. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 976 a. (Rome, 136): *vico* —o.
- PURPURARIUS. (1) a.³ c. III 5824 (Aug. Vindelic., Raetia): *nego[t](i)atori artis* —ae. (2) s.⁴ In Rome, c. VI 9843-8; Ostia, XIV 473; Ager Albanus, ib. 2433; Clusium, XI 2136; Parma, ib. 1069 a; Aquileia, V 1044; Salernum, X 540; Berytus, Syria, III 6685; Corduba, II 2235; Narbo, XII 4507.
295. QUADRATARIUS. (1) a.⁵ c. VI 9502 (Rome): [*lap*]idari [*qua*]dratari; VIII 9026, 9027, 9109 (Avzia, Maur., the last, 233), and ib. 20145 (Cuicul, Numid.): *opere* —o; ib. 9067 (Avzia, Maur.): [*qua*]o *opere*. (2) s.⁶ Notiz. (1885) p. 155 (Rome): (*illo*) *librario*, —o, *praef*.
- QUADRIGARIUS. (1) a.⁷ c. VI 10046 (Rome, temp. Aug.):

¹ Cf. C. G. L. II p. 162, 43: prosa, pexa tunica, πεζὸν εἰμάτιον (sic).

² H. cites wrongly as *pugillarius*.

³ Pliny, Ict.

⁴ Only glosses.

⁵ Late eccl.

⁶ Sidon., Cod. Just., Gromat. vet.

⁷ Suet., Pelag., Veget.

- familiae* —*ae.* (2) s. c. VI 2060 (Rome, Arval, 81): *signum —is et desultoribus misit.*
- QUADRIGULARIUS. a. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9793 (Rome, 1st?): (*illi*) *pictoris —i.*
- QUADRINGENARIUS. s. c. X 7507 (Gaulus, 2nd): (*illi*) [*inter*] —*os adlecto.*
- QUAESTIONARIUS. ¹ s. c. II 4156 (Tarraco); VIII 2751 (Lambaesis, Numid¹) and 2586 (ib., 3^d).
300. QUAESTUARIUS. s. ² c. III 3162 b (Dalmatia): (*illi*) *coni. Belgi —o.* ³
- QUARTARIUS. a. = *quartus.* c. VI 18659 (Rome): —*a sort[e].*
- QUINARIUS. a. ‘placed every fifth mile.’ c. III 3705 (Lower Pannonia 354): —*os lapides per Illyricum fecit.*
- RADICARIUS. a. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 29844. 3 (Rome, 1st): *area —a.*
- RATIARIUS. (1) a. ⁴ Revue Épig. du Midi (1886) p. 230 (Lugdunum): *negotiatori artis —ae.* (2) s. ⁵ c. XII 2331 (bet. Gratianopolis and the Centrones): —*i Voludnienses;* ib. 2597 (Genava): *pro salu[t]e —or(um) superior(um).*
305. RETIARIUS. s. Not infreq. in inscr. (except in Britain, Gaul, Africa).
- RIPARIUS. ⁶ a. Boiss. p. 397 (Lugdunum): *corp(um) [an]nonariorum —orum.*
- SABURRARIUS. ⁷ s. c. XIV 102 (Ostia): *corp(um) —orum;* ib. 448 (ib.): *patron[us corporis sab] —or[um].*
- SACCARIUS. s. (1) ‘sack-carrier’ c. IV 274, 497 (Pompeii, *dipinto*); Bull. Com. XVI (1888) p. 83 (Rome, 3^d). (2) ‘sack-maker.’ Bramb. 827 (Col. Aug. Trevirorum): (*ille*) *cuparius et —.* Add c. VI 5356 (Rome).
- SACOMARIUS. ⁸ s. c. I 1244 (Neapolis): *ensor, idem —[arius].*

¹ Hier., Cod. Theod., Boet.

² Of the meaning, Mommsen l. c. says: ‘non satis constat; potest cogitari de quaestionario.’

³ Read perhaps *coh. I Belg[ar](um).*

⁴ Here only.

⁵ Dig.

⁶ Pliny, Suet.

⁷ Inscr. only.

⁸ As s., only here; as a., Hier.

310. SACRARIUS. a. [apparently *απαξ* *εἰρ.* ¹] c. XI 3125 (Falerii): *pontifex — Junonis*.
SAGARIUS. ² (1) a. *negotiatores —ii* in Mediolanium, c. V 5925, 5928, 5929; in Puteoli, c. X 1872. (2) s. In Rome, c. VI 339; 956 (104); 5868, 5871, 5872, 9864-7, 9870; in Mediolanium, V 5926; in Ricina, IX 5752; in Tarra-cina, X 8263; in Narbo, XII 4509; in Lugdunum, Boiss. p. 195, p. 405.
SAGITTARIUS. (1) a. ³ c. V 8742 (Concordia): (*ille*) *militavit in fabrica —a*. (2) s. Not infreq. in inscr.
SALARIARIUS. ⁴ (1) a. c. XI 19 (Ravenna), 3007 (Ager Viterbensis); III 10501 (Aquincum, Lower Pannonia). (2) s. c. III 10988 (Brigetio, Upper Pannonia).
SALARIUS. (1) a. 'salt.' Bull. Com. XVI (1888) p. 83 (Rome): *genio saccariorum —or(um)*. (2) s. As 'worker in salt-mine,' or 'dealer in salt.' c. VI 1152 (Rome, 4th), X 7856 (Sardinia). As = *salararius*, c. V 8275 (Aquileia).
315. SALSAMENTARIUS. a. ⁵ c. VI 9676 (Rome): *negotians —*.
SALSARIUS. a. [H. *απαξ* *εἰρ.*] c. VI 9677 (Rome): *negotians —*.
SALTUARIUS. (1) a. ⁶ 'derived from *saltus*.' c. IX 3386 (Aufinum): *pec(unia) —(ia)*. (2) s. In Italy, c. V 2383 (Ferrara), IX 706 (Teanum Apulum); ib. 3421 (Peltuinum); X 1085 (Nuceria), 1409 (Herculaneum); and in Numidia, VIII 5383 (Calama, 1st); 6976 (Cirta), 10891 (Cuicul).
SANCTUARIUS. a. 'of the temple.' [F. G. H. *απαξ* *εἰρ.*] c. III 6840 (Antiochia, Pisidia): *curat(ori) [arcae] —ae*.
SANDALIARIUS. (1) a. ⁷ c. VI 448, 761 (Rome): *mag(is-tri) vici —i*. (2) s. ⁸ 'sandal-maker.' c. X 3981 (Capua).
320. SAPONARIUS. ⁹ a. 'of *sapo*' [G. H.].

¹ c. VI 9869 (Rome): (*ille*) *sacrarius* 'probabile videtur corrigendum in *sagarius*.'

² Dig., Schol. Juv.

³ Dict. Cret.

⁴ Dig. — *Salarium* is of a hig her grade than *stipendium*; cf. Mommsen, c. III 10988.

⁵ Col. Pliny.

⁶ As a., only here; as s., Petr. ICT.

⁷ Suet.

⁸ Gell. in another sense.

⁹ F. cites Plin. Valerian. and Gregor. M.

- SARCINARIUS, in a frgmt. inscr. (Carales, Sardinia), Eph. Epig. VIII p. 175.
- SCABILLARIUS ¹ s. In Rome, c. VI 10145-8, 6660, Bull. Com. XVI (1888) p. 110 sq. and p. 315; in Corfinium, c. IX 3188; in Puteoli, X 1642 (139), 1643 (140).
- SCAENARIUS. ² a. c. VI 1074 (Rome, 202-204): (*illo*) *dissignatore* —o.
- SCALARIUS. s. 'maker of *scalae*' (here 'fire-ladders' ³) c. v. 5446 (Ager Comensis): *centuria centonar(iorum)*, *dolabrar(iorum)*, —[i]or(um).
325. SCAPHARIUS. ¹ s. [H.] c. XIV 409 (Ostia): (*ille quinquennalis*) *corpor(is)* —or(um); II 1168-9 (Hispalis, 146): —i *qui Romulae negotiantur*; ib. 1180 (Hispalis): —i, *Hispalenses*; ib. 1183 (ib.): —ii *Romul(ae) consist(ent)es*.
- SCAURARIUS. s. 'one who collects and utilizes the *scoriae* slag and rubbish of a mine.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 5181 (Lex. Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st): *scripturae* —orum *et testariorum*.
- SCHOLARIUS. a. of the *schola*. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 3793 (Capua) dedicated *deo* —o.
- SCOCLATARIUS. ¹ —? ⁴ [G. H.] Ros. 930 (Rome +, 505): *hic requiescit in pace Rosarius v(ir) h(onestus)* —; ib. 1015 (ib., 528): (*ille*) [*sc*]hoclatarius.
- SCRINIARIUS. ⁵ s. c. x 527 (Salernum 1st): —ab *epistulis*; VI 8617 (Rome): —o a *libellis*. Add VI 8404, 9885 (Rome), 8406 (ib. +. 451) = Ros. 751.
330. SCUTARIUS. s. (in the army.) c. VI 9886 (Rome); v 4369 (Brixia); X 3971 (Capua); III 7465 (Nicip, Lower Moesia).
- SEBACIARIUS. ¹ s. [H.] 'a soldier of the *vigiles*, who performs the monthly *sebaciaria*,' q. v. Only in the *graffiti* of the *cohors VII vigilum* at Rome. c. VI 3013, 3041, 3045, 3047-9, 3077. c. VI 3006: *seba*,; 3007: s[e]-*baciari*.; 3046: *sebarius* (sic); 3053: *sabaciarius*.
- SEGMENTARIUS. ⁶ s. 'maker of gold borders.' [H.] c. VI 9889 (Rome).

¹ Inscr. only.

² Amm.

³ Cf. Liebenam, R. Vereinswesen, p. 103.

⁴ De Rossi's note, l. c.: 'quid significet nescio an intelliges; ego certe prorsus ignoro.'

⁵ Cassiod.

⁶ Not. Tiron.

- SEPLASIARIUS. ¹ (1) a. c. XI 1621 (Florentia): — *i negotiantis*; Bramb. 416 (Col. Agripp.): *negotiatori* —o. (2) s. c. V 7454 (Vardagate).
- SÉRICARIUS, ² (SIRICARIUS). (1) a. c. VI 9678 (Rome): *negotians* —; XIV 2793 (Gabii, 169): *negotiator* —; ib. 2812 (ib.): *negotiatori* —o. (2) s. c. VI 9890 (Rome); XIV 3702 (Tibur).
335. SERRARIUS. ³ (1) a. c. I 1108 (Rome): *conlegei secto[rum] serrarium* (sic). (2) s. c. II 1131 (Italica): *stationi —orum angustorum*. Cf. ib. 1132 (ib.)
- SESQUIPLICARIUS. ⁴ s. = *sesquiplicaris*, (2nd cent., and later.) c. III 3164 (Dalmatia); VIII 9829 (Mauretania); II 746 (Norba). As a., *eques* —, c. VIII 5936 (Saddar, Numidia).
- SEXAGENARIUS. a. 'with a salary of *hs.* 60000.' c. VIII 9760 (Portus Magnus, Maur., 3^d).
- SIGILLARIARIUS. s. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9895 (Rome).
- SIGILLARIUS. s. c. VI 9894 (Rome).
340. SIGNARIUS. ⁵ a. c. VI 9896 (Rome): *arti[f]ici* —o.
- SILENTIARIUS. ⁶ s. Under early empire, a freedman. c. VI 6217 (Rome, 1st), 9041 (ib. 2nd), 9042 (Rome). Under later empire, an official. Ros. 968 (Rome, 519): *ex* —o.
- SILIGINIARIUS. ⁷ a. c. VI 22 (Rome): *corporis pistorum —orum*.
- SIMILAGINARIUS. a. [*ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9812 = I 1017 (Rome): *pistor simi*[—]
- SINGULARIUS. ⁸ = *singularis*. (in the army) (1) a. c. XI 1836 (Arretium): (*illi*) *praeposito equitum —or(um) augg. nn.* (2) s. c. VIII 9763 (Portus Magnus, Maur.): *equiti ex officio —orum*.
345. SITULARIUS. s. [H. *ἄπαξ εἰρ.*] c. II 3442 (Carthago Nova, a fragmt).

¹ s. Lampr., C. G. L. II p. 182, 20: seplasiarius παντοπόλης.

² Inserr. only.

³ Only gloss: λιθοπρίστης serrarius, lapidarius.

⁴ Hygin.

⁵ F. cites Veget. and gloss.

⁶ Salv., Cod. Theod., Cod. Just.

⁷ Dig.

⁸ Plaut., Turp., Gell.

- SODALICIARIUS. s. = *sodalis* [ἄραξ εἰρ.? ¹] c. VI 10185 (Rome): (*ille*) —*bonus*.
- SOLATARIUS ⁵ (1) a. c. VI 1117 (Rome, 287), 1118 (ib. 4th): *corpus corariorum magnariorum —orum*. (2) s. c. VI 9897 (Rome).
- SOLEARIUS, ² (SOLIARIUS). (1) a. c. VI 9404 (Rome): *quinquennali collegi perpetuo fabrum —ium baxiarium* (sic). (2) s. c. XII 4510 (Narbo).
- SPARTARIUS. ³ s. 'collector of, or dealer in broom.' ⁴ c. II 1774 (Gades).
350. SPATARIUS. ⁴ s. c. VI 9043 (Rome, 1st); ib. 9898 (ib., 6th).
- SPECULARIARIUS. ⁵ s. c. VI 5203 (Rome, 1st): (*illius*) —*i Agrippiani*; ib. 8659 (ib.) l. 2: *praeposit[us] —or(um) domus Palatinar(um)*, and l. 8: *discentibus speclariaris* (sic) [*domus*] *Palatinarum*; ib. 8660 (ib.).
- SPECULARIUS. s. In Rome, c. VI 2206, 7299, 9899, 9900; in Atella, c. X 3738.
- SPONGIARIUS. s. 'sponge-dealer.' [G. H. ἄραξ εἰρ.] c. VI 2483 (Ateste).
- STABELLARIUS. s. 'innkeeper.' ⁶ [F. G. H. ἄραξ εἰρ.] Orelli, Inscr. Helv. 27 (Mt. St. Bernard): (*ille*) —(*arius*) *colon(iae) Sequanor(um)*.
355. STABULARIUS. s. c. X 3954 (Capua), 7525 (Sulci, Sardinia).
- STATIONARIUS. (1) a. c. II 2011 (Nescania): *servis —iis*. (2) s. c. VI 250 (Rome), IV 3081 (Pompeii, *graffito*), IX 2438 (Saepinum, 168), III 7136 (Ephesus), Boiss. p. 529 (Lugdunum).
- STIPENDIARIUS. (1) a. c. VIII 68 (Gurra, Prov. Byzac., A. V. C. 742). (2) s. c. I 200 (Lex Agraria, A. U. C. 643) LXXVIII, LXXXI.
- SUARIUS. (1) a. The *forum —um*, c. VI 3728, 9631 (Rome). c. IX 2128 (Vitolano): *mercator —*. (2) s. c. VI 1690 (Rome, 4th): *corpus —orum et confectuariorum*; ib. 1693

¹ F. cites Not. Tiron.

² Plaut. only, as s.

³ Pliny.

⁴ In this sense, only here.

⁵ Inscr. only.

⁶ Orelli l. c.: 'stabellarius idem fortasse ac stabularius, id est, publicus hospes.'

- (ib., post temp. Dioclet.): *collegium —orum*; ib. 1771 (ib):
cum —os damnis videremus adfectos.
- SUBCORNICULARIUS. s. [ὑπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 3596 (Rome):
(ile) trib(uni) —.
360. SUBIACTARIUS. a. =? [F. G. H. ὑπαξ εἰρ] c. VI 9279
 (Rome): *coriarius —.*
- SUBSELLIARIUS. s. 'maker of *subsellia*.' [F. G. H.
 ὑπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 6055 (Rome): *(ille) supsellarius* (sic).
- SUMPTUARIUS. ¹ s. 'slave in charge of household expen-
 ses.' Only in inscr. of Rome, c. VI 4469 and 4470 (1st),
 5197, 7281, 9911-13, 10100, 10229 (108), Notiz. (1887)
 p. 402.
- SUPELLECTILARIUS. s. [F. G. H. ὑπαξ εἰρ] c. VI 9914
 (Rome).
- SUPERNUMERARIUS. ² a. c. VI 1110 (Rome, temp. Gal-
 lien), v 8278 (Aquilaia).
365. TABELLARIUS. s. Freq. in inscr. ³
- TABERNAC(U)LARIUS. ⁴ s. c. VI 5183, 9053, 9053a
 mention the *collegium —orum* (Rome).
- TABERNARIUS. s. c. VI 9919 (Rome, + 584), 9920 (ib. 5th);
 XIV 2793 (Gabii, 169); v 7907 (Cemenelum, 181); XI 634
 (Faventia).
- TABULARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- TAURARIUS. s. 'bull-fighter.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1074
 (Pompeii, A. U. C. 751-2): *pompam, tauros, —os* etc.
370. TEGULARIUS. ⁴ (1) a. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain
 end 1st); LXXVI: *figlinas teglarias*. (sic) (2) s. c. VI 8639
 = X 6637 (Rome or Antium, 1st); X 3729 (Vulturnum).
- TELLIONARIUS, TELONIARIUS. ⁵ s. [In these forms,
 F. G. H.] Notiz. (1881) p. 116 (Ostia): *corpus tellion(a-
 riorum) Ost(iensium) et Porte(nsium)*; Arch. Eph. Mitth.
 Oest. Ung. XIX p. 140 (Ephesus): *(ille) telonarius*.
- TENUARIUS. ⁴ a. *vestiari —i* in Rome, c. VI 1926, 6852,
 7782, 9977-8, Notiz. (1891) p. 166; in Eporedia, c. V
 6777. (c. VI 6852 has *tenuar(ius)*).

¹ As s., inscr. only.

² a. Veget.; s. Aug., Veget., Cod. Theod.

³ Note c. I 551 (Polla, A. U. C. 622): *ponteis omneis, miliarios, tabelariosque*.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Aug., *telonearius*; Cod. Theod. *telonarius*.

- TEPIDARIUS. ¹ a. c. VI 1703 (Rome, 5th): *cellam—am.*
 TERNARIUS. ² a. c. VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numid., 202): *tunicam—am.*
375. TESSELLARIUS. (1) a. c. VI 9927 (Rome +): *hic artifex tessalarie* (sic) *lusorie* (sic). (2) s. ³ Edict. Dioclet. 7. 7: [—]ario = [ψηφο]θήτη.
- TESSERARIUS. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- TESTAMENTARIUS. s. c. XI 1037 (Brixellum); II 1734 (Gades); XII 3538 (Nemausus).
- TESTARIUS. ⁷ s. c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st); VIII 16877 (Madaura, Prov. Procons).
- TIBIARIUS. ⁴ s. c. VI 9935 (Rome).
380. TIGNARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- TIGNUARIUS = *tignarus*. [This form only in inscr., and very freq.]
- TOPIARIUS. s. Not infreq. in inscr.
- TRECENARIUS ⁵ s. (In the army ⁶) c. VI 3618 (Rome); Eph. Epig. IV 957 (ib.); x 686 (Surrentum); III 454 (Lesbos); III 2917 (Iader, Dalmatia); 7534 (Tomi, Lower Moesia.)
- TRIPPLICARIUS. s. [H. ἀπαξ *εἰρ.*] c. VI 10302 (Rome, 1st).
385. TRITICARIUS. ⁷ a [H.] c. VI 2305, 2306 (Rome): *sementes—ae.*
- TURARIUS, *thurarius*. a. s. Very freq. in inscr. [Not in Spain, Britain, Africa.]
- TUTELARIUS. ⁸ *praetores—ii*, c. VI 1422 (Rome, 2nd), 1511-12 (Rome); 1529 (ib., 221), 1690 (ib., 4th), 1691 (Rome); XIV 3517 (Castelmadama); VIII 7978 (Rusicade, Numidia 2nd).
- VALETUDINARIUS. a. *optiones—ii*, c. VI 175 (Rome), IX 1617 (Beneventum), VIII 2553 (Castra Lambaes., Numid., 199), ib. 2563 (ib., 209-11), Bramb. 462 (near Bonn.)
- VASCULARIUS. (1) a. ⁹ Boiss. p. 199 (Lugdunum): *negotia-*

¹ Vitruv.

² "Quaenam sit, ignoratur."

³ Cod. Theod., C. G. L. II p. 480, 43.

⁴ C. G. L. II p. 251, 3; ἀὐλοποιός tibiarius.

⁵ Varro, Priscian.

⁶ Cf. Mommsen, Eph. Epig. IV p. 240.

⁷ Inscr., only.

⁸ Schol. Pers. As. s., Pliny.

⁹ Here only, as a.

- tor argentarius*—; c. XI 3821 (Veii): *basilica—a*. (2) s. Freq. in inscr.
390. VELARIUS. ⁸ s. (1) 'doorkeeper.' c. VI 9086, 9466 (Rome), 6258, 6371, 8649 (ib., 1st), 5183 (ib., 2nd); X 1745 (Puteoli, 1st). (2) in the navy, c. X 3499, 3500 (Misenum).
- VENALICIARIUS. ¹ s. c. XII 3349 (Nemausus): (*illi*)—*o graecario*.
- VESTIARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- VETERINARIUS. ² a. c. V 2183 (Altinum): *medicus*—:
- VEXILLARIUS. s. Freq. in inscr. (in plural.)
395. VICARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- VICENARIUS. a. '20 feet high.' Rev. Épig. du Midi 56 (1890) p. 7 n. 808 (Maragnac): *columnas—as*.
- VICESUMARIUS. (1) a. ³ Mitth. v (1890) p. 31 (Pompeii, *graffito*). (2) s. ⁴ c. XI 842 (Mutina.) ⁵
- VICTIMARIUS, ⁶ (*victimarius*), s. c. VI 971 (Rome, 129); 2201, 9087-8, 9982, Notiz. (1886) p. 373 (Rome); X 3501 (Misenum).
- VIGILIARIUS. a. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 29772 (Rome): *oneri ferundo—o*. ⁷
400. VIMINARIUS. s. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XII 4522 (Narbo).
- VINARIARIUS. ⁸ (1) a. c. VI 9676 (Rome): *negotians sal-samentarius et—maurarius*. (2) s. c. VI 9992 (Rome).
- VINARIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.
- VIRGARIUS. ⁹ s. [H] e. VI 9994 = Ros. 975 (Rome, + 525): *sub presentia* (sic) *Iohannitis—i*.
- VIRIDIARIUS. a. 'of the park' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 2225 (Rome): *magistri vici—i*.
405. VITRIARIUS. (1) a. Eph. Epig. VIII 365 (Puteoli): *regio clivi—i*. (2) s. c. III 9542 (Salona, Dalmatia, frgmt.)
- UNCTUARIUS. ¹⁰ a. 'for anointing.' [G. H.] c. VIII 4645 (Thagora, Prov. Procons., 3^d): *cella—a*.

¹ ICT., C. G. L. II p. 205, 45 *venalitiarius σωματέμπορος*.

² Col.

³ Livy.

⁴ Petron.

⁵ Notice the word as *nomen* of freedman, c. V 5623.

⁶ Val. Max.

⁷ Cf. Huelsen, Mitth. VI (1891) p. 345, note 1.

⁸ Inscr. only.

⁹ Only C. G. L. II p. 427. 10: *ραβδοῦχος* *lictor, virgarius*.

¹⁰ F. cites Alterc. Hadr. Aug. et Epict.

UNGUENTARIUS. s. Freq. in inscr. (Not in Spain, Britain, Africa, or the East.)

VOLUNTARIUS. s. plur. (in the army), freq. in inscr.

VOLUPTUARIUS. ¹ a. c. VI 252 (Rome): *pedisecus rationis [vol]—ae.*

410. URSARIUS. s. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Bramb. 211 (Xanten): (*ille*)—*leglionis*).

USUARIUS. ² a. c. VI 8594 (Rome): *quidquid—um invehitur, ansarium non debet.*

UTRICULARIUS. ³ (1) a. 'of air-rafts.' (2) s. 'sailor on an air-raft.' Very freq. in Gaul. (*vide* Index of c. XII). Elsewhere only c. III 187 (Dacia), 1547 (Pons Augusti, Dacia).

§ 17. ARIA. This small but interesting list includes all the inscriptional substt in *-aria*, as well those referring to mines and occupations, as to the women engaged in affairs.

AURARIA. 'gold-mine.' Not infreq. in inscr. *

BRATTIARIA ⁵ = *bractearia*. c. VI 6939, 9211 (Rome).

CALCARIA. 'Female lime-burner.' ⁶ Mitth. X (1895) p. 158 (Pompeii.)

CANISTRARIA ⁵ = *cannofores*, *κανηφόρος*, as priestess. [F.G.H.] c. VIII 9337 (Caesarea, Maur., 183), 12919 (Carthago, Prov. Procons.), 9321 (?): Notiz. (1892) p. 407 (Rome, 259.)

5. CAPSARIA. 'Servant in charge of clothes in the bath.' ⁷ [H.] c. VI 3952 (Rome, early 1st): *Asia Liviae—(ia) Cascelliana*.

CLAVARIA. 'Female key, or nail, maker.' [F.G.H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. v 7023 (Taurini).

¹ Capit., Mart. Cap.

² ICT., Gell., Fronto.

³ Elsewhere only Suet. = 'bagpiper.'

⁴ Cf. Ruggiero, s. v. AURUM.

⁵ Inscr. only.

⁶ Here only, in this sense; as 'limekiln,' Amm., Tert.; as 'limestone-quarry,' Ulp. dig.

⁷ Here only thus; Acron = 'bathing booth.'

- CONDITARIA.¹ 'Female seller of spices.' c. VI 9277 (Rome, late +.)
- CORONARIA.² c. XI 1554 (Faesulae.)
- CUBICULARIA.¹⁰ 'chambermaid.' [G. H.] In Rome, c. VI 5748, spelled *cubicl(aria)*; 5942 (1st); 9313=Ros. 599 (+, 5th), spelled *cubecularia*; 9314=Ros. 612 (+, 4th or 5th); 9315 (+).
10. * DANISTARIA. 'money-lending.' (δανειζω.) [F. G. H. ἀπαξ s̄ip.] c. III p. 951 (Alburnus Maior, Dacia, a wax-tablet, A. D. 167): *societas dani[st]ariae*.³
- EMBOLIARIA.² c. VI 10127 (Rome): (*illa*) —*artis omnium erudita*.
- FABARIA. 'Female bean-dealer.' [ἀπαξ s̄ip.] c. III 153=6672 (Berytus).
- FERRARIAE.⁴ 'Iron-mine.' c. x 1931 (Puteoli): *negotiatori —arum et vinariariae*; Eph. Epig. VII 1212 (Ostia): *procuratori aug. —arum et annonae*; c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st): *ex lege —ar[um]*; Boiss. p. 276 (Lugdunum): *proc(uratar) —[i]arum*; ib. p. 277 (ib. 3^d): *splendidissimi vectigalis massae —arum*.
- FOCARIA.⁵ 'Kitchen-maid' c. XI 39 (Ravenna).
15. FURNARIA.⁶ 'Female baker.' c. IX 4721 (Reate.)
- HERBARIAE.⁷ (sc. *bestiae*.) c. VI 10209 (Rome, 2nd ?): (*ille*) *p(rae)p(ositus) —arum*.
- LAGUNARIA. 'Female bottle-maker, or dealer.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ s̄ip.] c. VI 9488.
- LIBRARIA.⁸ 'Female copyist.' c. VI 8882 (Rome).
- LINARIA.⁹ 'Female linen-weaver.' c. v 5923 (Mediolanium).
20. LINTEARIA.¹⁰ [H.] (1) 'Female linen-dealer' c. II 4318 a (Tarraco). (2) sc. *ars*. c. III 5800 (Augusta Vindelicum): *negotiator(es) vestiariae et —ae*.

¹ F. cites Auct. incert. Vitae Symmachi Papae.

² Pliny.

³ The reading is not certain.

⁴ Cato, Caes., Livy, Apul.

⁵ Ital., Dig., Paul. sent., Cod. Just.

⁶ Elsewhere only Cic. ap. Pliny, Suet. = 'bakery.'

⁷ Here only.

⁸ In this sense, Mart. Cap., Mythog. Lat.

⁹ Here only; Not. Tiron. = 'weaver's shop.'

¹⁰ Inscr. only.

- MARGARITARIA. 'Female pearl-dealer.' [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 5972 (Rome, 1st B. C. or A. D.)
- MINIARA. ¹ 'Cinnabar-mine.' c. VI 9634 (Rome): *procurator sociorum—arum.*
- MONODIARIA. ⁶ c. VI 10120 (Rome, 1st), and 10132 (Rome.)
- NECESSARIA. c. VI 17775 (Rome): (*illa*) —*ae suae fecit.*
25. NOTARIA. 'Female copyist, or short-hand writer.' ² Notiz. (1890) p. 15 (Rome): (*illae*) —*ae Grece* (sic).
- NUGARIA 'Female dealer in 'notions.' ' ³ [F. G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. V 5536 (Rome): (*illa*) —*de basilica Antoniarum duarum.*
- OSTIARIA. ⁴ c. VI 6326 (Rome, 1st).
- PLAGIARIA. [H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. IV 1410 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Venus enim—est.*
- PLUMBARIA. 'Female plumber.' [F. G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. III 2117 (Salonae, Dalmatia).
30. POPINARIA. [H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. XIV 3709 (Tibur): (*illa*)—*nota.*
- QUASILLARIA. ⁵ In inscr. of the mon. Statiliorum (Rome, 1st B. C.—1st A. D.), c. VI 6339 sq. Also c. VI 9495, 9849, 9850.
- RESINARIA. [G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9855 (Rome).
- SEMINARIA. 'Female seed-dealer.' [H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. XIV 2850 (Praeneste): (*illa*) —*a Porta Triumphale.*
- SERICARIA. ⁶ c. VI 9891, 9892 (Rome).
35. SODALICIARIA. 'companion.' [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 9275 (Rome): —*consili boni.*
- SPORTELLARIA. 'female slave given with her mother.' [F. H. ⁷ *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*]. c. III p. 937 (Verespatak, Dacia, 139, a wax tablet): (*puella annorum circiter p(lus) m(inus) sex, empta—.*
- SUARIA. 'pork business.' [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 1771 (Rome, 4th).
- TESSERARIA. 'female tessera-maker.' [G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*]

¹ Pliny.

² Here only; Fulg. = 'shorthand.'

³ Cf. Non. II 144 (M.): *nugivendos* Plautus dici voluit omnes eos, qui aliquid mulieribus vendant; nam omnia, quibus matronae utuntur, *nugas* voluit appellari.

⁴ Ambros., Vulg., Joann.

⁵ Petron.

⁶ Inscr. only.

⁷ G. takes as adj.

- c. v 7044 (Taurini); (*illius*)—(*ariae*) *lignar(iae) sodalici marmorarior(um)*.
- VENENARIA. 'female poisoner.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 20905 (Rome): *hic stigmata aeterna Acte* (dat.) *libertae scripta sunt*,—*ae*, *et perfidae, duri pectoris*, etc.
40. VESTIARIA. ⁶ [G. H.], (1) lady's-maid.' c. VI 8557 (Rome, 2nd). (2) sc. *ars* c. III 5800 (Augusta Vindelicum): *negotiatores—ae et lintiariae* (sic).
- VICARIA. ¹ 'low grade of slave.' c. VI 6224, 6303, 6392-6, 6398-6401 (Rome, Mon. Staliorum, 1st B. C.—1st A. D.)
- VINARIARIA. 'wine-manufactory.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1931 (Puteoli): (*illi*) *negotiatori ferrariarum et—ae*.
- VINARIA. ² 'she that sells, or serves, wine.' [G. H.] c. IV 1819 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *suavis—sitis*.
- UNGUENTARIA. ³ c. X 1965 (Puteoli); XII 1594 (Lucus Augusti).

§ 18. —ARIUM.

- AERARIUM. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- ALTARIUM. ⁴ c. VI 414 (Rome, 191):—*cum columella marmorea*; Hübn. Hisp. 57 (La Morera, Spain, + 6th?): *sunt in hoc—o sacri Estepha reliquiae*.
- ALVARIUM. c. II 2242 (Corduba).
- ANNIVERSARIUM. ⁵ [H] c. X 8249 (Minturnae, a leaden *devotio*): *sacrificiu(m) lubens ob—(m) facere*.
5. ANSARIUM. ⁶ [H.] a tax. ⁷ c. VI 1016 a, b, c, and Eph. Epig. IV 787 (Rome, 175-180): *vectigali foriculari—et —ii promercalium*; VI 8595 (Rome): *quidquid usuarum invehitur—non debet*.

¹ Inscr. only, in this sense; Sen., Vopisc., Amm., Cod. Theod.

² Only, in another sense, C. G. L. II p. 381. 7: οἰνωτόπος *vinaria*.

³ Plaut., Pliny, Vulg., Apul.

⁴ Cf. *altare* below, § 20. *altare* is more freq. in inscr. than *altarium*.

⁵ Porphyr. ad Hor. ep. (in plur.).

⁶ Inscr. only.

⁷ Cf. Ruggiero s. v., Cagnat, Les Impôts etc., Marquardt, Staatsv. II² p. 279.

