The Genitive of Value in Latin and Other Constructions with Verbs of Rating

DISSertation
Submitted to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University in Conformity with the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

By

Gordon J. Laing

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
PREFACE

My purpose in this monograph is twofold: (1) to determine the origin of the genitive of value and (2) to ascertain the limits of the different combinations: what genitives and ablatives are used in expressions of valuation and with what verbs they are combined; and to what extent genitives, ablatives, and verbs vary in different authors and different spheres. Throughout the paper I have endeavored to show as clearly as possible the historical development of the individual expressions and of the construction as a whole. In my treatment of the expressions of worthlessness (nihili, flocci, etc.) I have departed from the strictly syntactical phase of the subject and added such material as is available on the origin of the words or phrases. The sections on “boni consulere,” “aequi bonique facere,” “nihil pensi esse,” and “pro nihilo” have been reprinted by permission from my article in Studies in Honor of Basil L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore).

Only constructions with verbs of rating have been included in the plan of the work. Accordingly the use of the genitive with refer and interest has not been treated; nor is there any discussion of the constructions with verbs of buying and selling (the ablative and genitive of price).

The following are the authors whose works I have examined. In addition my lists have been largely supplemented by examples collected from indices and other sources. I specify titles of works only where my examination of the author has not been complete: Plautus, Terence, Fragments of the Comic and Tragic Poets (Ribbeck), Cato, Fragments of Lucilius (Marx), Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Catullus, Varro (Satirae Menippeae), Livy, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, Priapea, Persius, Phaedrus, Petronius, Seneca the Philosopher, Martial, Juvenal, Pliny the Younger, Tacitus, Fronto, Apuleius, and Gellius. With a view to determining the later usage I have also examined considerable parts of Tertullian, Arnobius, Lactantius, Firmicus Maternus, Lucifer of Cagliari, Ausonius, Symmachus, Augustine, Sulpicius Severus, Orosius, Salvianus, Eugippius, Apollinaris Sidonius, and Gregory of Tours.

G. J. L.
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I. THE GENITIVE OF VALUE

1. THE ORIGIN OF THE CONSTRUCTION

A number of explanations of the origin of the genitive of value have been offered by grammarians. One theory is that the form is locative. According to another explanation, it is a development of the partitive genitive. The advocates of a third view see in it a variety of the genitive of quality. Finally, more recent writers have explained it on the analogy of that usage in Sanskrit by which certain genitive forms in -i are combined like a verbal prefix with kr-, "make," and bhū-, "become."

a) The Theory of Locative Origin

This is the explanation given by Roby. He regards magni, tanti, etc., as locatives which express the amount at which, and thinks that the genitives pluris, minoris, etc., are used by analogy in the same sense. This view is held by Sloman also. Sonnenschein in his New Latin Grammar says nothing about the origin, but in his Greek Grammar adopts the locative theory. None of these writers, however, advances any arguments in support of his view, and the theory is so inadequate in the case of many examples of the construction that it may be dismissed without further discussion. On one point, however, I believe it to be sound: it recognizes the original adverbial character of the construction.

b) The Theory of Partitive Origin

The explanation that the origin is to be found in the partitive genitive is given by Reisig:5 "Derselbe Teilbegriff findet statt bei den Wörtern des Schätzens mit einem Genetiv des Wertes: aestimare, facere, ducere, pendere, habere, esse. . . . Den allgemeinen Begriff fasst man als eine Idee, welche die Mannigfaltigkeit der Wirklichkeit in sich begreift, wozu das Einzelne gehört; parvi ducere aliquid ist etwas für einen Teil halten von alledem was gering ist, daher gering achten. So auch magni, maximi, pluris, plurimi, minoris, minimi." This theory is not without plausibility, and for one of the genitives regularly included

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under this category (*pensi*) it undoubtedly furnishes the correct explanation. In this case we are fortunate enough to have examples of the different stages of development: *nec tantillum pensi esse* (Plautus), *nihil pensi habere* (Caecilius Balbus), *neque quicquam pensi habere* (Sallust), and finally *nec pensi ducere* (Valerius Maximus). The same explanation may be applied to the other members of this group, namely *boni* (*with consulere*) and *aequi bonique* (*with facere*). But it is less convincing when applied to such expressions as *magni*, *maximi*, etc.; is distinctly inadequate as an explanation of *flocci*, *nauci*, etc.; and fails entirely in the case of definite valuations like *enat denario quod sit mille denarium* (Cicero). In brief, it is only by the most severe procrustean methods that these expressions, universally recognized as integral parts of the category of valuation, can be made to conform to the partitive idea.

c) The Theory that the Genitive of Value Is a Variety of the Genitive of Quality

The view that has been most frequently expressed and most widely accepted is that in the genitive of value we have nothing more than an extension of the genitive of quality. According to this theory the first stage may be seen in such an expression as *res magni preti*, which develops into *res est magni preti* and then into a free use of the genitive of the adjective (*without preti*) with *facere*, *pendere*, and other verbs of rating. This is the view held by Landgraf, who, after quoting Plaut. *Aul. 790 nullust tam parvi preti* and *Trin. 257 quam preti sit parvi*, remarks: "Diese beiden letzten Beispiele zeigen uns deutlich dass der sog. Genetivus preti nichts ist als ein prädikativer Gen. qualitatis, wobei im Laufe der Zeit der Genetiv des Substantivums *pretilum* der Kürze halber gewöhnlich wegfiel." Cf. also Wölfflin, who says: "Der erstere [i.e., the genitive of value] ist eine Abart des Genetivus qualitatis, wie man längst erkannt hat." Along the same lines is the statement of Schmalz: "*Aus hominem non nauci* (Attribut) entwickelte sich *sumus non nauci* und dann *non nauci habere*." Kühner is of the same opinion: "Dieser Gebrauch des Genetivs schliesst sich unmittelbar an den in Nr 4 [i.e., the genitive of quality] behandelt an; er ist nur eine besondere Art desselben." This statement is repeated by Stegmann in his revision of Kühner's work. Dräger does not discuss the origin of the construc-

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6 *Literaturzusammen und Bemerkungen* (Bamberg, 1894), p. 66.
7 *Archiv für lateinische Lexigraphie und Grammatik*, IX, 192.
9 *Ausführliche Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*, II, 335.
11 *Historische Syntax der lateinischen Sprache*. 
tion, but the fact that he classifies the examples immediately after those of the genitive of quality seems to indicate that he regards the former as a development of the latter. Cf. also Madvig, Allen and Greenough, Gildersleeve-Lodge, Bennett, and Burton. Harkness, Lane, West, and Hale do not refer to the question of origin.

The case made out for this theory is plausible, but when tested proves unsatisfactory. The claim that the use of the genitives magni, parvi, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, etc., with facere, pendere, aestimare, and other verbs of rating is due to a dropping out of preti, as Landgraf suggests, is not supported by adequate evidence. Certainly the stages of this truncation cannot be traced in the Latin literature that has come down to us. The use of the genitive of the adjective (without preti or other substantive) is found fully developed in Plautus, as the examples given in the following pages abundantly show. To be sure, the combination with preti also occurs in Plautus (parvi, minimi, quantivis preti, with esse only), but instead of showing a decrease in the subsequent literature, it and similar combinations (like that with momenti) more than hold their own, giving signs even of a slight growth in the direction of an enlarged vocabulary. That this is so may be seen from an examination of the following list, which includes all the examples with verbs of rating observed in the literature examined:

Plautus: parvi preti esse (Trin. 257), minimi preti esse (Epid. 502; Mil. 558), quantivis preti esse (Pers. 622).
Terence: parvi preti esse (Hec. 799), quantivis preti esse (Andr. 856).
Cicero: parvi preti esse (Quint. fr. i. 2. 14), alicuius preti esse (Verr. iv. 4. 8; 32), maximi momenti et ponderis esse (Vatin. 4. 9), nullius momenti putari (i. 1).
Sallust: preti minimi esse (Orat. ad Caes. 2. 9).
Nepos: nullius momenti esse (Alcib. 8. 4).
Livy: parvi momenti esse (xl. 21. 2), levioris momenti esse (xxiv. 28. 5), magni momenti esse (xxi. 25. 14; xxxiii. 45. 4; xxxvi. 9. 15), non nullius momenti esse (xxxv. 45. 8), maximi momenti haberi (xlii. 45. 3).
Columella: nullius momenti ducere (i. praef. 12).
Seneca: eiusdem pretii esse (Ep. 71. 20).
Pliny the Elder: quanti momenti esse (H.N. xxxv. 15. 190).
Suetonius: non nullius momenti esse (Domit. 10).

12 American edition by Thacher, 1902.
13 Boston, 1903.
14 New York, 1907.
15 Boston, 1907. In his Syntax of Early Latin, however, he adopts a different view. See p. 7.
16 New York, 1911.
Gellius: tanti momenti esse (xvi. 14. 4; cf. xvii. 6. 2).
Festus: nullius pretii esse (Th. de P. 170).
Arnobius: nullius pretii esse (Adv. nat. vii. 34), cuius pretii esse (ii. 20),
nullius mominis esse (ii. 35; 49), ponderis nullius esse (iv. 18), gravioris
ponderis esse (iv. 34).
Lucifer: nullius momenti facere (De reg. apost. 2).
Latin Translation of Irenaeus: nullius momenti esse (Adv. haer. iv. 61. 1).
Symmachus: magni momenti esse (Ep. vii. 18), tanti momenti esse (Ep. iv. 53).
Augustine: alicuius ponderis aestimare (Contr. Faust. xi. 2).
Paulinus Nolanus: eiusdem pretii esse (Appendix. Ep. ad Celanc. 21), in-
comparabilis pretii ducere (Ep. xi. 1).
Orientalis: pretii esse (Common. ii. 113).
Salvianus: parvi pretii esse (Ad. eccles. iii. 18. 84).
Claudian: nullius momenti esse (De stat. an. i. 25).
Digest: magni pretii esse (xlvii. 2. 14. 5), nullius pretii esse (xxi. 1. 43. 6),
nullius momenti esse (passim), minimi aeris esse (xxxiv. 1. 3), magni pretii
facere (xiii. 7. 25).
Codex: nullius momenti esse (i. 3. 36–37).

We see from these examples not only that preti occurs as frequently
in the later authors as in the earlier but also that side by side with preti
there has been developed a series of substantives of similar significance:
momenti, mominis, ponderis, aeris. Moreover, these substantive expres-
sions of value show growth in the range of the verbs with which they
are used; for, while in Plautus and Terence the only verb found with preti
is esse, in Cicero pulare (with momenti) occurs, in Columella ducere
(cf. also Paulinus Nolanus), in Lucifer and in the Digest facere. In
brief, so far as the phenomena presented by the language in the literary
period may be regarded as an index of the trend of development in the
pre-literary period, the probability of magni facere, etc., going back to
an original magni preti facere is extremely remote.

Further, the proposed derivation from the genitive of quality leaves
out of consideration two important groups that belong to the category
of valuation. One of these consists of the combinations already referred
to: boni consulere, aequi bonique facere, pensi ducere, in which we have
examples of the neuter of the adjective without any indication of the
omission of a substantive. Nor are these of late origin, formed on the
analogy of the use of magni, parvi, etc. Boni consulere is an old phrase
as we know from Quintilian,\(^{37}\) aequi facere occurs in Plautus, aequi
bonique facere in Terence. The other group includes the expressions in

\(^{37}\) Inst. Or. i. 6. 32 Sit enim 'consul' a consulendo vel a iudicando: nam et hoc
'consulere' veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud 'rogat boni consulas.'
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which *nihili, flocci, nauci*, etc., are used with verbs of rating. The fact that these genitives occur regularly without an adjective separates them from the class of the genitive of quality, in which the presence of the adjective is an element of the utmost constancy.

Apparently this theory established itself in the older handbooks before the publication of the works of Brugmann, Delbrück, Wackernagel, and Bennett, and has maintained itself in some more recent grammars in spite of the results of the investigations of these scholars. For acceptance of the theory involves assumptions that must now be regarded as extremely doubtful, if not wholly unsound. For instance, some of those who have adopted it seem to have been led to do so by the belief that the original use of the genitive case in the Indo-European mother-tongue was adnominal, and that where we find parallel adnominal and adverbial uses as in this construction, it is probable that the latter is derived from the former. But there is no proof that the adnominal use of the genitive is earlier than the adverbial, and some investigators take the opposite view. Delbrück,\(^{18}\) for example, says: "Abweichend von der gewöhnlichen Ansicht bin ich eher geneigt, den adverbialen Genetiv für den ursprünglichen zu halten," and with this view Brugmann\(^{19}\) agrees: "Ich stimme in der Hauptsache bei, nämlich darin, dass der Genetiv in Abhängigkeit von Substantiva das Sekundäre war." But unsatisfactory as this assumption is when applied to the genitive as a whole, it is especially unsatisfactory when applied to the particular construction which we are discussing. For the very foundation of the theory is shaken by the fact that it has never been demonstrated that there was a genitive of quality in the Indo-European language. Wackernagel's arguments in favor of it (op. cit., p. 135) are not convincing, and I am inclined to favor the view expressed by Delbrück,\(^{20}\) who says: "Ein solcher [i.e., genetivus qualitatis] findet sich in den arischen Sprachen und im älteren Griechisch nicht oder nur selten vor. Dagegen ist er belegt im Lateinischen, Germanischen, Litu-Slavischen. Es ist nicht unwahrscheinlich, dass dieser Genetiv sich nach Auflösung der alten Komposita entwickelt hat." In Homer, for example, it is compound adjectives, not genitives of value or description, that we find. A complete examination\(^{21}\) of the *Iliad* and

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\(^{18}\) Vergleichende Syntax der indogermanischen Sprachen, p. 308.


\(^{21}\) The search was made by Dr. Alice Braunlich, and I am indebted to her for the examples quoted.
the *Odyssey* shows that no pure examples of the descriptive or qualitative genitive are forthcoming, although approaches to it do occur: e.g.,
the genitive of material in *Od*. iv. 123 τάπητα φέρειν μαλακοῦ ἐρίοιο, and
the genitives of origin in *Il*. xxi. 109 πατρὸς δ᾽ εἴμ᾽ ἄγαθοῖο, and *Od*. iv.
611 αἷματος εἰς ἄγαθοίο.

A further comparison with Greek usage increases the probability that the Latin genitive of value was not a development of the genitive of quality, for in Greek we find the genitive of value and price in regular use, although the genitive of quality was a late and unimportant development in that language. In Attic the genitive of value is found with verbs of rating (ἄξιω, τάσσω, τιμῶ, πωλῶ, ἀποδίδωμι), with verbs of buying and selling (πρίμαμι, ὁμοίμαι, πωλῶ, ἀποδίδωμι), with verbs of exchanging (διαμείδωμι), and with adjectives (ἄξιος, ἄνάξιος). It goes back at least as far as Homer, for it is this genitive that we find with a verb of exchanging in *Il*. vi. 235-36 ὃς πρὸς Τυθέαν Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἀμείβε χρύσα χαλκεῖων, ἐκατόμβοι᾽ ἐνεαβοίων; with a verb of wagering in
*Il*. xxiii. 485 ή τρίποδος περιδώμεθον ἥ λέβητος; *Od*. xxiii. 78 αὐτὰρ ἐγών ἐμεθν περιδώσομαι αὐτῆς; and with a verb of releasing in *Il*. xi. 106 καὶ ἐλευθὲν ἀπόλυνοι, and xxii. 50 χαλκοῦ τε χρυσοῦ τ᾽ ἀπολυσόμεθ; also with ἄξιος, xxiii. 562 πολέος δὲ οἱ ἄξιοι ἐσταί; *Od*. viii. 405; *Il*. viii. 234 νῦν δ᾽ ὄντ᾽ ἔνοι ἄξιοι εἰμεν Ἐκτόρος; xxiii. 885 βοὺς ἄξιον; xv. 719; and with ἀντάξιος, ix. 401 οὐ γάρ ἐμοὶ ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον οὐδ᾽ ὅσα φασίν "Πλοῦν ἐκτῆσθαι. If then we find in Greek a genitive of value which was developed without any influence from a genitive of quality, it is clear that the genitive of value in Latin could have arisen independently of the genitive of quality, and it is probable that it did so. Nor need we look for substantives to supply with *magni*, *parvi*, etc., since we find *polloiv*, *plieinov*, and *pleistov* without a substantive or suggestion of one used freely in the sister-language.

d) Wackernagel's Explanation

An entirely different view is expressed by Wackernagel in his article *Genetiv und Adjektiv.*22 He draws attention to the usage in Sanskrit in which the suffix (अ) of stems in a, अ, i, ज, an, and a few in as may be changed to ई, and this form be combined in the manner of a verbal prefix with कर-, "make" and भूत-, "become."23 The combination shows different shades of meaning. Sometimes its significance is merely "to make or become something," while in other contexts it means "to make or

become a participant of something” or “to bring or come within the field of something.” To this Sanskrit combination Wackernagel sees a parallel in the use of the Latin genitive in -i with facere and esse to express value and other concepts. He cites such examples as multi facere, maximi facere, tanti facere, nihil facere, flocci facere, nihil esse, tanti esse, etc. He is of the opinion that these -i forms were the first in the field in this construction, but that later they were followed by such genitive forms as minoris, pluris, etc. In the same process of development the original verbs of valuation facere and esse were frequently replaced by others (pendere, aestimare, etc.).

This is an ingenious theory and has been adopted by Bennett as the basis of his latest treatment of the construction. That it is correct in regarding the genitive of value as originally adverbial, there is, I believe, no doubt. This point I have already discussed (see p. 5). It is correct also in its implicit recognition of certain points of contact between the genitive of value and the partitive genitive. But it is open to criticism on the ground that it limits to forms in -i a function which seems to have belonged to the genitive case as a whole. It is hardly likely that such simple concepts as “to be of more value” (pluris esse), “to be of less value” (minoris esse), only found expression after the development of analogical influence. And the fact is that, in addition to their very frequent use with -i forms and with pluris and minoris, the Latin verbs of rating were freely combined with other genitive formations: e.g., cauniarum, sescunciae. The group of Sanskrit combinations cited by Wackernagel furnishes an interesting parallel to the Latin genitive of value but is inadequate as an explanation of its origin. Moreover, it should be pointed out that the expression of valuation in Sanskrit itself followed wholly different lines.

e) Conclusion: The Genitive of Value an Original Adverbial Construction: One of Several Instances of the Free Use of the Genitive with Verbs Expressing Various Phases of Connection or Relation.

Influence of the Genitive of Quality.

For my own part, in determining the origin, I would go farther than Wackernagel, and would explain the most representative types, pluris and minoris, as well as magni, parvi, etc., as examples of an original free use of the genitive with verbs. Nor is the nature of this original adverbial genitive difficult to determine. Much of the uncertainty that has

24 He quotes Ludwig, Sitzungsberichte der böhmischen Akademie, VII (1897), 11.
existed in regard to this problem has been due to the rigidity with which the older grammarians have treated the genitive as a whole, insisting that all the constructions of the case must be traced back to one or at most two original forces. Many (Reisig among them) have empha-
sized the partitive idea; some have even claimed that this was the original force of the case. Others have recognized two original forces, the partitive and the possessive, without expressing their opinion as to which was the earlier. But the attempt to classify the mass of genitive constructions found both in Greek and Latin under one or other of these heads has never led to satisfactory results. The conclusion to which one is inevitably driven is that in setting up "original forces" gram-
arians have fallen into the error of making their compartments too narrow. The earliest data available seem to indicate that the original function of the genitive was of wide range. Brugmann's statement is quite as true of the Latin genitive as of the Greek: "Ziehe ich es vor zu sagen der Genetiv lässt den Nominalbegriff als eine Sphäre, als einen Bereich erscheinen, zu welchem die durch das Verbum ausgedrückte Thätigkeit in irgend einer Weise in Beziehung steht oder tritt." Of this wide function the possessive genitive is one phase, the partitive another, the genitive of valuation another, and still others are forthcoming. There is no ground for regarding these categories as derived one from another. They are to be thought of as different types of a general idea of connection; they are a series of conterminous groups, for the most part distinct but at some points merging into one another by subtle indistinguishable stages, as the genitive of valuation into the partitive (e.g., *pensi, aequi, boni*), and the partitive into the possessive.

But while in *magni, boni, nihili*, etc., combined with *facere, pendere*, etc., we have the most characteristic type of the genitive of value, this did not remain the only occupant of the field. The partitive origin of *aequi, boni*, and *pensi* has already been commented on. Other construc-
tions were also employed. One of these was the genitive of quality. As I have said, this is probably not of Indo-European origin, but once established in Latin it was readily adaptable for the purpose of expressing valuation. Indeed any genitive of quality in which the noun was a word meaning or connoting value (e.g., *res magni preti*) was substantially a genitive of value.

The following list contains all the examples of the attributive gen-
itive of valuation which I have found. Two types are represented: (1) that in which the valuation is expressed by a noun and an adjective; (2) that which consists of a noun alone.

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(i) Noun with Adjective

Magni preti in Plaut. Cas. 98 vilice haud magni preti; Curc. 167 homo haud magni preti; Mil. 145; Stich. 235; Cic. Tull. 9. 21 magni preti servus; Liv. xxxv. 40. 8 cum magni pretii mercibus.

Maioris preti in Ter. Heautl. 64 meliorem agrum preti maioris; Cic. Invent. i. 31. 51 ornatum muliebrem preti maioris; Liv. v. 21. 14 praeda . . . . . maior maiorisque pretii rerum; Gall. xi. 1. 2 boves ovesque alias pretii parvi, alias maioris; Dig. xii. 6. 26. 4 maioris pretii res.

Maxumi preti in Ter. Ad. 891 hominem maxumi preti.

Multi pretii in Apul. Mel. ix. 41 multi pretii vasculum.

Pretii pluris in Varr. R. R. i. 7. 4 ut plus reddant musti et olei, et pretii pluris; Dig. xii. 6. 26. 5 oleum . . . . . pluris pretii.

Parvi preti in Plaut. Aul. 790 nullus tam parvi preti; Liv. xxi. 60. 8 praeda oppidi parvi pretii rerum; xxv. 3. 11.

Minumi preti in Plaut. Cas. 573 vir minumi preti; Bacch. 444 senex minumi preti; Men. 489; Asin. 858; Epid. 494; Liv. xli. 23. 8 servolorum minimi pretii.

Quantivis preti in Plaut. Epid. 410 servom graphicum et quantivis preti.

Abiecti pretii in Apul. Apol. 93 neque paucu neque abiecti pretii.


Trium cauniarum in Petron. Cen. 44 sed quare nos habemus aedilem trium cauniarum?

Maximi momenti in Liv. xliii. 23. 8 in rem maximi ad omnia momenti.

Maioris ponderis in Eugipp. Exc. cclxxix. 304 et fortasse maioris ponderis bona.

(ii) Noun without Adjective

Nihil in Plaut. Cas. 559 illum nihil, decrepitum; Truc. 590 novi hominem nihil; 695 heu edepol hominem nihil; Mil. 180; 285 edepol, Sceledre, homo sectatius nihil nequam bestiam; Pers. 120; Merc. 125 nimi nihil tibicen siem; Asin. 859; Stich. 189 nihil quidem hercle verbum id ac vilissimum. It is used in address in Truc. 333 inprobe nihilique homo; Bacch. 904 ne supplicare censeas, nihil homoe; Trin. 1017 quid, homo nihil, non pudet te? Asin. 472; Cas. 239 tu nihil; 245 unde is, nihil? Ennius Sat. 494 B writes illic nugator nihil; Front. 225 N herbas et holuscula nihil; Gallius ii. 14. 2, speaking of the change from "stitisses" of Cato to "stetisses," says tamquam "stitisses" vanum et nihil verbum esset; iv. 20. 11 Statius nihil servus; xvii. 6. 3 servus nihil; vi (vii). 11. 2; xv. 2. 2; in address x. 19. 2: homo, inquit, stulte et nihil; Lactantius, De orig. err. ii. 1. 2, in a climax: infirmos et supervacuos et nihil et frustra omnino natos; Auson. Technopaeg. 3. 16 locus ac nihil res; Symm. Ep. i. 75 (69) nihil negotium.

Nauci in Plaut. Truc. 611 hominem non nauci; Bacch. 1102 servom meum non nauci.

Sescunciae in Pompon. Bon. 111 (R) pappus hic mendicus habitat, senica non sescunciae.
**THE GENITIVE OF VALUE IN LATIN**

**Sextantis** in Laber. ap. Gell. xvi. 9. 4. servus sextantis.
**Semissis** in Cic. Fam. v. 10 a. 1 (a letter of Vatinius) non semissis homo.
**Tressis** in Pers. v. 76 non tressis agaso.
**Trioboli** in Plaut. Pocn. 381 non homo trioboli; 463. The expression is borrowed from Greek comedy. Cf. Nicoph. Fragn. 12 (Kock i. 777) οὐκ ἄξιος τριῳβόλου; Aristoph. Peace 848 οὐκ ἄν ἔτι δοίη . . . τριῳβόλου; Lucian. Tim. 24.

In type (1) we have nothing more or less than examples of the genitive of quality in which the noun happens to express the idea of valuation. In type (2) we see a modification of the genitive of quality under the immediate influence of the genitive of value. The absence of the epithet removes this group from the category of the normal genitive of quality. Another illustration of the influence of the genitive of value working back into the genitive of quality is seen in the list of adjectives used with preti in the examples of type (1). These were doubtless largely determined by the genitives in common use with the verbs of rating. Still another instance of the contributions made to the genitive of quality by the genitive of value is furnished by the combination pretii pluris. For, as plus is a substantive, such an expression could have arisen only under the influence of the extremely common use of pluris with facere, esse, etc. On the other hand we must attribute to the influence of the genitive of quality the adverbial use of maioris, which seems to occur first in Phaedrus (with a verb of selling) and later in Seneca and Tertullian. For in genitives of quality it occurs as early as Terence, and then in Cicero, Livy, and other authors.