- ANULARIUM. ¹ [H] c. VIII 2552-4 (Castr. Lambaes., Numidia, end 2nd) and 2557 (ib., 203).
- ARMAMENTARIUM. c. VI 2725 (Rome): *arcitect(us)* (sic)—*ari imp(eratoris)*; ib. 10164 (ib., 2nd): *praepositus—o ludi magni*; VII 446 (Lanchester, 238-244): *principia et —a conlapsa restituit.*
- ARMARIUM. Bul. Com. (1885) p. 119 (Rome): —*et loca[cum operis cella]rum*. In a remarkable sense, = 'sepulchre,' c. VI 1600 (Rome): — *distegum* (= διαστεγον) *cum taberna et hortulo, si quis hoc—vendere voluerit* etc.
- BALLISTARIUM. ² 'Place for keeping ballistae.' c. VII 1046 (Bremenium, 219-223): (*ille*) *ballis(tarium) a solo rc[fecit]* cf. ib. 1045 (ib., 220?)
10. BALNEARIA plur. Bull. Com. (1883) p. 237 (Rome, 2nd): (*ille*) *a balniaris au[g]*.
- BELLARIA plur. c. VI 2104 (Rome, Arval, 218) l. 15; *item mensa secunda—oru(m) d[i]visa est.*
- CALDARIUM. ³ c. VIII 16368 (Aubuzza, Prov. Procons, 2nd).
- CALENDARIUM. (*kal—*) Not infreq. in inscr. of Italy.
- CAPITULARIUM. ⁴ (1) 'brokerage per head in slave-auctions.' c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st) l. 11: —*in singula capita*. (2) 'initiation fee.' c. XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 133): *quisquis in hoc collegium intrare voluerit, dabit kapitulari* (sic) *nomine (tot)*. (3) 'poll-tax.' c. VI 8604 (Rome, 1st): *procurator ad—a Iudaeorum.*⁵
15. CENTENARIUM, as edifice, ⁶ only in Africa. c. VIII 8712 (Mauretania, 4th): — *solis a solo construxit*; ib. 9010 (ib., 328): — *a fundamenta* (sic) *suis sumtibus fecit*; Eph. Epig. v 932 (ib., 3^d): — *aqua frigida restituit.*
- CERIOLARIUM. ⁷ c. VI 18 (Rome): —*a duo (illi) li-*

¹ "dinota, in genere, la somma pagata a quei militi che faceano parte di una corporazione speciale, nell'atto che ne uscivano per diverse ragioni," Ruggiero s. v. Inscr. only, in ths sense; cf. C. G. L. II p. 266, 9: *δακτυλείον anularium.*

² Plaut., = *ballista*.

³ Vitruv., Sen., Cels.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Cf. Joseph. I 7. 6. 6: (ὁ Ὀυεσπασιανὸς) *φόρον τοῖς ἐπουδῆποι' οὖσιν Ἰουδαίοις ἐπέβαλε δύο δραχμὰς ἕκαστον.*

⁶ Cf. Ruggiero s. v., Kübler ALL. (1893) p. 185 fin. Isid. and others, = 'hundred-pound weight.'

⁷ Only C. G. L. II p. 349, 8: *κηριολάριον cerilarium* (sic); cf. *ceriolare* infra § 20.

- bentes donum dederunt*; Orelli 2505 (Sabroneta): *delficam cum laribus* (i. e. *larophorus*) *et —is n(umero) XXXVI*.
 CIBARIUM. ¹ c. VIII 10970 = III 743 (Cyrenaica): *preter* (sic) *—a sol[ita]*; Notiz. (1895) p. 351 (Tusculum): *—orum gratia*.
 CINERARIUM. ² c. VI 10241 (Rome, 2nd), 13922, 14248, 15326, 15551, 22981. (Rome). ³
 COLUMBARIUM. Freq. in Rome; not uncommon in Ostia, c. XIV 1083, 1106, 1302, 1530, 1731, 1868. ⁴ Elsewhere only in Spain, c. II 2002 (Abdera), and 4592 (Barcino), where *colobar. privata*.
 20. COLUMNARIUM, as quarry. ⁵ c. V 2856 (Patavium): *locum —oru[m]*.
 COMMENTARIUM. Freq. in inscr.
 CONGIARIUM. c. IX 5289 (Cupra Maritima, A. U. C. 743), Res. Gest. divi Aug. 15, c. VI 2998 (Rome, *graffito*, 229), 10228 (Rome).
 CUSTODIARIUM. ⁶ c. IX 5197 (Asculum Picenum).
 CYCNARIUM. 'An eye-salve.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Bramb. 76 c. (Noviomagus, Batavia, an oculist's stamp.); — *ad imp(etus)*.
 25. DESTRICKTARIUM. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 829 = I 1251 (Pompeii, 'aetate Sullana').
 DONARIUM. Hübn. Hisp. 249 b. (Ovetum, 878).
 EMISSARIUM. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 91 (Neapolis, *graffito*, 65): *hic ambulavit a villa Polli Felicis, quae est epilimones* (= ἐπι λιμνης?) *usque ad — Paconianum*. c. XIV 2623 (Tusculum, frgmt).
 EXEQUIARIUM. 'funeral expenses.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XIV 2112 (Lanuvium).
 FORICULARIUM, ⁷ as tax. s. v. *ansarium*.
 30. HONORARIUM. c. II 5232 (Collipo, 167): *remisso honor[a]rio*.

¹ Pliny.

² Inscr. only.

³ c. XII 1622 (Lucus Augusti): CINEN. is not, I think, for *cinerarium*. Columbaria and their appurtenances are generally confined to Rome.

⁴ Cf. *columbare*, c. XIV 1650.

⁵ Here only, in this sense.

⁶ Tert., Cassiod.

⁷ Inscr. only.

- INVENTARIUM. ¹ is supplied with probability in c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., 1st) l. 14.
- ITINERARIUM. ² c. XI 3281 (Vicarello): — *a Gades* (sic) *Romam*.
- IUNONARIUM. 'shrine of Juno.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XIV 2867 (Praeneste, 2nd): *in —o, ut in pronao aedis*.
- LAQUEARIUM. ³ c. VIII 1183 (Utica): *addito cultu meliori —orum*.
35. MILLIARIUM. Freq. in inscr.
- MUSCARIUM. ⁴ c. IV 2464 (Pompeii, graffito): *tabulas positas in —o*. ⁵
- NERVIARIUM. 'sandal-strap?' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 1712 (Pompeii, graffito): *refeci scalpro anglato et subla —a*. (sic).
- OBRENDARIUM = *obruendarium*. [ἀπαξ εἰρ. Cf. *obrendarius*] c. VI 24626 (Rome): *ollarum n. XII — — — cum —o*.
- OLLARIUM. ⁶ In Rome, c. VI 10241, 10250, 10259, 10275, 14936, 21852, 27571; in Ostia, c. XIV 1106, 1214.
40. ORNAMENTARIUM. 'decorations' (used collectively ?). [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] *Mélanges* (1893) p. 448 (Tunis): — *operis*.
- OSSARIUM. ⁶ c. VI 4709, 22003 (Rome); XI 3495 (Tarquinii), 3694 (Caere).
- OSSUARIUM. ⁸ = *ossarium*, as *ossua* = *ossa* in inscr. Freq. in inscr, except of Spain, Britain, and the East.
- OVARIUM ⁶ on the *spina* of the *circus*. [H.] c. VIII 9065 (Avzia, Maur.): *perfectis metis et —is*; ib. 9067 (ib.): [*ova*]r[*i*]a *cum columnis omnibus*.
- PANARIUM, ⁹ met. as tomb. c. I 1016 (Rome): (*illa*) *quouis corporis reliquiae quod superant sunt in hoc —o*.
45. PECUARIA. c. VI 1770 (Rome, 4th); IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period).

¹ Dig.

² Amm., Veget. Cf. *itinerare*, § 20.

³ Amm., gloss. Cf. *laquear*, § 20.

⁴ Mart., Petron., Pliny, Veget.

⁵ Here only, in this sense. Cf. Ital. *moscajola* = **muscariola*.

⁶ Inscr. only.

⁷ " signifie, suivant toute apparence, la partie ornementale de l'édifice, comme les sculptures, les reliefs, les médaillons "

⁸ Ulp. dig.

⁹ Varro, Pliny.

- PITTACIARUM. 'tax on the use of *putei*, in connection with mine.' [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 5181 (Lex Metal. Vipasc., Spain, end 1st): *usurpationes puteorum sive* —.
- POMARIUM. c. VI 11275, 15526, 29775 (Rome); XIV 2139 (Lanuvium); IX 3956 (Capua).
- PONDERARIUM. ¹ c. IX 3046 (Interpromium); V 6771 (bet. Vercellae and Eporedia); VIII 757 (Gales, Prov. Procons).
- [PREARIO, abl. as adv. Freq. in inscr.
50. PULMENTARIUM. ² c. IX 2689 (Aesernia).
- ROSARIUM. c. XI 3895 (Capena): *huic monimento (sic) cedit — cum viniola (sic)*.
- ROTARIUM, ¹ as tax. [H.] c. VIII 10327, 10328 (near Milev, Numidia, 2nd): *de vectigali —i*.
- SACOMARIUM, ¹ [F.] c. XIV 309 (Ostia): (*ille*) *functus —i*; ib. 409 (ib.): *a foro et de —o*.
- SACRARIUM. Not infreq. in inscr.
55. SALARIUM. c. II 1163 (Hispalis): *de —o suo annuo*; Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum, 4th or 5th): *militiae —*.
- SALIVARIUM. 'horse's bit.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ. ³] Edict. Dioclet. IO. 5: *frenum equestre cum salibario instructum*.
- SANCTUARIUM.⁴ c. VIII 796 (Avitta Bibba, Prov. Procons, 338): *silicem (sic for abl.) omne — stravit*; ib. 12014 (Sarra, Prov. Byzac., 2nd): *templum cum —[o Io]vis*; III 299 (Antiochia, Pisidia): (*illi*) *curatori arcae —[i]*.
- SCAENARIUM. 'stage' or 'platform.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XI 3583 = I 1341 (Castrum Novum): *curiam, tabularium, —, subseliarium (sic)*.⁵
- SCALARIUM = *scalare*, q. v. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Notiz. (1886) p. 275 (Rome A. U. C. 754-1): *parietes et camaras (sic) —orum opere tectorio expolitum etc.*
60. SCAMNARIUM. ¹ 'entrance fee to a *collegium?*' [G.H.] c. VIII 2553 (Castra Lambaes., Numidia, 199): *item discentib(us) proport(ione) —i sui hs. (tot)*; ib. 2557 (ib., 203): *—i n(omine)*.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Cato, Hor. sat., Sen., Pliny, Col.

³ Cf. C. G. L. II p. 429, 39: σαλιβάριον lupa.

⁴ Pliny, Gromat. vet., Ambros.

⁵ 'Inscriptio post Caesarem exarata,' Mommsen.

- SEBACIARIUM. ¹ 'the duty of supplying the lights.' [H.]
In the *graffiti* of the *excubitorium cohortis VII vigilum*,
Rome. (*ille miles*) — *a fecit*, variously abbreviated, c. VI
2998 sqq., dating A. D. 215-245.
- SECRETARIUM. ² c. VI 1718 (Rome, early 5th): — *amplis-*
simi senatus; IX 2957 (Iuvanum): (*ille*) — [*m*] *fecit*.
- SOLARIUM. 'sun-promenade,' or the like. ³ Freq. in inscr.
- SPOLIARIUM. ⁴ c. XIV 3014 (Praeneste): *ludum etiam gla-*
diatorium, et —.
65. SUBSCALARIA. plur. 'lower stairs.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI
5531 (Rome, 1): *pavimentum in ossuario et* —.
- SUBSELLIARIUM. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. I 1341 = XI 3583
(Castrum Novum), cited under *scaenarium* q. v.
- SUBSOLARIUM. 'a promenade *sub sole*.' [F. G. H.
ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 10275 (Rome?): *porticum, —, aediclam*
(sic) *et ollaria*.
- SUDARIUM. Hübn. Hisp. 255 (Oviedo, ca. 900): *de sepul-*
[c]ro do[m]nico eius atque — o et cruore s(an)c(t)issimo.
- TABULARIUM. (1) 'record-office.' Freq. in inscr. every-
where. (2) 'building made of boards.' Bramb. 974 (Mo-
guntiacum, 217): (*ille*) — *pensilem* (sic) *a solo fecit*.
70. TEGULARIUM. ⁵ 'tile-factory.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II
5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. U. C. 710) LXXVI: — *q(ue)*
in oppido Colon(ia) Iul(ia) ne quis habeto
- TERRARIUM. 'agger used as path or road.' ⁶ [H.] c. XIV
16 (Ostia): *acceptatoribus et — is*.
- TRIGARIUM. ⁷ 'place where *trigae* and race-horses prac-
tise.' c. VIII 16566 (Theveste, Prov. Procons.): *nunc re-*
quiescunt reliquiae trig[a]ri solo, per quo (sic) *fui notus*.
Specifically, as place in Rome, c. VI 8461 (Rome): (*ille*)
qui egit officinas plumbarias Transtiberina(m) et — i.
- VALETUDINARIUM. c. VI 8639 (Rome, 66): (*ille*) *a valetu-*

¹ Inscr. only. Cf. SEBACIARIUS.

² Apul., Aug., Sulp. Sev., ICT., Lact.

³ Cf. Sittl, ALL. v p. 290 sq.

⁴ Sen., Pliny, Lampr. Commodian.

⁵ Cf. Fr. tuilerie, Ital. tegolaja etc., with change of gender.

⁶ Only here, in this sense; elsewhere only in medieval Latin, cf. DC. s. v.

⁷ Pliny, Mart. Cap., C. G. L. II p. 201, 45: *trigarium τόπος όπου ἵπποι γυμνάζονται*;
b. p. 595, 52: *trigalium*, locus in quo dominantur emended by Funck, ALL VI p. 565:
trigarium, locus in quo equi dominantur.

di[nario]; Notiz. (1887) p. 328 (Rome): (*ille*) *supra* —; Rhein. Jahrb. 73 (1882) p. 64 (Bonna); [*p*]eracto ope-
[*r*]e —*i*.

VESTIARIUM. 'money for care of wardrobe.' Wilmanns
315 (Testam. Basil., 1st) l. 20: —(*i*) *nomine*.

75. VIGILIARIUM, ¹ as part of tomb. c. VI 29780 (Rome,
fragm.); XIV 527 (Ostia): *hoc — pertinet ad heredem*;
ib. 1868 (ib.): *solarium(m) et cubiculi et —i partem* III.

VIOLARIUM. 'the strewing of the grave with roses.' ²
c. VI 10234 (Rome, 153): *die —i*.

VIRIDARIUM. ³ c. XII 1209 (Carpentorate): — *de suo fa-
ciendum curavit*.

VIRIDIARIUM, ⁴ more freq. than *viridarium*. c. VI 7787,
17073, 23808 (Rome), XIV 3733 (Tibur). Form *viridiarium*, ⁵
c. VI 25658, 29777, 29982 (Rome).

VIVARIUM. c. VI 130 (Rome, 241): *venatores immunes cum
custode —i*; x 444 (Vallis Silari Sup., 1st): *locus, sive
ea pars ag[r]i silvaequ[e] est, in —o*; Bramb. 336 (Col.
Agripp.): (*ille*) — *saepsit*.

§ 19. — ARIS. Closely connected with the adj.-subst. in
—*arius* in Latin are those in-*aris*. The distinction in usage is thus
explained by the grammarian Charisius: ⁶ '*cubicularius* est cus-
tos cubiculi, *cubicularis* vero lectus cubiculo aptus, ut *caligarius*
artifex, *caligaris* clavus, ————— et *cellarius* servus, turdus *cel-
laris*, et *balnearius* fur, *balnearis* autem urceus et solea *balnea-
ris*.' That is to say, -*arius* refers properly to the occupation of
a *person*, -*aris* to the use to which a *thing* is applied. That
such a distinction, useful as it may have been, was little regarded
in the popular speech, may be readily inferred; that it existed,
however, in all forms of the language, is equally plain. In the
inscr., we have consistently *solearius* (*faber*) and *solearis* (*cella*),

¹ Sen., = 'sentry-box.'

² Here only, in this sense. All the lexicons take the word as adj. *violaris*. I
prefer the gen. of the subst., on the analogy of *dies rosationis*, *violationis*.

³ Cic. ep.

⁴ Suet., Pliny, Ulp., Javol.

⁵ Lampr., Ulp., Veget.

⁶ Gramm. Lat. p. 76-7 (ed. Keil.).

tabularius (of occupation) and *tabularis* (*aes*). The distinction reduced to a grammatical rule by Charisius, remained in vigor, even if it found ready exceptions in the popular speech. Judging by the inscrr., — and their evidence is no less than supported by unclassical literature, — the tendency to trespass was rather in the direction of *-aris*.¹ This is especially the case in the military language, where *-aris* is readily forced into the position of *-arius*. (*alaris* decurio, *auxiliaris* miles, *commanipularis*, *conalaris*, s. sc. miles, *peculiaris* strator, *vicensumaris* duumvir). The interchange of the two suffixes may be seen in the following summary, in which the first column contains instances in which, by Charisius' rule, *-arius* should be used; the second, instances where *-aris* is preferable. It will be observed that the rule is as often disregarded as regarded.

Alarius (miles, eques, cohorts etc.), *alaris* (dcurio).

alaris (exercitatio).

Albarius (tector.)

albarius, *albaris* (opus).

Auxiliaris, *auxiliaris* (miles).

Balnearis (Fortuna)

balnearius (instrumentum).

Caligarius (sutor, artifex)

caligarius, *caligaris* (clavus).

Commanipularis — *aris* (miles).

Conalaris (miles).

Doliarius (officina²)

doliaris (opus).

Fruментарis (miles).

Peculiaris — *aris* (strator.)

peculiaris (fornax, furnus. ratio).

Scholaris (deus)

scholaris (otium).

Solearius (faber.)

solearis (cella).

Tutelarius — *aris* (praetor).

Vicensumaris — *aris* (duumvir).

¹ *Fruментарis* is used in class. lit. with *ager*, *lex*, *lucrum*, *provincia*, *res*, etc.; with *mentor*, *negotiator* in post-class. lit.; whereas *frumentaris* (miles) is certainly vulgar, if not a mistake. (cf. *barbaricaris* s. v. *barbaricarius*). Pliny has both *caligarius* and *-aris* (clavus). *Opus albarium* is admitted by Vitruv., while *opus albare* is confined to inscrr. Post-class. lit. uses identically *balnearius* and *-aris*.

² Here placed as = *officina doliariorum*.

The relation of *-aris* and *-alis* is noticed below, § 32. Of the 50 words in the list below, 15 are confined to inscrr.

- ACCUBITARIS. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 16. 9
*τάπησ ἀκκουβιτάριε.*¹
- ALARIS. c. VIII 2532 (Castr. Lambaes, Numidia, 128, speech of Hadrian): *post—em exercitationem*; III 14 (Alexandrea, Egypt, 199): *decuriones—es*.
- ALBARIS.² [G.] c. VIII 73 (Biniana, Prov. Byzac, 3^d): [*ar*]am a solo aedificavit et opere—i exornavit; ib. 1141 (Carthago, Prov. Procons.): [*templum cu*]m ara et opere —i; ib. 1310 (Prov. Procons., 166-9): [*tem*]plum cum arcu et porticibus et osteis (sic) et opere—i.
- AUXILIARIS. c. III 5670 a (Fafiana, Noricum, 370): *milites —es Lauriacenses*.
5. BALNEARIS³, as title of Fortuna.⁴ c. II 2701 (Astures Transmontani) and 2763 (Duraton); Westdeutsche Zeitschr. VI (1886) p. 76 (Jagsthausen); Arch. Journ. XXXIX p. 363 (Britain.)
- CALIGARIS.⁵ Edict. Dioclet. 9. 1: *de formis* (= 'lasts') *calicaribus* (sic) = [π]ερὶ φορμῶν καλικάρικων; ib; 9. 1 a: *formae calicares maximae*.
- CAPITULARIS.⁶ [G. H.] (1) "of the 'octroi.'" c. VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202): *lex—*. (2) 'for capitals of columns.' Bramb. 1397 (Hummetroth, Starkenburg): *latercli* (sic) *capitlares* (sic.)
- CODICILLARIS.⁷ c. VIII 1439 (Thibursicum Bure, Prov. Procons.): (*illi*) *fisci advocato codic[il]lari stationis heredi[ta]tium et cohaerentium*.
- COLLARIS.⁸ s. = *collare* q. v. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ] c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae): —em (acc.) *ex gemmis beryllis*.
10. COMMANIPULARIS.⁹ s. Freq. in Rome in inscrr. of Praeto-

¹ Cf. ALL. XI p. 115.

² Inscrr. only, in Africa, for *albarius*.

³ ICT., Charis., Lampr., Spart.

⁴ Cf. Ruggiero s. v.; Preller, Röm. Myth. II p. 185, n. 3.

⁵ Pliny, Charis.

⁶ Inscrr. only.

⁷ Lampr.

⁸ As a., Petron.

⁹ Tac.

rians. Elsewhere rare; c. X 6096 (Formiae); III 7441 (Novae, Lower Moesia); Bramb. 1364 (Castellum Matiacorum, Hesse.)

CONALARIS. s. 'comrade in an *ala*.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. Notiz. (1885) p. 524. (Rome, 241); (*ille*) *ex votum* (sic) *posuit et—ium nomina inseruit*.

CONSULARIS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.

CULMINARIS. 'of the mountain-tops.'¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 3328 (Intercisa, Pann. Inf.): [J. O. M.] *C—i*.

DOLIARIS.² In *opus—e*, very frequent in the *instrumentum domesticum*.

15. *EXTABELLARIS. [Probably for *ex tabellari(is)*; if not, F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 12625 (Carthago, Prov. Procons.): (*ille*) *—pius*.

FAMILIARIS. (1) a. c. IX 4776 (Forum Novum, 76): *deis penatibus—ibus*; X 3980 (Capua): *nam maritus am[isit] coniugem—em*; Boiss. p. 139 (Lugdunum, speech of Claudius): (*illum*) *—issime diligo*. (2) s. c. XII 5233 (Narbo): *sibi et (illi) viro et—i[bus]*.

FRUMENTARIS. = *frumentarius*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 6108 (Athens): (*ille*) *mil(es)—leg. X Fretensis*.

FULMINARIS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. V 2474 (Ateste): *Iovi sacrum—i*.

INLUSTRICENARIS.³ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] In c. X 3692 (Cumae), dedicated to Venus, occurs twice the hexameter: *salve, mille animarum—e opus, salve*.

20. INTERKALARIS. c. VI 8259 (Rome): *eid(ibus)—(aribus)* and *ib. 8368 (ib.)*: A. D. VII *eid(us)—(alares)*.

LATIARIS. c. XIV 2227 (Mons Albanus, 29): *Iovi—[ri]*.

LUNARIS. s. 'a crescent-shaped ornament.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 3793 (Capua): *—em inargentat(um)*.

MANIPULARIS. s. Freq. in inscr. of Misenum. Vide indices. c. X, p. 1131.

MILITARIS. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.

¹ Cf. *culminalis*, § 32; Raet. *culm*, 'mountain.'

² Plaut., Ulp.

³ Is it for INLUSTRIGENUS, (cf. CALICARIS above); or, as Bücheler suggests (Anth. Lat. Epig. no. 258), a composition of INLUSTRIS and CENA, with shortened vowel, Venus being metamorphosed into the pleasure of dining!?

25. MULARIS. ¹ Edict. Dioclet. 10. 3: *parammas—es cum flagello*; 10. 6: *frenum—re cum capistello*; 10. 7: *capistrum mu[la]re*.
- PABULARIS. ² In the two *menologia rustica*, c. VI 2305: *vicea* (sic)—(*is*), and 2306: [*vicea p*]abu[laris].
- PALMARIS. c. VI 10140 (Rome): *Pothus psilocithar(ista)—*; IX 1666 (Beneventum): *ludos—es*.
- PECULIARIS. (1) a. 'private.' c. VI 4888 (Rome, 1st): *strator—i[s]*; ib. 8691 (Rome): *ex ration(e)—i*; xv 63 (Rome, a brick): *ex fur(no)—(i)*; ib. 64 a (Rome, a brick): *for(nax)—*; so ib. 64 b. (ib.); c. VI 8869 (Rome): (*ille ser.—lampadarius*). (b.) 'special,' 'particular.' c. IX 1569 (Beneventum): *—e praeter [ce]teros honores insigne*. (2) s. 'special property' = 'devoted adherent.' c. VI 1751 (Rome, 371): *Veneti adque Histri,—es eius*. Add frgm. c. X 1260 (Nola, 1st), 3874 (Capua).
- PIACULARIS. *Sacrificium—re, porcae and porciliae—es*, passim in Arval Acts.
30. POPULARIS. (1) a. c. VI 1869 (Rome); IX 4796 (Forum Novum); X 515 (Salernum, 142), 1948 (Puteoli), 5917 (Anagnia, 2nd). (2) s. plur. = 'people.' ³ c. IX 703 (Teantum Apulum, 4th): (*ordo una cum—ib(us)*); ib. 2243 (Telesia): *decurionibus [et]—ibus*; VIII 9062 (Avzia, Maur. 230): *ex sportulis decurionum operisque—ium*.
- PRIMIPILARIS. (*primo—*) s. Freq. in inscr.
- PROCONSULARIS. c. VI 1690 (Rome, 4th): *per provincias—em et Numidiam*; VIII 14758 (Prov. Procons.): *ex iudicio amplissimae potestatis—*.
- PUGILLARES. s. plur. c. X 6 (Regium Julium): *—membranaceos*.
- PUPILLARIS. c. V 1874 (Concordia): *iurisdicatio—*.
35. REGULARITER. ⁴ Hübn. Hisp. 223 (near Corduba, +, 931.)
- SAECULARIS. (1) The *ludi—es*, c. I p. 442 (Fasti Capitolini); VI 877 (Rome, 1st B. C.) in conjunction with a *sacrificium—e*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 228-230 (Rome, A. U. C.

¹ Col., Lampr.

² Col., Pallad.

³ Capit., ICt.

⁴ Ulp., Macrob., Mart. Cap., Aug.

- 737.) (2) 'eternal,' as title of Mithras.¹ c. VII 645-6 (Borcovicium.) (3) 'of the world,' 'worldly.'² c. VI 2135 (Rome, 254-7): *vixit ut—i aetati ministerio adsit*; XII 482 (Massilia, +, 6th); *vixit secolares annus* (sic) XIII.
- SALUTARIS. Not infreq. in inscr.
- SALUTARITER. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. U. C. 746-752): *sat [es]t mihi tibi que—m[e] latuisse.*
- SCHOLARIS.³ c. VI 1724 (Rome, 435): — *i - otio.*
40. SINGULARIS. Very freq. in inscr.
- SOLEARIS.⁴ c. VIII 10607 (Ad Aquas. Prov. Procons.): *cellam soliaream* (sic).
- SUBSCALARIS. 'under the stairs.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 29791 (Rome): *repossone subiscalare* (sic = *repositionem*, i. e. *repositorium*, *subscalarem*.)
- TABULARIS.⁵ Wilmanns 315 (Test. Basil, 1st): *ex aere—i.*
- TRICLINIARES.⁶ s. plur. c. IX 4894 (Trebula Mutuesca, 243).
45. TUTELARIS. c. VI 1679 (Rome, late 4th or early 5th) and XIV 2165 (Aricia, ib.): *praetori—i.*
- VALLARIS. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- VELLEARIS. 'with fleece.' [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 8. 15: *pellis bellearis* (sic) *prima* = δέρμα πρωτέιον ποιόν εἰς πέλινον.
- VICENSUMARIS = *vicesumarius*. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 7099 (Cirta, Numidia): *duom vir(o)—i.*
- URSARIS. 'of bears.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XII 533 (Aqua Sextiae, end 2nd): *comes—.*
50. VULGARIS. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 54: [*in*] *tunica muliebri—i rudi.*

§ 20. -ARE, -AR. The comparison of the -ar- suffixes would be incomplete without including the substt. in -ar and -are, which have the same relation to the adjj. in -aris, that those in -ale bear to -alis. They almost all refer to objects and utensils,

¹ Here only, in this sense.

² Tert., Hier., Sidon.

³ Prud., Hier., Mart. Cap., Sulp. Sev.

⁴ Spart.

⁵ Petron., Pliny.

⁶ Here only.

generally simple things of common life. Of the two suffixes, *-ar* is the more classical; I should unhesitatingly assign *-are*, however, to the *sermo vulgaris*, especially where it is used for the more frequent *-arium*, (cf. *columbare*, *itinerare*, *nubilare*.) From the inscrr. I have collected 21 words, 7 in *-ar*, 14 in *-are*. Of those in *-ar*, 4 are found in classic writers, and 2 in the post-classical literature, (*lucar* Tac., Tert.; *altar* Prudent. etc.), while the one remaining, *columnar*, is ἀπαξ εἰρ., and may be an abbreviation of *columnar(ium)*, though I think not. In *-are*, on the other hand, we have only *collare* (Plaut., Lucil., Varro) and *luminare* (Cic. ep.), with 5 post-classical forms; beside 7, or the exact half, that belong wholly to inscrr.

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- ALTAR.¹ c. XII 5338 (Narbo, +, 5th): —*hoc*.
 ALTARE.² c. VIII 9015 (Avzia, Maur., 200) and Eph. Epig. v 949 (ib., 213): (*templum ille*) *libens—ibus dedicavit*; Melanges (1891) p. 181 (Tipasa): *sancta—ia*; Hübn. Brit. 8 (Camborne, Cornwall, 8th or 9th): *Leviut iusit hec—pro anima sua* (sic).
 BALNEARIA.³ plur. Wilmanns, 315 (Test. Basil., 1st) l. 68: (*cum*)—*ibus, lecticis, sella gestatoria*, etc.
 CERIOLARE. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9254 (Rome): *cum basi marmorea et—ib(us) duobus aereis*.
 5. COLLARE.⁴ 'necklace' c. X 6303 (Tarracina): *signum menphiticum* (sic) *cum—i argenteo*.
 COLUMBARE. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.?] c. XIV 1650 (Ostia).
 COLUMNAR. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XIV 2466 (Castrimoenium, 31): —*publicum*.
 EXEMPLAR. R. G. divi Aug.; c. VI 1585 b (Rome, 193); ib. 1706 (ib., 4th).
 ITINERARE.⁵ [G. H.] On two silver vases from Vicarello, ⁶ c. XI 3282: *ab Gades* (sic) *usque Roma* (sic) —; 3283: —*a Gades usq(ue) Roma*.

¹ Prudent., Iuvenec. and later eccl.

² Paul. ex Fest., Apul. etc.

³ Apul.

⁴ Plaut. = 'slave-collar.'; Lucil., Varro = 'dog-collar.'

⁵ Inscrr. only.

⁶ Cf. *itinerarium* sopra.

10. IUBAR. Boiss. p. 572 (Lugdunum, +, 506): (*ille*) *sceptorum columen, terrae decus et—orbis*.
- LAQUEAR. c. VIII 16530 (Theveste, Prov. Procons., 176-192): *marmoribus et—ibus aureis*.
- LUCAR.¹ (1) as money paid. c. XIV 375 (Ostia, 2nd): *publicum*—. (2) transf. = *lucus*.² c. v 5128 (Bergomum): —*libitinae*; IX 782 (Luceria): *in hoc loucarid stircus ne [qu]is fundatid*.
- LUMINARE. Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 46 (Rome, +, temp. Dioclet.): *cubiculum duplex cum arcisoliis et lu[m]inare*; c. VI 8401 = Ros. 1122 (Rome, +, 577-8):
- NUBILARE. [*ἀπαξ* εἰρ.] c. IV 2204 (Rome): *locus sepulchri continet --- iuger(a) quattuor et —*.
15. PROMULSIDARE.³ c. x 1598 (Puteoli): [*pr*]omu[*l*]sidaria argentat(a) ii.
- PULICARE. '(straw or felt?) mat.' [G. H. *ἀπαξ* εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 8, 43; — *tenerrimum et maximum*.
- PULVINAR. c. I p. 324; VI 2295, 9822; IX 4192; VIII 9018; R. G. divi Aug. 9.
- SCALARE.⁴ c. VI 5532 (Rome): *stratum, ca[maram cum fornaci]bus, —ia, etc.*; ib. 9477 (ib.): — *cubiculi superioris*; ib. 10233 (ib. 211): *hoc — adplicitum huic sepulcro*; ib. 29982 (Rome): *in hoc loco usque ad —ia*.
- SUBALARE. 'belt,' or 'strap.' (*sab + ala*) [G. H. *ἀπαξ* εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 10, 10: *de zonis militar[ibus]*: — *Ba[bulonicum]*.
20. SUBGULARE. 'sweetbread.' [G. H. *ἀπαξ* εἰρ.⁵] c. VI 1770 (Rome, 4th): *ut adpenso pecore, capite, pedibus, et sevo (sic) lactante, et —i lanio cedentibus, reliqua caro cum pelle et interaneis proficiat venditori*.
- TRICLINIARIA.⁶ plur. c. VI 2104 (Rome, Arval, 218): *in —ib(us) discubuerunt et epulati sunt*.