2. THE GENITIVE IN INDEFINITE VALUATION

_a) magni, pluris, maximi, etc._

(1) **Magni**

With facere:

Plaut. Pseud. 577 ut eas magni facias; 944; Asin. 114; 214; 407; Cist. 21; Ter. Ad. 879 me amari et magni fieri postulo; Lucil. 1336 (Marx); Turpil. in Non. i. 203 (L) meritissimo te magni facio; Cic. Fam. xiii. 16. 1; Quint. fr. i. 2. 7; Liv. ii. 13. 8 alias haud magni facere; Apul. Dogn. Plat. ii. 16; Gell. vi (vii). 3. 47; xi. 7. 3; Latin version of Irenaeus Contr. haer. i. 28. 7; Dig. i. 16. 4. 5 (Ulpian); xliii. 24. 1. 10.

With pendere:

Plaut. Stich. 135 mendicos homines magni penditis; Curc. 262; Pseud. 221; Asin. 460; Lucret. vi. 1276; Hor. Sat. ii. 4. 93; Sen. Vit. Beat. 10. 3; Tac.
THE GENITIVE OF VALUE

Ann. xii. 18. 4; Gell. xvi. 9. 3; Aug. Contr. Faust. xvi. 20; Quaest. i. 161; iv. 25; De pat. ii. 9; Eugipp. Exc. lxxxviii. 104; cxxii. 138; cccxxviii. 375.

With pensitore:

With esse:
Cic. Fam. xiii. 72. 2 scio enim eius auctoritatem semper apud te magni fuisse; xv. 15. 4; Att. x. 8A. 1; Nep. Dat. i. 2; Con. i. 1; Sen. Q.N. vi. 32. 10.

With aestimare:
Cic. Att. ii. 4. 7 magni aestimo unius aestatis fructum; vii. 15. 2; x. 1. 1; xii. 28. 1; xiii. 19. 3; Fam. xiii. 16. 3; Quint. fr. ii. 14 (15b). 3; Ad Brut. i. 9. 2; Pet. cons. (Q. Cic.) 7. 26; Mur. 4. 19; Fin. ii. 17. 55; iii. 13. 43; Tusc. iv. 37. 79; v. 7. 20; Sen. Ep. 95. 55 ut prudentiam magni aestimemus; Ben. i. 1. 7; Q.N. vi. 3. 3; Fragm. xv. 99 (Haase); Col. viii. 16. 2; Plin. Ep. iii. 2. 5; iii. 4. 1; iv. 28. 1; vi. 23. 3; Suet. Ner. 21; Vesp. 15; Lact. Divin. inst. ii. 1. 4; v. 9. 12; Lucifer Mor. i. 3; Aug. De div. daem. 2. 5; Dig. ix. 2. 26; ix. 38. 2. 36.

With existimare:
Nep. Cat. i. 2 magnique opera eius existimata est in proelio apud Senam; Suet. Aug. 40 magnique praeterea existimans . . . incorruptum servare populum; Aug. Quaest. v. 31 magni estimantur (sic) haec ab hominibus.

With habere:
Caes. B.G. iv. 21. 7 cuius auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur; Aug. Quaest. i. 161.

With putare:
Cic. Flacc. 41. 104; Planc. 4. 11.

With ducere:
Aug. De div. daem. 10. 14, quoting Es. li. 7. 8: nec quod vos spernent magni duxeritis.

For magno see p. 34; pro magno, p. 39.

(2) Maioris

With esse:
Tertull. De ieiun. 17 sed maioris est agape; cf. the use of maioris with a verb of selling: Phaedr. ii. 5. 25 multo maioris alapae mecum veneunt; Wolfflin (op. cit., p. 105) refers to an example in Seneca, but does not cite the passage.

For maiore see p. 34.
THE GENITIVE OF VALUE IN LATIN

(3) Maximi

With facere:

Plaut. Cas. prol. 2 fidem qui facitis maxumi; Ter. Andr. 293; 574; Cic. Fam. xvi. 15. 1.

With aestimare:

Cic. Fam. xi. 28. 1 (a letter of Matius) quia maximi aestimabam; Cluent. 58. 159.

(4) Multi

With facere:

Plaut. Rud. 381 verum ecaster ut multi fecit; Cato in Festus (Th. de P. 143): multifacere dicitur sicut magnificare et parvificare. Cato: "neque fidem, neque insiurandum, neque pudicitiam multifacit"; quod merito ab usu recessit, quia quantitas numero non aestimatur, nec desiderat multitudinem.

For multum see p. 41.

(5) Pluris

With facere:

Naevius (Ribb. frag. 3) ego semper pluris feci . . . libertatem; Plaut. Trin. 34; Curc. 580; Cic. Fam. i. 9. 15; ii. 13. 2; iii. 4. 2; xiii. 55. 1; xiii. 64. 1; xiii. 67. 1; Att. iii. 10. 2; v. 9. 3; vii. 1. 3; viii. 2. 4; Ad Brut. ii. 3. 6; Tusc. i. 37. 90; Nep. Dal. 5. 2; Iphicrat. 3. 4; Sall. Cat. 52. 5; Liv. xxviii. 41. 1; Auson. Eclog. lib., Ausonius Drepanio filio 11; Lact. Div. inst. iii. 9. 12.

With pendere:

Aug. De mag. ix. 25 (twice); ix. 26; De mend. 20. 41.

With esse:

Plaut. Merc. 514 oratio edepol pluris est huius quam . . . ; Asin. 435; Cic. Att. v. 20. 6; ix. 13. 6; xii. 28. 2; xii. 47. 3; xvi. 5. 2; Fam. vii. 10. 4; vii. 11. 2; ix. 19. 2; xvi. 11. 3; Pet. Cons. (Q. Cic.) 3. 11; Flacc. 37. 19; Rosc. C. 12. 33; Prov. Con. 5. 12; Sest. 68. 142; Planc. 20. 50; Rep. iii. 9. 16; N.D. ii. 12. 32; Fin. iii. 1. 1; iii. 13. 44; v. 21. 60; Tim. 4. 12; Cat. M. 17. 61; Off. i. 45. 160; Nep. Epam. 10. 4; Liv. 39. 44. 2; Hor. Sat. i. 9. 7; Ov. Fast. i. 197; Phaedr. iv. 25. 2; Sen. Ep. 29. 7; Ben. vi. 15. 2; vi. 15. 3; vi. 15. 4; vi. 16. 3; Mart. iii. 62. 6; iv. 29. 10; Juv. viii. 258; Fest. 164 (Th. De P.); Latin version of Irenaeus Adv. haer. ii. 46. 4; Lact. Divin. inst. iii. 9. 16; Vulg. Matth. 6. 26; Symm. i. 21 (16); Aug. Contr. Faust. xxxii. 6; De op. mon. 27. 35; Dig. viii. 2. 55; x. 3. 6. 9; xii. 3. 1; xix. 1. 3. 3; xix. 2. 22. 3.
THE GENITIVE OF VALUE 13

With aestimare:

Cic. Fam. x. 5. 1; xi. 3. 4; Verr. iii. 84. 195; Scaur. 22. 45; Fin. iii. 6. 21; iii. 11. 39; iii. 13. 43; iii. 14. 47; v. 30. 90; v. 32. 96; Paradox vi. 2. 48 (three times); Acad. i. 10. 37; Off. iii. 15. 62; Liv. vii. 41. 7; xxxix. 44. 3; Sen. Ep. 81. 6; 81. 19; Ben. ii. 3. 2; Plin. H.N. ix. 18. 31; Aug. De bon. con. 29; Eugipp. Exc. ix. 23.

With existimare:

Plaut. Pers. 353 non ego inimicitias omnis pluris existumo quam; Plin. H.N. xxxv. 10. 94 divus Claudius pluris existumavit.

With habere:

Cic. Phil. vi. 4. 10 pluris habetur quam L. Trebellius, pluris quam T. Plancus; Ovid. A.A. ii. 144 aliquid corpore pluris habe.

With putare:

Cic. Att. xii. 21. 5; Off. iii. 4. 18; N.D. iii. 10. 26; Fam. x. 15. 1 (a letter of Plancus) ut se liberos urbeque pluris putaret; Sen. Ep. 95. 59 pluris quaedam quam sunt putas.

With ducere:

Cic. Att. vii. 3. 8 pluris ea duxit quam omnem pecuniam.

With licere:

Hor. Sat. i. 6. 13 non umquam pluris licuisse.

With valere:

Symm. Ep. ii. 30. 4 non pluris apud me divitias valere quam famam.

For plure see p. 34; plus, p. 41.

(6) Plurimi

With facere:

Cic. Fam. iii. 4. 1 me a te plurimi fieri; iii. 4. 2; iii. 10. 2; vi. 6. 4; vii. 31. 1; xiii. 4. 1; xv. 14. 2; xvi. 9. 2; Quint. fr. ii. 4. 7; Sex. Rose. 16. 47.

With pendere:

Plaut. Bacch. 207.

With esse:

Cic. Ad Brut. i. 12. 1 quod mihi plurimi est; Fin. iii. 14. 47; Paradox. vi. 2. 48; Dig. xiii. 1. 8. See also quanti, p. 20.

27 This is the reading of A and is adopted by Götz and Schöll (Leipzig, 1895) and by Leo. But Schöll (2d ed.) reads floeci existumo. Lindsay has plure existumo.
With aestimare:

Cic. Att. v. 12. 3 quam ego . . . aestimo plurimi; Quint. fr. ii. 13. 1; 
Fin. iii. 10. 34.

(7) Parvi

With facere:

Plaut. Aul. 112 pauxillum parvi facere quin nummum petat; Mil. 1351; 
Pompon. in Non. (L. p. 26) ego rumorem parvi facio; Titin. in Non. (L. p. 816); 
Sall. Jug. 85. 31; Liv. viii. 36. 2;.xxxv. 49. 3; Apul. Met. ix. 13; Gell. ii. 28. 7; 
Symm. ii. 36. 4; ii. 45; Cod. Iust. x. 32 (31). 16.

With pendere:

Plaut. Rud. 650 qui deos tarn parvi pendit; Trin. 102; Bacch. 558; Ter. 
Hec. 513; Heauton. 715; Andr. 526; Sall. C. 12. 2 sua parvi pendere; 52. 9; 
Sen. Ben. i. 5. 2 illud quod in re carum atque pretiosum est parvi pendunt; 
Apul. Met. iv. 25; ix. 36; Cyprian. Append. De duod. abus. saec. 1; Macrobr. 
i. 21. 17; iii. 14. 6; v. i. 1; vi. 15. 14; vii. 38. 1; Salv. Ad eccles. iv. 5. 27 
(perparvi); Eugipp. Exc. 23; Gregor. Hist. Franc. iii. 18. iv. 36; ix. 6; ix. 35; 
x. 15; In glor. mart. 22; 47; 78; Vit. patr. viii. 5; In glor. confess. 78; 79.

With esse:

Plaut. Pers. 690 nil mihi tarn parvist, quin . . . ; Cic. Att. xv. 3. 1 sed 
sunt ista parvi; Nep. Eum. 10. 4; Ov. Met. iv. 654.

With aestimare:

Cic. Invent. i. 45. 83 qui id parvi . . . aestimet; Liv. xxi. 43. 17; Sulp. Sev. 
Chron. i. 39. 2; Salv. Adv. eccles. iv. 1. 2; Eugipp. Exc. cccxxxvi.

With existimare:

Plaut. Capt. 682 dum ne ob malefacta peream, parvi existumo; Sulp. 
Sev. Appendix. Epist. ii. 3 pudicitiam aut nullius praemii aut parvi existimat.

With habere:

Symm. Epist. v. 14 quam quia religio parvi habuit; vii. 66; Laud. in 
Valent. i. 19 praeeptum parvi habitum.

With putare:

Catull. 23. 25 haec . . . . commoda . . . . noli spernere nec putare parvi.

With ducere:

Cic. Arch. 6. 14 omnia pericula mortis atque exilii parvi esse ducenda; 
Fin. ii. 8. 24 quia parvi id duceret; Val. Max. ii. 7. 15; Arnob. Adv. nat. ii. 76 
minas omnes . . . parvi ducere atque aestimare.

For parvo see p. 34.
(8) Minoris

With facere:
Plaut. Epid. 522 ac me minoris facio; 661; Cic. Sex. Rosc. 16. 46; Liv. xxiv. 9. 11.

With pendere:

With esse:
Cic. Att. xiii. 29. 3; N.D. ii. 12. 32; Sen. Clem. i. 21. 4; Mart. xii. 66. 9; Gell. iv. 2. 5; Dig. xviii. 2. 15; xix. 1. 3. 4.

With aestimare:
Cic. Fin. iv. 20. 57 paulo minoris aestimavisset ea quae; another example in the same section; Acad. i. 10. 37; Att. ix. 9. 4; Nep. Cat. i. 4; Sen. Ep. 73. 12; Dig. xxiii. 3. 12. 1.

With existimare:
Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. iv. 5. 2 omnia minoris existimare.

With putare:
Cic. Plane. 20. 50 quod minoris putaris.

With valere:
Dig. v. 3. 25. 1 si res minoris valet quam comparata est; xlvii. 2. 14. 5.

(9) Minimi

With facere:
Plaut. Pseud. 269 eos minimi facit; Cic. Fin. ii. 13. 42.

With habere:
Fest. 146. 29 (Th. de P.) minimi habeatur Pomonalis.

With putare:
Cic. Fam. i. 9. 5 quae a me minimi putabantur.

For minimo see p. 35.

(10) Tanti—Quantı

With facere:
Cic. Fam. iii. 10. 1 quod tu si tanti facies quantı ego semper iudicavi faciendum esse; iii. 10. 10; iii. 13. 2; vi. 9. 2 (tantus—quantı); x. 1. 4 (tanti—quantum); xi. 16. 3; xvi. 4. 4 (quantam—tanti); Att. xii. 37. 2; Sex. Rosc. 39. 115 (tantidem—quantı); Lael. 16. 56; 16. 59.
With *facere*—*existimare*:

*Cic. Fam.* xiii. 10. 4 si me tanti facis quanti et Varro existimat et ipse sentio.

With *esse*:

Plaut. *Bacch.* 821 tantist quantist fungus putidus; *Cic. Rep.* iii. 35. 48; Caecil. Balb. 155 (Friedrich’s edition of the *Sententiae* of Syrus); *Dig.* xvii. 2. 29. 1. Cf. also *Sen. Ep.* 85. 12 tanti erunt quanto fient; *Cic. De or.* ii. 52. 209 (tanti—quanta—quantum); Hor. *Sat.* i. 1. 62 (tanti—quantum); *Sen. Ep.* 87. 15 (tanti—quantum); 115. 14 (tanti—quantum); *Apul. Apol.* 23 (tanti—quantum).

With *esse*—*aestimare*:

*Cic. Verr.* iii. 84. 194 si . . . frumentum tanti fuit quanti iste aestimavit.

With *esse*—*taxare*:


With *aestimare*:

*Cic. Fam.* vii. 23. 2; xv. 21. 2; *Verr.* iii. 92. 215; iii. 95. 221; *Paul. ex Fest.* 41. 3 (Th. de P.) tanti—quantum); *Dig.* vi. 1. 46 (Paulus); xiii. 4. 8 (Africanus); Just. *Inst.* ii. 4. 2 (tanta—quantii).

With *existimare*:


(11) Tanti

With *facere*:

Plaut. *Merc.* 6 quos pol ego credo humanas querimonias non tantij facere, quid velint, quid non velint; *Cic. Att.* iv. 12. 1; viii. 15A. 2; ix. 7B. 3; x. 8A. 1; *Fam.* xiii. 55. 1; *Planc.* 11. 28; *Phil.* xi. 13. 35; *Lael.* 11. 37; *Nep.* *Timoth.* 4. 3; Petron. *Cen.* 62; Tertull. *Ad. nat.* i. 7; Nolan. *Epist.* xxiii. 39.

With *pendere*:

Oros. *Hist. adv. pagan.* iii. 23. 65 tanti apud illos divina atque humana religio pendebatur.

With *esse*:

From the time of Cicero on *tanti esse, non esse* is used idiomatically with varying force. It has considerable range, occurring here and there

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28 In this passage *tanti* is doubtless accompanied by some gesture (see p. 39), though one can hardly accept the suggestion made by Wyss (*Sprichwörter*, 111) that the speaker points to dirt under his finger nail.
in all the works of Cicero, in Livy, Ovid, Phaedrus, Columella, Seneca, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Martial, Juvenal, Pliny, and the Church Fathers, but turning up most frequently in writings that are more or less colloquial, e.g., in the letters of Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny, in the lighter works of Ovid, and in the Epigrams of Martial. The shifting significance of the expression has been acutely analyzed by Madvig, and the categories given below are his. To his interpretation I have nothing to add, and I set down the examples I have found merely for the purpose of indicating with greater fulness the range and frequency of the different uses:

1. Where something, desirable in itself, is or is not sufficient consideration for the performance of some act or the endurance of some hardship. Sometimes a person is the subject. It is generally negative or virtually negative.

Cic. Cæcina. 7. 18 non putavit esse tanti hereditatem, ut de civitate in dubium veniret; Cæl. 15. 36; Stul. 16. 45 mihi ciusquam salus tanti fuisset, ut meam neglegerem? Rosc. Com. 8. 22 HS. 1000 tibi . . . . certe tanti non fuissent ut socium fraudaretis; Fam. viii. 14. 1 (Cælius) tanti non fuit Arsacen capere et Seleuceam expugnare, ut earum rerum, quae hic gestae sunt, spectaculo careres; Att. xi. 16. 2 sed ego non adducor quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisset, ut eam peterem ab illo; xii. 3. 1 ne vivam, mi Attice, si mihi non modo Tusculanum, ubi ceterqui sum libenter, sed μακάρων νῦν ταντί sunt, ut sine te sim tot dies; xiii. 14. 1; Tusc. ii. 6. 16 quod decus erit tanti, quod adipisci cum dolore corporis velit . . . . ? Liv. xxv. 15. 2; Ov. Am. i. 10. 49; ii. 5. 1 nullus amor tantist . . . . ut mihi sint totiens maxima vota mori; iii. 6. 37; Rem. Am. 750; Heroid. i. 4 vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit; 7. 45 non ego sum tanti . . . . ut pereas; 9. 10; 17. 225; 18. 97; Met. ii. 659 non fuerant artes tanti, quae numinis iram contraxere mihi; vi. 386; xi. 779; Fast. vi. 701; Ex Pont. iii. 9. 45; iv. 6. 12 nec fuero tanti; Trist. ii. 209 nam non sum tanti, renovem ut tua vulnera, Caesar; Phaedr. iii. 1. 4 tanti non est ingenium tuum, momentum ut horae percat officiis meis; Sen. Clem. i. 9. 4 non est tanti vita, si, ut ego non peream, tam multa perdenda sunt; Q.N. i. Proli. 3 non est vita tanti ut sudem, ut aestuem; Luc. iii. 51 nec vincere tanti ut bellum differerat erat; Sil. Ital. xvii. 186; Plin. H.N. xxi. 31. 181; xlv. 45. 145; Mart. i. 108. 6 est tanti, vel si longius illa foret; i. 117. 18 tanti non es; v. 22. 12; xi. 71. 3; xii. 43. 11; xii. 48. 11; Iuv. iii. 54 tanti tibi non sit opaci omnis arena Tagi quoque in mare volvitur aurum, ut somno cares; vi. 178; x. 97; Tac. Dial. 40; Ann. vi. 2. 17; Plin. Ep. viii. 9. 2 nulla enim studia tanti ut amicitiae officium deseratur; Pan. 37 fin.; Tertull. Ad nat. ii. 9

nos respondonem opponamus necesse est, neminem ex his quoque tanti fuisses; Lact. Divin. inst. i. 9. 7; iii. 8. 7; iii. 12. 20 tanti est . . . contemplatio caeli ac lucis ipsius, ut quascumque miserias libeat sustinere; Auson. Caes. Domit. 3 vix tanti est habuisse illos, quia dona bonorum sunt brevia; Ep. 5. 15; Claudian. Bell. Goth, 99; Rufin. ii. 249.

2. Where there is no definite subject: est tanti, “it is worth while,” nihil est tanti, “it is not worth while.”

Cf. Cic. Verr. fuit tanti, mihi crede; iv. 20. 43; Cat. i. 22; Fam. viii. 3. 1 (Caelius) est tanti? est mehercules; Att. ii. 13. 2 iurare tibi possum dicere nihil esse tanti; v. 8. 3 nihil nobis fuerat tanti; v. 20. 6; xii. 5. 4; xiii. 42. 1; Brut. i. 16. 4; Hor. A.P. 304 verum nil tantist; Sen. Ben. ii. 5. 2 inde illae voces quas ingenuus dolor exprimit: “fac, si quid facis” et “nihil est tanti”; Q.N. v. 18. 5 non erat tanti, si ad pacem per ista vehemur; Plin. Ep. iii. 9. 27 dices “non fuit tanti”; vii. 1. 8 magno mihi seu ratio haec seu facilitas stetit, sed fuit tanti; Pan. 6.

3. Where something, undesirable in itself, is or is not worth while bearing, in view of the consideration. This use emerges later than the other two.

Cf. Verg. Aen. iii. 453 tibi nequa morae fuerint dispensia tanti; Ov. Rem. Am. 751 at tanti tibi sit non indulgere theatris; Met. ii. 424 sunt O sunt iurgia tanti; Col. ix. 8. 14 neque est tanti vacua perdere complura; Sen. Cons. Helv. 12. 5 fuitne tanti servum non habere, ut colonus eius populus Romanus esset? Ben. iv. 30. 2 fuit tanti non revocare promissum suum; vi. 22 est tanti, ut tu coarguaris, ista concidere? Proc. 5. 11 est tanti per ista ire casuro; Q.N. ii. 50. 10 at tu solatii loco numerat tanti esse mortem tuam; Ep. 68. 10 est tanti ab hominibus 1 vinci dum a me fortuna vincatur! 76. 4 sed est tanti, laborare omnia bona semel occupatur; 82. 18 bonorum, ad quae pervenire tanti sit devorata unius mali patientia; Luc. ii. 62 vix tanti fuerat civilia bella movere; viii. 390 temptare pudendum auxilium tanti est, toto divisus ut orbe a terra moriare tua? Stat. Silv. iv. 3. 81 servitus . . . . tanti est, quod sub te duce . . . . cessi; Sil. Ital. xii. 516 quan tanti fuerit cadere, ut Palatia cernas . . . . ; Mart. i. 12. 11 sunt ipsa pericula tanti; viii. 69. 3 tanti non est, ut placeam tibi, perire; Iuv. xiii. 93 phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus sunt tanti; Tac. Dial. 37 non quia tanti fuerit rei publicae malos ferre cives, ut . . . . ; Front. Ep. ii. 14 tanti est minus lucubrare, ut te maturius videam; iii. 17 sed tanti est me non recte scribere; Lact. Divin. inst. v. 13. 15 sed tanti esse cruciari et emori, ne fidem prodatur; vi. 9. 23 propter quae tanti sit et voluptates omittere et mala omnia sustinere.

With aestimare:

Cic. Att. i. 18. 8 fac ut amorem nostrum tanti aestimes, ut . . . . ; Fam. vii. 23. 4; xv. 4. 13; Verr. iii. 75. 174; iii. 97. 225; Acad. ii. 8. 23; Fin. ii. 28. 91; Suet. Tib. 48.
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With existimare:

Cic. Mur. 16. 34;\(^30\) Att. i. 20. 2;\(^30\) Sen. Ben. vi. 35. 2.

With habere:

Lucil. (1120 Marx) tantum habes, tantum ipse sies tantique habearis; Dig. iv. 7. 4. 1 (Ulp.); Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 25. 2; Ruric. Ep. i. 15 (twice); ii. 8; ii. 16; ii. 22; ii. 28; ii. 29; ii. 32; ii. 42; ii. 48. Ruricius' frequent use of tanti habere, with the force of "deign to," tends to confirm the reading suggested by Klein (Bonn. Jahrbuch, XCVIII [1892], 203) and adopted by Bücheler in Carm. Epig. i. 794 qui mihi tanti (h)abeat ostendere vias suas qas ego sequere possem, an inscription which seems to belong to the second half of the fifth century after Christ.

With putare:

Cic. Mil. 23. 63 arbitrabantur eum tanti mortem P. Clodii putasse ut . . . ; Ov. Met. x. 618; Sen. Ep. 53. 9; 77. 17; 104. 3; 110. 6; Tranq. 8. 5; Plin. H.N. viii. 3. 4. 8; Plin. Ep. ii. 9. 6; iv. 26. 2; vi. 11. 4; Apul. Apolog. 97; Lact. Divin. inst. vi. 12. 36.

With ducere:

Cic. Rab. Post. 15. 41; Tert. De pudicit. 2.

With indicare:

Plaut. Pers. 661 qui datur, tanti indica.

With finire:

Val. Max. v. 3. 2a tanti poena finita est.

With taxare:

Plin. H.N. xvii. i. 7 qui vel frugiferas tanti taxaverant.