¹ Tac., Tert., Paul. ex Fest.

² Here only, in this sense; Eph. Epig. II p. 206: 'quod notum est significare pecuniam ex lucis captam, hic (c. I. L. v 5128) apparet de ipso loco usurpari.'

³ Petron, Ulp.

⁴ Vitruv, in plur.

⁵ F. takes as adj.

⁶ Pliny, Nepos.

§ 21. *-t-orius, -s-orius*. The prevailing opinion that these adjj. and the corresponding subst. belong especially to the *sermo vulgaris*, and principally to that of the post-classical period,¹ is confirmed by all the facts. They are rare in the earliest period, and their number is limited in the classical authors, while they find their readiest use in Pliny, and in the African writers beginning with Tertullian.² Their preponderance in Pliny is partly due to the fact that they formed so many technical terms in medicine³ and allied subjects. In Tertullian and his African successors, the words have no such technical sense, but must be regarded as a part of the popular vocabulary of the period that found its way into literature more readily in Africa than elsewhere.

The time has not yet arrived to speak dogmatically of local variations in Latin, but in view of the evidence afforded by literature, it will not be out of place to note that the *Africitas* of this suffix receives some support also from inscr.⁴ *Aratorius* appears in two African inscr. of the time of Commodus, and in literature first in the Code of Theodosius; *exceptorium* in the Latin version of the book of Sirach, for which Thielmann⁵ claims an African origin, and in an inscr. of Numidia; *susceptorium*, in the same sense, in an inscr. of the proconsular province. Without going into details, the following lists show more than the usual proportion of citations from African sources. Spain, too, is well represented; a fact that should be noted in view of the opinion held by some scholars⁶ of a close relation between the *sermo vulgaris* of Africa and that of the Iberian peninsular. *Adiutorium* = *adiumentum* is most frequent in the African writers;⁷ it occurs in Spanish inscr. of Norba and Aurgi. *Inligatorium* =

¹ Schulze, Diss. Hall. VI p. 178: 'non dubito haec adiectiva sermoni vulgari imprimis posterioris aetatis adscribere.

² Cf. Cooper p. 155, and authorities there cited.

³ *Bulbus vomitorius* HN. XX 107, *medicamenta exulceratoria* XXIII 126, *m. suppurationis* XXVIII 51, and freq. with *vis*. *Potestas, virtus refrigeratoria*, Garg. Mart.; *collyrium delacrimatorium*, Marc. Emp.; *spodium iaculatorium*, inscr.

⁴ Kübler, Die lateinische Sprache auf afrikanischen Inschriften, ALL VIII p. 161 sq., does not note, as a class, these adjj. and subst.

⁵ ALL. VIII p. 501,

⁶ Schuchardt Vok. II p. 279, no e; 'Noch andere Spuren deuten darauf hin, dass das Rustiklatein Afrikas dem der iberischen Halbinsel am nächsten gestanden habe; Kübler ALL. VII p. 594.

⁷ Wölfflin, Lat. Cass. Fel. p. 395; Kübler, ALL. VIII p. 167.

illigatio, illigamentum is found in a Chr. inscr. of Emerita. We have also *aes apparitorium, lex praediatoria*; and *solutorius*, a title of Jupiter, is found only in inscrs. of Lusitania, where it is frequent.

- APPARITORIUS. 'of an *apparitor*,' 'for service.' [F.G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. U. C. 710) LXXXI: *qui ita non iuraverit, is tabulas publicas ne scribito neve aes —um mercedemque ob e(am) r(em) kapito (sic).*
- ARATORIUS.¹ [H] c. VIII 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons., 180-3): (*partes*) *non amplius annuus quam binas —as, binas sartorias, etc.*; ib. 14428 (Prov. Procons., 181): [*partes ne amplius vobis impona*]nt—as III, etc.
- AUDITORIUS. c. VI 29129 (Rome, 2nd): *per quos culpari solemus, cavete, quoniam—a et adventi[c]i proximi est. (sc. vox).² legite.*
- CALCULATORIUS.³ c. VI 10229 (Rome, testam. Dasumii, 108): [*item chartam si]ve philuram—am.*
5. CENATORIUS.⁴ c. VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202): *abollam —am*; Wilmanns 315 (Testam. Basil., 1st): *cervicaliū duo par(ia)—(ia)*;
- CENSORIUS. Freq. in inscrs.
- CORSORIUS.⁵ Edict. Dioclet. 9.14 sub cap. *de soleis et gallicis*: '[gal]licae cursoriae (sic), = τροχάδια [χο]υρσώρια.
- DEPULSORIUS,⁶ as title of Jupiter in Gaul. c. XII 1067 (Apta), 1287, 1288 (Vasio).
- DICTATORIUS. c. XIV 4178 c (near Lanuvium): (*illius*) *allecti in[t]er—os.*
10. EXERCITATORIUS. [G. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VII 965 (Netherby, 222): *baselicam (sic) equestrem—am.*
- GESTATORIUS.⁷ Wilmanns, 315 (Testam. Basil., 1st) l. 68: *sella—a.*

¹ Cod. Theod., Paul. Sent., Ambros.

² The sense seems to be: 'If you are inclined to find fault with me, beware, since your remarks are likely to be heard by the nearest passer-by. Read!'

³ Schol. Juv.

⁴ Apul., Capit., Solin.

⁵ Gromat. vet.

⁶ Amm.

⁷ Suet., Vulg.

- GLADIATORIUS. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- HOLITORIUS.¹ (OLITORIUS) c. I 320 = VI 2298 (Rome, Fasti Vallenses, before A. U. C. 767): *forum h—um*; VI 29830 (Rome): *for(um) olitor(ium)*; Mitth. II (1887) p. 205 = Notiz. (1887) p. 116 (Rome, 227): *colonus hortorum o—orum*; VIII 1408 (Thignica, Prov. Procons., 4th): [*f*]o—ri h—i.
- IACULATORIUS.² c. II 6250 (Matritum, oculist's stamp): *spod(ium) iac(—ium)*.
15. LICTORIUS.³ c. VI 1877 (Rome, 73): *exercuit decurias duas, viatoria(m) et—a(m) consulares*; ib. 1894 (Rome): *decurialis decuriae—ae*; X 5917 (Anagnia): *decuriali decuriae—iae popularis dmuntiatorum*.
- LUSORIUS. c. VI 9927 (Rome, +): *hic artifex artis tessalarie (sic) lusorie (sic)*.
- MESSORIUS.⁴ c. VIII 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons., 108-3): *binas—as operas*.
- NATATORIUS.⁵ c. III 7342 (Philippi, Macedonia): *cella—a*.
- PICTORIUS.⁶ c. VI 9792 (Rome, late 2nd or early 3^d): *arte—a*.
20. PISTORIUS.⁷ c. VIII 8480 Sitifis, Maur., late 4th): (*molas*) [*instrumento*]*—o exornatas*.
- POTORIUS.⁸ c. VI 8969 (Rome, 1st): (*ille*) *ab auro—o*; ib. 10229 (ib., Testam. Dasumii, 108): [*argenti es*]cari *et—[i]*; ib. 8733 (Rome, 2nd): *praepositus auri—i*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 287 (Comm. Lud. Saec., 205): *cultrum op[—?]* —um *et pateram cum vino*.
- PRAEDIATORIUS. c. II 1964 (Lex Malacitana, Spain, 81-84): *e lege—a*.
- PRAETORIUS. As a and s., very freq. in inscr.
- PROCURATORIUS.⁹ c. VI 1877 (Rome, 73):*—o nom(ine)*.
25. QUAESTORIUS. As a and s., very freq. in inscr.

¹ Pliny, Ulp.

² Ulp., Aug.

³ Flor., Aur. Vict.

⁴ Cf. *messicius*, § 28.

⁵ Isid., Interpr. ICT.

⁶ Tert., ICT.

⁷ Cels., Pliny, Chalcid, Tim., Vulg., ICT.

⁸ Pliny, Pelag. Vet., Arnob., ICT.

⁹ Dig.

- RECIPERATORIUS. c. X 4842 (Venafrum, edict of Aug.):
iudicium—um.
- SARTORIUS,¹ = SARITORIUS.² *partes—as*, c. VIII 10570
(Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons, 180-3), 14428 (Prov.
Procons., 181).
- SENATORIUS. c. I 206 (Lex Jul. Munic., A. U. C. 709) l.
138: *in loco—o*; VI 1783 (Rome, 431): *virtutis aucto-*
ritatisq(ue)—ae etc.; XIV 2923 (Praeneste): (*illi*) [*omnibus*
honori]*bus—iis perfuncto*: X 6520 (Cora, 1st): *adlecti in*
ordine—o (sic).
- SOLUTORIUS.³ As title of Jupiter [G. H.] Only in inscr.
of Lusitania; at Turgalium, c. II 661, 665, 675, 5289,
5290; at Norba, ib. 728, 744-5; at Caesarobriga, ib. 944,
5339; at Caurium, ib. 5031-2
30. SPECULATORIUS. c. VIII 2495 (Burgi, Numidia, 188): *burgum*
Commodianum (intentionally erased) [*sp*]*—*.
- SUTORIUS. c. I p. 315 (Fasti Praenest., A. U. C. 752-63):
in atrio—o; V 5927 (Mediolanium): *comparator(i) mercis*
—ae.
- TECTORIUS. *Opus—um*, c. VI 10377 (Rome, 1st), Bul. Com.
(1886) p. 368 (ib.); c. XIV 2119 (Lanuvium): X 531 (Salernum);
Notiz. (1885) p. 331 (Brixia).
- TRANSITORIUS. c. VIII 2722 (Lambaesis, Numidia, 364-75):
forum—(ium).
- TUTORIA.⁴ s. fem. = *tutrix*. [H.] Notiz. (1885) p. 221
(Rome, 2nd): (*ille*) *—ae suae.*
35. VENATORIUS.⁵ c. 8555 (Rome, 2nd): (*ille*) *a veste—a*; V
2541 (Ateste): *famil(ia)—a.*
- VIATORIUS.⁶ (1) The *decuria—a*, c. VI 1877 (Rome, 73);
XIV 373 (Ostia), 2045 (Vicus Augustanus); Notiz. (1889)
p. 65 (Rome). (2) sc. *pecunia*, = *viaticum*.⁷ c. VIII 2532
(Lambaesis, Numidia, 128, speech of Hadrian): (*accipite*)
—am, etc.

¹ In this form, here only.

² Col.

³ Inscr. only.

⁴ ἄπαξ εἶρ? G. cites it from Gruter. In any case, inscr. only.

⁵ Nep., Suet., Sen., Pliny ep., Arnob., Vopisc., ICT.

⁶ Vitruv., Pliny, Capit., Veget., Placid. gloss.

⁷ Here only, in this sense.

§ 22. -T-OR-IUM.

ACCUBITORIUM. ¹ 'Burial-vault.' [H. cf. *adcumbitorium* below.] c. VIII 9586 (Caesarea, Maur, +): *in memoria eorum quorum corpora in—o hoc sepulta sunt.*

ADCUMBITORIUM. 'chamber in connection with tomb., used for funeral feasts and sacrifices. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ. ²] c. XIV 1473 (Ostia): —*cum conditibum* (sic.)

ADIUTORIUM = *adiumentum*. c. XIV 3530 (Aefula, 88): —*o eius*; v 6549 (Novaria): —*o matris*; II 742 (Norba): *atiutorio* (sic) *parentu(m)*; ib. 3358 (Aurgi): —*o (illius) fili sui.*

APPARATORIUM, ³ in connection with a tomb. [H.] c. VI 12258 (Rome): *hoc adp—pertinet ad monumentu(m)*; IX 1618 (Beneventum): *porticum cum—o*; III 1096 (Apulum, Dacia): *cryptam cum porticibus et—o et exedra*; ib. 3960 (Siscia, Pann. Sup.): *porticus et ap[p]*—; ib. 4792 (Virunum, Noricum): *portu[cum cum]—[orio.]*

5. AUDITORIUM. c. VI 1017 (Rome, temp. M. Aurel.): —*quo[que cum cet]eris statuīs vetustate corrup[tis sump]tu suo refecit*; ib. 1678 (Rome, 5th): (*illi*) *vicario per Gallias septem provinciarum sacri—ii.*

AUGURATORIUM. ⁴ c. VI 976 (Rome, 136): —*[rium] dilaps(um) a solo pe[c(unia) sua restitu]it.*

CENATORIUM. (1) 'dinner-suit.' ⁵ In Arval records, c. VI 2067 (91): *depositis praetextis,—a alba acc(eperunt)*; 2104 (218): [*c*]—*a alba sumser(unt)* (sic); 2114 (241): —*o albo.* (2) = *cenatio*. ⁶ c. XI 696 (Bononia): (*ille*) —*p(ecunia) s(ua) fecit.*

COCINATORIUM. ⁷ c. VI 2273 (Rome): *cum porticum et—* (sic).

¹ C. G. L. II p. 569, 9: *accubitorium amaritudo*, corrected to read: *accubitorium lectus regalis*; *acrimonium amaritudo*.

² It is the same word as *accubitorium* but not a 'schreibfehler,' as G. says; rather a separate faulty formation from the wrong stem.

³ Inserr. only, but cf. C. G. L. II p. 20, 6: *apparitorium ἐξαρτοστήριον*.

⁴ Hygin.

⁵ Petron.

⁶ C. G. L. II p. 99, 20: *cenatorium δίκημα*.

⁷ Itala.

- CONSISTORIUM, ¹ In inscr. of 4th-6th cent., esp. in Rome c. XI 510 (376): *in—o principum*; ib. 1729 (364): *comes —ii*; Ros. 968 (519): *ex com[ite]—ii*; VI 1739-41: *comes intra—*; ib. 1725 (5th): *comes sacri—ii*. Also c. XIV 2165 (Aricia 519): *(illi) comitis (sic) intra—*.
10. EXCEPTORIUM. ² c. VIII 4291 (Batna, Numidia).
- EXCUBITORIUM. ³ c. XI 3010 (Rome): *grat[i]as aga[m] genio escubitori (sic)*; III 3526 (Aquincum, Pann. Inf., 216): *—ad tutel(am) signor(um) etc.*
- INLIGATORIUM. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ sip.] Hübn. Hisp. 34 (Emerita, +.)
- MERITORIA plur. c. VI 15640 (Rome): *hoc monumentum — cum horto et stabulo et —is.*
- MUTATORIUM. In topogr. plan of Rome, temp. Vespas., c. XI 29844.
15. ORATORIUM. ⁴ 'house of prayer.' c. V 3100 (Patavium, +,): *hanc basilicam vel—*; Hübn. Hisp. 245 (A. D. 895): *in hoc loco fecit—*.
- PORTORIUM. c. I 204 (Lex Anton. de Termess., A. u. c. 683) l. 31: *—eis terrestribus maritimisque*; III 4015 (Poetovio, Pann. Sup.): *(illius) conduc(toris)—i Illyrici ar[k]ari.*
- PRAETORIUM, ⁵ in its various senses, freq. in inscr., except in Spain and Britain.
- [PROMUNTURIUM. c. III 567 (Delphi.)
- REPOSITORIUM. c. VIII 9426 (Caesarea, Maur.): *sructor (sic) ad repositriu(m) (sic).*
20. REQUIETORIUM = *sepulcrum*. [ἀπαξ sip.] c. VI 25987 (Rome).
- SUSCEPTORIUM ⁶ 'reservoir' [G. H.] c. VIII 12433 (Prov. Procons., frgmt.)
- TECTORIUM. c. VI 10332 (Rome): *idemque —a perfecit*; X 1462 (Herculaneum); *locum ab inchoato [e]um —is p. p. augustalib(us) datum.*

¹ Tert., Amm., Auson, Sidon., Cod. Theod.

² Itala, Vulg., Aug., Iren.

³ P. Vict.

⁴ Aug. and later eccl.

⁵ Cf. *praetorium*, below § D.

⁶ Interpr. Iren.

TERRITORIUM. c. II 5181; III 10489; VIII 270, 8811, 9047, 10322; IX 2165; X 1064; XIV 2934.

TRANSITORIUM 'passage-way' [G. H. ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1783 (Puteoli): *uti solarium aedifici quod extruit in — o remitteretur.*

§ 23. *-anus*. The adj. (and adj.-subst.) in *-anus* have received detailed treatment by Schnorr von Carolsfeld¹; I shall add, therefore, only a few remarks suggested by the list below, which contains 50 words, 17 of which are not found in literature.

A relatively numerous class is that of words compounded with prepositions, and representing a prepositional phrase. They belong without doubt to the *sermo vulgaris*, especially to the daily life of town and camp in Italy. *Suburbanus* alone is classical; a few others find their way into later literature,² but by far the greater number certainly never passed out of the spoken language. Such are *anteportanus*, *infraforanus*, *subaedanus* and *subaedianus*, *subhortanus* and the like. To the same language of town and camp, (from which they passed also into that of law), belong in great part the numerous subst. with *con-* in the sense of 'fellow-³'. With the present suffix there are four: *compaganus*, *consacranus*, *conveteranus* (Cod. Just.), *convicanus* (Cod. Theod.). In *consacranus*, for *—eus*, *pedanus* for *—arius*, and *classianus* for *—icus*, we have pure popular formations. The essentially unliterary character of *medianus*, *primanus*, *rusticanus*, *tertianus*, *venetiani* has long been noted.

Parallel with the *commercial* use of *-arius* in *afrarius*, *maurarius* etc.,⁴ is that in *-anus* of a secondary or tertiary derivation from place-names: *britann-ic-ianus*, *gall-ic-anus*, *german-ic-ianus* *ital-ic-ianus*, *urb-an-ic-ianus*. These words. are the joint property

¹ ALL. I p. 177-194; summarized by Cooper p. 144 sq.

² Esp. history and technical writings; cf. POSTSIGNANUS (Frontin., Amm.), SUBMOENIANUS (Mart.), SUBLUCANUS (Pliny), SUBSIGNANUS (Tac., Amm.), SUBSOLANUS (Cels., Sen.)

³ Cf. Introd. § 4.

⁴ Supra § 16.

of the *sermo castrensis* and the language of trade,¹ and are one of the many evidences of the close relationship of these two phases of the popular speech. Where the legions went, the traders followed, and the *sermo vulgaris* that developed from them readily merged the tendencies of each.

ANTEPORTANUS,²—ANTE PORTAM. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]

c. v 5534 (Arsagum): *Herculi Metronno*—o.

ARCANUS. Not infreq. in inscrr.

ASSIFORANUS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-180: *munera quae—a appellantur*.³

BRITANNICIANUS. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Bramb. 43 (Doomburg, Batavia): *negotiator cretarius*—.

5. CASTELLANUS. s. c. v 7749=I 199 (Genua, A. U. C. 637): *eum agrum castelanos* (sic) *Langenses Veiturios* (sic) *po-* [si] *dere* (sic) *fruique videtur oportere*; III 7821 (Alburnus Maior, Dacia.)

CISIANUS=CISARIUS. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XIV 409 (Ostia): (*illi patrono iuven(um)—or(um)*).

CISRHENANUS.⁴ Bramb. 223k (Düsseldorf, a brick):—a (sc. *legio*.)

CLASSIANUS⁵=CLASSICUS. [G. H.] Rhein. Mus. XLII (1887) p. 151 (Col. Agripp., 1st): *veter(anus) [ex d]ec(urione) alae—ae*.

COMPAGANUS.⁵ c. II 4125 (Tarraco, 193); ib. 1043 (Cuiriga.)

10. CONSACRANUS.⁶ 'one who joins in common rites.' [F. G.

¹ Schnorr von Carolsfeld l. l. p. 192-3 cites from Anon ap. J. W. Beck, de differentiarum scriptoribus latinis: 'Inter Afrum et Africum et Africanum; Afrum dicimus civem, Africum ventum, Africanum negotiatorem;' and 'Inter Gallum et Gallicum et Gallicanum: Gallum dicimus hominem in Gallia natum, Gallicum quod ex Gallia latum est, Gallicanum morem dicimus vel negotium:' Cf. the difference in Ital. between 'nostro vino' and 'vino nostrano.'

² Cf. DC. *anteportale*, *anteporta*.

³ Cf. Hübner's note, l. c.

⁴ Caes.

⁵ Inscrr. only.

⁶ Inscrr. only. Tert. has *consecranus*, in this sense; Capit. *consecrani*='soldiers under the same flag.' Mowat's note, l. c.; "au mot *consacrani*, orthographe régulière qui ne se rencontre que dans les textes épigraphiques, on trouve dans la latinité la forme dérivée ou peut-être altérée par les copistes de *consacrani*." (sic).

- H.] Bull. Épig. v (1885) p. 185 (Saint-Béat): *Lahe deae* —*i*; Rev. Épig. du Midi I (1880) p. 170 no. 200 (Saint-Laurent de Trèves): *Ma(rti?) Tritullo*—*i* v. s. l. m.
- CONVETERANUS.¹ s. c. III 1172 (Apulum, Dacia, 191): (*ille*) [*con*]tiro *con*[*vet*]eranis [*su*]is; ib. 7500 (Troesmis, Moesia Inf.):—*i*; Boiss. p. 332 (Lugdunum): *inter ceteros—os suos*.
- CONVICANUS. s. c. VI 2732 (Rome): *heredes amico et—o bene merenti fecerunt*; Notiz. (1890) p. 340 (Concordia): —*i fecerunt de prop(ri)o*; c. XII 2611 (Genava): *inter—os suos*.
- COTIDIANUS. c. IX 1973 (Beneventum):—*a miserabili ululatione*.
- EXTRAMURANUS.² c. XI 3798 (Veii): [*mu*]nicipes—[*i*].
15. FABRIANUS, of a species of onion. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 6. 41: *bulbi afri sibae* (sic) *fa[b]riani maximi*.
- FUNDANUS. ‘having the *Ius Latinum*’.³ [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. I 206 (Lex Iul. Munic., a. u. c. 709) l. 159 sq.: *municipium—um*.
- GERMANICIANUS.⁴ c. III 3228 (Sirmium, Pann. Inf., 3^d): *leg(ionum)* [*G*]—*a[rum]*.
- GERMANUS. (1)—*i fratres*, c. IX 2437 (Allifae, 553); I p. 436 (Fasti Capit.); Ros. 710 (Rome, +, 442); c. III 6405 (near Salonae, Dalmatia). (2) ‘faithful’, ‘real’. c. V 6729 (Vercellae, +, 6th):—*o ad[f]ectu*; VIII 5370 (Calama, Numidia): *ex—a coniuga* (sic!).
- HERBANA. s. (sc. *bestia*). [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 6012 (Minturnae, 249): *paria tria cum ursis* II [*et*]—*is*.
20. HORTULANUS. (1). a.⁵ Edict. Dioclet. 6. 34: *asparagi* —[*i*]. (2). s.⁶ c. VI 9473 (Rome. +, 486 or 529): (*ille*) *ortolanu[s]*.
- HUMANUS. Not infreq. in inscr.
- INFRAFORANUS = *infra forum*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IX 1685 (Beneventum): *collegium Martensium—um*.

¹ ICT.

² Ambros. Lampr., Heges.

³ From the legal expression *fundus fieri*.

⁴ Suet., Capit., Eutrop.

⁵ Tert.

⁶ Macrob., Apul.

- INTRAMURANUS. ¹ = *intra murum*. c. XI 3797 (Veii, a. u. c. 754): *municipes municipi Augusti Veientis —i*; ib. 3808 (Veii): *municipes intra murani* (sic).
- MEDIANUS ² = *medius*. c. VI 8491 (Rome): *ex parte parietis —i*; ib. 14248 (ib.): *cinerarium —um*.
25. MONTANUS. c. II 4112 (Tarraco): *restitutori thermarum —arum*.
- MUNDANUS. (1) a. c. XII 2094 (Vienna, 579): *—o tempore*. (2) s. neut. plur. ³ Le Blant, Inscr. Chrét. de la Gaule 55 (Lugdunum): *quae —a reliquit*.
- OPPIDANI plur. s. c. XIV 3512 (Ciciliano); IX 2473 (Saepinum); VIII 10530 (Carthago, Prov. Procons).
- PAGANUS. s. Not infreq. in inscrr. (Italy, Gaul, Africa).
- PEDANI. 'a lower class of municipal decurions.' (for *pedarii, pedanei*). [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IX 338 (Canusium, 223).
30. PEPSIANUS. ⁴ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9810 (Rome): *pistori magnario —o*.
- PRAETORIANUS. a. s. Freq. in inscrr.
- PRIDIANUS. ⁵ An extension of *pridie* treated as adj. Notiz. (1888) p. 456 (Rome, +): *(ille) depositus —os Octobres (!)*
- PRIMANUS. ⁶ c. III 6159 (Biroe, Moesia Inf., 320): *militum suorum —orum*.
- PROFANUS. c. I 1115 (near Tibur): *lapides profanei intus sacrum*.
35. PUBLICANUS. s. c. I 200 (Lex Agrar., A. U. C. 643); ib. 204 (Lex Anton. de Termess., A. U. C. 683); V 976 Aquileia).
- RUSTICANUS. Edict. Dioclet. 9. 12: *gallicae biriles* (sic) *—ae bisoles*.
- SAXANUS. ⁷ As title of Hercules. [G. H.] c. XIV 3543 (Tibur, 1st or 2nd); V 5013 (Tridentum); and in many

¹ Script. Hist. Aug., and later.

² Vitruv., Hier., Veget., Silviae Peregr. ad Loca Sancta. Ital. mezzano, Span. mediano, Fr. moyen.

³ Chalcid. Tim.

⁴ 'Vocabulum *pepsiano* fortasse coniunctum est cum Graeco πέψις, quae est coctura.'

⁵ Pliny, Suet., Apul., Aug.

⁶ Fest., Tac., Capit.

⁷ Inscrr. only.

- inscr. of Brohl, territory of Koblenz. (See Bramb., index).
 SUBAEDANUS. = *subaedianus* below, [H. ὑπαῖ εἰρ.] c. VI
 7814 (Rome): (*ille*) *marmorarius* —.
 SUBAEDIANUS.¹ [H] (1) a. 'of interior house-work.' c. XII
 4393 (Narbo, 149): *fabri—i*; II 2211 (Corduba, 348):
fabri subidiani (sic). (2) s. 'interior worker.' c. VI 9558
 (Rome): *ex corpora*—*orum*; ib. 9559 and Notiz. (1888)
 p. 446 (ib.): *ex corporae* (sic)—*orum*; x 6699 (Antium):
 [*cen*]tonari et—(i).
 40. SUBHORTANUS.¹ [F. G. H.] *praedia—a* or *subortana*,
figlinae subortanae, *opus suburitanum* (sic), on Roman
 tiles (2nd), c. XV p. 156, nos. 542-7.
 SUBURBANUS. (1) a. c. x 814 and 1042 (Pompeii): *pagus aug.*
felix—; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 87, no 319 (ib.): *pagus felix*
 — (2) s. neut. c. VIII 7741 (Cirta, Numidia): *amator re-*
gionis—*i sui*; II 4332 (Tarraco): *hortos coherentes* (sic)
sive—.
 TERTIANUS. c. VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaes., 128): *in sup-*
plementum comparum—*orum*.
 TRANSMONTANUS.² Bramb. 478 (Bonn): (*ille*) *Astur*—.
 TRANSPADANUS. c. VIII 12538 (Carthago, frgmt.): [*t*]—*is*
confluxi[*t*].
 45. TRANSRHENANUS. On German bricks (sc. *legio*); Bramb.
 233 l (near Düsseldorf); 245 f (Gelduba=Gelb), 288 (Dur-
 nomagus), 436 f (near Col. Agripp.)
 VENETIANI.³ c. VI 10044 (Rome): *victoria—orum semper*
constet feliciter!
 VETERANUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
 VICANUS. s. Freq. in inscr. Spelled *vikanus*, c. v 4450-I,
 7261.
 URBANICIANUS.⁴ c. x 5403 (Aquinum): *militi—o*.
 50. URBANUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr.

§ 24.—*Inus*. The following list of 56 words adds but 7 to the literary forms. The diminutive use of *inus, -ina* in Latin has

¹ Inscr. only.

² a. only here; s. plur., Livy, Pliny-

³ Capit.

⁴ Spart., Dig.

been noticed above § 15, and citations from the glosses are given, *Introd.* § 4. *Pusina*—‘little one’ apparently occurs in a Pompeian *graffito*, and a *puerina pucina* is mentioned in a Chr. inscr. of Rome (Ital. *piccino*, Spain. *pequeño*, Port. *pequeno*).

The commonest use of the suffix is to form *adjj.* from the names of animals, and these words are most frequent in popular, and especially rustic, Latin.¹ The *inscr.* have 16 such *adjj.*, derived largely from the Edict of Diocletian *de Pretiis Rerum Venalium*, of which two are new, *alcinus* (*alces*) and *melinus* (*melles*). Parallel derivations from the vegetable world are of the highest rarity, but an Arval record of A. D. 87 has *ramus ex arbore ilicina*.

I have not hesitated to include also the *adjj.* with short *i*, derived from the Greek (-ιος); together with the pure Latin word *galbinus* (Petron., Mart., Vopisc.; s. Mart., Juv.), which bears the impress of the *sermo vulgaris*.

ALCINUS. ‘of the elk’. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ *εἰρ.*] Wilmanns Ex. 315 (Testam. Basil., 1st); l. 72: *et stellas omnes ex cornibus—is*.

AURIFICINUS. [F. H. ἀπαξ *εἰρ.*²] c. VII 265 (Norton, Yorkshire): *servule, utere felix tabernam aurefycinam* (sic).

BRITANNICINUS = BRITANNICIANUS. [G. H. ἀπαξ *εἰρ.*] c. III 3228 (Sirmium, Pann. Inf., 3^d): (*pro salute*, etc.) *militum vexill. leg. [G]ermaniciana[r](um) [et]—(arum)*.

CAMELINUS.³ Edict. Dioclet. II. I: *de saet[i]s caprinis sibe* (sic) *camellinis*.

5. CAPITOLINI. s. plur.⁴ c. XIV 2105 (Lanuvium, temp. Aug.): *mag(ister) colleg(ii) lupercor(um) et—or(um)*; x 6488 = I 805 (Ulubrae); *mag(ister) capi[tolinorum]*.

CAPRINUS. c. IX 4796 (Forum Novum): (*ille*) *notus in urbe sacra vendenda pella caprina (!)*; VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202): *pelle(m) ovella(m) caprin[a(m)]*; Edict. Dio-

¹ Cf. Cooper p. 139.

² As. s. fem., glosses.

³ Pliny, Arnob.

⁴ In this sense, Cic. ep.

- clet. 8. 11: *pell[is ca]prina [maxim]a infecta* = δέρμα α[ιγστ:]ον πρωτίειον ἀνεργον; ib. II. 1: *de saet[i]s—is*.
- CAPROTINUS.¹ c. IV 1555 (Pompeii, *graffito*, 29): *assellus* (sic) *natus pridie nonas capratinas* (sic).
- CARBASINUS.² (short *i*.) Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum, 4th or 5th): *chlamidem* (sic) —*am*.
- CASTORINUS.³ Edict. Dioclet. 8.23: *pellis —a inf(ecta)* = δέρμα καστόριον ἀνεργον.
10. CERVINUS. (1) a. Edict. Dioclet. 8.23: *pellis —(a) primae formae infecta* = δέρμα ἐλάφειον πρώτης φόρμης ἀνεργαστον (2) s. fem. (sc. *caro*.) Edict. Dioclet. 444.
- CLANDESTINUS. c. III 3385 (Matrica, Pann. Inf. 185): *ad —os latrunculorum transitus*.
- CONSOBRINUS. s. Not infreq. in inscrr.
- CONSOBRINA. s. fem. c. VI 20863, 27831 (Rome).
- CRYSTALLINUS⁴ = κρυστάλλινος c. III 536 (Corinth): (*illum*) *praeposit[um] a —is*.
15. DIVINUS. Very freq. in inscrr.
- DIUTINUS. c. X 6944 (Salernum, 242): [*di*] —*a incuria*; II 2015 (Singilia Barba): *ob municipium —a obsidione et bello Maurorum liberatum*.
- DURACINUS. (1) a. Edict. Dioclet. 6.80: *ubae* (sic) —*ae* (2) s. (sc. *persica* Edict. Dioclet. 6.59: —*a max[ima]*.)
- FESTINUS. c. VI 10097 (Rome, 1st): *supprime —um, quaeso, viator, iter*.
- FIGLINUS. On Roman bricks, as c. XV 746 (2nd): *opus figlin.*; 1500: *opus —um*; 1501: *opus fig.*; 2187: *opus ficlinum* (sic).
20. FOENICINUS = φοινίκινος. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 3.12: *mellis —i* = μέλιτος ψυτικείου (sic).
- GALBINUS.⁵ (short *i*) Eph. Epig. VIII p. 154 (Ferentinum): *tunicas duas et palliolum raras [g]al[b]inas*.
- HAEDINUS. Edict. Dioclet. 8.17: *pellis hedina* (sic).
- ILICINUS.⁶ ‘ilex-’. [F. G. H.] c. VI 2065 (Rome, Arval, 87): *ramus ex arbore —a*.

¹ Varro, Auson.

² Pliny, Vulg., Mart. Cap.

³ Marc. Emp..

⁴ Pliny, Sen., Capit., Aur. Vict., Eutrop.