(12) Quanti

With facere:

Cic. Fam. ii. 16. 5 qui scias quanti cum illum tum vero Tulliam meam faciam; iii. 3. 2; iii. 10. 2; iv. 6. 1; vi. 10. 1; xii. 16. 1; xiii. 8. 1; xiii. 19. 3; xiii. 29. 1; xiii. 29. 3; xiii. 61; xiii. 63. 1; xiii. 67. 2; xiii. 79; xv. 10. 2; Att. i. 20. 3 a senatu quanti fiam minime me poenitet; vi. 1. 10; xiii. 1. 3; xvi. 16C. 10; Verr. iv. 9. 19 quanti is a civibus fieret . . . ignorabas? iv. 24. 54; Mil. 36. 99; Frag. A. ix. 9 (Müller) populum . . . quanti faceret, ostendit; Tusc. i. 17. 39; Fin. iii. 2. 8; Sall. Jug. 24. 7; Hor. Ep. i. 9. 2; Plin. Ep. iv. 14. 6; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. iv. 2.

\(^{30}\) See discussion of reading under existimo, pp. 43, 44.
With *pendere*:


With *esse*:

Plaut. *Merc.* 267; *Capt.* 145; Ter. *Eun.* 791; *Ad.* 977; Cic. *Fam.* vii. 19. 1; vii. 29. 1; xi. 27. 3; xvi. 16. 2; *Att.* xiv. 13A fin.; *Verr.* iii. 72. 170; iii. 82. 189; iii. 83. 191; iii. 84. 195; iii. 85. 196; iv. 12. 28; *Mur.* 38; *Fin.* v. 6. 15; v. 29. 89; *Rep.* vi. 23. 25; *N.D.* iii. 31. 78; *Cat. M.* 14. 49; Sen. Ep. 90. 34; 115. 10; Ben. vi. 15. 4; *Dig.* iv. 2. 21. 2; ix. 2. 2 quanti id in eo anno plurimi fuit, tantum aed dare domino damnas esto; xii. 3. 8; xv. 3. 4.

With *aestimare*:

Cic. *Att.* ix. 15. 5; xii. 47. 2 quanti rem aestimas? *Fam.* iii. 9. 1; x. 31. 6; *Ad Brut.* i. 16. 5; *Verr.* iv. 7. 13; iv. 7. 14; *Acad.* ii. 38. 120; *Tusc.* i. 41. 98; v. 37. 109; *N.D.* i. 20. 55; *Paradox.* vi. 3. 51; Liv. xxix. 17. 1; Sen. *Ben.* vi. 15. 7; *Q.N.* i. prol. 16; iv. praef. 16; *Ep.* lxxiii. 11; *Vit. Beat.* 24. 5; Plin. *H.N.* xxxv. 8. 25; Tert. *De pudic.* 5.

With *existimare*:

Cic. *Leg. agr.* ii. 15. 40.*

With *habere*:

Cic. *Verr.* iv. 9. 19 quanti auctoritas eius haberetur ignorabas?

With *putare*:


With *valere*:

*Dig.* ix. 2. 33 quanti omnibus valeret (servus).

With *censere*:

Plaut. *Rud.* 1272 dic ergo quanti censes; *CIL* i. 198. 57 quanti censuerint.

With *indicare*:


With *licere*:

Cic. *Att.* xii. 23. 5 de Drusi hortis, quanti licuisse tu scribis.

With *dedicare*:

P. Africanus in *Gell.* vi (vii). 11. 9 tu in uno scorto maiorem pecuniam absumpsisti quam quanti omne instrumentum fundi Sabini in censum dedicavisti.

* See discussion of reading under *existimare*, p. 44.
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With *taxare*:

Sen. *De ben.* iv. 36. 2 quanti . . . . verba taxentur; *Ep.* 81. 8.

For *quanto* see p. 35.

b) *Boni consulere, aequi bonique facere, nihil pensi esse*

As I have already pointed out (p. 2) these genitives are partitive in origin. *Aliquid boni consulere* means to consider something as forming part of that which is good; *aliquid aequi bonique facere*, to count something as a part of that which is fair and good; while in *nihil pensi* we have the same partitive genitive as in *nihil mali, nihil novi*.

(i) *Boni consulere*

That this was an old formula we know from Quintilian *Inst. Orat.* i. 6. 32 *sit enim ‘consul’ a consulendo vel a iudicando, nam et hoc ‘consulere’ veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud ‘rogat boni consulas,’ id est bonum iudices*. Cf. also Paul. ex Fest. (Th. de P. 29. 3) ‘consulas’ antiqui ponebant non tantum pro ‘consilium petas’ et ‘percenteris,’ sed etiam pro ‘iudices’ et ‘statuas.’ It survived as an archaism, occurring sporadically in all periods of the language. An old-fashioned homely phrase, it is found most frequently in writings in which there is a tendency to use colloquial Latin, or where at least there is no effort made in the direction of an elevated style.

We find it first of all in Plaut. *Truc.* 429 boni consulas. Cato uses it, *Orat. Reliq.* (p. 41 Jordan) *cane fieri bonis, bono genere gnatis, boni consulitis?* and Varro *L.L.* 7. 4 M. *potius boni consulendum quam . . . . reprehendendum*. It occurs in *Priaep.* 53. 6 *consule poma boni, in familiar address to the least dignified of Italian deities, and in Ovid’s pleasing line, *Trist.* iv. 1. 106 *carmen, interdicta mihi, consule, Roma, boni*. Cf. *Ep. ex Pont.* i. 3. 94 and iii. 8. 24. Augustus, a man of plain speech, makes use of it in his letter to Horace, *Suet. de poetas* (Reifferscheid, p. 47, 8), *libellum tuum, quem ego . . . . boni consulo*. Columella 10, praef. 5 says *bони consulat, си non sit dedecori*. It is a mannerism of Seneca: cf. *Ep.* 17. 7 *id boni consulet*; *Ep.* 123. 1 *hanc coqui ac pistoris moram boni consulo; Ben.* i. 8. 1; v. 17. 5; *iii. 1. 1; Prov. 2. 4 qui quis accidit boni consulant; *Cons. Polyb.* 10. 6. In all these instances it has a direct object. Less definite is *Ben.* ii. 28. 2 *hoc initium est: boni consulamus*. With *si* clause, *Ep.* 75. 6 *sed si ita competit, ut . . . . boni consulet; 88. 17 si quid remittitur, boni consulo; 107. 10. Other examples are: Plin. *H.N.* xxxiii prooem. 2. 4; i. 16. 44; Quintil. vi, prooem. 16 *boni autem consulure nostrum laborem; Plin.*
Ep. vii. 12. 3 quod si feceris, boni consulam. Apuleius, true to his archaizing tendency, shows some examples: *Flor.* 7 fin.; *Apol.* 16 med., with accusative and infinitive, ego non mirer, si boni consulis me de isto distortissimo vultu tuo dicere; 99 init. In *Met.* viii. 9 we have a development in the addition of the superlative: boni ergo et optimi consules, si . . . . *Met.* vi. 3 is probably another example of the use of *optimi*, although in this case many of the MSS have *optime*. We find it again in its simple form in some of the later authors: Auson. *Ep.* 16. 1 (p. 175 Sch.) quod tu etsi lection non probes, scriptum boni consules; and in a number of places in the letters of Symmachus, with accusative i. 20 (15). 3 ut . . . . has adlegationes boni consulas; i. 30 (24); iv. 58. 1; viii. 49; with accusative and infinitive iii. 11. 1 deesse huic epistulae Atticam sanitatem boni console; *Dig.* iv. 4 fin.; xxiii. 3. 12. 1.

(2) *Aequi bonique facere*

This phrase is more distinctly colloquial. It occurs in Ter. *Heaut.* 788 ceterum equidem istud, Chremes, aequi bonique facio. Cf. Plaut. *Mil.* 784 aequi istuc facio, “that’s all the same to me”; Cic. *Att.* vii. 7. 4 qui totum istuc aequi boni facit; *Liv.* xxxiv. 22. 13 in a speech ceterum si . . . , nos aequi bonique facimus; Apol. *Met.* i. 5 init. istud quidem quod polliceris aequi bonique facio; *Met.* xi. 18 oblationes honestas aequi bonique facio; Symm. *Ep.* i. 50 (44). 1.

(3) *Nihil pensi esse, habere, etc.*

Of the expressions in which *pensi* occurs, the earliest type is exemplified in Plaut. *Truc.* 765 nec mi adeost tantillum pensi iam quos capiam calceos. Of the same kind is Sall. *C.* 52. 34 quibus si quicquam unquam pensi fuisset; cf. *Liv.* xxvi. 15. 4 neque quid dicerent neque quid face- rent quicquam unquam pensi fuisset; xxxiv. 31. 3 minus pensi esse; xxxiv. 49. 7; xlii. 22. 3 cui nihil pensi sit; xliii. 7. 11 quibus nihil neque dicere pensi sit neque facere; Apoll. *Sid.* *Ep.* iii. 13; Greg. *Hist. Franc.* iv. 12 in Cautino autem nihil sancti, nihil pensi fuit.

In all these examples *esse* is the verb used. *Nihil (nec quicquam)* *pensi habere* is probably not much later in origin, although its first appearance in extant literature seems to be in one of the *sententiae* ascribed to Caecilius Balbus (p. 127 in Friedrich’s edition of Publilius Syrus), nil pensi habere insaniementem est vivere. Sallust uses it: *C.* 23. 2 neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi habebat; 5. 6; 12. 2 linked with *moderati*: pudorem, impudicitiam . . . . nihil pensi neque moderati habere; *J.* 41. 9 nihil pensi neque sancti habere; *Sen. Ben.* i. 9. 4;
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Suet. Ner. 34; Dom. 12. In Gell. xiii. 12. 2 we find a variation of the phrase in ratum pensumque nihil habet, where the form of pensum is probably due to that of ratum. Lactantius, Div. inst. vi. 1. 8, says nihil denique moderati aut pensi habent, dummodo . . . ., where the phraseology is very similar to that of Sallust C. 12. 2, cited above; Sulp. Sev. Chron. ii. 50. 2 certe Ithacium nihil pensi, nihil sancti habuisse.

So far, it will be observed, the genitive invariably depends upon some word or phrase such as nihil, nec quicquam, or minus. Just when the freer type was developed, in which the genitive depends directly upon the verb, cannot be definitely ascertained. The first example is Val. Max. ii. 9. 3 nec pensi duxerat isdem imaginibus ascribi. This precedent is followed by Tacitus Ann. xiii. 14 neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet; Dial. 29 nec quisquam . . . . pensi habet quid. . . . Cf. also Symm. Ep. i. 73 (67); i. 75 (69) hunc ut pensi habeas; iii. 17. i ut in reliquam pensi habeas amicitiae diligentiam.

c) Magni preti, nullius momenti, etc.

See pp. 3–4; 9.

3. The Genitive in Definite Valuation

Only a small number of examples have been found, and in the great majority of them esse is the verb used. Moreover the figures which are given in the money valuations are for the most part only approximate. This is seen clearly in the two examples from Cicero. The modifying vix in the passage of Petronius and puto in the example from Martial should also be noticed. Undoubtedly the regular case-usage in definite valuation is the ablative. See pp. 31–32.

a) In Money Valuations

Cic. Verr. i. 54. 140 cum Habonio tutore, quod erat vix HS quadraginta milium, transingunt HS ducentis milibus; Off. iii. 23. 92 an emat denario, quod sit mille denarium? Petron. Cen. 39 vestimenta dispensatoris, quae vix fuissent decem sestertiorum; Mart. vii. 53. 9 vix puto triginta nummorum tota fuisse munera; Plin. Ep. vi. 3 (agellus) erat, cum donarem, centum milium numnum; Just. Inst. ii. 7. 2. dispositiones . . . . si maiores ducentorum fuerant solidorum.

b) Simpli, dupli

CIL i. 198. 59 eas res omnis simpli . . . . dupli (aestimari); Dig. xlii. 24. 7. 4 simpli\textsuperscript{32} litem aestimandam. Cf. Plaut. Poes. 183 quid tu dubitas

\textsuperscript{32} This is the reading of Mommsen. Schmidt reads simpliciter.
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quintextemplo dupli tibi, auri et hominis, fur leno siet? Cat. R.R. praef.
urem dupli condemnare, faeneratorem quadrupli; Cic. Off. iii. 16. 65 dupli poenam subiret.

For the ablative duplo see p. 32.

4. THE GENITIVE IN EXPRESSIONS OF WORTHLESSNESS

a) Nihili, flocci, nauci, etc.

(i) Nihili

Of all the expressions of worthlessness in Latin nihil, the genitive of nihilum (ne-hilum), is the one most frequently found. Unlike the others it is not confined strictly to the colloquial sphere. It has a wide range, showing greater mobility and more variety of use than any other. So frequent is it, and so common the occurrence of nihil and nihilum as colorless negatives, that its original meaning is almost lost sight of.