⁵ Petron., Mart., Vopisc.

⁶ ps. Acron ad Hor. sat. II, 4. 40.

- INQUILINUS. s. c. XI 1346 (Luna); *coloni et—i*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 96 (Puteoli, 121); —*i vici Lartidiani*.
25. LEONINUS. Edict. Dioclet. 8. 41: *pellis laeonina* (sic) *confecta*—δέρμα λέοντος ἄνεργον; c. X 1598 (Puteoli): *capita—argent[ata]*.
- LEOPARDINUS.¹ Edict. Dioclet. 8. 39: *pellis—a infecta*—δέρμα λεοπαρδου ἄνεργον.
- LEPORINUS.² Edict. Dioclet. 16. 24: *strictoria—a*.
- LIBERTINUS. c. IV 117 (Pompeii, dipinto): *princeps—orum*; VI 1298 (Rome, a. v. c. 672-5); ib. 27609 (Rome): *ex patribus—is*; XIV 2298 (Ager Albanus, 1st):—*eram, fateor*; XII 4333 (Narbo, 11): *tribus equitibus Roman[is tribusve]*—*is*.
- LUPINUS. Edict. Dioclet. 8. 27: *pellis—a infecta*—δέρμα λύκειον ἄνεργον.
30. MARINUS. Not infreq. in inscr.
- MATUTINUS. With *ludus*, c. VI 352, 10172 (Rome); XIV 2922 (Praeneste.)
- MEDIASTINUS. s. c. XIV 1878 (Ostia, +): (*ille*) *prepositus* (sic) —*orum de moneta, officina prima*.
- MELINUS. (*meles*). [F. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Edict. Dioclet. 8. 29: *pellis—a infecta*—δέρμα μελ[ι]νης ἄνεργον.
- MELINUS = μήλιος. (short *i*.) (1) a. ³ c. VII 1309 (Lydney, Gloucestershire, oculist's stamp): *coly[rium]* (sic) —*um*. (2) s. ⁴ c. VII 1311 (near Camulodunum, oculist's stamp): —*um ad claritatem*; ib. 1316 (Cirencester, ib.): —*u(m) ad omnem dolorem*.
35. MORTICINUS. c. I p. 312 (Fasti Praenestini Verri Flacci, A. U. C. 762-3): [*ab scorteis omnique*] *omine—o*.
- NARDINUM.⁵ c. III 1636 (Karlsburg, Dacia, oculist's stamp): —*ad impet(um) lip(pitudinis)*.
- ONYCHINUS. = ὄνυχινος. c. VI 5306 (Rome, 1st): *hydr iam—am*.
- PEGANINUM = *peganon*, πήγανον. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III p. 953 (Verespatak, Dacia, wax-tablet).
- PEREGRINUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
40. PORCINUS. Edict. Dioclet. 4. I a: *carni[s]*—*ae*—κρέως χοιρείου; ib. 4. 13: *isicium—um*.

¹ Marc. Emp.

² Varro, Cels., Pliny, Lampr., 1Ct.

³ Pliny, Cael. Aur.

⁴ Pliny.

⁵ In this sense, Plin. Val.

- PRISTINUS. Freq. in inscr.
- PUCINUS. 'little.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰς ρ.] Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 390 (Rome, +): *Euthicia, puerina*—a. Cf. doubtful, c. IV 1405 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *pusina, multi te amant.*¹
- RAPHANINUS² = ραφανίνος. Edict. Dioclet. I. 33: *seminis* —i = σπόρων ραφανίου; ib. 3. 4: *olei*—i = (ἐλαίου) ραφανίου.
- REPENTINUS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. U. C. 746-752): —is *nu[nt]iis.*
45. RESUPINUS. In two fragmentary *graffiti* of Bononia, c. XI 739 c, d.
- SARDINA³ = *sarda*. Edict. Dioclet. 5. 12: *sardae sive* —ae = σαρθῶν ἤτοι σαρθειῶν.
- SIGNINUS. In *opus*—um, c. VI 656 (Rome); VIII 21 (Leptis Magna, Prov. Tripolitana), 9023 (Auzia, Maur), 17733 (Numidia). *camera*—a, c. VIII 1309 (Prov. Procons.)
- SOBRINUS. c. I 198 (Lex Repet, A. U. C. 631-2) XX and XXII; *queive ei*—siet; IX 762 (Larinum): (*ille*) —o suo.
- TAURINUS. Plur. fem. (sc. *soleae*), Edict. Dioclet. 9. 15: [*tau*]—ae *muliebres bisoles* = ταυρεῖναι γυναικείαι δίπελμοι; 9. 16: [*taurin*]ae *muliebres monosoles* = ταυρεῖναι γυναικείαι μονόπελμοι; 9. 24: —ae *inauratae*; 9. 25: —ae *lanatae.*
50. THYMINUS⁴ = θύμινος. Eph. Epig. I p. 175 no. 256 (Pompeii, vase): *mel*—um.
- TRANSMARINUS. In inscr. of Italy and Britain.
- VACCINUS.⁵ c. VI 2104 (Rome, Arval, 218): *extam vacc-* (*inam*).
- VERVECINUS.⁶ Edict. Dioclet. 4. 3: *carnis caprinae sibe* (sic) *verbecinae* (sic); 8. 13: *pellis* [*verbe*]cina *maxima infecta* = δέρμα προβάτειον πρωτείον ἀνεργον.
- VICINUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
55. UNCINUS.⁷ Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 464 (Rome, +, 6th): [*c*]lostra, *incinos*⁸ (sic) *et clabes.* (sic).
- URSINUS.⁹ Edict. Dioclet. 8. 33: *pellis*—a—δέρμα ἄρκειον (sic).

¹ Zangemeister's reading. It is probably a dimin. = *pusilla*.

² Pliny.

³ Col., Plin. Val., Garg. Mart.

⁴ Col., Pelag. vet.

⁵ Pliny, Marc. Emp.

⁶ Lampr., Arnob., Pelag. vet.

⁷ Vitruv., Apul., Pall., Isid., Paul. Nol.

⁸ de Rossi s. v.: '*incinos*, vocabolo ignoto, vale *uncinos*.'

⁹ Col., Pliny, Veget., Gell., Pall., Isid.

§ 25.—*osus*.¹ The greatest extension of the use of adj. *in-osus* is in the *sermo vulgaris*; but the inscrr. offer little of interest to sustain the evidence of literature.² I have collected 54 words, of which only 5 are new, while no less than 43, or $\frac{4}{5}$ of all, are found in classical prose and poetry. Their infrequency in inscrr. is no disproof of their general use in the popular speech; it shows merely that the subject matter of inscrr. is very limited, and warns us not to accept too readily their negative evidence. What little evidence there is, in fact, is positive enough. Six forms *in-osus* (including *extaliosus*, new) are found in the *graffiti* and *dipinti* of Pompeii, which represent, better than any other inscrr., the *sermo vulgaris* of the time. And the ill-natured bone *tesseræ*, so fond of *-o, -onis* used in *malam partem*,³ are equally given to *-osus*. (*ebriose! stumacose! vinose!*) The fondness for *cognomina* which this termination in Africa (cf. *Iuliosa*) is well known.⁴

If the inscrr. are lacking in these adj., the glosses have them in abundance. Though the glosses do not fall within my province, they are largely derived from the sources of popular Latin, and it will not be wholly out of place, where the inscrr. offer such meager materials, to cite from the Glossae Latino-Graecae, the following words which are missing in G.

<i>Adoriosus</i> C. G. L. II p. 8. 21.	<i>Mutulosus</i> p. 132. 6.
<i>Algiosus</i> p. 14. 31.	<i>Petuosus</i> p. 150. 17.
<i>Antiosa</i> p. 21. 10.	<i>Renitiosus</i> p. 172. 16.
<i>Exodiosa</i> p. 65. 27.	<i>Siderosus</i> p. 183. 41.
<i>Gladiosus</i> p. 34. 11.	<i>Somnosus</i> p. 186. 10.
<i>Malignosus</i> p. 126. 34.	<i>Taeniosus</i> p. 194. 50.
<i>Mangosus</i> p. 126. 58.	<i>Uberosus</i> p. 205. 4, p. 212. 41.
	<i>Uxoriosus</i> p. 212. 55.

¹ Cf. Paucker, *Materialien* IV; Schönwerth-Weymann, *ALL.* V p. 192 sq.; Cooper, p. 122 sq.

² Kübler *ALL.* VIII p. 168, speaking of African inscrr.: 'Adjectiva auf-osus und-billis sind (abgesehen von den Namen auf-osus) nicht besonders häufig.'

³ Cf. *supra* § 9.

⁴ Cf. *Introd.* § 4.

- ANNOSUS. c. X 1688 (Puteoli, 'aetatis sequioris'): [*an*]noso
 ---- in aevo. In. IX 3358 (Pinna, frgmt.), it may be *co-*
gnomen.
- BELLICOSUS. c. XI 1421 (Pisae, early 1st): *receptis —issimis*
ac maxsimis (sic.) *gentibus*; VI 1014 (Rome, 176): —*is-*
simis gentibus deletis aut subactis.
- CALAMITOSUS. c. VI 6435 (Rome): [*d*]ominus —; ib. 7908
 (ib., +): *mater Anti[goni cal]* —a; ib. 9570 (Rome):
parentes —i; ib. 12011 (Rome, 1st): *mater —a*.
- CONTUMELIOSE. c. XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 136): *si quis quin-*
quennali inter epul[as] obprobrium aut quid — dixerit, etc.
5. CONTUMELIOSUS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, B. C. 7-1): [*verbis*
eti]am —is et cr[ud]elibus.
- COPIOSUS. c. X 1365 (Nola, +): *munera quopiosa* (sic).
- CURIOSE. c. XIV 3956 (Nomentum, frgmt.): [?] — *quit at*
 (sic) *te*; X 8071⁵ (Herculaneum, silver vase): *supervauqa*
 (sic) — *notabis*.
- DOLOSUS. c. VI 20905 (Rome): (*illius*) *venenariae ac perfidae,*
 —ae etc.
- EBRIOSUS. On two tesserae, c. X 8069² (Pompeii), Mitth.
 III p. 91 (Rome): —e!
10. EXITIOSUS. c. X 2132 (Puteoli): (*illi*) *inconparabili* (sic), *dulci,*
exitioso (sic).
- EXTALIOSUS.¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ sip.] c. IV 1388 a (Pompeii,
graffito): *Timele —a*.
- FAMOSUS. in bad sense. c. VIII 2615 (Lambaesis, Numidia,
 260): *capto —issimo duce eorum*; V 2781 (Patavium) and
 Eph. Epig. VII p. 417 (Crete, early 4th): —os *libellos*; II
 4911 (Ciresa, 383-8): *viam ab[ruptis] rupibus —am*.
- FORMOSUS. Not infreq. in inscr. Form *formonsus*, c. VI
 8553 (Rome, 2nd); XI 3163 (Falerii); II 6278 (S. C. Itali-
 cense, Spain, 176-80).
- FRAGOSUS. c. III 600 (Byllis, Macedonia, 2nd): (*viam*) *an[g]u-*
stam, —am etc.
15. FRUCTUOSUS. Hübn. Hisp. 261 (Ovetum, +, 893): *tua —a*
gratia.

¹ Mommsen's reading. Zangemeister questions 'fuitne *expallida*?' But I see no reason for not accepting the word as it stands, in the sense of 'magnum *extalem* (i. e. *numa, clunes*) habens.' It is certainly in the spirit of the *graffiti*.

- GENEROSUS. c. VI 511 (Rome, 377); v 6464 (Ticinum, 521), 7116 (Taurini); Boiss. p. 138 (Lugdunum, speech of Claudius at Rome), p. 592 (ib., 6th).
- GLORIOSUS. Freq. in (esp. later) inscr.
- GRATIOSUS. c. VIII 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons., 180-3): *artibus—is*; Ros. 843 (Rome, +, 5th):—*a filia*.
- INFELICITOSUS. 'very unhappy'. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IX 1867 (Beneventum): *pater quem c[i]to decepisti infe[li]citosum*.
20. INGENIONUS. c. VI 9649 (Rome): (*illi*) *musicario—issimo*; VIII 8501 (Sitifis, Maur., 226): *homini—issimo*; ib. 15597 (Mustis, Prov. Procons.): *homo—issimus*.
- INGENUOSUS, [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 26112 (Rome): *C. Seius Ingenuus—issimus*. (A pun on his name).
- INVIDIOSUS. (1.) act., 'envious'. Mitth. IV (1889) p. 119 (Pompeii. *dipinto*); Eph. Epig. III p. 137 no. 112 (Netherby, Britain). (2) pass., 'envied.' c. VI 6976 (Rome): *sis, precor, infernis minus—a sub umbris*.
- IOCOSUS. c. VI 9797 (Rome, 2nd).
- IUCUNDOSE. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 24930 (Rome): *vixit—*.
25. LABORIOSE. c. VI 8619 (Rome): *probe et—*; ib. 9659 (ib.): *—et non secure*.
- LABORIOSUS. c. XI 377 (Ariminum):—*am erga ipsos fidem*; III 7080 (Assos, Mysia, 383-392): *ad solacium labori[os]sae (sic) festinationis*; VIII 6442 (Mastar, Numidia): *omo (sic)—*; ib. 11294 (Prov. Byzac.).
- LACRIMOSUS. c. X 1537 (Neapolis, +, 585?).
- LAPIDOSUS. c. III 6306 (Singidunum, Moesia Sup.): *raucisoni lapidoso cadunt [catarac]te liquores*.
- LUCTUOSUS. c. VI 24807-8 (Roma); XIV 3579 (Tibur, 119).
30. MAMMOSUS.¹ c. VI 975 b (Rome, 136): *vico Fortunae—ae*.
- MORBOSUS.² c. IV 1904 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- NUMEROSUS. c. VI 10098 (Rome, 1st): *corpore in exiguo*

¹ Varro, *Laber*, ap. Gell., Pliny.

² Cato, *Labeo* ap. Gell., Varro, *Masur. Sab.* ap. Gell., Catull., Auct. Priap., Petron., Veget.

- res—a fui*; v 6731 (Vercellae, +):—*a prole parentes*, x 7295 (Panormus):—*as orientales [bestias]*; VIII 5374 [Calama, Numidia, frgmt.).
- OFFICIOSUS. c. VI 14397 = I 1038 (Rome): *omnibus—a fuit*; XIV 510 (Ostia):—*tandem ministerio laetatur suo*.
- ONEROSUS. Ros. 1180 (Rome, +); c. v 532 (Tergeste, 138-161); X 5099 (Atina); VIII 12302 (Bisica, Prov. Procons.); XII 481 (Massilia, +).
35. OTIOSUS. c. IV 813 (Pompeii, *dipinto*):—*is locus hic non est, discede morator*; VI 1724 (Rome, 435):—*orum studia*; ib. 23730 (Rome):—*e, parce* etc.
- PERICULOSUS. c. X 6656 (Antium, 379-82):—*is ponderibus*; III 600 (Byllis, Macedonia, 2nd): (*viam*) [*pe*]*—am*.
- PERNICIOSUS. c. III 6733 (Antiochia, Cilicia, 359-61).
- PILOSUS. c. IV 1830 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *cunnuus [pil]ossus* (sic); VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202): *corium—(um)*.
- PRAEGLORIOSUS. [*ἄναξ* *σιρ.*] c. VI 1710 (Rome, temp. Arcadii et Honorii): (illi)—*issimo [po]etarum*.
40. PRETIOSUS. Freq. in inscr.
- PROBROSUS. c. v 5737 (Ager Mediolanensis, +, 524): *re-spuis illicitos—i criminis actos*.
- RAMOSUS. c. XI 258 (Ravenna, late +): *ramosi in cornua cervi*.
- RELIGIOSUS. Freq. in inscr.
- RUINOSUS. c. XIV 134 (Ostia, 3^d or 4th):—*a labe*; Hübn. Hisp. 23 a (Emerita, 663):—*a vetustas*.
45. SCRUPOSUS.¹ c. III 1894 (Dalmatia, end 5th):—*a e margine*.
- SILENTIOSUS.² c. VIII 2297 (Numidia): *arbiter—*.
- SPECIOSUS. In Rome, c. VI 1679 (4th), 5302, 8565 (526), 19683; in Vercellae, c. v 6728 (542, +); in Arelate, XII 743 (2nd).
- STUDIOSUS. Very freq. in inscr.
- STUMACOSUS—*stomachosus* c. X 8070¹⁵ (Pompeii, bone *tesera*):—*e!*
50. SUMPTUOSE. c. X 4643 (Cales): *tam—*.

¹ Plaut., Lucr., Apul.

² Apul., Cassiod.

VETERNOSUS.¹ c. VIII 12285 (Bisica, Prov. Procons) :

—*a caries.*

VICTORIOSUS.² Freq., esp. in later inscr.

VINOSUS. c. X 8070¹⁷ (Pompeii, bone *tessera*):—*e!*

VITIOSUS. c. I p. 312 (Fasti Praenestini, A. U. C. 752-63).

§ 26. *-bilis*. The interest of the inscriptional forms in *-bilis* in relation to the *sermo vulgaris* attaches especially to the words in which the real force of the suffix has been entirely lost. The *graffiti* of Pompeii have preserved to us a number of remarkable adverbs in *-biliter*, formed evidently for the sake of greater length, and used for the simple ablative of the gerund; *ceventinabiliter*, *festinabiliter*, *inclinabiliter*, *irrumabiliter* have no greater force than *cevendo*, *festinando* etc. This fondness for the long termination *-biliter*, as replacing the gerund or a mere adverb, is very old in Latin. The early writers³ admitted it readily from the *sermo vulgaris*, as Naev. *exanimabiliter* 'as if half-dead'; Plaut *dissimulabiliter* = *dissimulanter*; Cato *imperabiliter* = *imperando*; Acc. *indecorabiliter* = *indecore*; but it was quite rigorously excluded from the classic speech, and found little acceptance in literature⁴ until the late period⁵, when it was drawn again from the popular language, where it had evidently always lived on.

Beside the above-mentioned words, we have, also in a *di-pinto* of Pompeii, the anomalous form *fratrabilater* from a subst. stem, = *fraterne*; on the analogy of which I have hazarded the suggestion that the *graffito ceventinabilite[r]* a---- *rurabiliter* may be supplied to read a[ut c] *rurabiliter*, which I leave to the judgment of critics.

Whether in the above indications we may see a special development of the Campanian, or South Italian, *sermo vulgaris*, it is impossible to say. The fact may be noted, however, that another unusual word in *-bilis*, in an active sense, appears in the neighboring Volscian-Latin town of Aquinum: *statua perpetuabilis* = *qui memoriam perpetuat*.

¹ Cato, Ter., Sen., Pliny, Aug., Sidon.

² Cato, Quint., Jul. Val., Amm., Aug., Sidon.

³ Cf. Schmilinsky, de Proprietate Sermonis Plautini, p. 38.

⁴ Cooper, in his chronological lists, p. 99 sq. cites no forms in *-BILITER* from Vitruv. to Cael. Aurel. Paucker, Silb. Lat. p. 30, gives none from Silver Latin.

⁵ Cf. Bonnet, Le Latin de Gregoire de Tours, p. 466.

- [A . . . RURABILITER. Mitth. IX (1894) p. 43 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *ceventinabilite[r] a . . . rurabiliter*. Can it be a[ut c]rurabiliter ?
- ADMIRABILIS. c. VI 773 (Rome, 3d): *repertoribus—ium fabricarum*; Ros. 340 (Rome, +, 384): — *i co[niugi]*; XI 3941 (Capena): — *i morum sanctitate*; X 1784 (Puteoli, 183): *ob - - - em cas[ti]tatem*; VIII 8559 (Sitifis, Maur): (*illius boni, dulcissimi, —is, pueri*).
- AEQUABILIS. c. VI 1722 (Rome, 3^d or 4th): *equabili tantarum provisionum consideratione*; II 3596 (Ondara): — *i concordia*.
- AMABILIS. Freq. in inscr.
5. AMABILITER. ¹ ‘lovingly.’ c. IV 2032, 2374 (Pompeii, *graffito*); Notiz. (1887) p. 46 (ib.)
- AMICABILIS. ² c. V 1709 (Aquilaia, +).
- CEVENTINABILITER. ³ ‘cum motu ceventis.’ [F. G. H.] Mitth. III (1888) p. 148 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *inclinabiliter —⁴*; ib. IX (1894) p. 43, cited above, no. 1.
- COMMENDABILIS. ⁵ Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum, 3^d): *prudentiaque singulari fuit*.—
- DEBILIS. c. IV 1951 (Pompeii, *graffito*); XIV 3911 (Aquaie Albulae.)
10. DELECTABILIS. ⁶ Hübn. Hisp. 255 (very late): *de pane—i*.
- FAVORABILIS. Notiz. (1884) p. 40 (Rome): *favorabili (sic) moderatione*; c. X 5853 (Ferentinum): — *e est*. ⁷
- FESTINABILITER. ‘hastily.’ [F. H. *ἄπυξ* *εἰπ.*] Eph. Epig. I 271 (Pompeii, *graffito*):—
- FLEBILIS. Mostly in sep. verse. (1) active, ‘that causes tears.’ c. VI 10493 (Rome): *quamvis inscriptum ferali carmine saxs[um] Saepe legas, nostro nil puto—ius*; ib. 18324 (ib.): *hic iacet exiguis Dionysia—annis*; ib. 25063 (ib.):

¹ Cic. ep., Hor. ep., Ov., Petron.

² Firm. Math.

³ Inscr. only.

⁴ Bücheler, Anth. lat. ep.: ‘QUE si addes, habebis hexametrum.---- contentus causa a *cevento* tractum est quasi ceventinare. The second instance shows that it was not formed arbitrarily *contentus causa*.

⁵ Livy, Vell., Val. Max.

⁶ Tac., Gell., Apul., Aug., Lact.

⁷ ‘id est opinor, probatur mihi.’

dua funera maerens, Plango vir et genitor—e mersa deo;
 v 1639 (Aquilaia, + frgmt.): —*hoc* [—?]; III 3397
 (Campona, Pann. Inf.): —*casus*; II 5478 (Gades, end 1st):
 —*e fatum*. (2) passive, 'weeping.' c. VI 12845 (Rome):
quadraginta duo mecum fero—annos; ib. 14786 (ib.): —*et*
misere raptus ad inferias; ib. 27140 (ib.): *Augustina*
[pare]ns quarto me—[an]no Terdecimoque die [pe]rdidit
orba satum; Ros. 566 (ib., +, late 4th or early 5th):
[Æ]bilis haec suboli,—ista viro.

FRATRABILITER = *fraterne*. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 659
 (Pompei, *dipinto*): (*illa illi*)—*sal*.

15. IGNOBILIS = *imperitus*. c. VI 510 (Rome, 376): *causarum—*.
 IMMACULABILIS.¹ c. v 6250 (Mediolanium, +, late 4th):
 (*ille*) *vitae—*.

IMMOBILIS. Boiss. p. 139 (Lugdunum, 1st, speech of Claudius):
 —*em fidem*.

INACCUSABILIS. c. XI 1800 (Volaterrae): (*coniugi*)—*i*.

INAPTABILIS. 'incomparable.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 8209
 (Puteoli): (*illae*)—*i fem(inae)*.²

20. INCLINABILITER. 'in a reclining position.' [F. G. H.
 Inscr. only, if not ἀπαξ εἰρ.³] Mitth. III (1888) p. 148
 (Pompeii, *graffito*), cited under *ceventinabiliter*.

[INCURABILITER.⁴ [F. H.] c. IV 1322 = 3034 c and 1332 a
 (Pompeii, *graffito*).

INCOMPARABILIS.⁵ Extremely freq. everywhere, esp. in sep.
 inscr.

INCREDIBILIS. c. XI 1368 (Luna): *filio—pietatis*.

INDEPREHENSIBILIS.⁶ c. XIV 64 (Ostia): *signum imde-*
prehensivilis (sic) dei.

25. INEXSUPERABILIS.⁷ c. X 3692 (Cumae): *in ixuperabile*
 (*sic*) *donum*.

¹ Aus. Grat.

² 'inaptabilis femina est opinor cui alia nulla possit aptari, id est comparari.'

³ Cf. *incurabiliter* below.

⁴ Of the first citation, Zangemeister says: 'lectio certa est,' but Mau, Mitth. (1888 p. 148, says that *inclinabiliter* deve leggersi egualmente, e non *incurabiliter*, nel graffito c. I. L. IV 1322 = 1322 a = 3034 c.

⁵ Quint., Pliny, Vulg., Ambros.

⁶ Quint.

⁷ Livy, Sen., Vell.

- INEXTIMABILIS.¹ (*in + extimus*) c. XI 1800 (Volaterrae): (*coniugi*)—*i*.
- INFATIGABILIS.² c. VI 1114 (Rome): *ob infati[gabilem] --- curam?*; ib. 2136 (ib. 286): *in deorum—em sacrorum operationem*; XI 2633 (Cosa, 213): —*i* [*in*]dulgentia; V 532 (Tergeste, 138-161): *in[f]*—*i cura*; IX 307 (near Barium): *ob—em pietat(em)*; X 1260 (Nola): —*i bonitate*; VII 10095 (Prov. Procons.): —[*bili p*]r[*ovi*]dentia; ib. 14344 (ib.): *ob—em erga patrem suum pietatem*.
- INHABILIS. c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-180) end: *is quoque qui senior atque inabilior* (sic) etc.
- INIMITABILIS.³ c. VI 9858, (Rome, +, 5th): *magister eloquentiae ita—ut* etc.; X 1255 (Nola): *patrono—i*; ib. 1257 (ib.): —[*i*] *patrono*; ib. 7586 (Carales, Sardinia): *coniugi inemitabili* (sic).
30. INMARCIBILIS.⁴ ‘unfading,’ [G. H.] c. VIII 17386 (Thabraca, Numidia, +): *meruit—e(m) corona(m)*.
- INMENSURABILIS.⁵ Bramb. 920 (Nierstein, Hesse): *ob—em pietatem eius*.
- INMOVIBILIS—IMMOBILIS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 12433 (Prov. Procons): *ad statum inmovi[bile]m*.
- INNUMERABILIS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. U. C. 746-752); R. G. divi Aug. 6. 43; c. VI 1366 (Rome, 1st), 1200 (ib. 608); X 1201 (Abella, 3^d?).
- INPETRABILIS. c. V 5769 (Mediolanium): *Herculi invicto—[li]*.
35. INREPARABILIS. c. III 2756 (Verlicca, Dalmatia).
- INSEPARABILIS. c. XI 329 (Ravenna, +): [*p*]er—*em trin[i]tatem*].
- INTOLERABILIS. c. VI 2165 (Aricia, 5th): *ab into[le]rabilibus necessitatibus*.
- INVIOLABILIS. c. V 6725 (Vercellae, +): —*em fidem*.
- INVITUPERABILIS.⁶ c. XI 1800 (Volaterrae): (*coniugi*)—*i*.

¹ C. G. L. II p. 81. 30: *inextimabilis ἀνίκαστος* (sic); cf. ALL. I p. 262.

² Sen., Pliny, Val. Max., Lact.

³ Quint., Vell., Ambros.

⁴ Gloss?

⁵ Hier., Cl. Mam.

⁶ Tert.

40. IRRUMABILITER. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 1931 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
 LACRIMABILIS. c. VI 23818 (Rome): *aetate hic parva iaceo — e semper*; III 9610 (Salonae, Dalmatia, +): *titulus*—.
 LAMENTABILIS. Bramb. 350 (Col. Agripp.): *nomen dulce suis et—e semper*.
 LAUDABILIS. Freq. in inscr.
 LAUDABILITER. c. X 3704 (Cumae): *honorem aedilitat(is)— administravit*.
 45. LETABILIS.¹ c. XIV 3415 (Praeneste):—*i tumulo*.
 MEMORABILIS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, A. U. C. 746-752), 13175, 17622, 28695 (Rome): IX 1576 (Beneventum).
 MIRABILIS. Freq. in inscr.
 MISERABILIS. Freq. in inscr.
 MOBILIS. c. VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac.); VII 2=Hüb. Brit. 31 (Durotriges=Dorset, +).
 50. NOBILIS. Exceedingly freq. in inscr. everywhere.
 OPTABILIS. c. VI 28052 (Rome); VIII 16566 (Theveste, Prov. Procons.)
 PERPETUABILIS=*qui perpetuat*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 5426 (Aquinum): *statuam—em*.
 PLACABILIS. c. VI 555 (Rome): *undis Cyaneis donum placabile (sic) fecit*.
 PRAEDICABILIS. c. VI 2134 (Rome, 247):—*em disciplinam*; X 7234 (Lilybaeum): *strenuo ac—i iudici*.
 55. PRAESTABILIS. c. IX 1498 (Pagus Veianus): *deo Iobi (sic) prestabili (sic)*.
 PROBABILIS. (1) 'praiseworthy.' Le Blant. Inscr. Chrét. de la Gaule 392 (Aosta):—*vita*. (2) 'probable.' c. VI 10230 (Rome, Laudatio Murdiae, temp. Aug.): *quo firmiora —ioraque sint*.
 SEPARABILIS. c. XI 327 (Ravenna, frgmt.)
 SPECTABILIS. Very freq. in inscr.
 STABILIS. c. III 734 (Constantinopolis, end 4th); VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac.).
 60. TERRIBILIS. c. VI 21521 (Rome 1st); XI 319 (Ravenna, end 6th).
 VENERABILIS. Very freq. in inscr.

¹ Amm.

§. 27.—AX The following list of 18 words adds no new forms, and contains nothing remarkable.

- AUDAX (1) in good sense. c. VI 29896 (Rome): *docta per incertas—discurrere silvas*. (2) in bad sense c. VI 9659 (Rome): *homines avaros,—ces*; IV 1955 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- CONTUMAX. c. II 2959 (Pompaelo, 119): *adversus—ces*.
- EDAX. c. VI 21521 (Rome): *tempus—*; Bramb. 428 (Col. Agripp., a silver ring) *ave,—!*
- FALLAX. c. VI 7578 (Rome, 120): *spes—*.
5. FUGAX. c. II 6388 n (Clunia): *cervos—ces ce[pi]*
- HARPAX¹—ἄρπαξ. On two bone tesserae, c. X 8070, 8 (Naples), IX 6089, i (Pentima): *arpax!* (sic)
- LOQUAX = *eloquens*. c. V 6725 (Vercellae, +): *sacerdotum de[c]us ecclesiae optime — et altor*.
- MENDAX. In four Pompeian *graffiti* written by the same person, c. IV 2018: *men.*; 2018 a; — *veraci*; 2018 b: — *veraci salute(m)*; 2018 c: — *veraci ubique salute(m)*. On a bronze *sors*, c. I 1449. Add c. VI 27140 (Rome): *maxima —cis fama mathematici*.
- NUGAX.² Mitth. v p. 247 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *tu nugas³ es!*
10. PERTINAX. c. V 5050 (Anauni, 15): *apsentia — ci patruī mei*.
- PRAEGNAX.⁴ [H] c. IX 3968 (Alba Fucens): (*illa*) *incidit infelix pregnax* (sic).
- PROCAX. c. XIV 3565 (Tibur): *fascino -- —ci*.
- RAPAX. Very freq. in inscr., esp. as title of legion.
- SALAX.⁵ c. XI 3862 (Capena): *dei salacis, i. e. Priapus*.⁶
15. TENAX. c. VI 29426 (Rome): *parca —*; IX 3071 (Interpromium).
- VERAX. In three Pompeian *graffiti* cited under *mendax*. also c. X 1365 (Nola, +): *erat enim in sermone—*.

¹ Pliny.

² Plaut. as adv.; Cael ap. Cic. ep., Petron., Ambros.

³ The substitution of s for x is not infrequent in Pompeii, FELATRIS, ΦΟΥΤΟΥΤΡΙΣ, INFELIS, etc.

⁴ Fulgent. Cf. G. G. L. II p. 156. 43: PREGNAS (as NUGAS above).

⁵ Varro, Hor. sat., Ov., Col., Auct. Priap.

⁶ = lib. Priap. XIV 1.

VIVAX. c. VI 537 (Rome, end 4th): — *sit spiritus ollis*; ib. 1706 (Rome): *ad —cem recordationem*; ib. 30106 (ib): — *sit imago*; v 6464 (Ticinum, +, 521): — *cibus - figuris*.
 VORAX. Only in late inscrr. of Spain, Hübn. Hisp 129 and 158.

§. 28. -CEUS, -CIUS. With these adjj., and their corresponding subst. (masc., fem., and neut.), we are once more in the field of the inscriptional *sermo vulgaris*. Of the 51 words gathered from inscrr., no less than 20, or about 40%, are not found elsewhere. The adjj. in -ICIUS were collected by Paucker¹ to the number of 131, and later by Wölfflin,² who, with a wider range of sources, raised the number to 219. From the inscrr. I am able to add 6 to his list: *auraticius*, *collacticius*, *deducticius*, *genialicius*, *vernacius*, *parentalicius*; and must extract one, for his *centurionicius* should certainly be transferred to -ICUS. A number of hitherto unrecorded subst. in -ICIUM, and one in -ICIA, will also be found below.