In hilum, its primitive, we have a word of somewhat doubtful etymology. Charisius, K. i. 102, quoting Varro, says “hilum Varro rerum humanarum intestinum dicit tenuissimum, quod alii hilum appellaverunt.” Varro’s own words L.L. v. 22. 111 (G. and S.) are ab eadem fartura farcimina<in>extis appellata, †a quo, in eo quod tenuissimum intestinum fartum, hila ab hilo dicta illo, quod ait Ennius ‘neque dispendii facit hilum,’ which he explains in ix. 37. 54 as equivalent to ‘ne dispendii facit quicquam.’ Nonius (Lindsay, p. 174) does not help us very much with his comment: hilum, breve quod-dam. Lucilius (Marx 1021): quod tu <nunc> laudes culpes, non proficis hilum. Perhaps the explanation of Festus (Th. de P. 72), hilum putavit esse quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum, brings us nearest to the ultimate force of the word. Modern etymologists connect it with filum, “a thread.” See Stowasser, Lexikon, Vorbe griffe, § 2, and Walde, s.v. Besides the passages already cited it is used as something infinitely small by Lucilius (458 Marx) hilo non rectius vivas; Plaut. Truc. 560 neque mea quidem opera umquam hilo minus propere quam potest peribit. Cf. Lucret. iv. 515, where it occurs without a negative, libella aliqua si ex parti claudicat hilum; iii. 514 aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum.

With facere:

Nihili facere, used absolutely, occurs in Plautus Merc. 439 ilic polllicitust prior. Nihili facio; Capt. 616 nihil facio, tamen adibo; Bacch. 89 equidem
THE GENITIVE OF VALUE


With pendere:

Nihili pendere is found in Plautus Most. 245 video te nihilii pendere prae Philolache omnes homines; Poen. 520 nos te nihilii pendimus; Trin. 607 me nihilii pendere; Men. 993 nisi quidem vos vostra crura aut latera nihilii penditis; Truc. 539 nihilii33 pendit addi purpuram. In passive: Poen. 1300 iam pridem ego me sensi nihilii pendier; Ter. Adelph. 452 pater eius nihil pendit; Eunuch. 94.

With esse:

Plaut. Most. 156 nunc postquam nihilii sum; Pseud. 239; Cist. 238 (twice). Cf. also Bacch. 1157: Ph. nihilii sum. Nt. Istuc iam pridem scio, sed qui nihilii's, id memora; 91; 1162; Cas. 119; Truc. 553; Rud. 920 nimirum homo nihiliiest; Pers. 96 nihilist macrum illud epicocum pellucidum; Pseud. 1104; Bacch. 1207 hi senes nisi fuissent nihilii iam inde ab adolescentia; Men. 972; Asin. 203 vetus est: "nihili coctiost"; Titin. ap. Fest. (Th. de P. 548. 8) quamquam estis nihilii; Cic. Att. i. 19. 4 ille alter nihilii ita est, ut . . . ; Tusc. iv. 35. 74 illud . . . ostendatur quam leve, quam contemnendum, quam nihilii sit omnino; Apul. Apol. 42 init. argumentum . . . futile et nihilii futurum; 67; Lact. Divin. inst. i. 11. 16 qui sit et mortalis et imbecillus et nihilii; vi. 22. 1 insipiens et ineptus et nihilii est; Inst. epit. 48 (53). 3.

With aestimare:

Cic. Tusc. i. 8. 15 in a rendering of a saying of Epicharmus: emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihilii aestimo.

With putare:

Cic. Sest. 53. 114 ut conlegas . . . . , bonorum iudicium nihilii putaret; Apul. Apol. 23 init. si hacc exempla nihilii putas.

With reputare:

Cassian. Conlat. xvii. 20. 1 praesens illud dispendium . . . . nihilii reputantes.

33 This is the reading of Lindsay in the Oxford text; Spengel and Ussing also read nihilii. The best manuscripts have mali, and on the basis of this Schöll has suggested mali. He thinks that we have here the genitive of malleus (μαλλός), "a lock of wool," and compares Cat. De re rust. 157. This emendation, however, is ingenious rather than convincing. Leo gives in his text (diam num mali pendit, marking the passage as corrupt. He suggests (diam nummali non pendit pallam.
With *deprehendere:*

Auson. *Technopaegnu.* 2. 5 cum sit aliquid, vel nihili deprehenditur.

For use of *nihilo* see p. 35; *pro nihilo,* p. 37. For examples of *nihili* used attributively see p. 9.

(2) *Nulli*

Of this form (=nullius) I find only one example: Apul. *Flor.* ix (Oud. p. 36) gemmam et aurum iuxta plumbum et lapillos nulli aestimare. Burmann reads *nihili,* but his conjecture seems to be without justification.

(3) *Flocci*

In the use of *flocci,* the genitive of *floccus* “a flock of wool” (cf. Varr. *R.R.* ii. 11. 8), the original meaning of the word is still felt. It differs from *nihili* also in the fact that it is not used attributively or with *esse;* it is found only with *facere* (its most frequent use), *pendere,* *aestimare,* and *existumare.*

As to the presence or absence of the negative, the examples of the former are much the more numerous, the proportion being about two to one. When used without a negative its exact force varies with the context. In some cases it means much the same as with a negative, as for example in Cato, *Orat. Reliq.* viii. 2 rumorem, famam flocci fecit, but in others it means to place a small but still some value on a person or thing. This may be illustrated by the passage in Terence, *Eunuchus.* 303, ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui me Hodie remoratus est; meque adeo, qui restiterim; tum autem qui illum flocci fecerim, where Donatus remarks: *nota flocci fecerim* et contemnere et non contemnere significare, ut nunc. Compare the gloss given by Löwe, *Glossae Nomina trium,* p. 156, flocci pendere, alicuus momenti iudicare. Yet while this use of *flocci facio* is worth noticing, the difference between it and the more usual direct negative form is apparent rather than real. Taken with its context, it is but a variation of the negative form. For instance in the passage cited from the *Eunuchus,* “Perdition take me for having cared a straw for him,” is only a strong way of saying, “I should not have cared a straw for him.”

With *facere:*

Negative: Plaut. *Truc.* 606 non hercle ego te flocci facio; 769 de nihilo nihil est irasci, quae te non flocci facit; *Curc.* 713; *Men.* 423; *Rud.* 47 is leno . . . . flocci non fecit fidem; 782 ego quae tu loquere flocci non facio; *Trin.* 211 non flocci faciunt, dum . . . . 918 neque adeo edepol flocci facio, quando
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egomet memini mihi. Cf. Juventius (Ribb. Frag. ii. 82) pallium non facio flocci ut splendeat; Cic. Att. i. 16. 13 quare ut opinor ἀφιλοσοφητέον . . . . . et istos consulatus non flocci facteon; iv. 15. 4 totam denique rem publicam flocci non facere; xiii. 30. 3 prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio.

Virtually negative: Plaut. Trin. 992 di me perdant si te flocci facio an periisses prius; Men. 994 cave quisquam quod illic minitetur vostrum flocci fecerit; Cas. 332 tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris; Stich. 285 cave quemquam flocci feceris; Most. 808 cave tu ullam flocci faxis mulierem; Ter. Eunuch. 303. Cf. also the following examples where there is no negative: Cat. Orat. Reliq. viii. 2 quoted above; Plaut. Epid. 348 dum tibi ego placeam. . . . meum tergum flocci facio; Titin. ap. Non. (Lindsay, p. 191), "lotiolente!" "flocci fiet."

With pendere:


With aestimare:

Plaut. in Paulus' Excerpts from Festus (Th. de P. 121) neque muneralen legem neque lenoniam, rogata fuerit, necne, flocci aestimo. In this passage Scaliger on account of the meter changed aestimo, which is the reading of the codices, to existumo, and he has been followed by Lorenz, Winter, and Lindsay. Aestimo, however, is retained by Thewrewk de Ponor, Leo, and the editor of the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.

With existumare:

Plaut. Most. 76 satin abit, neque quod dixi flocci existumat?

For the use of the accusative floccum with interduim see p. 36.

(4) Nauci

How early the original signification of nauci was lost may be seen from Plaut. Most. 1041 qui homo timidus erit in rebus dubiiis, nauci non erit; | atque equidem quid id esse dicam verbum nauci, nescio. The number of explanations cited by Festus (Th. de P. 170) shows the great uncertainty of the grammarians as to its real meaning: naucum ait Ateius Philologus poni pro nugis. Cincius, quod in ἀ ὦ ῖε . . . . nucisque intus sit. Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen. Glosematorum autem scriptores, fabae grani quod haereat in fabulo. Quidam ex Graeco, quod sit ναι καὶ οἴχι, lemem hominem significari. Quidam nucis iugulandis, quam Verrius iugulandam vocat, medium velut dissepimentum. Charisius (K. i. 207), who treats it among the
adverbs, says: nauci pro nihili te duco. Est autem fabae granum, cum se aperit. It is probably to be connected with nux, as some of the grammarians cited above and modern etymologists suggest. See Stowasser and Georges s.v.

The examples are scattered and rare. In addition to the passage in the Mostellaria cited above Plautus uses it in a fragment quoted by Festus (loc. cit.): ambo sumus non nauci; and in two other places (see p. 9) he employs it attributively. In Ennius Sat. (B 494) non nauci est homo. In Cicero Div. i. 58. 132 non habeo denique nauci Marsum augurem. A fragment of Gavius Bassus (ap. Fulgent. Expos. Serm. antiqu. 564. 21) shows its use with facere: veruina confodiende, non te nauci facio. Apuleius Apol. 91 combines it with putare: quid illi exsit-tument, nauci non putabo, where the best codices have nacci. Ausonius Cent. Nupt. i. 5 speaks of it as a favorite word with Afranius: neque Afranius naucum daret. In all these cases it is used with a negative.

For nauco see p. 36.

(5) Hettae

For our knowledge of this colloquialism we are indebted to Festus (Th. de P. 71), who alone has preserved it: hetta res minimi pretii, quasi hieta, id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio. Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet adsurgere, a quo accipi rem nullius pretii, cum dicimus "non hettae te facio." With the last explanation cf. the gloss cited by De Vit hecta: φλοκτις ἄρτου. Certainly Festus’ etymology is not very probable, and the same may be said of Lewis and Short’s suggestion that it may be kindred with ἤττων, ἤσσων.

(6) Pili

This expression occurs in Catull. 10. 13 non facetet pili cohortem; 17. 17 ludere hanc sinit ut lubet, nec pili facit unii; and in Petron. Cen. 44 nemo Iovem pili facit. Cf. Ar. Frogs 614 ἄξιον τι καὶ τριχός. In expressions other than those of valuation we find in Cicero Q. fr. ii. 15. 5 ego enim ne pilo quidem minus te amabo; Att. v. 20. 6 interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem.

b) Coins

Coins of small value are not infrequently used as expressions of worthlessness. We find examples of sescunciae, sextantis, terunci, semissis, assis, dupondii, tressis, and trioboli.

Wöflin in Archiv, IX, 105, draws attention to the gradual increase from terunci of Plautus and sescunciae of Pomponius to dupondii of
Petronius and *tressis* of Persius through the intermediate stages of *semissis* and *assis*, this being connected with a corresponding depreciation in the value of the *as*. The lines, however, should not be drawn too strictly. The *as* was proverbial as early as Cato’s time and occurs in Seneca; *semissis* is found in Cicero’s correspondence as well as in Lucilius, and *sextantis* occurs in Cicero.

Some of these genitives are, as we have seen, attributive: *senica* non *sescunciae*, *servus* *sextantis*, non *homo* *trioboli*. *Sextantis* in the passage in Cicero is used predicatively with *esse*. Of the rest the majority are combined with *facere*. The only example of *aestimare* is in Catullus. It is almost always the negative that is used.

1. *Sescunciae*

   See p. 9.

2. *Sextantis*

   Cic. *De orat.* ii. 62. 254 tuus amicus . . . . non esse sextantis; see also p. 10.

3. *Terunci*

   Plaut. *Capt.* 477 neque ridiculos iam *terunci* faciunt. For Cicero’s use of *teruncius* to denote an infinitely small sum, cf. *Att.* v. 17. 2 nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam; v. 20. 6; v. 21. 5; vi. 2. 4; *Fam.* ii. 17. 4; *Fin.* iii. 14. 45; iv. 12. 29. In none of these cases in Cicero is a verb of rating used. Cf. *libella* in Plaut. *Pseud.* 628; *nummus* . . . . *plumbeus*, *Cas.* 258.

4. *Semissis*

5. *Assis*

   Catull. 5. 3 rumores omnes unius aestimemus assis; 42. 13 non assis facis? O lutum, lupanar; *Carm.* *Priap.* 8. 3 non assis faciunt cunctque recta; Hor. *Sat.* i. 6. 13 unius assis non unquam pretio pluriis licuisse; Sen. *Ep.* 123. 11 istos tristes et superciliosos alienae vitae censores . . . . assis ne feceris. Here may be noted Bücheler’s suggestion to read in Sen. *Apocoloc.* 11 *tris homines assarios* instead of the traditional *Tristionias*, *Assarionem*.