In the official language, *aedilicius* (*aedil-is*) and *tribunicius* (*tribun-us*) are in classical use, but the analogous words from subst. in -tor are certainly vulgar. The grammarian Caper³ says: 'vir praetorius et quaestorius, non praetoricus aut quaestoricus dicendum.' *Praetoricus* occurs only in Martial; *quaestoricus* nowhere in literature; both, however, are frequent in inscrr., which have also *curatoricius*, as well as *cerealicius*, *dumviralicius*, *quinquennialicius* from subst. in -alis, all certainly fruits of the municipal *sermo vulgaris*. In the words denoting personal and family relations, the suffix -cius plays a part also in the *sermo vulgaris*. *Collact-icius* appears beside—*eus* and—*aneus*; *nutricius* beside *nutritor*; *nepoticia*=*neptis*; *vernacius*=*verna*. The last two show a shifting of meaning of the -ac, -ic- suffixes that ended in the diminutive -ico of Spanish, and the -iccio, -accio, -uccio of Italian. The same may be seen in *sodalicius*=*sodalis*, with the fondness for long words that appears in *auraticius*=*auratus*.

¹ Materialien v.

² ALL. v. p. 415 sq.

³ Gramm. Lat. VII 101. 3 (ed. Keil).

The forms in *-aceus* (*-acius*¹), with their substt., are not numerous in inscr., only 10 in all, (two new.)

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- ADVENTICIUS. s. = *advena*.² Cited above § 21. s. v. *auditorius*.
- AEDILICIUS. a. s. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- AURATICIUS = *auratus*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 9338 a (Arva, frgmt): [*statuam*] *tuam equestrem—am poni*.
- CAEMENTICIUS.³ Notiz. (1888) p. 644 (Ager Vestinus): *parietes —os*; c. I 1279 = IX 3138 (Lavernae): *murum* (acc.) *—um*; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 32, no. 129 (Interpromium): *parietes —os*; c. III 633 (Philippi): *opus —(ium)*; VII 269 (Virosidum? early 3^d): [*vallum cum*] *bracchio —um*; II 3434 (Carthago Nova, B. C.),
5. CEREALICIUS. s. = *cerialis*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 16417 (Prov. Procons., 188): *epulum curiis et caerialicis* (sic) *exibuer(unt)* (sic).
- COLLACTICIUS. s. 'foster-brother.' [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 3523 (Lambaesis, Numidia): *collactitio* (sic) *dulcissimo*.
- COMPITALICIUS. c. XI 1550 (Faesulae): *collegius* (sic) *compitalicius*.
- CONLATICIUS.⁴ c. X 411 (Volcei): *ex pecunia publica et —a*.
- CURATORICIUS.⁵ s. = *ex curatore*. Bramb. 549 (Tolbiacum).
10. DEDUCTICIUS. = *missicius*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 8199 (Scupi, Moesia Sup.): *vet(eranus) leg(ionis)* VII C[L]. P. F. —.
- DUUMVIRALICIUS. (1) a.⁶ c. III 650 (Philippi); *ornamentis decurionatus et* II *viralicis*. (2) s.⁵ Freq. in Africa; at Lambaesis (Numidia), c. VIII 2677 (211-12), 2757; at

¹ -CIUS is generally written in insert. GALLINACIUS, HEDERACIUS, ROSACIUS, TESTACIUS.

² C. G. L. II p. 9. 57: *adventitium*, ξένον, ἐπὶ λυθόν; 306. 54: ἑπὶ λυθός, *advena adventicius*; 564. 21: *adventicius, nuper adveniens*.

³ Vitruv., Solin., Pall., Javol.

⁴ Quint., Sen., Pliny, Apul., Amm., Tert., Ambros., Serv. Aen.

⁵ Here only as s.; a., cod. Theod.

⁶ Aug.

- Lambiridi (ib.), 4418; at Caesarea (Maur.), 9353 (3^d), 9398. *Duoviralici* at Thamugadi (Numidia), 2403 (4th); at Lamasba (ib.), 4436; and in the Prov. Procons., 12260 ('inferiore aetate'). Spelled *d | uiralicicus* at Lambaesis (Numidia), 3301. Spelled *π uiralicicus* at Ammaedara (Prov. Byzac.), 314; at Mun. Giufitanum (Prov. Procons.) 862-3; at Turca (ib.), 829; at Lambaesis (Numidia), 2620 (3^d). Elsewhere only c. IX 338 (Canusium, 223).
- EPULATICIUM. 'money for the *epulum*.' [F. G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VIII 11813 (Mactaris, Prov. Byzac.): — *ex usuris*.
- FABARICIUS. ¹ (FABR—). [F. G. H.] The —*i circenses* (*ludi*), ² c. I p. 344 (Fasti Philocali, 354) and p. 345 (ib. Polemii Silvii, 448-9).
- FUNERATICIUM. ³ 'funeral-expenses.' c. VI 9626 (Rome): —*i nomine*; ib. 10234 (ib. 153): *partem dimidiam —i*; XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 136): III p. 925 (Dacia, wax tablet, 167); XII 736 (Arelate); ib. 4159 (between Nemausus and Sextantio).
15. GALLINACEUS. c. XII 4377 (Narbo): *ospitalis* (sic) *a gallo —io*.
- GENIALICIUS. 'in honor of the *genii*.' [G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. I p. 336 (Fasti Philocali, 354) Feb. 11, 13.
- GUSTATICIUM. [F. G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] Notiz. (1895) p. 33 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- HEDERACEUS. ⁴ c. VI 13756 (Rome): *arca —ia*, i. e. 'carved with ivy.'
- IMPOSITICIUS. ⁵ De Petra 113 = Bruns, Fontes, p. 317 (Pompeian auction-tablet, 56): [*cum*] *rebus —is*. ⁶
20. IUNILICIA. Plur. 'a festival in June.' [H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. XII 4378 (Narbo): (*ille*) *dictator in —is*.
- LATERICIUS. c. IX 4225 (Amiternum): *paries —(ius)*.
- MEMBRANACEUS. ⁷ c. X 6 (Regium Julium, 'litteris non bonis'): *pugillares —eos*.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Cf. Varro ap. Non. p. 341 M., and Macrob. I 12. 31 sq.

³ Dig.

⁴ Cato, Col., Vopisc., Treb. Poll.

⁵ Varro, Dig.

⁶ Bruns' reading; Mommsen (Hermes XII) reads INNISITICIS.

⁷ Pliny, Cassiod.

- MESSICIUS.¹ 'of reapers,' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 14428 (Prov. Procons., 181): *operas* —*as*.
- MISSICIUS.² (1) a. c. XII 3179 (Nemausus): *miles*—; Notiz. (1890) p. 223 (Marrucini): *militi misicio* (sic); Eph. Epig. p. 136 (Cales): *militis* —*i veterani* (2) s. *missicii* are named, c. III 2037, 2065 (Salonae, Dalmatia); Bramb. 230 (Aſciburgium.)
25. MUSTACEUM. Mitth. V (1890) p. 288 (Rome).
- NATALICIUS. c. II 5260 (Emerita): *aram tauriboli sui* —*i redditi*.
- NEPOTICIA.³ = *nepticula*. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. V 4666 (Brixia).
- NUTRICIUS. s. Freq. in inscr. of Rome; elsewhere, at Sulmo, c. IX 3103; at Thermae Himeraeae, X 7439; in Euboea, III 563; at Edessa, ib. 7316; at Lambaesis, VIII 4021.
- PANICIUM.⁴ Edict. Dioclet. I. 6.
30. PARENTALICIUS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Notiz. (1894) p. 21 (Petelia): *cena*—*a*.
- PATRICIUS. Freq. in inscr.
- PATRICIUM. 'The rank of a *patricius*.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Le Blant, L'Épig. Chrét. en Gaule p. 63 (Orleans? ⁵): *et celsum meruit cernere*—.
- POSTICIUS. s. 'back-door.' [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 5352 (Calama, Numidia, +. 'aevo labente'):—*sub thermas* (sic).
- POSTICIUM.⁶ 'back-door.' [G. H.] c. X 6565 (Velitrae, 364-375): *amphiteatrum* (sic) *cum portis*,—*iis* etc.
35. PRAETORICIUS.⁷ (1) a. c. XI 1834 (Arretium, 1st): *orn(a-mentis)* [*pr*]—*is*. (2) s. c. VI 1388 (Rome, 2nd). In c. VIII 346 (Ammaedara, Prov. Byzac.), Wilmanns considers it a *cognomen*.
- QUAESTORICIUS.⁸ (1) a. c. VIII 859 (Mun. Giuffitanum,

¹ Cf. MESSORIUS.

² Mart., Suet., Not. Tiron.

³ It is not a corrupt spelling of NEPOTIC(U)LA, but an extension *in deminutivo* of the inscriptional NEPOTIA = NEPTIS.

⁴ Cassiod., Paul. Nolan., Not. Tiron.

⁵ Existing only in a ms. of the 9th century.

⁶ Hyg. gromat.; C. G. L. II p. 154. 50: *posticium παράθυρα, παραθύριον*.

⁷ Mart.; Caper: 'non dicendum.'

⁸ Only Caper: 'non dicendum.'

- Prov. Procons.): *flaminis*—*i*. (2) s. c. IX 338 (Canusium, 223); VIII 12354 (Thuburbo Maius, Prov. Procons).
- QUINQUENNALICIUS.¹ (1) a. c. VIII 7986 (Rusicade, Numidia): *orn(amenta) quinquennalicia*; IX 3044 (Interpromium, 1st):—*i* [*i*]uris; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 27 (Teate Marrucinorum): [*q*]—*a potestate*, (2) s. c. XIV 246 (Ostia, 140): IX 338 (Canusium, 223); III 376 (Parium, Mysia); VIII 262 (Sufes. Prov. Byzac); ib. 883 (Resp. Thimiden-sium, Prov. Procons.)
- RELICTICIUM. 'fulfilment of religious vow' ? [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. II 129 (Villaviçosa): *ad—ex i(ussu) numin(is)*.
- ROSACEUS,² (—*cius*). In Arval records, *cum corona pac-tili—a*. Form—*cius*, c. VI 2065 (87), 2075 (105), 2078 (118), 2086 (155); form—*ceus*, 2067 (90), 2071 (1st), 2080 (120).
40. SODALICIUS.³ s.—*sodalis* [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. V 1703 (Aquilaia, +): *huic—ii Meioresium contra votum fe-cerunt*.
- SODALICIUM. Not infreq. in inscr. of Rome; elsewhere only c. XI 1031 (Brixellum); ib. 1159 (Veleia).
- SOLACIUS. 'sympathetic.' [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Ros. 211 (Rome, +, 369): —, *misericors, omnibus notus*.
- SOLACIUM. Freq. in inscr. The prevailing spelling is with c. *solatium* occurs only c. XII 221 (Antipolis) where Mommsen remarks: 'solatium cum T littera scriptum cer-tum indicium est mendacii commissi.' The plur. (or sing. fem. ?) occurs c. X 1194 (Abellinum, +, 6th).
- SUPPOSITICIUS as s. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 1179 (Pompeii, *dipinto*): *gl(adiatores) par(ia) xxx et eorum supp(—ii)*.
45. TEGULICIUS.⁴ Bramb. 1842 (Langensulzbach, Alsace): *attegiam—am*.
- TESTACEUS.⁵ c. VI 10242 (Rome): *a monumento—io*
- TESTACEUM.⁶ c. VI 1179 (Rome, end 4th): —*io picturis ac statuis*.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Pliny.

³ Cf. Sodaliciarius above.

⁴ Schol. Juv., gloss.

⁵ Varro, Pliny, Hier., Pallad.

⁶ Pliny.

- TRIBUNICIUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
VENALICIUS. c. VI 9632 (Rome): *mercatoris—i*.
50. VENALICIUM.¹ c. VI 22355 a (Rome).
VERNACIUS. s. 'former *verna*.' [G. H. ἀνάξ̄ εἰρ.] c. IX
475 (Venusia): *nutrito et—o suo*.
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§ 29. -ICUS. These adjj. stand so close to those in *-icius* that both forms often exist side by side as doublets.² As a whole they have not yet been collected,³ but they appear to be less numerous than the forms in *-icius*, and, in general, more classical. Of the simple words in *-icus* (*-icum*, *-ica*), the inscr. give 35 examples, all from adj. and noun stems except *medicus*, *medica* (*medeor*) and *triticum* (*tero*). Those formed from stems of the first declension by the aid of an epenthetic T⁴ (*avia-t-icus*, *herba-t-icus*, *multa-t-icus*, *via-t-icum*), and further extended to *-o*, *-u*- and consonantal stems, are much less numerous, and doubtless belong largely to the *sermo vulgaris*. Paucker⁵ has counted only 49, vett. 18, rec. 31; and *herbaticus* should be added to his list. Quite anomalous, though frequent and classical, is *domes-t-icus* (for **domus-t-icus*), to the analogy of which, perhaps, we owe the form *rus-t-icus*, where we should expect **rus-icus*. (cf. *ruralis*).

The inscr. add 7 words in *-icus* to our dictionaries; including *centurionicus*, which I place here⁶ on the analogy of *mangonicus*, *mulionicus*; and in the case of several others we have the earliest instance. Forms in *-icus* with long *i* are not included in the list; the inscr. have only *amicus*, *amica*, *apricus* (c. III 188), *inimicus*, *lorica* (c. V 6428, 7349; IX 6257; III 2072), and *pudicus*. I have admitted, however, two Greek words, *coroliticus*, *memphiticus*, which properly do not belong here.

¹ Petron., Dig.

² Material, v 2.

³ Paucker, Silb. Lat. p. 38 gives 20 forms from silver Latin.

⁴ Based on participial forms like EMPT-ICUS, DONAT-ICUS, though we may not assume *AVIATUS, *HERBATUS, *VIATUS and the like.

⁵ Material, v. 2.

⁶ Wölfflin, ALL. V p. 417 classes it under -ICIUS.

- AMNICUS. ¹ Edict. Dioclet. 7. 14 : *i[n] nabri* (sic)—*a*.
- AVIATICUS. ² s. 'grandson.' ³ [H.] c. v 5902 (Mediolanium) : *filiae suae et avviaticis* (sic) *suis*.
- BELLICUS. c. vi 1739, 1742 (Rome 4th) : *expeditiones*—*as*.
- CAELICUS. ⁴ c. xii 2094 (Vienna, 579) : —*a regna*.
5. CENATICUM. ⁵ c. vi 9044 (Rome, 1st) : —*dedit sacerdotibus*.
- CENTURIONICUS. ⁶ [G. H.] c. xv 142 (Rome, a brick) : *praedia*—(*ica*) ; III 1480 (Sarmizegetusa, Dacia) : *stipendis*—*is*.
- CIVICUS. The *corona civica* not infreq. in inscrr.
- CLASSICUS. (1) a. Freq. (Rome, Italy, Africa, East.) (2)—s. c. III p. 856 (86).
- COROLITICUS. = *coralliticus* (κοραλλιτικός). c. xiv 2853 (Praeneste, 1st) : *simulacra duo Spei*—*a*.
10. DOMESTICUS. Freq. in inscrr.
- DOMINICUS (*domnicus*). c. vi 9797 (Rome, 126) : *de apotheca*—*a* ; v 1880 (Concordia) : *princeps stabuli*—*i* ; ix 2438 (Saepinum, 168) : *oves* — *ae* ; III 75 (Philae, Egypt, 203) : *op(eris)* — (*i*) ; ib. 5695 (Noricum) : *per dominica r[ura]*. In Chr. use, c. xii 1724 (Tricastinorum ager, 472) : *in pace*—*a* ; ib. 5400 (Tolosa) : *in paci* (sic) —*a* ; VIII 9793 (Mauretania, 345) : *in p[ac]e*—*a* ; Hübn. Hisp. 213 (Baetica).
- [DRUENTICUS. 'of the river Druentia.' ⁸ [H.] c. xii 721 (Arelate) : *nauta* — ; ib. 731 (ib.) : *naut(ae)* —(*o*) ; ib. 982 (ib. 2nd) : *patrono nautar(um)* —*orum*.
- FABRICA. Freq. in inscrr.
- FAMILIARICUM = *domus* or *cella familiarica*. [F.G.H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 7807 (Apulum, Dacia) : — *a solo prosmoni* (= πρόσμονοι) *ex suo fecerunt*.
15. FANATICUS. ⁹ (1) a. lit. 'of the shrine.' c. v 3924 (Arus-

¹ Pliny, Apul., Solin., Auson., Vopisc., Isid.

² Ict. as adj.

³ The earliest use. Cf. DC. s. v. In Milan, 'abiatico' is still used in this sense.

⁴ Stat., Mart. Cap., Paul. Nolan.

⁵ Cod. Theod.

⁶ Inscrr. only.

⁷ Pliny, Isid.

⁸ Inscrr. only.

⁹ C. G. L. II p. 70. 31 : *fanaticus* ἱερατικός, ἱεροδοῦλος.

- nates): *ex pecunia* —a. (2) s. ' temple-servant, ' ' priest. ' c. VI 490, 2232, 2234 (Rome); III 6681 (Berytus, Syria).
- FLAMINICUS. ¹ = *flamen*. [H.] c. XII 140 (Seduni).
- FLAMINICA. Not infreq. in inscr. of Lusitania and Gaul. ²
- FULLONICA. ³ c. X 5682 (Arpinum). In Pompeian auction-tablets, de Petra 117, 119.
- HERBATICUS. ⁴ c. VIII 7969 (Rusicade, Numidia, 187): *dentatar(um) ferar(um) et mansuet(arum) item herbat(i-carum)*.
20. MANICA. c. VI 21521 (Rome, 1st?) : *indueris teretis* —as.
- MEDICUS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
- MEDICA. ⁵ c. VI 9614-17; IX 5861; Boiss. p. 455-6.
- MEMPHITICUS. ⁶ = Μερφιτικός — ' of M. marble. ' c. X 6303 (Tarracina): *signum* —um.
- MODICUS. c. VI 1527 (Rome, B. C. 7-1); Notiz. (1891) p. 34 (Rome); VIII 15880 (Sicca, Prov. Procons.)
25. MULIONICUS. ⁷ Edict. Dioclet. 9.5: *caligae primae formae* —ae *sibe* (sic) *rusticae* = καλίκων μουλιωνικῶν etc.; ib. 10. 18: *flagellum* —um *cum virga*.
- MULOMEDICUS. ⁸ Edict. Dioclet. 7. 20.
- MULTATICUS. ⁹ c. I 181 (Firmum Picenum): *aire moltaticod*. Cf. ib. 61 (Lanuvium): [*moltaticod*] *airid*. c. XIV 2621 (Tusculum): *argento* —(o); ib. 3678 (Tibur): *aere* —o.
- OVIARICUS. [G. ὄπιαις εἰρ.] c. IX 2438 (Saepinum, 168): *conductor(es) gregum* —orum (three times.)
- PAGANICUS. c. V 4148 (bet. Cremona and Brixia): *aras septe(m)* —(as); IX 5565 (Tolentinum): *tesseram* —am.
30. PAGANICUM, as building. ⁹ c. VIII 16367 (Aubuzza, Prov. Procons.): — *pecunia sua a solo* [*restii*] *er[unt]*; ib. 16368 (ib.): —(m) *et portic(us) et caldar(ium)*.
- PORTICUS. Freq. in inscr.

¹ C. G. L. II p. 331. 13: ἱερὸς καίσαρος flamminicus (sic), salius, flame (sic).

² See indices of c. II and XII.

³ Laber., Dig.

⁴ Solin., Vopisc.

⁵ Apul., Donat., Ambros.

⁶ Ov., Luc., Apul., Hier.

⁷ Lampr.

⁸ Veget., Firm. Math., Greg.

⁹ Inscr. only.

- PROPORTICUS. = πρόστυρον. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 7960¹ (Sarmizegetusa, Dacia): —*um et culinam*, etc.
- PUBLICUS. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- PUBLICICE. Bramb. 925 (Kleinwinterheim, Hesse, frgmt.)
35. RUSTICUS. Not infreq. in inscr.
- SONTICUS MORBUS, vide Indices c. I.
- SUBVILLICUS. s. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 9991 (Rome): — *hortorum*.
- TETRICUS. c. VI 19055 (Rome): (*illa*) *quae nunquam —os egit sibi lucis honores*.
- TRITICUM. c. VIII 17896 (Thamugadi. Numidia, 361-3).
40. TUSCANICA. s. fem.³ In Arval records, c. VI 2067 (219), 2080 (120), 2086 (155).
- VETTONICA. c. V 6415 (Mediolanium): *saliunculam, —am, anetum*.
- VIATICUM. c. XIV 2112 (Lanuvium, 133): —*i nomine*.
- VILICUS. (more rarely *villicus*). Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- VILICA. c. XI 871 (Mutina); III 2118 (Salonae, Dalmatia).
45. UNICUS. Freq. in inscr.
- URBICUS. ¹ c. XI 721 (Bononia): *more —o*; Jullian, Inscr. de Bordeaux I p. 135 (Burdigala): *cives —*; Dessau 2666 a = Orelli-Henzen 7170 (Tuficum, Umbria): *impendis —is*.

§ 30. —*Lentus, —bundus*.

- CRETULENTUM. 'dyer's shop.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 10298 (Rome): [*pro collegio ni quis fulloniam fecisse] nive —exegisse velit*.
- OPULENTUS. c. VI 9693 (Rome).
- TURBULENTUS. c. XIV 3565 (Tibur): *qui sacros liquores transeunt faciuntque —os*.
- VIOLENTUS. c. IX 5900 (Ancona).
- FURIBUNDUS. c. VI 11624 (Rome): (*illi*) *cuius —ae rupe-runt fila sorores*.
- IUCUNDUS. Freq. in inscr. Spelled *iocundus*, c. X 664 (Salernum).

¹ Suet., Gell., Ict., Aug., Lampr., Vopisc., Schol. Juv.

- MORIBUNDUS. c. VI 27852 (Rome): *quam miser est genitor*
Qui me conspexit —um.
 RUIBUNDUS. 'rushing.' [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 1688
 (Pompeii, *graffito*): —*annis.*
 VERECUNDUS. c. IV 968, 2989 (Pompeii, *dipinto*); XIV 1944
 (Ostia); X 1870 (Puteoli), 4613 (Caiatia, +, 463 or 541);
 III 9771 (Aequum, Dalmatia).

§ 31. —*Ivus*, ¹ (—*iva*, —*ivum*). Cooper, following Guericke ² and Schulze, ³ has placed this suffix among those most prevalent in the *sermo vulgaris*. The inscrr., with only 23 words, show so much that is new in form and meaning, as to give additional evidence of the fact. But it seems to be especially in the formation of subst. in —*ivum*, —*iva* that the *sermo vulgaris* is to be discerned. In literature, *conditivum* = *sepulcrum* is found only in Seneca; but it appears several times in inscrr. of Ostia, once in Spain. *Subsivium* as a technical term occurs in Varro, Suet., and gromat. vet., and in an inscrr. of Falerio; *ambulatīva* = 'promenade' is ἀπαξ εἰρ.; *comitīva* is found in late literature; *praerogativā* is early admitted by Livy from the language of law and politics. Cicero and Caesar have none of them. Almost half of the words in the list below are subst.

-
- ADOPTIVUS. s.⁴ c. III 1181 (Apulum, Dacia, 2nd).
 AESTIVUS. c. X 5349 (Interamna, 408): *termas extivas* (sic).
 AMBULATIVA. s. plur. 'promenade', 'excursion.' [G.
 H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 3438 (Aquincum, Pann. Inf.): *duxit*
coll(egium) s(upra) s(criptum) in—is v kal. Aug.
 CAPTIVUS. s. c. XII 481 (Massilia, +):—*os opibus vinclis*
laxavit iniquis.
 5. CAPTIVA. Boiss. p. 138 (Lugdunum, speech of Claudius):
Servius Tullius — — — — a natus. Add. Hübner. *Hisp.* 255
 (A. D. 900).

¹ Paucker, *Materialien*, vi; Cooper p. 105.

² p. 32.

³ *Diss.* Hall. vi p. 176.

⁴ Oros.

- COMITIVA.¹ [as s., H.] c. vi 1727 (Rome, early 5th):
(*illi moderanti inlustrem sacr[i] patrimonii—am secundo.*)
- CONDITIVUM.² In Ostia, c. xiv 1051, 1352, 1473, 1868;
spelled *conditium*, 1172, 1708. In Carthago Nova, c. II
3444.
- DONATIVUM. Edict. Dioclet. proem. II 2: — o — *stipendioque.*
- FUGITIVUS. (1). a. c. III p. 939 (Verespatak, Dacia, wax-tablet, 139); IX 2438 (Saepinum, 168); Rossi 1098 (Rome, +, 565). (2). s. c. I 647=IX 6086 XIII (Asculum, sling-bolt):—*i peristis!*; X 6950 (Polla, A. v. c. 622):
fugiteivos Italicorum conquisivei.
10. GRADIVUS. *Centuriones—i*; c. VI 9 (Rome); *Mars—us*,
c. xiv 2580-1 (Tusculum).
- INIUNCTIVUS. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 4863 (Venafrum):
ad—ae vicis merito.
- INTEMPESTIVUS. Edict. Dioclet. proem. I. 17:—*o aut superfluo.*
- INTERGERIVUS.³ c. VI 29960 (Rome): *hic paries communis est—os* (nom).
- INTERNECIVUS. In two copies of the same document; c. II
172 (Aritium Vetus, 37). and Eph. Epig. v p. 155 (Assos, Mysia): *bello—o.*
15. LASCIVUS. c. VI 19055 (Rome); Bramb. 347 (Col. Agripp., a lamp.)
- LEGATIVUS. 'bequeathed.'⁴ c. X 6090 (Formiae): *bigae, quam populus ex collatione—i epuli offerebat.*
- NATIVUS. Bramb. 1053 (Moguntiacum.)
- PASSIVUS.⁵ (PANDO). c. X 3704 (Cumae): *venatione pass(iva)*;⁶
Mitth. III (1888) p. 79 (Puteoli, end 2nd): *venatione—a.*
- PASSIVE.⁷ Mitth. v (1890) p. 288 (Rome): *caldam—iis*
(*dari placuit*).
20. PRAEROGATIVA. c. VI 8619 (Rome): *indulgentiae meae—am.*

¹ Veget., Paulin., Cassiod.

² Sen.

³ Pliny.

⁴ Here only in this sense.

⁵ Apul., Tert., Aug., Schol. Juv.

⁶ Not PASS(ERUM) as there read.

⁷ Apul., Tert.

PRODIGIVUS. 'to be consumed. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Eph. Epig. VIII p. 230 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., A. U. C. 737): [*immolavit hostias*]*—as.*¹

SUBSICIVUM.² c. IX 5420 (Falerio, 82).

VOTIVUS. The *ludi votivi*, c. IV 385 (Rome, A. U. C. 747); I p. 346, 352, 354 (Fasti Philocali, 354.)

§ 32. — *Alis*. In his lists of popular Latin suffixes, Cooper has omitted—*alis*, it is not evident for what reason, for it is certain that no class of words was more readily formed in the *sermo vulgaris*; and the suffix is still active in the romance languages, (Ital.-*ale*, Span.-*al*, Prov.-*al, au*, Fr.-*al, el*). Paucker³ has collected 84 words in-*alis* and 6 in-*al(e)* which appear first in silver Latin; Rönsch⁴ gives 6 forms from the Latin versions of the Bible, and 41 new forms from later literature, including Tert. 10, Cael. chron. 5, Script. Hist. Aug. and Amm., 3, the jurists 9. I am unable to say how frequent they are in the pre-classical writers, but may note the Plautine words *emortualis* (Pseud. 1237) and *exanimalis* (Rud. 221, Bacch. 848).

The inscr. prove conclusively how prevalent-*alis* was in the popular language. They have 158 words,—a relatively large number, as comparison with the other lists will show; and of these, 26 are not found in literature (19 of them apparent ἀπαξ εἰρημένα.) This does not include the substt. in-*al(e)*, which further add 3 inscriptional forms out of 17. Kübler⁵ has noticed the numerous words in-*alis* in the inscr. of Africa, citing 14 forms, to which several can be added from the list below. We cannot assume, however, that-*alis* enjoyed an especial popularity in Africa. If we consider the words that are known only from inscr., we find the following geographical distribution: Rome and vicinity 10, Danubian provinces 8, Africa 5, S. Italy 4, N. Italy 3, Spain, 1, Gaul 1.

¹ Cf. Festus p. 250 M: PRODIGUAE HOSTIAE vocantur, ut ait Veranius, quae consumantur. etc. PRODIGUUS and PRODIGIVUS stand together as NOCUUS (Ov., Scrib.) and NOCIVUS (Pliny, Phaedr., etc.).

² Varro., Suet., grammat. vet.

³ Silb. Lat. p. 21 sq.

⁴ p. 118 sq.

⁵ ALL. VIII p. 169.

The words in *-alis* may be roughly classed as (A) derived from subst., (B) derived from adjj. The former were often in common use, but the popular mind undoubtedly formed them from any subst. at will. (cf. *ambrosialis*, *aurigalis*, *pratialis*.) Masculines denoting *things* for the usual neuter in *-al(e)* are also popular formations. (*frontalis*, *toralis*). The greatest extension is seen in the official terminology of the *municipia*, where *-alis* as subst. denotes the honorary rank of a person, or the office formerly held by him; very many such subst. appear only in inscr. And such clumsy combinations as *quinqueduum-viralis*, *septemsemiodialis* are part and parcel of the pompous provincialism which sees dignity in 'sesquipedalian words.'

Of (B), words derived from adjj., the majority are due to the same fondness for overloaded terminations, are mere extensions of simple adjj. with no added force whatever. Cic. has *aequalis* and *inaequalis*, but the meaning differs from that of *aequus*, *iniquus*. The inscr. are full of these adjj.: *aeternalis*, *amicalis*, *annualis*, *aestivalis*, *divalis*, *infernalis*, *laticlavialis*, *perpetualis*, *sempiternalis*, *vicinalis*, and the subst. *urnalis* = *urna*, not one of which occurs in Cic., Caes., or the classical poets. They are fruits of the *sermo vulgaris* at all periods, from which many of them are taken into literature by the later and less exacting writers.

The sister suffixes *-alis* and *-aris* are used absolutely alike. The phonetic principle that governed their selection and produced *singul-aris* and *plur-alis* is succinctly stated in its extreme grammatical form by Pliny, as cited by Charisius:² "*Laterale an laterare? Ubi Plinius eodem libro VI: 'si r littera praecesserit in quacumque syllaba, sequi debet l, ut augurale. Contra si l praecesserit, sequi debet r, ut molare'*". No grammatical rule is strictly maintained outside of classical Latin. In Pannonia and Noricum, Jupiter the Mountain-thunderer was worshiped ir-respectively under the names *culminaris* and *culminalis*, as we learn from inscriptions.

¹ Other composita are not numerous in inscr.: COAEQUALIS, CONCURNIALIS, EXTEMPORALIS, INAEQUALIS, SESQUIPEDALIS, SEXFASCALIS.

² Gramm. Lat. i p. 135 Keil.

- AEQUALIS. s. c. VI 6502 (Rome, 1st); 7898 (Rome).
 AEQUALITER. c. VI 1372 (Rome), 10239 (ib. 1st); X 4842 (Venafrum); VIII 14 (Leptis Magna, Prov. Tripolitana).
 AESTIVALIS.¹ (1) a. c. X 5348 (Interamna Lirenas): *thermarum estivalium*² (sic); VIII 948 (Tubernuc, Prov. Procons., 364-375): *estibaliu(m) (sic) therm[arum]*. (2) s. plur. Eph. Epig. VIII 721 (near Carales, Sardinia): *animal(ibus) portant(ibus) extibal(ia) (sic)*.
 AETERNALIS.³ In Rome (middle and late empire), c. VI 2830, 9077, 9280, 10693, 11082, 12989, etc.; in Africa, freq.⁴; elsewhere very rare, c. XIV 1970 (Ostia, +); XI 3969 (Capena), where *haeternalis*; XII 810 (Arelate).
 5. AMBROSIALIS. [H. ἀπρξ εἰρ] c. XI 2095 (Clusium): *deis [a]—ib[us]*.
 AMICALIS. c. III 7086 (Pergamum, 2nd): *Iovis —*; VIII 1966 (Theveste, Numidia): *[h]eres—[li]s*.
 ANNUALIS.⁵ c. III 1083 (Apulum, Dacia): III *vir primus —*; VIII 12421 (Gor, Prov. Procons.): *decurioni et magistrato (sic) —i*.
 ARBITRALIS.⁶ c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period): *—i directione*.
 ARVALIS (*frater*). In inscr. of Italy freq.; elsewhere, c. VIII 7030 (Cirta, Numidia, 180-8); III 552 (Athens, 114-16); ib. 6073 (Ephesus, 1st).
 10. AUGURALIS. s.⁷ c. X 4648 (Cales).
 AUGUSTALIS. a. s. Extremely freq. in inscr. everywhere.
 AURIGALIS. [ἀπρξ εἰρ] Edict. Dioclet. 10. 19; *corigiam —em*.
 BIDENTALIS.⁸ c. XIV 188 (Ostia): *sacerd(otis) —i[s]*; ib. 2839 (Ager Praenestinus) and Notiz. (1887) p. 15 (Rome, 3 lead pipes): *sacerdotium videntalium (sic)*.
 BIPEDALIS. On tiles from Rome, c. XV 362 (123-5), 651, 1684.