   For the use of *asse* and *sestertio nummo* see p. 36.

6. *Dupondii*

   Petron. *Cen.* 58 matrem meam dupundii non facio; 58 fin. nemo dupondii evadit. Cf. also in the same chapter dominus dupunduarius; 74 homo dipunduarius. In Hieronymus *Adv. Helvid.* 16 dupondii turns up with *supputare*: quis te, oro, quis dupondii supputabat. An example showing the antiquity of
the belief that a freshman is a fair mark for ridicule is furnished by the application of the term dupondius to the first-year students in the law schools of the time of Justinian. We find Justinian gravely prohibiting its use in the second section of the letter addressed to Theophilus and others at the beginning of the Digest: cuius (anni primi) auditores non volumus vetere tam frivolo quam ridiculo cognomine dupondios appellari, sed Justinianeos novos nuncupari.

(7) Tressis

See p. 10.

(8) Trioboli

See p. 10.

c) Huius (accompanied by a gesture)

Sometimes a gesture, a snapping of the fingers or something of the kind, is used in the contemptuous rating of a person or thing: Ter. Ad. 163 tu quod te posterius purges, hanc iniuriam mihi nolle factam esse, huius non faciam, where Donatus' note is: huius autem δελημέτηδ' est. Aut enim stipulam aut floccum moverat, aut summum digitum. For a similar use of tanti see p. 16.
II. THE ABLATIVE WITH VERBS OF RATING

1. THE ORIGIN OF THE CONSTRUCTION

Instead of the genitive, the ablative is found with verbs of rating in a considerable number of examples. These include both definite and indefinite valuations. The employment of this case, as is generally recognized, is due to the influence of the regular use of the ablative with verbs of buying and selling, which is in origin instrumental. That the case-usage with verbs of rating should be influenced by a construction which is so close to it as this is not surprising. And it is significant that it is in the expression of definite valuation (which obviously approaches the idea of buying and selling more closely than any other) that the use of the ablative is most constant. When a definite price has been put upon a thing, it is fairly within the sphere of barter, and quite naturally its valuation is expressed in terms of barter and exchange. Furthermore, additional confirmation of the theory that the ablative of value is the result of influence by the ablative of price is found in the fact that the great majority of all the examples of the ablative with verbs of rating occur with *aestimare*. This, more than any of the other verbs of rating, is the sober business term, and by reason of its connotation of exact valuation is likely to be more sensitive to the influence of the verbs of buying and selling. It is noticeable, however, that the number of ablatives of value occurring in the early period is very small. My lists show only four that are earlier than Caesar: one in Naevius, two in Plautus, and one in Lucilius.

2. THE ABLATIVE IN DEFINITE VALUATION

In his article,34 "Der Genetiv des Wertes und der Ablativ des Preises," Wölflin says: "Dass der Unterschied [i.e., between the ablative and the genitive] nicht darin liegt, ob die Wertangabe eine bestimmte oder eine unbestimmte sei, beweist ja Cic. De off. iii. 23. 92 deutlich genug, indem er schreibt: an emat denario, quod sit mille denarium?" And Bennett35 in commenting on the close relations between the genitive of value and the ablative of price remarks: "The distinction sometimes made that the genitive is used to denote indefinite price, the ablative

34 *Archiv für latinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*, IX, 102.
35 *Syntax of Early Latin*, II, 97.
definite price, will not hold at all.” But so far as the verbs of rating are concerned, the distinction does hold to the extent that the ablative is the regular case for the expression of definite valuation, even though the genitive is sometimes used.

a) In Money Valuations

Plaut. Capt. 364 nam ego te huic dedi aestumatum viginti minis; 438 minis viginti aestumatum; Lucil. (Marx 499) in pretio: primus semisse, secundus nummo, tertius iam pluris quam totus medimnus; Sall. fragram. Hist. iii. 48. 19 quinis modis libertatem omnium aestimavere; Nep. Timoth. 3. 5 lisque eius aestimatur centum talentis; Mil. 7. 6 lis quinquaginta talentis aestimata est; Cic. Verr. iii. 81. 188 modios singulos ternis denarii aestimavit; iii. 81. 189 cum in Sicilia HS binis tritici modius esset, summum HS ternis, iste pro tritici modii singulis denarios ternos ab aratoribus exigit; iii. 84. 194 cum esset HS binis aut etiam ternis; iii. 85. 196 video (frumentum) esse binis HS; iii. 92. 214 aestimavit denarius III; iii. 94. 220 ternis denarii aestimare; iv. 7. 13 si denariis quadringentis Cupidinem illum putasset; v. 32. 83 ternis denarii aestimatum frumentum; Div. Cæc. 10. 30 cum esset tritici modius septertiiis duobus; Liv. iv. 16. 2 frumentum Maelianum assibus in modios aestimatum; xxi. 41. 6 duodevicens denarii aestimatos; xxi. 59. 18 redeam ego in patriam trecentis nummis non aestimatus civis? xxix. 37. 3 sextante sal . . . etrat; Sen. Ep. 95. 59 sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt; Petron. Cen. 65 quinquaginta enim millibus aestimant mortuum; Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 13. 163 quinis assibus aestimatum; xxiv. 6. 47 trecentis nummis taxari; xxiv. 6. 48 aestimatum sestertiiis in libras; xxiv. 10. 70 quam picturam . . . . HS |LX| aestimatum cubiculo suo inclusit; xxxvii. 6. 82 septertio vicies aestimatum; Tac. Ann. i. 17. 12 denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari; Fest. (Th. de P. 242. 17) boves centenis assibus, ovæ denis aestimatae.

b) Duplo

Dig. xlvii 2. 27. 1. an aestimari duplo chirographi quantitas debeat; xlvii. 2. 75 (74) duplo, quanti eius interest, aestimari debet.

3. THE ABLATIVE IN INDEFINITE VALUATION

a) Pretio, aere, momento, etc.

(1) Pretio

Val. Max. v. 4. 1 magno ubique pretio virtus aestimatur; Sen. Ep. 66. 11 non eodem pretio aestimantur; Ben. ii. 26 nec satis suo pretio se aestimatum putet; Prov. 3. 9 hoc pretio aestimasse virtutem; Tac. Ann. xi. 26. 5 veris . . . pretiiis aestimaret; Gell. ii. 23. 7 non dispari magis pretio aestimata sunt; Fronto (N. 238) secundo rumore populi florere pretioque esse; Apul. Apol. 97 quam magno pretio computar; Arnob. Adv. nat. ii. 29 immanibus
pretis aestimare; vi. 3 ea pretis carioribus pendentis; Lactant. Div. inst. vi. 11. 16 iustiatim . . . . suo pretio aestima; Symm. Ep. ix. 93 parvum, si aestimatur pretio sui; Dig. viii. 2. 23. 3 pretioque eo aestimandum, quanti fuit; x. 3. 7. 12 ut non vero pretio aestimetur pars; x. 3. 10. 12 iusto pretio rem aestimare; 24. 1. 36 aestimatio facienda est iusto pretio.

(2) Aere

Sen. Ep. 87. 17 virtus . . . . suo are censeatur; Paul. ex Fest. (Th. de P. 18) qui (antiqui) eam (poenam) aestimaverunt aere.

(3) Summa

Gell. 6 (7). 13. 2 qui minore summa aeris . . . . censebantur.

(4) Momento

Caes. B.G. vii. 39 levi momento aestimare; Cic. De invent. ii. 26. 77 magno ad persuadendum momento futurus sit; Font. 10. 21 ad unam quamque rem existimandam momentoque suo ponderandam.

(5) Vita

Curt. v. 5. 18 quidquid homines vita aestimant, “value as highly as life.”

(6) Contubernio

Tac. Agr. 5 electus (Agricola) quem contubernio aestimaret (Suetonius Paulinus).36

36 Related to the examples of indefinite valuation given under (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) is the use of the ablative to express the standard of valuation. Cf. Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 48 virtutem aestimat annis; Liv. iv. 54. 6 quaeasturamque eam non honoris ipsius fine aestimabant sed . . . . ; vii. 32. 7 ne Sidicinorum Campanorumque cladi-

bus Samnitium aestimarent virtutem; xxii. 8. 4; xxix. 26. 2; Col. x praef. 2 non naturalibus desideris sed censibus aestimentur; Sen. Ep. 45. 9 qui hominem ea sola parte aestimat, qua homo est; 76. 32; Just. 30. 4 nec Macedones veteri fama sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos; Tac. Hist. iv. 73 bonaque ac mala non su a natura, sed vocibus seditisorum aestimantur; Lact. Div. inst. vi. 11. 16 iustitiam . . . . non tuo commodo aestima; Symm. Ep. viii. 93 religiosum, si amore pendatur. Cf. the similar use of the ablative with censeo: Plin. Pan. 15. 5 quisquis paulo vetustior miles, hic te commilitone censeatur; Suet. Gramm. 10 Eratosthenes multiplici variae doctrina censebatur; Val. Max viii. 7. ext. 4 cum divitiis censeri posset; Orient. Carm. app. 2. 154 propriis meritis tantis censentur honores. This use of the simple ablative encroaches upon the field of ex and the ablative which Cicero uses in Rosc. Com. 10. 29 ex veritate paucu, ex opinione multa aestimat; Caes. B.G. iii. 20 cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, i.e., is to be reckoned as a third part; Sall. Cat. 10. 5 amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re sed ex commodo aestumare. Cf. Cic. Paradox. vi. 1. 44 ex eo, quantum cuique satis est, metuentur homines divitiarum modum; Part. Or. 34. 117 dicendum erit non esse ex fortuna idem ponderandum; Quinct. 1. 5 si ex opibus, non ex veritate causa pendetur; Fam. v. 17. 5 te non ex fortuna sed ex virtute tua pendimus semperque pendemus. Though used less frequently ex still persists: cf. Arnobius Adv. nat. ii. 49 genus
THE GENITIVE OF VALUE IN LATIN

b) Magno, parvo, etc.

(1) Magno

With esse:
Sen. Ben. vii. 9. 3 luxuria magno fuerit.

With aestimare:
Cic. Fin. iii. 3. 11; v. 30. 90; Tusc. iii. 4. 8; Paradox. vi. 3. 51; Verr. iv. 7. 13 (permagno); Liv. xl. 55. 3 magno te aestimaturum si . . . ; xli. 20. 3; Sen. Ep. 104. 34; Cons. Helv. 16. 6; Brev. Vlt. 7. 8; Tranq. 1. 11; Vit. Beat. 14. 3; Ira ii. 36. 6; iii. 31. 3; iii. 34. 2; Ben. iv. 6. 3; v. 3. 1; vi. 33. 3; Q.N. ii. 59. 7; iii. praef. 13; Plin. Pan. 37; Suet. Calig. 39; Paul. Nol. Epist. xxiii. 34.

(2) Maiore

With valere:
Cod. Iust. ii. 19 (20). 5 possessiones suas quae maiore valebant.

(3) Plure

While no well-attested example of plure with a verb of rating has been found, the form, according to Charisius (K. i. 109. 10), was used with verbs of buying and selling: plure aut minore emptum antiqui dicebant: Cicero "plure venit," et Lucilius "plure foras vendunt." Sed consuetudo pluris et minoris dicit. And on p. 211. 27 the same grammarian gives an example from Plautus: plure Plautus in Caeco vel in Praedonibus: "plure altero tanto quanto eius fundus est velim."

(4) Parvo

With aestimare:
Sen. Ben. i. 8. 2; Ira iii. 31. 3; Ep. 104. 34; Lact. Div. inst. iii. 25.

(5) Minore

With taxare:
Fest. 322. 12 (Th. de P.) minore . . . taxat.

humanum non ex bonis pauculis sed ex ceteris omnibus aestimari convenit et ponderari. We find also de and the ablative with censere: Tert. adv. Marc. i. 8 divinitas nec de novitate nec de vetustate, sed de sua veritate censetur; i. 25. In Tac. Agric. 40 fin. the standard of valuation is expressed by per and the accusative: quibus magnos viros per ambitionem aestimare mos est, the only example of the kind according to Dräger. It is not, however, essentially different from the familiar per se as used in Liv. xxii. 8. 3 non id, quod acciderat, per se aestimare.

37 See p. 13, footnote 27.
(6) Minimo

With aestimare:
Cic. Verr. iii. 95. 221 stultissimus quisque posthac minimo aestumabit.

With valere:
Dig. xix. i. 13. 5 quasi minimo valeret hereditas.

(7) Quanto—Tanto

With valere—aestimare:
Vulg. Levit. 27. 17 quanto valere potest, tanto aestimabitur (ager).

(8) Quanto

With facere:

With esse:
Plaut. in Charisius (K. i. 211. 28) quanto eius fundus est.

With aestimare:
Sen. Ira iii. 32. 2 tunc videbimus quanto ista lis aestimanda sit; Symm. Ep. ix. 117 habes in manu, quanto aestimare mihi debeas.