¹ Hygin., Pelag.

² Cf. AESTIVUS supra.

³ Vulg., Tert., Ambros., Venant. Fort.

⁴ See citations by Kübler, ALL VIII p. 169.

⁵ Vulg., Arnob. ?; Paul. sent.

⁶ Macrobi.

⁷ Only here.

⁸ Inscr. only.

15. CAPITALIS. Freq. in inscr. everywhere
 CASUALIS. 'casual.'¹ c. III 10265 (Mursa, Pann. Inf.)
Fortuna[e] —i.
 CENSUALIS.² c. II 4248 (Tarraco): *ob curam tabulari*
—is fideliter administr(atam); III 1470 (Sarmizegetusa,
 Dacia): *instrum(entis) cen[s]ualibus.*
 CEREALIS. a., *flamen* —, and. s. —, freq. Often spelled
cerialis.
 [CLAUDIALIS.³ c. VI 1987 (Rome, 213): *magisteria au-*
gustalium —ium: v 6977 (Taurini, 2nd): *sodali augu-*
stali —i.
20. COAEQUALIS. s.⁴ c. VI 13213 (Rome, 2nd): *inter incre-*
menta —ium sui temporis; XIV 2485 (Castrimoenium):
felix —ib(us) cuncteis.
 COHORTALIS.⁵ c. III 1782 (Narona, Dalmatia): I. O. M.
Chortali; VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaes., speech of Hadrian,
 128): *—es equites*; Notiz. (1889) p. 340 (Rome): *ex*
optione cortale.
 COMPITALIS.⁶ c. XI 3079 (Falerii); *laribus—ibus*; Bramb.
 1139 (Zahlbach, Hesse): *laribus competalibus* (sic); c. II
 5810 (near Burgos): *Mercuri[o com]petali* (sic).
 CONCURIALIS.⁷ s. c. XI 1681 (Beneventum, 257): *ple-*
rosque splendor equites Romanos et —es; VIII 1845
 (Theveste, Numidia).
 CONIUGALIS. c. VI 1341 (Rome): *amori —i*; ib. 1779 (ib.
 4th): *—i gratia*; ib. 9275 (Rome): *coniugi coiugali* (sic);
 ib. 11794 (ib.): *coniugi dulci, fedeli, piae, —i*; ib. 29580
 (ib.): *adfectioni —i*; XI 830 (Mutina, 5th): *concordiae —is*;
 v 1721 (Aquileia): *—i vinculo*; ib. 1749 (ib. frgmt.):
coiugalem; VIII 78 (Prov. Byzac.) *sanctimonia[e c] —[is]*;
 ib. 5030 (Prov. Procons.) *iugumque —em*; Le Blant,
 Inscr. Chrét. de la Gaule 391 (Augusta): [*in —*]gali
adfectu.

¹ In this sense, Cassiod., Cod. Just.

² Dig.

³ Tac.

⁴ Col., Justin., Vulg.

⁵ Cels., Col., Veget., ICT.

⁶ As a., Varro, Suet.

⁷ Inscr. only.

25. CONTUBERNALIS. s. Freq. in inscr.
- CONVIVALIS. c. VI 2114 (Rome, Arval, 241): *coron(as) —(es)*.
- CORPORALIS. c. v 8741 (Concordia): *arcam —c(m)*.
- CULMINALIS.¹ 'of the mountain tops,' as title of Jupiter.² [F. G. H.] c. III 4032 (Poetovio, Pann. Sup.), 5186 (Celeia, Noricum), 11673 (Atraus, Noricum).
- CURIALIS. a. s. Freq. in inscr. (Outside of Italy and Africa, only in Orcistus, Phrygia, c. III 352).
30. CURIONALIS.¹ s. 'a public servant attendant at the *curia*.' [G. H.] c. VI 2326-8 (Rome).
- DECEMVIRALIS. Boiss. p. 138 (speech of Claudius): *—i regno*; c. X 5917 (Anagnia, 2nd).
- DECENNALIS. (1) a.³ Eph. Epig. IV 799 (Rome, 4th): *vo-tis—ibus*. Written *votis x annalibus*, c. VI 428 (Rome, 235). (2) s. plur.⁴ *decennalia*, c. VI 1203 (Rome).
- DECURIALIS.⁵ a. s. Freq. in inscr. (Rome, Italy, Spain, Africa).
- DECURIONALIS.⁶ a. s. Freq. in inscr. (Italy, Gaul, the East.)
30. DIALIS. The *flamen—*, in Rome, c. VI 1228; Tibur, XIV 3586; Lavinium, ib. 4176; Pompeii, X 797.
- DIVALIS.⁷ c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period), [*di*]valis *constitutio* (sic).
- DUUMVIRALIS. a.¹ s.⁸ Freq. in inscr. (not in Rome). Form II *vivalis*, c. X 3904, 5584; III 384, 392, 753, 1213, 1491, 1495, 3438, 6127; XII 140; VIII 826, 4888, 11340, 12382. Form *dumvivalis*, c. III 3368; VIII 18241; Bramb. 549.
- EXTEMPORALIS. c. VIII 5530 (Thibilis, Numidia): *dictam[i-ne] facilis—i*.
- FANITALIS. 'in charge of the temple.' [G. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IX 2565 (Bovianum Undecimanorum): *sacerd(oti) Tuscul(a-no)—i*.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Cf. CULMINARIS above.

³ Hier., Aug., Amm., Serv. ad Verg., coins.

⁴ Treb. Poll., Probus.

⁵ Tert., Cod. Just.

⁶ C. G. L. II p. 259. 20: βουλευτικός COGITATOR, CURIALIS, DECURIONALIS, etc.; p. 267. 36: δεκαδαρχικός DECURIONALIS.

⁷ Spart., Ict.

⁸ Apul., Dig.

40. FATALIS. Very freq. in inscr.
- FERALIS. c. VI 1750 (Rome, early 4th): *civilis vel potius—cladis* (gen.); ib. 7578 (ib. 120):—*e(m) diem*; ib. 10493 (Rome):—*i carmine*; ib. 11407 (ib.):—*i - - sepulcro*; XII 533 (Aquae Sextiae, end 2nd): *titulum—e(m)*.
- FETIALIS. s. Freq. in inscr. (Rome, Italy, Africa, Gaul.)
- FIGURALITER. Hübn. Hisp. 149 (Asturia, 739).
- FISCALIS. (1). a. c. v 8987 (Concordia, 362-3): *cursum—em*; VIII 9249 (Rusguniae, Maur.): *ad causas—es tuendas*; ib. 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov. Procons., 180-3): *a conductorib(us) agror(um)—ium*. In an unknown sense, c. VI 29832 (Rome): *lapide(m)—em*. (2) s. masc.¹ Boiss. p. 262 (Lugdunum, 4th or 5th): *quinque—es cum agerem*. (3) s. neut. plur.¹ c. IX 4796 (Forum Novum).
45. FLAMINALIS.² (1) a. c. II 983 (Baetica): *viro—i*; ib 4248 (Tarraco): *inter—es viros*. (2) s. c. v 5132 (Bergomum); IX 2597 (Terwentum), 3437 (Peltuinum); VIII 4836 (Natubates, Prov. Procons), 4890 (Thubursicum, Numidia).
- [FLAVIALIS.³ *flamines—es*, freq. in inscr. (Rome, Italy, the East, Africa, Gaul.)
- FLUVIALIS. c. II 4911 (Tarraconensis, 383-8): [*fluvi*]a[*li*]-*bus aquis*; v 6723 (Vercellae, 6th ?);—*ibus undis*; Edict. Dioclet. 5. 3: *piscis flubialis* (sic), and 5. 4.
- FORALIS. 'of the forum.' [G. H. ἀπαξ sip.] c. VI 8401 = Ros. 1122 (Rome, +, 577-8): [*f*]orale *decus*.
- FRONTALIS. s. 'some exterior part or feature of a building, in front,' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ sip.] c. III 7960 (Sarmizegetusa, Dacia): *proporicum et culinam et—em*.
50. FULGURALIS. c. III 1086 (Apulum, Dacia, 224): *I. O. M. divo—i*.
- GENIALIS. c. VI 25531 (Rome):—*imago*; XI 2836 (Volsinii, +); X 8109 (Volcei): *sodales—es*.
- GENIALITER. c. VI 25531 (Rome): *hic accumbentem sculpi—arte*
- GENITALIS. c. X 4725 (Ager Falernus).
- GREGALIS. s. Freq. in the *privilegia veteranorum* from A. D. 52. (See c. III p. 2030 sq.)

¹ Here only.

² Inscr. only.

³ Suet.

55. [HADRIANALIS. ¹ *sodales—es* freq. in inscr.
- HOSPITALIS. *tesseræ—es*, c. VI 1684 1688 (Rome, 321); II 5763 (Pallantia, B. C. 2); VIII 10525 (Curubis, Prov. Procons. 2st B. C.). *tabulæ—es*, c. VI 1492 (Rome, 101); XIV 2924 (Praeneste, 1st?). In sense of 'watching over strangers,' c. VII 237 (Eburacum): *dis deabusque—ibus*.
- IMMORTALIS. Freq. in inscr.
- INAEQUALIS. c. VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaes., Numidia, 128): *lapi[dibus] grandibus gravibus —ibus*.
- INFERNALIS. ² c. VIII 12505 (Carthago, a lead *devotio*): — *es partes*.
60. INITIALIS. ³ s. c. VI 631 (Rome, 177): — *es collegi Silviani Aureliani*.
- IUGALIS. (1) a. c. VI 12072 (Rome): — *i flore*; XII 2162 (Vienna, +, frgmt.): [*vinclo* ² *so*] *ciata —i* (2) = 'wife.' c. VI 9936 (Rome, +, 537); Ros. 573 (ib., 407); XIV 1035 a (Ostia); XI 312 (Ravenna, +, 551), 2588 (Clusium, +); V 6268 (Mediolanium, 439); XII 1045 (Avenio, 587), 2179 (bet. Vienna and Gratianopolis, +, 562). = 'husband.' c. XII 2143 (Vienna, +).
- IUVENALIS. Only in Italy. (Less freq. than *ijuvenilis*).
- LATICLAVIALIS. [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. III 3577 (Aquincum, Pann. Inf.): *tribunò —i*.
- LIBERALIS. Not infreq. in inscr.
65. LIBERALITER. c. V 5304 (Comum): *ob quaesturam fideliter ac —gestam*; ib. 5305 (ib.): *ob curam integre ac —gestam*.
- LIMITALIS. 'on the boundary.' [F. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. U. C. 710) c. III: *fossæ —es*.
- MAGISTRALIS. s. = *ex magistro*. [G. H. *ἀπαξ εἰρ.*⁴] c. XI 715 (Bononia).
- MAGNALIS = *mirabilis*. ⁵ c. VI 2158 (Rome, 4th): *ob armorum —ium custodiam*.
- MANCIPALIS. ⁶ 'that is sold.' [G. H.] c. III 6065 (Ephesus): *promag(ister) frumenti —*.

¹ Inscr. only.

² Prud., Alcim. Avit.

³ Gromat. vet., Apul., Amm., Capit.

⁴ As adj., Vopisc.

⁵ Here only. As s., eccl.

⁶ F. cites Not. Tiron.

70. MARITALIS. ¹ c. VI 1779 (Rome): —*em torum*; ib. 12853 (ib.) *toru(m) —c(m)*; ib. 26642 (ib.): *obsequio —i*; Notiz. (1888) p. 449 (ib., 368): —*i pudore*; c. VIII 9670 (Cartenna, Maur.): —*i v[i]nculo*.
- MARTIALIS. c. VI 1384 (Rome, 10): *flamen —(is)*; IX 3065 (Interpromium): *sodalibus suis —ibus*.
- MATRONALITER. ² c. VIII 870 (Mun. Giufitanum): —*nupta*.
- MEDICINALIS. ³ c. VI 39 (Rome): *Apollini salutari et —i*; ib. 9604 (ib.): —*emq(ue) laborem*.
- MEMORIALIS. (I.) a. c. x 2338 (Puteoli): *cubiculo —i*. (2) s. plur. c. v 8775 (Concordia, +): —*ibus meis*.
75. MERCURIALIS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
- MINervalIS.⁴ c. v 7462 (Industria): *mag(ister) —*; ib. 7565 (Hasta): *magister —*.
- MONETALIS. *triumviri (III viri) —es*, not infreq. in inscr. (Rome, Italy. Spain).
- MORTALIS. Very freq. in inscr.
- MUNDALIS. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. x 3926 (Capua): (*illa*) *sacerdos Cerialis —s*
80. MUNICIPALIS. c. v 2864 (Patavium), 4417, 4478 (Brixia).
- MURALIS. Freq. in inscr., esp. in *corona —*.
- NATALIS a., and. s. *natale*. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- NATURALIS. Freq. in inscr.
- NAVALIS. Freq. in inscr. (Rome, Italy, the East, Gaul).
85. [NERVIALIS.⁶ 'of the emperor Nerva.' [G. H.] *seviri augustales flaviales titiales —es*, c. III 1768, 1835 (Narona, Dalmatia).
- NEXALIS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 9635 (Salonae, Dalmatia, frgmt).
- NUPTIALIS. In c. VI 26268 (Rome), father and son are called —*es parentes*.⁷

¹ Ov., Col., Lact.

² F. cites Vita S. Perpetuae.

³ Cels., Pliny, Macrob.

⁴ Hier., Tert.

⁵ Of Ceres, as presiding over woman's toilet. Cf. Festus s. v. *mundus*.

⁶ Inscr. only.

⁷ Huelsen l. c.: 'NUPTIALES PARENTES DICUNTUR MARITUS ET FILIUS, HAUD SCIO AN HOC IN TITULO SOLO.'

- NYMPHALIS.¹ Notiz. (1896) p. 110 (Tarentum): [*ny*]-*phalem aquam*.
- OBSIDIONALIS.² c. VI 1599 (Rome, 2nd): *vexillis —ibus*.
90. OFFICIALIS.³ s. c. V 4449 (Brixia); IX 5906 (Ancona); III 2868 (Nedinum, Dalmatia); VIII 8489 (Sitifis, Maur.), 12428 (Prov. Procons.), 17896 (Thamugadi, Numidia, 361-3). Spelled *officialis*, c. V 4488 (Brixia); X 1727 (Puteoli).
- ORIENTALIS.⁴ c. IX 1560 (Beneventum, end 2nd): [*profec*]-*tions —*; X 7295 (Panormus): *—es [bestias]*; VIII 2564 (Castra Lambaes., Numidia, 2nd): *de expeditione felicissima —i*.
- ORIGINALIS. c. X 3860 (Capua): *patrono longe a maioribus —i*; Notiz. (1893) p. 521 (Neapolis, end 4th): *patrono —i*.
- OVALIS ⁵=c. XII 3318 (Nemausus, 1st ?): *cuneus—*.
- PARENTALIS. c. VI 10239 (Rome, end 1st or early 2nd): *die—i*.
95. PARRICIDIALIS.⁶ c. III 427 (Ephesus, ca. 200): [*spes*]-*—es*.
- PASCHALIS.⁷ Ros. 810 (Rome, + 463): *dies—es* (sic, sing.)
- PATROCINALIS.⁸ *tabula—*, c. V 5815 (Mediolanium); IX 3160 (Corfinium); XI 2702 (Volsinii, 224.)
- PATRONALIS.⁹ c. XI 970 (Regium Lepidum, 190): *—(em) honorem*.
- PEDALIS. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 38.
100. PERPETUALIS¹⁰—PERPETUUS. c. VI 19966 (Rome): *somno perpetoali (sic)*; II 2373 (Mellaria): *pont[if](ex)—*.¹¹
- PISCINALIS.¹² Rev. Arch. 1894, p. 390 (4th): *statuas et ornatum—es*.

¹ Priscian.

² Frontin., Gell., Aur. Vict., Amm.

³ a. Lact., Ict. s. Apul., Tert., Spart., Ict.

⁴ Gell., Justin., Capit., Treb. Poll., Vopisc.

⁵ Gell.

⁶ Ambros.

⁷ Aug., Cod. Theod., Sedul.

⁸ Inscr. only.

⁹ Dig.

¹⁰ Quint.

¹¹ Cf. Mommsen's note l. c.

¹² Pall.

- PLOSTRALIA. 'festival of the *plostrarii*.'¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]
c. v 7862 (Pedo).
- PLUVIALIS. c. IX 324 (Canusium): *Iovi*—[*li*].
- POENALIS. c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period): *dolo-p[ō]enali*.
105. PONTIFICALIS. (1) a. Ros. 1098 (Rome, + 565):—*e decus*. (2) s.² c. VI 2307 (Rome); II 1348-9 (Acinipo).
- PRAESIDIALIS.³ Boiss. p. 229=557 (Lugdunum): *illius viri*—.
- PRATALIS=PRATEUS (Apul.). [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 15569 (Prov. Procons.): *ex—ibus arvis*.
- PRINCIPALIS. a. s. Freq. in inscrr.
- PROMERCALIS.⁴ c. III 781 (Tyra, Moesia Inf., 201): *in—ibus quoque rebus*; (2) s. plur. c. VI 1016 (Rome, 2nd): *vectigali—ium*.
110. PROVINCIALIS. a. s. Freq. in inscrr.
- QUATTUORVIRALIS.² s. Abbrev., III *viralis*, c. VI 466 (Rome); III 985 (Apulum. Dacia, 2nd); ib. 5825 (Augusta Vindelicum, Raetia).
- QUINDECIMVIRALIS.⁵ (1) a. c. v 4400 (Brixia): *sacerdot(i) xv virali*; x 129 (Potentia): *sacerdos xv viral(is)*. (2) s. c. VI 2310 (Rome.)
- QUINQUEDUUMVIRALIS. 'of a *duumvir* *quinquennalis*.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Boiss. p. 160=Orelli 4020 (Lugdunum): *q* II *viralib(us) ornamentis*.
- QUINQUENNALIS. a. s. Very freq. in inscrr. everywhere.
115. RATIONALIS. a. s. Freq. in inscrr.
- REGALIS. (1) a. c. v 754 (Rome, 4th):—*i sumptu*; ib. 1756 b. (ib., +, 395): *mensae—is*; IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period):—*i derelicto transitu*. (2) s. c. x 6094 (Formiae): *ordo—ium*; Rhein. Jahrb. LXI p. 86 (Treviri early 5th):—*gentis Burgundionum*.
- RIVALIS. s. = *rivus, canalis*. Mitth. IV (1889) p. 289 (Rome).
- ROSALIS.⁶ 'of roses.' c. v 2090 (Asolo): *escas—es*.

¹ 'Plostralia feriae nescio quae mulionum nunc primum opinor innotescunt.'

² Inscrr. only.

³ Amm., Lampr., Symm.

⁴ Col., Suet., Gell.

⁵ Tac., as adj.

⁶ Here only. Plur. also ROSALIA, inscrr. only.

- RURALIS.¹ c. VI 975 b. (Rome, 136): *vico larum—ium*².
 120. SACERDOTALIS. a. s. Freq. in inscr.
 SACERDOTIALIS. s. = *sacerdotalis*. [*ἱεραξ* *εἰρ.*] c. VI 2332 (Rome).
 SANCTIMONIALIS.³ c. VIII 10689 (Ager Thevestinus, Numidia, +); Le Blant, Inscr. Chrét. de la Gaule, 29 a (Lugdunum, +); Rev. Arch. 1894 p. 393 (Vienna).
 SCAENALIS.⁴ c. VI 13528 (Rome):—*es frondes*.
 SEMISSALIS.⁵ s. = ? c. v 8739 (Concordia, 4th or later):—*de n(umero) Mattiacorum sen(iorum)*.
 125. SEMITALIS.⁶ c. XI 3079 (Falerii): *laribus* -- [s]—*ibus*.
 SEMPITERNALIS. [G. H. *ἱεραξ* *εἰρ.*?] Ros. 455 (Rome, +, 397):—*e aevum*.
 SEPTEMSEMIODIALIS = ?⁷ [F. G. H. *ἱεραξ* *εἰρ.*] c. X 3480 (Misenum): *pitulo septesemiodiali* (sic.)
 SEPULCRALIS.⁸ c. XII 972 (Arelate): *orna* (sic for *ornus*!)—
 SESQUIPEDALIS. c. xv 650 (Rome, a tile, ca. 123): *tegl(a) scicipedale* (sic) *doliaris*.
 130. SEVIRALIS. (1.) a.⁹ c. IX 5855 (Auximum): *cenam sexviralem* (sic.) (2) s.¹⁰ 'ex-sevir.' c. XI 3781 (Veii, 34): [*se*] *viris et—ibus*; ib. 972 (Regium Lepidum), written VI *viralis*; IX 4971, 4978 (Cures); x 5796 (Verulae, 197); II 1473 (Astigi).
 SEXFASCALIS.¹⁰ s. [H.] In Numidia only. c. VIII 2216 (4th), 2242 (Mascula, 364-7), 8324 and 10897 (Cuicul, 4th), 17896 (Thamugadi, 361-3), 18328 (Lambaesis, 379-83).
 SOCIALIS. Boiss. p. 477 (Lugdunum):—*em spiritum*.
 SODALIS. s. Extremely freq. in inscr. everywhere.

¹ Amm., Macrob., Calp.

² The earliest instance.

³ Aug., Cod. Just.

⁴ Anth. Lat.

⁵ Here only, as s.; as a., Dig.

⁶ Verg.

⁷ *πίτυλος* strepitus est remi aquam percutientis usurpaturque item pro ipso remigio. At quae sequuntur in his titulis SEPT(M)SEMIODIALI---et---, equidem non intellego.

⁸ Ov.

⁹ Capit.

¹⁰ Inscr. only.

- SOMNIALIS.¹ 'dream-giving' c. XI 1449 (Pisae): *cultores Herculis* —.
135. SPECIALIS. Edict. Dioclet. proem. 1. 27: —*i argumento*.
SPECIALITER. c. II 6278 (S. C. Italicens., Spain, 176-80):
singula — persequar; X 7295 (Panhormus): *sacra —
meruit*.
- SPIRITALIS. Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 46 (Rome, +, temp.
Dioclet.): —*i gloria*; Rev. Épig. du Midi, no. 71 (1893)
p. 241 no. 969 (Vienna, +): *omn[i] gracia* (sic) —*e
ornata*.
- SPONSALIA. s. plur. c. XI 1421 (Pisae, 1st).
- STATIONALIS.² c. IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period): [*ex*]-
tra designatos et —es cal[les].
140. TEMPORALIS. c. VI 2107 (Rome, Arval, 224): *aras —(es)*.
[TITIALIS.³ *sodales —es*, c. VI 1523, 2188; III 1835;
VIII 597.
- TORALIS. s. = *toral*. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 2114 (Rome,
Arval, 241): —*em segmentatum*.
- TRIBUNICIALIS.⁴ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Mélanges XVII
(1897) p. 450 (Lambaesis, Numidia, 3^d): *genio —(i)*.
- TRIUMPHALIS. (TRIUMFALIS). Not infreq. in inscr.
145. TURMALIS. s. Bull. Com. (1889) p. 145 (Rome).
VENALIS. Edict. Dioclet. proem. 1. 18: *in —ibus rebus*;
c. VIII 10478³ (Numidia, a lamp): *lucernas —es*; ib. 212
(Cillium, Prov. Byzac.): *argenti — — candor*. Add c. VI
29911 (Rome); XIV 2900 (Praeneste).
- VESTALIS. The *virgines —es*, in inscr. of Rome and vi-
cinity.
- VIALIS.⁵ *Lares —es*, c. X 3079 (Falerii); III 1422 (Sar-
mizegetusa, Dacia, 238); II 2417 (Bracara Augusta), 2518
(Limici, 2987 (Turiaso), 5634 (Iria Flavia), 5734 (Astures
Trausmontani).
- VICALIS = *vicanus*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 10984 (Bri-
getio, Pann. Sup., 3^d): *templum —em* (sic!).

¹ Fulgent., in another sense.

² Pliny.

³ Inscr. only.

⁴ Besnier's comment, l. c.; 'Cette dédicace faite à un Génie des tribuns, GENIUS TRIBUNICIALIS, est surprenante.' La lecture des deux mots me paraît cependant pas douteuse.

⁵ Plaut., Serv. ad Verg.

150. VICENNALIS.¹ c. VI 428 (Rome, 235): *votis xx annalibus* (sic). The *vicennalia*, c. VI 1204-5 (Rome).
VICINALIS = *vicinus*. c. VIII 688 (Prov. Byzac.): [*s*]emitam—em.
VINDEMIALIS.² c. V 2090 (Asolo): *escas rosales et—es*.
[VIRBIALIS. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1493 [Neapolis]: *flamini—i*.
VIRGINALIS. s. 'chaste wife.'³ c. X 3058 (Puteoli):—*isuae* [*p*]ro castitate.
155. VITALIS. c. XI 258 (+); VI 20674; x 5665.
[ULPIALIS. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 1383 (Rome, 2nd): *flamini—i*.
UNIVERSALITER.⁴ c. II 5181 (Lex Metall. Vipasc., end 1st).
URNALIS.⁵ s. = *urna*. c. VI 2067 (Rome, Arval, 219): *cum campanis et—ibus mulsis*.
-

-AL, -ALE.

- ANIMAL. (1) in gen., 'any living thing.' c. IX 1938 (Benventum): *quod si—ium filis meis aliqu[od nocuerit, etc]*; I p. 316 (Fasti Praenest. Verri Flacci): *fruges flores—iaque*. (2) 'beast.' c. V 1862 (Julium Carnicum, 373): *homines et—ia*. (3) Specif. 'horse.' c. VI 1774 (Rome, 379-83): *—ia cursus publici*.
ARALIA. plur. = ?⁶ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 19929 (Numidia): *mesoleum* (sic) *cum tribunal(e) et—ibus*.
CERVICAL. Wilmanns 315 (Testam. Basil., 1st) l. 8: II *lo-dices et—ia duo*.
DUCALE.⁷ 'leading-strap for horses. [F. G. H.] Edict. Dioclet. IO. 4: *capistrum equestrae* (sic) *cum circulis et—ibus*.

¹ Lact., coins.

² Macrob., Leg. Rom. Burg., Interpr. Cod. Theod.

³ Only here.

⁴ Aug., Dig., Boet.

⁵ Cato, Treb. ap. Pliny, Petron., Herm. past.

⁶ Ruggiero s. v.: 'La voce è affatto nuova e il significato ne è ignoto.'

⁷ C. G. L. II p. 56. 42: *ducale ἀγῳγεὺς ὁ τῶν κτηνῶν.*

5. FUNALE. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., Spain, A. U. C. 710).
 IUSTITIALE =? (conn. with *iustitium*). [G. H. ἀπαιε̄ sip.]
 c. VI 10051 (Rome, 1st).
 MANUALE. 'towel.' ¹ c. VIII 6892 (Cirta, Numidia): — *ian(umero)* VI.
 NAVALE, as building. c. XIV 376 (Ostia 2nd): — *a L. Coilio aedificatum*; III 11382 (Siscia, Pann. Sup., a tile):
in hoc —i etc.
 PENETRALE. R. G. divi Aug. 29: *in —i quod est in templo Martis Ultoris*; c. VI 12845 (Rome): — *i Lucinae*.
 10. PUTEAL. Not infreq. in inscr.
 PUTEALE = PUTEAL. [Form ἀπαιε̄ sip.] c. VI 10237 (Rome, 16): *putiale*.
 [SECALE. ² Edict. Dioclet. I. 3: *centenu(m) sive sicale*.
 SUBDIALE. ² c. VI 10715 (Rome, 2nd).
 TORAL. Freq. in Arval records from 105 to 218.
 15. TRIBUNAL. Not infreq. in inscr.
 TRIBUNALE. ³ c. I 206 (Lex Julia Munic., A. U. C. 709)
 l. 34: *apud forum ante —*.
 VECTIGAL. Freq. in inscr.

§ 33. — *Eus*.

While the adj. in —*eus* permeate all phases of the Latin language, and are especially frequent in classical poetry, it seems worth while to collect the forms that appear in inscr., if only to show to what extent the poetical and the popular language adopt the same terminology. The large number of words in inscr. that are, in literature, distinctive of, or noticeable in, classical poetry, proves the closeness of the relation. Beyond this there is not much to be said of the inscr. Of the 77 words below, 6 are new; others show the earliest use, as *buxeus*, A. U. C. 631-2 (Varro); *acerneus*, 1st (Venant. ep.); *altilaneus*, 183 (Serv. Aen.). Forms in — *aneus* are generally unclassical⁴; the inscr.

¹ Here only, in this sense; Mommsen cites the masc. in Tert. Apol. 39: *POST AQUAM MANUALEM ET LUMINA*.

² Pliny.

³ Quint. I. 6. 17: *molesse diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere*.

⁴ Kübler ALL. VIII p. 170: 'Die Bildungen auf — *aneus* sind vulgär und meistens jung.'

have II. Vulgar, also, are the forms in *-eus* for *-ius*, as *Corintheus* (also *Petron.*, *Isid.*), *soleum*, *venereus*.

I may note here two *Latin* words in *-eum* with long *E*. *Augusteum*, (c. III 6070, Ephesus, A. V. C. 749, ἄραξ εἰρ.), and *caesareum*. (*F. H.*, inscr. only, c. VI 2060, Rome arval, 81; ib. 2104, ib., 218; IX 948, Carpi; III 10, Cyrenae), are formed on the analogy of Greek derivatives like *mausoleum*, *olympieum*.

ABIEGINEUS (ABIEGNIUS).¹ c. I 577 = X 1781 (Puteoli, *Lex Parieti Fac.*, A. V. C. 649): *trabículas abiegineas* and *operculaque abiegnea* and *asseribus abiegniis*; Edict. Dioclet. 12.1: *materia [a]bi[e]gnia*.

ABIGEUS. s. = ?² c. VI 218 (Rome, 202): *-i fec[erunt] aram ?*

ACERNEUS.³ c. XIV 2794 (Gabii, 1st): *cancellos—os*.

AENEUS. (AHENEUS.) Extremely freq. in inscr. everywhere.

5. AEREUS. Extremely freq. in inscr. everywhere.

AESFULNEUS = *Aesculeus* [H. ἄραξ εἰρ.] c. X 1781 (Puteoli, *Lex Parieti Fac.*, A. V. C. 649): *cum postibus—ieis*.

[AETHEREUS. c. IX 952 (Aecae): *[spiritus ae]—eas ardet adire domos*; Hübn. *Hisp.* 142 (Legio, 630): *raptus aetereas* (sic) *subito sic venit ad auras*. Correct form *aetherius*, Ros. 329 (Rome, +, 385), VIII 212 (Cillium, Prov. Byzac.)

ALŦILANEUS.⁴ c. VI 2099 (Some, Arval, 183); *arietes—eos* and *berbeces* (sic) II *—eos*.

ARBOREUS. c. VI 13528 (Rome): *umbram—am*.

10. ARGENTEUS. Extremely freq. in inscr. everywhere.

AUREUS. a. s. Extremely freq. everywhere.

BUXEUS.⁵ c. I 198 (*Lex Repet.*, A. V. C. 631-2) LI: *sor-ticolam* (sic) *unam—eam*.

CAERULEUS. c. VI 1256 (Rome, 52): *ex fontibus quae vocabantur—et Curtius*; ib. 1257 (ib., 71) and 1258 (ib. 81): *aguas Curtiam et—am*; ib. 21521 (ib., 1st): *non*

¹ Inscr. only, cf. ALL. IV p. 289.

² Quid. sit ABIGEI mihi non liquet. Cf. ALL. IV p. 293.

³ Venant. ep.

⁴ Serv. Aen.

⁵ Varro, Pliny, Mart., Col., Solin.

- ego—am remo pulsabo carinam*, (of Charon); Boiss. p. 569 (Lugdunum, +, 6th): *actaque—is insultat vita latebris*; c. VII 2 = Hübn. Brit. 31 (Dorset, +): *scultu[ra] cui—aes[ē] delphinis cincta duobus*. (sic).
- [CAESAREUS. At Paestum, c. v 476 (337); 477 (347): *in curia—a*.
15. CALCEUS. s. I p. 290 (Arretium, 1st): *—is patriciis*; Edict. Dioclet. 9. 7: *—i patricii*.
- CEREUS. (1) a. c. v 3635 (Verona): *—a prata*; Edict. Dioclet. 6. 69: *pruna —a maxima*. (2) s. c. II 5439 (Lex Ursonens., A. U. C. 719) I l. 21.
- CERINEUS = CEREUS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 212 (Cilium, Prov. Byzac.) l. 88: *—os componere nidos* (of bees.).
- COLLECTANEUS. s. In Rome, c. VI 10760; in Bovillae (or Rome), c. XIV 2413 = VI 2125; in Savaria, Pann. Sup., c. III 4218 (+).
- COLLECTANEA. s. In Rome, c. VI 19112 and (spelled *conl*—) 25087; in Verona, v 3487; in Gallia Narb., XII 337.
20. COLLECTEUS.¹ s. Form *collecteus*, c. VI 9745, 16057; form *conlacteus*, ib. 5939, 6324 (1st), 27119; form *collactius*, ib. 15323, 24975, 29690. (All from Rome.).
- COLLECTEA.² s. Form *collactia*, c. VI 12115, 18115, 25845; Notiz. (1889) p. 106 (Rome). Form *conlactia*, c. II 104 (Spain), Boiss. p. 484 (Lugdunum).
- CONSECRANEUS.³ s. c. III 2109 spelled *consacranus*.
- CONSANGUINEUS. s. c. v 6464 (Ticinum, +, 521).
- CONSECUTANEUS. 'persistent.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Boiss. p. 578 (Lugdunum, +, 507): *penitentia* (sic) *—a*.
25. CORINTHEUS⁴ = CORINTHIUS [F. H.] c. X 6 (Regium Julium, 'litteris non bonis.'): *pelbem* (sic) *aeream —am*.
- CORPOREUS. In Chr. epitaphs, Ros. 303 (Rome, 381): *—os rumpens nexus*; ib. 634 (ib., 423, frgmt.); c. v 7640 (Ager Saluzzensis): *—o --- carcere*; XI 2839 (Volsinii): *—os nexus linquens*.
- EBOREUS.⁵ c. X 6. (Regium Julium): *operculis—is*.

¹ Hyg. fab., Charis.

² Juv.

³ Tert., Capit.

⁴ Petron., Isid.

⁵ Quint., Pliny, Petron., ICT.

- EBURNEUS. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 291 (Comm. Lud. Saec., 204, frgmt.): *aebornei*[s].
- EXTRANEUS. Freq. in inscr., esp. *extraneus heres*. Spelled —*ius*, c. VI 27810 (Rome); X 2224, 3164 (Puteoli); III 2082 (Salonae, Dalmatia).
30. FEMINEUS. c. X 5495 (Aquinum): *raptus iniqua—aque manu*; VIII 1523 (Thugga, Prov. Procons.): *subolem—am*.
- FERREUS. c. VI 543 (Rome, 115): *concameratione—a*; on three *amphorae*, c. XII 5683²⁷² (Gallia, Narb.): *saxo—o*; Hübn. Hisp. 217 (Corduba, 851?):—*a vincla*.
- FOENICEUS=PHOENICIUS. Edict. Dioclet. 8. 1: *de pellibus—--is*; ib. 8. 4: *pellis—a*; ib. 9. 17: [*de sol*]*eis—--is*; ib. 9. 18: [*socci*] *purpurei sive—i*.
- FRAXINEUS. Edict. Dioclet. 12. 11: *materiae* [f]—*ae*.
- FRUGEUS. 'fruitful,' [F. G. H. ἀπαῖ σίρ.] c. VI 13528 (Rome):—*ae matris* (the earth.)
35. FUNEREUS. c. IX 3337 (Aternum Vicus): *rate—a* (of Charon).
- IDONEUS. c. VI 9858 (Rome, +, 5th).
- INTERANEA.¹ s. plur. c. VI 1770 (Rome, 4th): *reliqua caro cum pelle et—i*.
- LACTANEUS.² 'from babyhood.' [G] *nutritores—i*, c. VI 1424, 1623, 21334.
- LACTEUS. c. III 9631 (Salonae, Dalmatia, +):—*orbis*—'heaven.'
40. LAPIDEUS. c. VI 10005 (Rome): *monimenti—i*; III 568 (Amphissa, Locris):—*o titulo*; II 1074 (Canama); *porticus—as marmoratas*.
- LAUREA. s. R. G. divi Aug. 34.
- LIGNEUS. Eph. Epig. VIII p. 231 233 (Rome, Comm. Lud. Saec., A. U. C. 737) and p. 289 (ib., 204): *in theatro—o*; c. V 7637 (Ager Saluzzensis): *saepta—a*; X 3334 (Misenum, 158): *ponte*[m]—*um*,
- LINEUS. c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae): *vestem liniam* (sic).
- LINTEUS. (1) a. c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae): *vestem altera(m)—a(m) pura(m)* (2) s, neut. c. XI 259 (Ravenna, +).
45. LITOREUS. c. III 1894 (Dalmatia, 5th).
- MARMOREUS. Extremely freq. in inscr. everywhere. Spelled

¹ a. Scrib.; s. Col., Pliny, C. G. L. II p. 89. 18: *interanea έντερα*.

² Prisc. = 'milky-white.'

- marmorius*, c. X 825; *marmurius*, III 633, *marmureus*, VIII 4836; *marmor(eus)*, I 569.
- MEDITERRANEUS. c. X 7583-4 (Carales): *pontum —um* (acc.)
- MELLEUS. ¹ c. IX 3375 (Aufinum, 156): —a - - *fistula cera*; XII 874 (Arelate): —a *vita*.
- MOMENTANEUS. c. VIII 12433 (Prov. Procons).
50. NECTAREUS. c. III 188 (Apamea ad Orontem): —os *succos*.
- NIVEUS. c. VI 29896 (Rome): —o *corpore*; v 6693 (Vercellae): —o *metallo*; IX 258 (Ravenna, +): *oves —ae*; ib. 531 (Ariminum): —os - *capillos*.
- PEDANEUS. ² c. III 459 (Amorgos, a rescript): —os *iudic[es]*.
- PILEUM. Edict. Dioclet. 8. 16: — *factum* = *πειλιον γεγενημενον*.
- PINEUS. Edict. Dioclet. 6. 54: *nucle[i] —[i] purgati*; 12. 9: *materiae pin[e]ae*.
55. PLUMBEUS. c. X 4842 (Venafrum, 1st): *fistulis —is*.
- PORCEUS. [F. G. H. If correct, ἀπαξ ειρ.] A doubtful reading of Zangemeister in a very fragmentary and illegible Dacian wax-tablet, c. III p. 954: *cremi —i*.
- PURPUREUS. Very freq. in inscr.
- QUERCEUS. ³ c. VIII 6981 (Cirta, Numidia): *coronam argenteam querqueam* (sic) *folior(um) xxx*.
- QUINQUEGENTANEUS. ⁴ [F. G. H.] (1) a. c. VIII 2615 (Lambaesis, Numidia, 260): —is *gentilibus*; ib. 8924 (Saldæ, Maur.): — *os rebelles*. (2) s. c. VIII 8836 (Tupusuctu, Maur., 304).
60. ROBOREUS. Edict. Dioclet. 12. 10: *materiae —ae*.
- ROSEUS. c. VI 21521 (Rome, 1st), 30128 (Rome), 18385 (ib., 2nd), 2067 (Rome, Arval, 219).
- RUBEUS. ⁵ c. VI 826 (Rome, end 1st): *vitulo robeo*.
- RUSSEUS ⁶ = *Russatus*. c. VI 10049 (Rome, 2nd).
- SANGUINEUS. c. VI 10969 (Rome): — *a palla quae textit prodiga Clotho*.
65. SAXEUS. Boiss. p. 484 (Lugdunum): *domus —a*; Hübn. Hisp. 130.

¹ Pliny, Auson., Chalcid. Tim.

² Gell., Pall., Solin., ICT.

³ * Vitruv., Col., Tac., Aur. Vict., Acron. ad Hor., Serv. ad Verg.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Varro, Col., Pall.

⁶ Pliny, Petron., Apul., Lampr., Pall.

- SIDEREUS. Not infreq. in sep. verse.
 SOLEA. c. I 197 (Tab. Bantina, A. U. C. 621-36); Edict. Dioclet. 9. 12, 12. 17.
 SOLEUM = *solium*, 'sarcophagus.'¹ c. VI 10848 (Rome, 2nd); Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 398 (Petelia): — *a lapidea*.
 SPARTEUS. ² c. VI 20905 (Rome): *restem—am*.
 70. SPICEUS. *coronae—ae* freq. in Arval records.³
 SULPHUREUS. c. v 6723 (Vercellae, late +): *sulpureasq(ue)* (sic) *undas*.
 TARTAREUS. c. VI 21521 (Rome, 1st); IX 2078 (Beneventum, +, 566?).
 TAUREUS. c. VI 1779 (Rome, 4th).
 VENEREUS = *venerius*. c. VI 17985 a (Rome): — *os coitus*.
 75. VINEA. c. X 114 (Petelia); III 656 (Philippi), 6423 (Issa, Dalmatia); XII 1657 (Lucus Augusti).
 VIRGINEUS. (1) lit. c. v 6729 (Vercellae, +): — *um - - crinem*; ib. 6731 (ib.): *lumine—o*; ib. 7640 (Ager Saluzzensis, +); Ros. 710 (Rome, +, 442); — *o - - - choro*. (2) of death or the tomb. * c. VI 2899 (Rome): *hoc monumentum—(um)*; ib. 25134 (ib.): *munimentu(m)* (sic) — *(um)*; ib. 11731 (ib.): *corpora virginia*.
 VITREUS c. VI 9797 (Rome, 2nd): — *a-pila*; IX 4756 (Stroncone): *Tybris* (sic) - —; VIII 7759 (Cirta, Numidia): — *a Na[is]*; Boiss. p. 427 (Lugdunum): (*illi*) *opifici artis vitriae* (sic).

§ 34. -ATUS. All scholars are agreed in assigning to the *sermo vulgaris* an unlimited power of forming participial adj. at will, without the concurrence of the corresponding verb. ⁵ Such adj. have been noted especially in the early comedians, in Petronius, and in later literature. Their generally 'popular' character is too evident to require further demonstration, but the inscr. also offer evidence where none is needed. Of the 73 words

¹ In this sense, Suet., Flor., Curt., Pliny.

² Cato, Col., Apul., Donat.

³ See Henzen, Act. Fr. Arv., index.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Guericke pp. 32 and 36; Rebling p. 25; Schulze, Diss. Hall. VI p. 181; Rönsch p. 473; Cooper pp. 134 and 226.

below, 16. or 22 010, are not found anywhere in literature, judging by the lexicons. In many cases the adj. was in existence long before the denom. verb was formed from the same stem. Not to go beyond inscrr., the following instances may be noted.

<i>Angulatus</i> (1 st)	<i>Angulare</i> (Ambros.)
<i>Clatratus</i> (Plaut.),	<i>Clatrare</i> (Col.)
<i>Effrenatus</i> (Cic.)	<i>Effrenare</i> (Sil.)
<i>Inargentatus</i> (Pliny),	<i>Inargentare</i> (Paul. Sent.)
<i>Marmoratus</i> (Varro),	<i>Marmorare</i> (Lampr.)

Others are formed directly from the subst., not from the co-existent verb, as the meaning clearly shows. Cf. *corporatus* (*corpus*), *equitatus* (*equus*), both in a sense peculiar to inscrr. Rönsch (p. 473) has cited from the Itala a number of adjj. from subst. in *-or*; in a remarkable epitaph from Rome, we have the new form *amoratus* = *amans*, which again exhibits the popular fondness for long words, as do also the inscriptional *annuculatus*, *bimatus* (= *annuculus*, *bimus*); *prasiatus* = *prasinus* (as *albatus*, *russatus*); *absidata* = *absis*; *sterata* (στειρέος) = *terra*.

ABSIDATA. s. 'an arched niche or chamber' [as s. F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. III 968 (Dorstadt, Dacia): *sig(num) numinis cum —a*.

ALBATUS. c. XIV 2112 b. (Lanuvium, 136). The *factio —a*, c. VI 10047 b. 10048 (Rome, 2nd).

AMORATUS. 'loving' [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 10185 (Rome): *sodaliciarius bonus — filetius* (= ψιλητέος) *usque at fotsa* (sic = *fossam*, i. e. *mortem*).

ANGULATUS.¹ c. IV 1712 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *scalpro ang lato* (sic).

5. ANNUC(U)LATUS² = ANNUCULUS [F. G. H.] Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 227 (Rome, +, early 4th): *infas perit —a et mesorum quatuor* (sic); ib. p. 322 (Rome, +): *annorum annucla[tus]*.

ANSATUS.³ c. X 7852 (Sardinia, 69); *ex codice —o*.

APOCHATUS.² (*apocha*, ἀποχή): 'received,' 'attested by

¹ ANGULARE not until Ambros.

² Inscrr. only.

³ Enn., Plaut., Varro, Col.

- voucher.' [G. H.] c. III p. 941 (Verespatak, Dacia, 142, a wax-tablet): *puerum apocatum*; ib. p. 959 (ib. 160): *mulierem —am*.
- ARGENTATUS.¹ c. X 1598 (Puteoli): *capita leonina —[ata]* and [*pr*]omu[*l*]sidaria —[a].
- * AUGURATUS. 'chosen augur.'² [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ., if correct.] c. III 4243 (Scarbantia, Pann. Sup.)
10. AURATUS. Freq. in inscr., esp. of Rome and Italy.
- BIMATUS = BIMUS. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 28910 (Rome): (ille) *vimatus* (sic) *d(ierum)* VIII. [In c. VIII 2632, (Lambæsis, 2nd), Dionysus is called *bimatus* by confusion with *bimater*.]
- BRACCHIATUS.³ c. v 8760 (Concordia): *equitum —oru(m)*.⁴
- CALCATUS. (*calx*) 'slaked,' 'reduced to cement.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 29976 (Rome, frgmt.): *massa —a*.
- CALIGATUS.⁵ (1) as mil. term, opp. to *evocatus*, c. XI 3057 (Horta), XIV 2288 (Ager Albanus).⁶ (2) in Ostia, the name applied to the *plebs* or ordinary members of the guild of *fabri tignuarii*, c. XIV 128 = VI 1116 (285), 160, 374.
15. CANDIDATUS. (*Kand*—) a. s. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- CAPILLATUS. 'made long-haired,' i. e. 'priest' c. VI 2262 (Rome): (*illi*) *a Matre Magna —o*.⁷
- CLATRATUS.⁸ c. X 1781 (Puteoli, Lex Parieti Fac., A.U.C. 649): *fores —as*.
- COLLEGIATUS.⁹ s. c. v 4015 (Arilica), 4395 (Brixia).
- COLUMNATUS.¹⁰ c. IX 2448 (Saepinum): *tribunal —um*.
20. COMATUS. *Gallia —a*, Boiss. p. 139 (Speech of Claudius).

¹ Plaut., Livy, Lampr., Vopisc.

² 'Auguratus aut ex soloecismo provinciali explicandum est, ut sit augur factus, aut, quod magis puto, quadratarius quod fuit in exemplo AVG. vel AUGUR male explevit,' Mommsen, l. c.

³ Col., Pliny.

⁴ Cf. Dessau, Inscr. Lat. Select. 2804, note 1.

⁵ Juv., Suet., Dig.

⁶ Not 2888, as cited by Ruggiero.

⁷ Cf. Arnob. v 7. 16: passis cum crinibus Galli.

⁸ Plaut., Cato, * Vitruv.

⁹ Cod. Theod., Cod. Just.

¹⁰ Plaut., Varro, Ambros., Ampel.

- CORPORATUS.¹ (1) a. 'joined in a *corpus*, or *collegium*,'
'incorporated.'² c. X 1880 (Puteoli): *in praediis au-*
[g]ustalium —(orum); ib. 1881 (ib., 165): *augustales*
—(ati); Boiss. p. 196 (Lugdunum): *sagarius* —. (2.) s.
'member of a *corpus*.'² Principally in Ostia, and there
freq. (Vide c. XIV, indices). Elsewhere, in Rome, c. VI
868, 1711; in Gallia Narb., XII 409, 411, 729, 736, 3221.
- CURIATUS. *Lictores* —i, at Rome, c. VI 699 (1st), 1885-6,
1887 (1st), 1889, 1891-2; at Ephesus, c. III 6078 (1st).
- DELICATUS and DELICATA. s. as term of affection ap-
plied to slaves.² Freq. in inscr.
- DENTATUS. c. X 3704 (Cumae): *feris* —(atis); VIII 7969
(Ruscade, Numidia. 187): *venat(ionem) vari gen(tis) —a-*
r(um) ferar(um).
25. DEXTRATUS.³ 'holding place of honor on right of pro-
cession.'² c. III 6155 (Tomi, Mysia): *virgini —e* (sic).
- EFFRENATUS. Edict. Dioclet., proem. I. 20:—*a livido* (sic)
rapiendi.
- EQUITATUS. 'associated with cavalry.'⁴ [H.] As title of
cohors, c. X 7019 (Catina, Sicily), 7351 (Thermae Himeraeae,
ib.); III 607 (Dyrrachium), 8733 (Salonae.)
- EXORDINATUS. 'raised *ex ordine*' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ *sup.*]
c. III 8721 (Salonae, Dalmatia): *vet(erano)—o*.
- FERRATUS. Not infreq. in inscr., esp. as title of legion.
30. FULMINATUS. (FULMEN.)² *legio —a*, freq. in inscr.
- GAESATUS.⁵ c. V 536 (Tergeste, 'litteris magnis et bonis');
XII 5695³ (Ste-Colombe, ivory *tessera*); VII 1002 (Habi-
tancium, 198-211). By-form *gaesatis*, c. VIII 2728 (Lam-
baesis, ca. 152).
- GALLICATUS. 'wearing the *gallica*.'⁶ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ *sup.*]
Eph. Epig. VIII p. 336—Mitth. II (1887) p. 141 (Rome,
Arval, 3^d?).
- GEMMATUS. c. VI 8734 (Rome): *auro—o*; ib. 8735 (ib., 2nd),
8736 (ib., 1st).

¹ Derived directly from CORPUS, 'association,' not from CORPORARE.

² Inscr. only.

³ Gromat. vet.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Hygin., Serv. Aen.

⁶ Cf. Gell. XIII 22.

- GRANATUS. Edict. Dioclet. 6. 71: *mala—a maxima*.
35. HARENATUS. ¹ c. x 1781 (Puteoli, Lex Parieti Fac., A. U. C. 649): *calce—o*.
- HASTATUS. a. s. Not infreq. in mil. inscr.
- INARGENTATUS. ² c. x 1598 (Puteoli): *baclos* (sic)—(*os*);
ib. 3793 (Capua): *lunarem—(um)*.
- IMCULPATE=SINE CULPA. c. v 8587 (Aquileia): *vicxit*
(sic)—.
- INDUBITATUS. c. III 567 (Delphi, 2nd).
40. INFULATUS. c. XI 1420 (Pisae, early 1st): *bosque et ovis
atri infulis caeruleis—i*.
- INLIBATUS. c. x 5409 (Aquinum).
- INTAMINATUS. c. VI 5817 (Rome): *virgo—a*.
- INTEMERATUS. c. v 6728 (Vercellae, +, 542); III 77 (Talmis,
Egypt, 134).
- INTEMPERATUS. Edict. Dioclet., proem. I. 29:—*issimi ho-
mines*.
45. INTESTATUS. c. VI 3180 (Rome), 10332 (ib., 1st); XIV 2112
(Lanuvium, 136).
- INVIOLATUS. c. v 3216 (Vicetia): *virgo—a*; x 7777 (Ca-
rales, +): (*illa*)—*a*; IX 2826 (Buca, Gothic period):—*a*
[*firmitas*].
- LANATUS. Edict. Dioclet. 9. 25: (*soleae*) *taurinae—ae*.
- LAUREATUS. 'made with chopped laurel-leaves.' ⁵ c. VI
2104 (Rome, Arval, 218) and 2114 (ib., 241): *panes—os*.
- LITTERATUS. c. XI 1236 (Placentia): —*graecis et latinis
librarius*.
50. MACERIATUS. [*ἀπαξ εἰρ.*] c. VI 13478 (Rome): *sepul-
crum -- —um*.
- MARMORATUS. ⁶ c. VI 122, 18758 (Rome); XIV 16 (Ostia,
end 1st).
- OPOBALSAMATUS. [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ. ?] Bramb. 1875 (Dachs-
berg, Alsatia, oculist's stamp): *stactum -- —um*.
- PILEATUS. c. XII 4247 (Baeterrae): *liber(tum) reliquit pilia-
tum* (sic).

¹ Cato, Vitruv., Pliny: ARENATUS.

² Pliny, Aug., Vulg., Dig.

³ Hier., Ambros.

⁴ Suet., Sidon., Prud.

⁵ Here only, in this sense. Cf. Cato R.R. 12.

⁶ Varro, Pliny, Pelag. vet., Veget.

- PINNATUS. c. XI 258 (Ravenna, +): —*ique greges avium*.
55. PLUMATUS. Wilmanns 315 (Testam. Basil, 1st) l. 70.
- PRÆTEXTATUS. Not. infreq. in inscrr. of Rome, esp. Arval records. Elsewhere, c. IX 338, 4208; VIII 9642.
- PRASIATUS (sc. *factio*). [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VII 72 a (Durocornovium): —*a*.¹
- RICINIATUS,² (once RECINIATUS³). Freq. in Arval records from A. D. 58.⁴
- ROSTRATUS. R. G. divi Aug, 23: —*ae naves*.
60. RUSSATUS.⁵ The *factio*—*a*, c. VI 10062-3, 10065, 10073, 10077 (Rome), 10047 b, 10048 (ib., 2nd), 10060 (ib. 275); XIV 2884 (Praeneste). *Grex*—*a*, c. VI 10069 and 10072 (Rome), where *ryssatae*.
- SCUTATUS. c. XI 3801 (Veii, early 1st): *praef(ecto) cohort(is)* —*ae*.
- SEGMENTATUS.⁶ In Arval records, A. D. 105-241.⁷
- SOLEATUS. In Arval records, A. D. 87-213⁸ (spelled *soliat* after 1st cent.)
- STERATA = *territorium*?⁹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 4363 (Gibba, Numidia): *pedatura*—*ae Cibbensium* (sic).
65. STOLATUS. —*a femina*, not infreq. in inscrr.
- SUBAURATUS.¹⁰ c. IX 333 (Canusium, end 4th): *statuam equestrem*—*am*.
- TAUROBOLATUS. 'for the *taurobolium*.' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. XIV 39 (Ostia, 199): *aram*—*am*.
- TAUROBOLIATUS.¹¹ 'initiated with the *taurobolium*.' [G. H.] c. VI 511 (Rome, 377), 1675 (ib., 4th), 1778 (ib., 387), 1779-80 (ib., 4th); Eph. Epig. VIII p. 159 (Antium, 385).

¹ Titulus fortasse pertinebat ad anaglyphum, in quo ludi circenses repraesentati erant.

² Arnob.

³ Fest.

⁴ Cf. Henzen, Act. Fr. Arv., index.

⁵ Tert.

⁶ Juv., Isid., Symm.

⁷ Cf. Henzen, Act. Fr. Arv. p. 12.

⁸ See Henzen, Act. Fr. Arv. p. 36.

⁹ Wilmanns l. c.: 'STERATA fortasse significationem habuit soli vel territorii, ductum a στερεός vocabulo, ---.'

¹⁰ Petron., Schol. Juv.

¹¹ Inscrr. only.

TESSELATUS. Eph. Epig. VIII 817 (Londinium): [*pav*]*im(e)n-*
t(um) [*t*]*essel(atum) strat(um)*.¹

70. TOGATUS. c. VI 1678 (Rome, 5th), 1769 (ib., 438), 9797
(ib. 126); XIV 409 (Ostia); x 1201 (Abella); VIII 646
(Mactar, Prov. Byzac.)

TRABEATUS. c. XII 338 (Narbonensis, +):—*is fascibus*.

TURBINATUS.² c. v 1892 (Concordia): *lapide—o*; XI
1062 (Parma): *lapide—[o]*.

VITTATUS. *coronae spiceae—ae*, freq. in Arval records from
A. D. 87.³

D. DIMINUTIVES.

Of the position of Latin diminutives in general, and their place in the *sermo vulgaris*,⁴ it is unnecessary to speak, for no class of words has received more attention, or has had its status more firmly established.⁵ Space admits only a brief consideration of their use in inscriptions, from which I have collected 168 words, about 13 % of which are not found in literature. But the list below does not exhaust our evidence, as regards inscriptions, of the use of diminutives in popular Latin; they form the stem of very many words in the preceding lists, notably those in—*arius*. Cf. *medicus auricul-arius*,⁶ *canalicul-arius*, *castellan-us*, *ceriolarium* (* *cereolum*), *hortolanus*, (Ital. Ortolano), *lenuncularius* (*lenunculus*—*lembunculus*), *navicul-arius*, *quadrigul-arius*, *stabellarius* (* *stabellum*), *utricul-arius*: etc.

¹ O. Hirschfeld's reading.

² Pliny, Solin.

³ See Henzen, Act. Fr. Arv. p. 24-5.

⁴ Weinhold, ALL. IV p. 170: Die Bildung und Verwendung der Dem. gehört vorzugsweise dem gewöhnlichen Leben an; Wölfflin ib. p. 267: Die deminutiva machen sich in der Umgangssprache viel breiter als in der Schriftsprache.

⁵ See von Gryczowski, de Subst. Lat. Dem., 1830; Schwabe, de Dem., Graec. et Lat., 1859; G. Müller, de Ling. Lat. Dem., 1865; Kessler, die Lat. Dem., 1869; Ludwig, de Petron. Serm. Pleb., 1869 (p. 28); Guericke, op. cit. p. 29; Schulze, Diss. Hall. VI p. 163; Paucker, Zeitschr. f. vergl. Spr. XXIII 169 (-C-ULUS), and Zei schr. f. Oestr. Gymnas. 1876 p. 595 (-ULUS); Lorenz, Pseudolus, introd. § 16, p. 57; Weinhold, ALL. IV p. 169; Wölfflin, Philol. XXXIV p. 153; Knapp, Gell. p. 156; Cooper p. 164.

⁶ This word very early lost all dim. force, as here, and has supplanted *AURIS* in the modern languages.

A very large part of the inscriptional diminutives is found in epitaphs, and these express affection, either (1) in the family relations, ¹ or (2), as an extension of the above, in anything connected with death or the tomb. In the popular mind, the memory of the beloved dead imparted a sort of tender feeling to their final resting-place, which found its readiest expression in the use of diminutives. ² To the same feeling of affection is due the use of words like *auricula*, *brachiolum*, *labellum*, *ocellus*, and, as extended to every object of daily and personal contact, we have the names of domestic animals, *asellus*, *capella*, *catella*, *ovicula*, *porcellus*, the farm, its buildings and accessories, *agellus*, *arbuscula*, *capistellum*, *castaniola*, *casula*, *coliculus*, *faseolus* (Ital. fagioli), *fiscella*, *hortulus*, *lenticula*, *satiuncula*, *stupulae*, *viniola*, and the like.

The *graffiti* and *dipinti* of Pompeii, a sure source of the plebeian vocabulary, furnish about $\frac{1}{10}$ of all the inscriptional diminutives. There are but few forms from adjectives: *aenulus*, *blandulus*, *dolentulus*, *misellus*, *ovillus*, *parvulus*, *quantuluscumque*; and but one double-diminutive, *agellulus*. Instances of change of gender ³ are more noteworthy: *calliculus* (*callum*), *porticulus*, *hic praetoriolus*, *principiola* (*principium* = *aditus* ?), *hic saxulus*, *centunculum*, *statunculum*. The very irregularity of these formations shows the popular character of diminutives; still, the mastering feature of the *sermo vulgaris* is not so much their irregularity in form and meaning as the spontaneity of their use. In very many cases they undoubtedly conserve a real diminutive signification, or the allied one of affection. ⁴

Words in *-unculus* (whether regularly formed from stems in *-on-* or not) are placed separately at the end.

¹ AETATULA, ANIMULA, ANNUCULUS, AVULA, BIMULUS, FILIOLA -US, GEMELLI, MATERCULA, MAMMULA, MASCULUS, NEPOTILLA etc., NUTRICULA, PUELLULA, PUPULA, SANCTULUS, SERVULUS, TATULA, VERNACELLUS etc., VITILLA, VIRGUNCULA.

² AEDIFICIOLUM, ARCULA, AREOLA, CEPOTAPHIOLUM, CUPULA, LOCULUS, MACE-RIOLA, MEMORIOLA, MISELLUS, OSSICULA, PRAETORIOLUM, ROMULUS, VASCELLUM, PORTIUNCULA, SAXULUS, SOLACIOLUM, TERRULA.

³ Cf. Weinhold, loc. sup. cit.

⁴ In c. III 4185, HORTUS and HORTULUS are both used, and correctly, according to the point of view; when, however, a sorrowing father describes himself as DOLENTULUS UNA CUM MATRE (VIII 9969) he certainly has lost all sense of the force of the termination.

- AEDEOLUM. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] —(m) *fecit* in an inscr. of Olisipo, cited by Vasconcellos, *ALL.*, IX p. 192.
- AEDICULA. Very, freq. in inscr. everywhere.
- AEDIFICIOLUM.¹ [H.] c. VI 10246 (Rome, 'aetate labente'): *cum e—o, et monumento*; ib. 10693 (Rome): *monimentum cum—o*; ib. 22518 (ib.): *cum hortulo suo religioso et—is suis*.
- AENULUS = *aenus*. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ. cf. *aenulum*.] Espérandieu, *Épigraphie du Poitou* etc., p. 172 (Mediolanium Santonorum = Saintes): *coronis—is aureis*.
5. AETATULA. 'tender age' and transf., 'child.' c. V 6808 (Eporedia): *ossa parvae—ae, sepulta heic sum, verna (=ἑαρινή) quovius—*.
- AGELLULUS.² c. X 6720 (Antium): *in—is meis secessi*.
- AGELLUS. c. VI 26259 (Rome, 3^d); v 2803 (Patavium); ib. 4489 (Brixia 2nd).
- ANIMULA.³ c. VI 10192, 17895 c, 25408-9 (Rome); v 4712 (Brixia), 6019 (Mediolanium); x 3969 (Capua).
- ANNUCULUS, (*anniculus*,⁴ etc.) Freq. Form *annuculus*, c. III 2319 (Salonae, Dalmatia). Form *annuclus*, c. XIV 1901 (Ostia); III 2457, 2602 (Salonae); II 1383 (Carmo), 2125 (Isturgi); Bramb. 936 (Laubenheim, Hesse), Form *anuclus*, c. II 5535 (Corduba, ca. 2nd). Form *anoculus*, c. VI 12675 (Rome). Form *anniculus*, c. VI 21372 (Rome); III 3593 (Aquincum); II 5477-8 (Gades.) Form *aniculus*, c. VIII 16658 (Theveste); Mélanges (1890) p. 531 (Mauretania, +).
10. AQUALICULUS. Edict. Dioclet. 4. 12.
- ARBUSCULA. c. XII 578 (Aeuae Sextiae, fragmt.)
- ARCHITECTULUS. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 2000 (Pompeii, graffito): *architctulum* (sic).
- ARCULA. c. VI 6189 (Rome), 10229 (ib., Test. Dasumii, 108); II 3280 (Castulo).
- AREOLA.⁵ (*ariola*), in connection with tomb. c. VI 9077,

¹ Not. Tiron.

² Auct. Priap., Arnob., Symm.

³ Serv. Sulp. ap. Cic. ep., Cic. ep., Hadr. ap. Spart., Aug., Amm., Seren. ap. Mart. Cap.

⁴ Cato, Varro, Col., Pliny, Nep., Vulg., ICT., C. G. L. II p. 18. 8.

⁵ Col., Pliny Jun., Vulg., Lampr.

- 10284, 22016 (Rome), 13225 (ib., 2nd); X 7307 (Panormus); III 2397 (Salonae).
15. ARTICULUS. c. XIV 3911 (Aquae Albulae).
 ARULA. c. VI 16701 = V 6000 a (Rome); III 6478 (bet. Poetovio and Savaria, Pann. Sup.¹); VIII 2601-2 (Lambaesis, Numidia), 6945 (Cirta, ib.), 17600 (Numidia).
 ASELLUS. c. IV 1555 (Pompeii, *graffito*, 29): *assellus* (sic).
 ATRIOLUM,² in connection with a tomb, c. VI 10876 (Rome, 2nd).
 AURICULA = *auris*. c. III 7266 (Epidaurus).
20. AVULA.³ 'grandma'. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἶρ] c. VIII 4120 (Lambaesis, Numidia).
 BACILLUM. c. VI 18086 (Rome) *bacchillum* (sic) *summae senectae*.
 BIMULUS. c. VI 16739 (Rome): *filio—o*; V 7950 (Cemenelum).
 BLANDULUS.⁴ c. XIV 3565 (Tibur): *voce dicite — a [Pria]po*.
 BRACHIOLUM.⁵ Mitth. IV (1889) p. 122 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *o utinam liceat collo complexa tenere Braciola* (sic).
25. CACABULUS.⁶ Wochenschr. für Kl. Phil., Oct. 24, 1894, col. 1188 f.
 CALICULUS.⁷ 'a cup-shaped cistern.' c. VIII 2532 (Lambaesis, 128, speech of Hadrian): *—is tectis*.
 *CALLICULUS⁸ or CALLICULA⁹? (*callum*?¹⁰) c. IX 3193 (Corfinium): *qui caliculis* (sic), *lana, pelliculis vitam toleravit suau*.
 CAMELLA.¹¹ 'pantry'¹² c. IV 2030 Pompeii, *graffito*): *vasa in—a*.
 CANCELLI. 'lattice.' Freq. in inscrr, The sing. *cancellus*,¹³

¹ 'Vereor ne sit lusus aevi recentis.'

² Cic. ep., Sen., Vulg.

³ Cf. Fr. aieul = *AVULUS.

⁴ Hadr. ap. Spart.

⁵ In lit. sense, Catull.

⁶ Tert., Arnob., Apic., Pelag. Vet.

⁷ Cato, Cels., Aug., Pall., Treb. Poll., Cassiod.

⁸ Interpr. Ioann. Chrysost. cited by Paucker, Suppl. p. 57.

⁹ Passio S. Perpet. cited by Sittl, ALL. I p. 282.

¹⁰ See Zander, ALL. VI p. 528.

¹¹ Laber. ap. Gell., Ov., Petron.

¹² Here only.

¹³ Ulp. Dig., Auct. Vit. S. Hilari Arelat.

- c. VI 207 (Rome, 118):—*o aereo*; ib. 20305 (Rome):—*um de suo posit* (sic); III 11206 (Carnuntum, Pann. Sup.):
re[p]a[r]atum cancancellum (sic).
30. CAPELLA. c. X 3160 (Puteoli).
CAPISTELLUM.¹ [H.] c. VIII 8457 (Sitifis, Maur., 288):
carpentii—~~is~~ et strobilis etc.; Edict Dioclet. 10.6: *frenum mulare cum—o*.
CAPITULUM of a column. c. XII 3101 (Nemausus, frgmt.)
CASTANIOLA. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IX 1205 (Aeclanum).
CASTELLUM. (1) 'fort.' (2) 'reservoir' of aqueduct. Not infreq in inscr.
35. CASULA.² c. VI 1585 b (Rome, 193), 9659 (Rome).
CATELLA.³ c. X 659 (Salernum), on tomb of puppy.
CELLULA.⁴ c. V 474 (Piquentum, +): *hanc cel[l]ola[m] s(an)c(t)ae ecclesia[e]*.
CEPOTAPHIOLUM.⁵ c. VI 2259 (Rome): *sepulchr[u]m hoc sive cepotafiolum* (sic); ib. 19039 (ib.): *in hoc —o*.
CERULA.⁶ 'candle-stick.' c. XII 3100 (Nemausus): *horologium et —as II argenteas*.
40. CODICILLI. Freq. in inscr.⁷
COLICULUS.⁸ Edict. Dioclet. 6.9: —*i optimi*.
COLUMELLA. c. VI 414 (Rome, 191), 676 (Rome), 2024 (ib., Arval, 27), 10237 (Rome); XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae); Eph. Epig. IV 875 (Rome).
COMPODIOLUM.⁹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Ros. Rom. Sott. III p. 464 (Rome, +, 6th).
[CONSORTIOLA. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VIII 16096 (Tarpurura, Prov. Byzac., +): *memoriae aeternae —ae*¹⁰ *in pace*.

¹ F. cites Not. Tiron.

² Petron., Pliny. — Ven. Fort., Isid.

³ Mart., Juv., Suet., Hier.

⁴ Ter., Sen., Col., Petron., Apul., Min. Fel., Arnob., Hier. ap. Aug.

⁵ Inscr. only.

⁶ Cic. ep. = 'small piece of wax.'

⁷ See Ruggiero s. v.

⁸ Form CAU-, Cato, Varro, Vitruv., Cels., Col., Pliny, Scrib., Suet., Garg. Mart.; CO-, Apic.

⁹ Rossi l. c.: voce ignota a tutti i lessici e glossari, viene senza dubbio da PODIUM, parapetto o balcone; il suo preciso significato non oso definire.

¹⁰ Probably cognomen.

45. CRUSTULUM.¹ Not infreq. In connection with *mulsum*, c. VI 2973⁸ (Rome); XIV 2827 (S. Cesareo), 3581 (Tibur); XI 2911 (Visentium), 3303 (Forum Clodi, 18), 3613 (Caere, 25); IX 3954 (Alba Fucens), 4957 (Cures, 147), 4970 (ib., 173), 4976 (ib., 2nd); X 688 (Surrentum), 5844, 5853 (Ferentinum). Noticeable forms, *crustla* (plur.) at Forum Clodi; *clustrum* in three inscr. of Cures.
- CUPULA.² 'a cup- or dome-shaped tomb or sarcophagus'³ c. VI 13236 (Rome): — *am structilem*; VIII 2192-3 (near Theveste, Numidia), 2475 (Saltus Aurasius, ib.), 3991 (Lambaesis, ib.), 8581 (Sitifis, Maur.), 9392 (Caesarea, ib.).
- DOLENTULUS. 'grieving' [*ἀπαῖ εἰρ.*] c. VIII 9969 (Numerus Syrorum, Maur.): — *una cum (illa) matre*.
- EQUILIOLUS = ?⁴ [F. G. H. *ἀπαῖ εἰρ.*] Eph. Epig. VII 1194 (Ostia): *signum Martis cum —o*.
- FASCICULUS. Edict. Dioclet. 6. 37; Eph. Epig. VIII p. 175 (Carales, 582).
50. FASEOLUS. Edict. Dioclet. 6. 33: *fasiolorum fascis* = *πασιδίων* [*δέ*] *σμη*.
- FILIOLA. c. VI 29516 (Rome)⁵; X 4030 (Capua); II 3501 (Carthago Nova).
- FILIOLUS. c. VI 14518 (Rome); V 1808 (ad Tricesimum); Rev. Épig. du Midi, no. 57 (1890) p. 116, no. 818 (Santones).
- FISCELLA. Edict. Dioclet. 6. 77: *mora fiscilla(m) capiens*.
- FOCULUS. Freq. in inscr. of Rome, esp. in the Arval Acts, as in the formula, c. VI 2065 (Rome, 87): *in igne in —o*. Elsewhere only c. IX 3677 (Marsi Marruvium).
55. FORMULA. c. I 203 (S. C. de Asclepiade, A. U. C. 676): *in ameicorum —am* = *εἰς τὸ τῶν φί[λ]ων διάταγμα*; ib. 205 (Lex Rubria, A. U. C. 705), VI 10239 (Rome), X 399 (Ager Atinas): *ex —a*.
- GEMELLI, (—AE). c. VI 7426 (Rome, 1st): *duo fratres —i*;

¹ Varro, Hor. sat., Sen. ep., Juv.

² In another sense, Ulp. Dig. Thus, inscr. only.

³ Inscr. only. Annali 1864, p. 26; Philol. 46, p. 163.

⁴ *Equiolus* vel *equiololum* quid sit, ignoratur. Ceterum notaverunt amici in superficie basis cerni cavum aptum sigillo aeneo viri vel dei equum ducentis. Et potest, ut monet Mommsenus *equiolus* vocabulum ductum esse ab equuleo sive equileo.

⁵ 'Vide ne novicia sit.'

- ib. 10381 (Rome): *filiabus* —is; ib. 25429 (ib.): *duabus* —is; IX 2877 (Histonium): —arum.
- HERMULA. ¹ c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae): *cancelli aenei cum* —is *n(umero)* VIII *intro et foras.* (sic. Cf. Petron.).
- HORTULUS. Not infreq. in Rome, as c. VI 461, 1600, 9681, 10239, 10876, 13102. Elsewhere, c. XIV 2139 (Lanuvium), 2773 (Labicum); V 4057 (Mantua); III 4185 (Savaria, Pann. Sup.); XII 103 (Axima, end 2nd).
- INFANTULA. ² c. XII 2095 (Vienna, +, 577 or 597): *bone* (sic) *memoriae infantola* (masc.); Boiss. p. 597 (Lugdunum, +): — *innox*.
60. LABELLUM. 'lip.' Mitth. IV (1889) p. 122 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *teneris oscula ferre labelis* (sic).
- LABELLUM. 'small basin.' c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae), 4190 (ib., 'aevi sequioris').
- LACICULUS. ³ 'pond.' [F. G. H.] c. II 2395: *santus* (sic for *sanguis*) —is *iuxta superfu[ndi]tur*
- [LACULUS. [If a word⁴, F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. IV 2374 Pompeii, *graffito*).
- LAPILLUS. (1) = *lapis*. c. VI 13830 (Rome): *Tiburtino, Lunensi, Lesbio*—o. (2) = 'sarcophagus.' c. V 2417 (Ferrara): *parva sub hoc titulo Festi sunt ossa*—o.
65. LATERCULUS. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 15. Form *laterclus*, c. III 8277⁵ (Moesia Sup., a brick); Bramb. 114 (Batavia, ib.); ib. 1397 (Hummetroth, Hesse, ib.).
- LENTICULA.⁵ Edict. Dioclet. I. 11.
- LIBELLUS. Freq. in inscr.
- LIGULA. c. IV 1560 (Pompeii, *graffito*, frgmt.)
- LITTERULA. Rev. Arch. (1896) p. 397 (Rome) = Bull. Com. (1896) p. 62: *selige*—as *primas de versibus octo*.
70. LOCULUS in the tomb. c. X 7112 (Catina, +); VIII 9642 (Oppidum Novum, Maur.); Rev. Épig. du Midi, no. 63 (1891) p. 116, no. 862 (Bordeaux).
- MACERIOLA. [ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 22437 (Rome): *hic locus macereola* (sic) *clusus*.

¹ Gromat. vet., Cassiod., Schol. Juv., gloss.

² Apul., Sidon.

³ See ALL. XI p. II4.

⁴ A *cognomen*; but the index of c. IV omits under *cognomina* and inserts under *vocabula*.

⁵ Cels., Scrib., Pliny, Pall., Veget., Vulg., Isid.

- MAMMULA.¹ 'grandma'.² c. VI 4850, 14347, 16450, 20909, 28047 (Rome); x 6432 (Circeii); III 3601 (Aquincum, Pann. Inf.), 11179 (Carnuntum, Pann. Sup. — here applied to Silvana, as 'nurse'); VIII 1774 (Sicca Veneria, Prov. Procons.)
- MASCULUS. c. VI 20116 (Rome): *genuit filios*—*os tres*.
- MATERCULA. c. III 2341, 6383 (Salonae, Dalmatia).
75. MEMORIOLA.³ 'tomb' or 'monument'.² c. VI 13102 (Rome):—*am cum ortulo* (sic) *sumiacente* (sic); ib. 13188 (ib.):—*am vetustate delapsam refecit*; Mitth. II (1887) p. 205 (ib., 227).
- MISELLUS. c. VI 20987, 29426 (Rome); v 2956 (Patavium); VIII 403 (Ammaedara, Prov. Byzac.)
- MODULUS. c. VIII 2532 (Castra Lambaesa., 128, speech of Hadrian), 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, 180-3).
- [MONNULA, cited by Kübler⁴ and H. as a word, c. VIII 7668 (Cirta, Numidia), in certainly a *cognomen*, *Propertius Q. f. Monnula*.⁵
- MONTICULUS.⁶ c. III 567 (Delphi, end 1st): *ad*—[*os appellatos Acra*.
80. MUNUSCULUM. c. XII 4393 (Narbo, 149); Hübn. Hisp. 162 (+, 621-31).
- * MURILLUM. 'small wall.' [F. G. H. ἀπαιε εἰρ.] c. III 1985 (Salonae, Dalmatia; very corrupt.)
- MURIOLA=? Applied to person *in malam partem* [F. H.] Mitth. v (1890) p. 30 (Pompeii, *graffito*):—*es!*
- MUSCELLA. [H. ἀπαιε εἰρ.] c. IV 2016 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *mulus hic—as docuit*.
- NAUCELLA.⁷ Eph. Epig. VIII p. 175 (Carales, 582.):⁸ *p(ro)—is abentib(us)* (sic) *frument[um]*.
85. NEPOTILLA.⁹ 'granddaughter.'¹⁰ c. VI 1516 (Rome); III 8877 (Salonae, Dalmatia.)

¹ Varro, Cels.

² Inscr. only.

³ Cic. ep.

⁴ ALL. VIII p. 168.

⁵ The *cognomen* is not infreq. in Africa; cf. c. VIII, index.

⁶ Gromat. vet., gramm. Lat., Not. Tiron.

⁷ Marcian, Dig.; form NAVICELLA, ps. - Aug., Fulg.

⁸ Thr same inscr. cited Notiz. (1885) p. 235 reads wrongly NAVICELLIS.

⁹ Inscr. only.

¹⁰ On this and the following synonyms, cf. Neue Jahrb. für Philol. u. Pädag., Bd. 145 p. 654.

- NEPOTULA. [ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 3050 (Interpromium).
- NEPTICULA. ¹ c. VI 28562 (Rome); VIII 2604 (Lambaesis, Numidia).
- NEPTILLA. [F. G. H. ἄπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 7809 (Ager Caralitanus.)
- NOVELLUS. As s. neut., 'the unexpected,' c. XIV 1808 (Ostia): *noveli* (sic) *ignarum*.
90. NUTRICULA. c. V 8902 (Comum): (*illae* dat.)—*ae senectutis suae*.
- OCCELLUS. c. IV 1780 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *ocilli* (sic) *lusci*; VI 25617 (Rome, 10): *et quicumque tuis umor labetur—is*; ib. 30156 (Rome): [*ille m*] *eos morientis texit—os*; Bull. Com. (1895) p. 196 (Rome, *graffito*): *somnus claudit—os*.
- ORBICULUS. ² c. VI 414 (Rome, 191):—*um cum columella*.
- OSCULUM. 'kiss.' Not infreq. in inscr.
- OSSICULUM. ³ c. VI (?) ⁴ = Fabretti p. 420 no. 581 (Rome): *qui ossucula mea hic sita esse gemis*.
95. OVICULA. ⁵ c. VIII 8246-7 (Numidia).
- OVILLUS. ⁶ c. VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202): *pell(em) ovella(m)* (sic); Edict. Dioclet. 6. 95: *lactis—i*.
- PALLIOLUM. c. XIV 2215 (Nemus Dianae); Eph. Epig. VIII p. 154 (Ferentinum).
- PALMULA. Edict. Dioclet. 6. 83.
- PARTICULA. c. III 355 (Aezani, Asia, end 1st or early 2nd).
100. PARVULUS. Freq. in (sep.) inscr. everywhere.
- PAULULUS. c. V 8974 (Aquileia).
- PECULIOLIUM. ⁷ c. III 6998 (Nacolia, Asia, 2nd): *pro mediocritate —i mei*.
- PELLICULA. Cited under *calliculus*.
- PENICILLUM. (1) for writing. c. IV 1787 (Pompeii, *graffito*): *Epaphra, redde —!* (2) med. term. Bramb. 1297 (Moguntiacum) —*e* (sic) *ad omne(m) lipp(itudinem) ex ov(o)*.
105. PLAGULA. c. VIII 1013 (Carthago, Prov. Procons.)

¹ Symm., Not. Tiron, App. Prob.

² Cato, Vitruv., Pliny, Arnob., Solin.

³ Pliny, Gell., Veget., Apic.

⁴ I have mislaid the citation.

⁵ Aur. Vict., Tert., Hier., Aug.

⁶ Carm. vet. ap. Livy; Varro, Pliny, Prisc.

⁷ Quint.

- POMARIOLUM.¹ [F. G. H.] c. X 3594 (Puteoli): *in hoc munimento sive —o.*
- PORCELLUS.² c. VIII 4508 (Zarai, Numidia, 202); Edict. Dioclet. 4. 46.
- PORTICULA.³ = στήδιον. c. III 490 (Melos): —*am Minervae.*
- PORTICULUS.⁴ c. VI 10273 (Rome); II 3420.
110. PORTULA.⁵ c. X 1781 (Puteoli, Lex Parieti Fac. A. U. C. 649).
- PRAEDIOLUM. c. VI 29964 (Rome, 'litteris optimis. '); XIV 1661 (Ostia).
- PRAETORIOLUM.⁶ Notiz. (1889) p. 65 (Rome): — *per tinens ad [her]oum suum*; c. V 4057 (Mantua): *hunc (!) — cum hortulo et heroo.*
- PRINCIPIOLA. 'entrance-way?' [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1837 (Puteoli): —*am a solo omni [sua] pecunia fecit.*
- PUELLULA.⁷ Bramb. 1053 (Moguntiacum): *queri necesse est de —a dulci.*
115. PUPULA. 'little girl,'⁸ c. X 6009 (Minturnae): *hic me decoraat stola a —a*; Mitth. IV (1889) p. 122 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- PUSILLUS. c. IV 1291 (Pompeii, *graffito*); *da fridam —um* (= *da paullum aquae frigidae*); ib. 1971 (ib.); VI 10229 (Rome, Testam. Dasumii, 108): [*in a*]rculis —is; ib. 18086 (Rome): *voce —a*; XI 3862 (Capena): —*a — numina* ?; ib. 4010 (ib.).
- QUANTULUSCUMQUE. c. VI 12652 (Rome, 1st): —*acumque meae debentur tempora vitae.*
- RAMULUS. Notiz. (1883) p. 457 (Rome, 214).
- RIXULA. [F. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. X 1948 (Puteoli, 'aetatis non bonae.'): *post praemia —asq(ue) [ves]tras.*

¹ Silv. Peregr. ad Loc. Sanct. p. 9. (Gam.).

² Varro, Phaedr., Pliny, Suet.

³ Cic. ep.

⁴ Inscr. only. Cf. ALL. IV p. 182. Is it = PORTICU-CULUS, going back to a *masc.* PORTICUS?? Or rather a shifting of gender?

⁵ Livy.

⁶ Vulg.

⁷ Pompon., Ter., Catull., Arnob., Hier.

⁸ In this sense, Apul.

⁹ = Priap. XIV.

120. ROMULUS.¹ [F. G. H.] In *domus* — *a*² = 'tomb' in inscr. of Numerus Syrorum, Maur. c. VIII 9966 (402, +); 9967-9; 9971 (399); 9974; 9975 (392); 9977 (398); 9979 (389); 9981 (364); 9982 (416); 9984 (429).
- ROSULA.³ 'rose bud.' [G.] c. III 754 (Nicopolis, Moesia Inf., 2nd): *roscida* —.
- RUSTICULUS. c. VIII 11824 (Mactaris, Prov. Byzac., not after 3^d): *et de — o censor et ipse fui*.
- SACculus.⁴ c. IV 2040 (Pompeii, *graffito*).
- SACCELLUM. Notiz. (1887) p. 177 (Rome); Eph. Epig. IV p. 268 no. 752 = c. XI 3862 (Capena); c. V 715 (Ager Tergestinus); IX 5019 (Hadria, 'litteris vetustis'); X 1781 (Puteoli, Lex. Parieti Fac., A. U. C. 649).
125. SALIUNCULA.⁵ c. V 6415 (Mediolanium).
[SANCTULUS.⁶ Le Blant, L'Epig. Chrét. de la Gaule 53 (Gaul, +, 439): *hic iacet —, famulus Dei anno(rum)* III etc.⁷
- SAXULUS = SAXULUM. Arch. Ep. Mitth. aus Oester. Ung., Sept. 1894 (Rome): *hic te saxsolus rogat ut se aspias* (sic, Iamb. sen.).⁸
- SCROFULAE⁹ In two frgmt. inscr. of Salonae (Dalmatia), c. III 9693-4: —*is*.
- SERVULUS. c. VII 265 (Isurium): —*e, utere felix tabernam aurificinam*.
130. SIGILLUM. Not. infreq. in inscr.
- SITELLA. as balloting-urn. c. I 198 (Lex Repet., A. U. C. 631-2) LIII.
- SOLACIOLUM.¹⁰ c. VIII 7427 (Cirta, Numidia): *vitae dulce* —.
- SORTICULA.¹¹ c. I 198 (Lex Repet., A. U. C. 631-2) L, and 208 = XI 2090 (Clusium, 'aetatis Gracchanae').

¹ Inscr. only.

² DOMUS AETERNA, SEDES AETERNA, are used in the same sense; the coins of the later empire repeat the legend ROMA AETERNA reign after reign. I am of the opinion that there is a confused connection between the two expressions.

³ Dracont.

⁴ SACULO, cited by G. from Momms. Inscr. Helv. 51: TE SANCTE PRECAMUR MAIOREM —o (sic) NOSTRUM ANIMUM ACCIPIAS, is corrupt for SAECULO.

⁵ Itala, Hier., Not. Tiron., C. G. L. II p. 216. 24; SALIUNCULA ἀγριόροδον.

⁶ Hier.

⁷ It may a *cognomen*, but I think not, in view of the child's age.

⁸ Cf. Bücheler, Carm. Epig., 848.

⁹ Veget.

¹⁰ Catull.

¹¹ Suet., Gromat. vet.

- SPORTULA. Freq. in inscr. everywhere.
135. STATICULUM. ¹ or STATICULUS. ² Wilm. 315 (Testam. Basil., 1st) l. 34: *ad id (sc. monumentum) colen[d]um pedib(us) et vehiculis et—is.*
- STUPPULAE. In the two *menologia rustica* (Rome), mense Augusto, c. VI 2305: *stupulae iucendunt(ur)*; 2306: *stupulae incendunt(ur).*
- SUCULA, applied to person, *in malam partem*. c. IV 2013 (Pompeii, graffito): *Niycherate (sic), vana succula!*
- TABELLA. Not infreq. in inscr.
- TABERNULA. c. X 2015 (Puteoli): —*cum suis superioribus.*
140. TANTILLUS. ³ c. XII 944 (Arelate, +, 553 or later): —*umque semul (sic) scalptorem marmoris huius.*
- TATULA. ⁴ ‘grandpa’⁵ (cf. *mammula*). c. VI 9818 (Rome), 25636 (ib., 1st), 26594 (Rome); XII 3518 (Nemausus).
- TERRULA. ⁶ ‘small piece of land,’ c. VI 2899 (Rome): *monimentum virgine(um) -- cun—a pura*; X 2015 (Puteoli): — *ae et aedificii*, (gen.)
- TESSELLA for mosaic. c. VI 4709 (Rome); V 3893 (Verona); III 9532 (Salonae, +).
- THERMULAE. ⁷ ‘small (private) *thermae*.’ Rev. Épig. du Midi (1885) p. 101 (Lugdunum).
145. TRABICULA. ⁸ c. I 577 = X 1781 (Puteoli, Lex. Parieti Fac., A. U. C. 649): —*as abiegineas ii.*
- VASCELLUM. ⁹ ‘burial-urn.’ ¹⁰ c. VI 3428 (Rome, 214): *depositus -- in—o*; ib 15308 (Rome, ‘litteris prope re- centibus’): *comparabit (sic) sibi hunc (!) bascelium. (sic).*
- VASCULUM. c. IV 2034 (Pompeii, graffito); Edict. Dioclet. 7. 26, where *in basculis*.
- VERMICULUS as pavement. ¹⁰ c. VI 25527 (Rome, 91): *solarium refecerunt et—um straverunt.*

¹ Pliny, Tert.

² Plaut., Cato.

³ Plaut., Catull., etc.

⁴ Inscr. only.

⁵ Not ‘daddy’ = TATA. Cf. c. VI 26594 where PATER, MATER, FRATER, TATA, and TATULA are all named; one grandfather being TATA, the other still more affectionately, TATULA.

⁶ Prisc., Cod. Just.

⁷ Mart.

⁸ Cato, Vitruv.

⁹ Plin. Sec., Plin. Val., Testam. Porc., Not. Tiron., C. G. L. II p. 433. 14

¹⁰ Here only.

- VERNACELLUS. 'Young *verna*.' ¹ [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]
c. VIII 10891 (Cuicul, Numidia.)
150. VERNACULA. ² (VERNACLA.) c. VI 14208, 17147,
19713, 24797, 25015, 27871 (Rome); v 4608 (Brixia);
Notiz. (1886) p. 399 (Carales); c. III 1998, 9266 (Salonae,
Dalmatia); VIII 1897 (Theveste, Numidia), 12979
(Carthago, Prov. Procons.)
- VERNACULUS. ³ c. VI 17296, 24168 (Rome, 1st); III 6150
(Moesia Inf., 227). 8833 (Salonae, Dalmatia); VIII 1132
(Tunes, Prov. Procons.), 8514 (Caesarea, Maur.)
- VERNULA. c. XIV 510 (Ostia): *multa quidem bonitate ge-
rens et—vernīs*; VIII 10570 (Saltus Burunitanus, Prov.
Procons, 180-3): *(nos) rustici tui—ae et alumni. Ver-
nulae* are named at Rome, c. VI 7318, 26096; at Salo-
nae, Dalmatia, c. III 9298; in Spain, Hübn. Hisp. 123
(Corduba, +, 642).
- VERNULUS = *vernula* [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ. ?] Hübn. Hisp. 115
(Iliberris, +, 594): *cum operarios—os* (sic).
- VERSICULUS. c. II 391 (Conimbriga); VI 30122 (Rome); v
5719; VIII 4681 (Madaura). Form *versuculus*, c. VI 2938
(Rome); VIII 9508.
155. VINIOLA = *vineola*. (As *vinia*, inscr.) c. VI 15593 (Rome,
2nd 4), XI 3895 (Capena).
- VITILLA as pet-name. [H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] c. VI 25808 (Rome):
destituisti,—mea, miseram mammam tuam.
- UNGELLA. ⁵ Edict. Dioclet. 4. 12.
- ZONULA. ⁶ c. XIV 3565 (Tibur): *—am ut solvas diu li-
gatam.*

Diminutives in *-unculus*, (*-a. -um.*)

AVUNCULUS. Very freq. in inscr. everywhere. Also *avon-
culus, avomculus, aunculus, anculus.*

¹ A cognomen?

² Mart. Cap., Ambros.

³ Mart., Suet., Apul., Capit., C. G. L. II p. 206. 45: *vernaculus θερπτάριον οἰκοτραφές*, and p. 380. 21.

⁴ The earliest instance.

⁵ Marc. Emp., Plin. Val., Apic., Diom., Anth. Lat.

⁶ Seren. ap. Non., Catull., Sev. Alex. ap. Lampr.

160. CARBUNCULUS. c. II 3386 (Acci, 2nd): *gemma carbunculus* (sic.)
CENTUNCULUM ¹ = *centunculus*. Edict. Dioclet. 7. 52: [cē]ntunculū (sic) *equestrae* (sic).
DRACUNCULUS. ² c. XII 354 (Reii): *torquem aureum ex —is duobus*.
* FURUNCULA. ³ [F. G. H.] c. IV 1319 (Pompeii, *graffito*, very corrupt).
FURUNCULUS. c. IV 576 (Pompeii, *dipinto*), 1715, 1949 (ib. *graffiti*).
165. LATRUNCULUS. (1) 'brigand.' Mitth. II (1887) p. 14 (Umbria, 246): *agens at* (sic) — *um cum militibus n(umero) XX*; c. III 3385 (Matrica, Pann. Inf., 185): *ad clandestinos —orum transitus*; Arch. Ep. Mitth. aus Oestr.—Ung. XV (Troesmi, 337-40): — *orumque impetum*. (2) 'chess-man,' 'pawn.' Rev. Épig. du Midi, Sept.-Oct. 1882, p. 306 (Auch): *lusori —orum*.
PORTICUNCULA. [ἄπαιξι εἰρ.] c. VI 8861 (Rome): *in introitum* (acc. for abl.) — *ae ad monumentum*.
STATUNCULUM. ⁴ c. VIII 2601-2 (Lambaesis, Numidia): *arulas cum —is*; ib. 18233 (ib.): [st] — *a argen[tea]*.
VIRGUNCULA. c. VI 20370 (Rome): — *annorum XI*.

¹ Here only as neut.

² Pliny, Lampr., Jul. Val.

³ Vita S. Genovefae I c. 28.

⁴ Petron., ps.-Cypr. de Aleat. Cf. Wolfflin in ALL. V p. 493.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

- p. 5. AUCTIO. In Pompeian auction-tablets from A. D. 54, refer to c. IV suppl. Form *autio* c. IV 3340 XXVI (56).
- p. 14. EXACTIO. Add Bruns, Fontes⁶ p. 260, no. 89 (Lex Luci Spoletini, Dalmatia) l. 17.
- p. 16. Insert EXPURGATIO.¹ Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 47 (Martres d'Ar-tières, oculist's stamp): *chloron ad—em et repletionem*.
- p. 18. INTERROGATIO. Refer to c. IV 3340.
- p. 24. PERSCRIPTIO. Refer to c. IV 3340 IX (54), XVI (55), XVIII (56), etc.
- p. 29. Insert REPLETIO,² cited above under *expurgatio*.
- p. 30. Insert SEDATIO. Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 50 (Vezénobres, oculist's stamp): *dicentetum ad—es*.
- p. 31. Insert SUFFUSIO. Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 50. (Poitiers, oculist's stamp); *proteus ad—es*; and another (Vertault): *isochrysum ad incipien-tes—es*.
- p. 32. SUPPURATIO. Add Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 50, oculist's stamps reading *—es, ad—es oculorum*, etc.
- p. 33. Insert USITIO. Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 50 (Contine, oculist's stamp): *chloron ad—es*.
- p. 41. DELEGATUS. Reference should be, c. IV 3340 XLV.
- p. 45. MANDATUS. Add c. IV 3340 VII (Pompeii, auction-tablet, 54), xxx (ib. 57) etc.
- p. 50. STIPULATUS. Refer to c. IV 3340 I (Pompeii, auction-tablet, 15) et sqq.
- p. 71. Insert CLARITUDO (*oculorum*). Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 47 (Naix, ocu-list's stamp): *triticum ad—em*.
- p. 80. Insert SCABRIT[ES].³ Oculist's stamps, Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 46 (Naix): *ad cicatrices et—es*; p. 50 (Besançon): *ad—es and stactum ad—em sanaturum*; (Naix): *ad—em et claritatem*.
- p. 95. Insert CONPOSSESSOR.⁴ Bruns, Fontes p. 249 (Vicus Scapto-pareus, Bulgaria, 238): *con[vi]canu[m] et con[p]ossess[or]em*, and below—*em*.
- p. 98. Insert DICATOR. 'qui dicat rem sacram.' [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.]. Bruns, Fontes p. 260; no. 89 (Lex Luci Spoletini, Dalmatia) l. 17: —[ei] *exactio ext[od]*.

¹ Plaut.

² Aug., Isid., Jul. Val., Cod. Just.

³ Col., Pliny.

⁴ Tert., Aug., C. G. L. II p. III. 37.

- p. 130. MUNIMENTUM. Add c. X 3594 (Misenum): *in hoc—o sive pomariolo.*
- p. 143. Insert ARMARARIUS = *armarius.* [G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Ros. 419 (Rome, +, 394): *locum—i quadrisomum.*
- p. 145. BUXIARIUS. Refer to c, IV 3340 v.
- p. 166. SAPONARIUS — Citation omitted Rev. Épig du Midi (1886) p. 186 (Lugdunum); *n[e]gotiatoris Lugdu[n]ensis ar[ti]s—ae.*
- p. 171. TRECENARIUS. Add. c. IV 3340 XLV (Pompeii, auction-tablet).
- p. 172. VENALICIARIUS. Add, as a., c. IV 3340 XLV (Pompeii, auction-tablet): *ex auctione—a.*
- p. 191. Insert. DELACRIMATORIUS.¹ Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 51 (Mandeure, oculist's stamp): *amethystinum—um.*
- p. 193. Insert STRICTORIA.² Edict. Dioclet. 16. 24. —*leporina.*
- p. 195. Insert DELACRIMATORIUM. [F. G. H. ἀπαξ εἰρ.] Rev. Arch. (1894) p. 53 (Heerlen, oculist's stamp).
- p. 198 CONVICANUS. Add citation given above s. v. *compossessor.*
- p. 204 UNCINUS. Add c. v 2787 (Patavium): *dicavit curas VIII et pertic(as)—or(um) XII.*³
- p. 217. IMPOSITICIUS. Refer to c. IV 3340 XXIII.⁴
- p. 246. BIMATUS. Add Arch. Ep. Mitth. Oest. Ung. XVIII p. 95 (Dalmatia), where *uimatus.*

¹ Marc. Emp.

² C. C. L, p. 189. 16.

³ Note l. c.: 'EURA autem et PERTICA UNCINORUM quid significant, si fieri potest, etiam magis incertum est, nec immorabimur in plane obscuris.'

⁴ Note l. c.: 'significantur eae res, quae aedibus (tabernis, popinis, similibusque - -) non ita inhaerunt iunctaeve sunt, ut non sint 'quasi portio aedium.' sed distrahi possint.



VITA.

Brooklynii, quae urbs nunc Novi Eboraci in eiusdem nominis civitate pars est facta, ante diem XIII Kalendas Octobres anno Domini MDCCCLXVIII natus sum, patre Georgio, matre Ioanna, quibus ambobus adhuc viventibus maxime gaudeo. Litterarum elementa in instituto urbis meae Polytechnico persecutus sum. Studiis variis, mihi hercle semper ingratis imbutum me ad vitam commercii adplicatum voluerunt; sed etiam vitae ineuntis annis doctrinae antiquitatis classicae imprimis archaeologicae nec non artis numismaticae addictus, ad studia latina et graeca Universitatis Columbiae Novi Eboraci perducenda me contuli, ubi anno MDCCCLCIII ad gradum Baccalaurei in Artibus admissus sum. Tres postea annos, alumnus et socius Universitatis, studia illa litteraria et philologica perduxī, et lectiones audivi virorum illustrissimorum et mihi nunc et semper venerandorum Peck, Merriam, Perry, Egbert, Jackson aliorum, quibus omnibus—nisi quod doctissimus Merriam morte improvisa nobis et Universitati ereptus est — gratias nunc publice agere placet. Duos autem annos sequentes, primum ab ipsa Universitate, deinde ab Instituto Archaeologico Americano socius Scholae Studiorum Classicorum Americanae Romam missus, rebus maxime topographicis, epigraphicis, numismaticis me adplicui, sub cura doctorum Warren, Smith, Marquand, Norton nostrorum, Huelsen, Mau, E. Stevenson, E. Loewy, Marucchi, Lanciani ibi consistentium.