(9) Quantocumque

With aestimare:
Vulg. Levit. 27. 27 quantocumque a te fuerit aestimatum (animal).

(10) Vili, Caro

With aestimare:
Paulin. Nol. Ep. xxiii. 34 qui ipsum vili aestimans dominum, unguentum . . . . caro aestimavit; and in the same paragraph, a few lines below: se vili vult aestimari.

(11) Vilissimo

With esse:
Dig. xxiv. i. 7. 3 praedia Hodie vilissimo sunt.

4. THE ABLATIVE IN EXPRESSIONS OF WORTHLESSNESS

a) Nihilo, etc.

(1) Nihilo

With aestimare:
Cic. Fin. iv. 23. 62 nec quia bonum sit valere, sed quia sit non nihilo aestimandum; Sen. Const. 13. 2 honores eorum nihilo aestimat.
(2) Nauco

In a fragment of Naevius quoted by Festus (Th. de P. 170) we find *eius noctem nauco ducere*, the earliest example of this word in an expression of worthlessness. In view of the fact that the genitive *nauci* appears in all the other examples, and that the genitive is the case almost always used in this group of expressions (*flocctim*, etc.), there is a possibility that the emendation to *nauci* made by Bothe and adopted by Lorenz is correct. The MSS, however, have *nauco*, which is retained by Ribbeck and Thewrewk de Ponor.

With the use of *nauco* may be compared that of *nuce* in Plaut. *Mil.* 316 non ego tuam empsim vitam vitiosa nuce, and in Hor. *Sat.* ii. 5. 35 eripiet quivis oculos citius mihi quam te contemptum cassa nuce pauperet.

b) Coins

(1) Asse

Cat. ap. Sen. *Ep.* 94. 27 quod non opus est, asse carum est. Cf. Stat. *Silv.* iv. 9. 22 emptum plus minus asse Gaiano, where there is a reference to the decreased value of the *as* in the time of Caligula.

(2) Sestertio nummo

Sen. *Ep.* 95. 59 divitiae, gratia, potentia sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt. Petronius *Cen.* 45 has *sestertiarius homo* and in the same chapter *gladiatores sestertiarios iam decrepitos.*

Expressions of worthlessness occur with other verbs than those of rating and in other cases than the genitive and ablative. For example we find the accusative *flocctim* in Plaut. *Trin.* 994 qui sis, qui non sis floccum non interduim. Ritschl reads *cicctum* here on the ground that *flocctim* would not be used so soon after *flocctim* of v. 992. But there seems to be no justification for the change. Brix, Leo, Lindsay, and other editors retain *flocctim*. *Cicctum*, however, occurs in other passages of Plautus. It is properly the thin membrane surrounding the grains of the pomegranate. Cf. Varr. *L.L.* vii. 91 ciccum dicebant membranam tenuem, quae est ut in malo Punico discernen; Paul. ex Fest. (Th. de P. 30) membrana tenuis malarum Punicorum. In *Corp. Glossar. Lat.* ii. 100 γόγυ and κόκκος are given as Greek equivalents. As regards the form of the word the evidence of the glossaries and of the MSS of Plautus favors *cicctum*. Lewis and Short give *cicctus* on account of the Greek κίκκος, but the latter is an extremely doubtful word, being only an emendation by Schneider of κίκκαζος of Hesychius. The *Thesaurus* has *cicctum*. It is a rare word. The only instances noted are in Plautus, and even there, in spite of Ausonius' remark (*Cent. vulpt.* 1. 5) "neque ciccum suum Plautus offerret," there seem to be only three well-attested examples: *Rud.* 530 elias tu an exanguare, ciccum non interduim; fragm. ap. Varr. (Leo. ii. p. 542) quod volt det pensum, ciccum non interduo.

5. THE ABLATIVE WITH A PREPOSITION

a) Pro

With a number of verbs of rating *pro* with the ablative is used instead of the genitive of value. This is, ultimately, a development of the use of *pro* with the force of 'in the place of,' 'instead of,' 'for,' seen in such examples as Cato (Jordan, p. 37. 16) numquam ego argentum pro vino congiario . . . disdidi. Of the intermediate stages in the development one is to be found in the occurrence of *pro* in expressions of price. Cf. Plaut. *Most.* 823 tris minas pro istis duobus . . . dedi. Another is its use with verbs of viewing, judging, considering, etc. Cf. Plaut. *Stich.* 571 sese ducit pro adulescentulo; Ter. *Ad.* 48 hunc . . . habui, amavi pro meo; Cic. *Verr.* ii. 4. 33; and the frequent occurrence of *pro certo habere* and similar expressions, as in Cic. *Att.* x. 6. 3 Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam; Sall. *C.* 52. 17; Liv. xxiii. 6. 8; xxv. 10. 1. Many examples of this usage might be given. It emerges at an early period and maintains itself throughout the history of the language.

(1) In Expressions of Worthlessness

(a) Pro nihilo

This phrase is rare in early Latin. It occurs, however, in Caecil. ap. *Varr.* *L.L.* vii. 103 (Spengel). It is fully developed in Cicero who, apparently on rhetorical grounds, prefers it to *nihili* in those writings in which he pays special attention to style. Of *nihili* there seem to be only five examples in all his works; of *pro nihilo*, on the other hand, some thirty have been noted, seventeen of which occur in the philosophical writings, eleven in the speeches, two in the letters. The

is used in Hor. *Sat.* ii. 5. 8 et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est; and in Verg. *Ecl.* 7. 42 proiecta vilior alga.

With these expressions of worthlessness should be contrasted the use of standards of value: e.g., *aurum*, which is relatively frequent: Catull. 107. 3 quare hoc est gratum, nobis quoque carius auro, quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupidio; Ov. *A.A.* 2. 299 auratast; ipso tibi sit pretiosior auro; *Am.* iii. 8. 3 ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro; *Met.* 8. 79 illa mihi est auro pretiosior; Claud. *Bell. Goth.* 607 pretiosior auro sanguis erat; Aug. *Contr. mend.* iii. 5 multis librarum auri milibus pretiosisorem. Cf. *Contr. Adimant.* 10 (sapientia) pretiosior est autem lapidibus optimis; Lucif. *Moriend.* 15 (Vulg. *Ps.* 18. 11. 12) desiderabilia enim super auron et lapidem pretiosum multum. *Vita* is also used, Luc. v. 739 vita non nunc mihi dulcor. *Lux* occurs in Claud. *Bell. Goth.* 308 hic carior omni luce gener.
statistics are significant. The phrase, well adapted to the fuller style of the philosophical works, is not in keeping with the conciseness and brevity of the letters.

In almost every case it occurs in the cadence of the sentence, and in a large number of examples it stands as the last member of a climax. In this, which is perhaps its characteristic position, the stylistic effect is most clearly seen. Cf. Fin. i. 32. 61 quam contemnet, quam despiciet, quam pro nihilo putabit; Tusc. iii. 17. 36 ut omnia . . . . contemnas et pro nihilo putes; Off. i. 9. 28 contemnant et pro nihilo putent; De Or. ii. 84. 344 magnitudo animi, qua omnes res humanae tenues ac pro nihilo putantur; Mil. 24. 64 ut . . . . contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Div. in Caeccil. 7. 24 contempsit semper ac pro nihilo putavit; Fin. iii. 8. 29 despicere ac pro nihilo putare; iii. 11. 37 non requirat et pro nihilo putet? Vatin. 9. 23 solus concularis ac pro nihilo putaris; Fin. iv. 14. 37 reliquat et pro nihilo habeat herbam; Off. iii. 5. 24 contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; Tusc. v. 10. 30 opes contemnere eaque . . . . pro nihilo ducere.

Elsewhere it is used alone: Cf. Phil. ii. 23. 56 quoniam condemnatum esse pro nihilo est; Att. xiv. 9. di immortales, quam mihi ista pro nihilo! Fin. ii. 13. 43 quae . . . . visa sunt pro nihilo; Phil. i. 6. 14 ut . . . . rempublicam pro nihilo haberemus; Dom. 14. 38; Tusc. v. 26. 73 quam pro nihilo puto! Fin. v. 24. 72; Lael. 23. 86; Phil. x. 3. 6; Fam. x. 26. 3; Tusc. v. 32. 90 pro nihilo pecuniam ducere; Verr. ii. 16. 40.

Other examples of pro nihilo occur here and there in classical and silver Latin. Cf. Sall. J. 31. 25 quae . . . . pro nihilo habentur; Liv. ii. 61. 5 tribunos . . . . pro nihilo habebat; xxxiii. 46. 3; Sen. Cons. Polyb. 10. 3 habuisse eadem pro nihilo ducit; Q.V. iv. 13. 10 pro nihilo est familiaris rigor; Pers. i. 30 ten’ cirratorum centum dictata fuisse pro nihilo pendas? Sil. Ital. ii. 494 pro nihilo esse; Plin. H.N. xviii. 31. 319.

In later Latin we find it taken up by some of the Church Fathers. Cf. Lact. Inst. epít. 47 (52). i philosophiam . . . . pro nihilo computent; Sulp. Sev. Append. Ep. 2. 2. Lucifer uses it in several passages: De sanct. Athanas. i. 24; ii. 17 dignaris pro nihilo habere persequi servos unici filii dei; Morient. 4; De reg. apost. 4 haec omnia ducens pro nihilo; 7; De sanct. Athanas. i. 38; De non parcendo 17; Morient. 4 (twice). Cf. Paul. Nol. Append. Ep. 2. 3 qui autem pro nihilo me habent, ad nihilum redigentur; 2. 4; Dig. xix. 2. 25 tunc pro nihilo esse conductionem quasi nulla mercede statuta; xxviii. 4. 1; Gregory of Tours, Lib. vit. patr. x. (2), says oblectamenta pro nihilo reputata; xiii init. contumelias pro nihilo habuerunt; and, what is of
special interest, shows examples of the combination of pro nihilo with verbs other than those of rating, namely respuere and deducere. The same thing occurs in Orosius Adv. pagan vi. 1. 16 with contemnere: et ipsi pro nihilo contempi sunt. This development is in direct line with the Ciceronian phraseology already pointed out, e.g., Tusc. iii. 17. 36 contemnas et pro nihilo putes; Fin. iii. 11. 37 respuat . . . et pro nihilo putet.

(b) Pro nullo
This seems to occur only in late authors: Salvianus, De gubern. dei iv. 2. 7 pro nullo hoc habendum existimaret; Dig. ii. 2. 1. 2 quoniam pro nullo hoc habetur; xxviii. 8. 1 quia pro nullo isti habentur apud praetorem.

(c) Pro luto
This is found in Petronius with esse and habere; Cen. 44 pro luto erat annona; 51 quia enim, si scitum esset, aurum pro luto habere-mus; 67 omnia pro luto haberemus. Cf. Aug. Contr. Adimant. 19 tamquam lutum aestimabitur argentum, a rendering of the Book of Wisdom vii. 9.

(2) In Indefinite Valuation

(a) Pro pretio

(b) Pro magno aere
Symm. Ep. v. 49 pro magno aere censeri.

(c) Pro magno

(3) In Definite Valuation

(a) In Money Valuation
Liv. xxxviii. 11. 8 dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret.

(b) Pro oculo, pro dente
THE GENITIVE OF VALUE IN LATIN

b) In

(1) In pretio

In is most frequently found with pretio: Liv. xxxix. 6. 9 tum coquus, vilissimum antiquis mancipium et aestimatione et usu, in pretio esse; in the Fasti of Ovid in many passages: i. 217 in pretio pretium nunc est; iv. 405 aes erat in pretio; v. 58 inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat; v. 316 nec in pretio fertilis hortus erat; vi. 33; vi. 179; Sen. Ep. 75. 11 in magno pretio habere in aliquo habenda vel in nullo; 123. 16 in nullo habenda pretio; Ben. i. 6. 2; vii. 10. 1 omnia ista quae retuli in maiore honore pretioque sunt; Cons. Marc. i. 3; frequently in Plin. H.N. vi. 22 (24). 89 aurum argentumque et ibi in pretio; xii. 12. 41 radix et folium Indis in maximo pretio; xii. 26. 129; xvi. 4. 14; xvi. 43. 231; xix. 8. 152; xxxii. 8. 94 nec liquor ullus paene praeter unguenta maiore in pretio esse coepit; xxxiii. (2). 4; xxxiii. 1. 22; xxxvii. 2. 21; Tac. Germ. 5; Apul. Apol. 23 arbor . . . . tanti est in pretio, quanti lignum eius in trunco; Lact. Div. inst. vi. 25. 4; Paul. Nol. Ep. xxii. 34.

(2) In lucro, in damno


(3) In pondere


c) Cum

Only a few examples of the use of cum in expressions of valuation are forthcoming: Juv. iii. 183 omnia Romae cum pretio; Auson. Technopaeg. 14. 2 nequam cum pretio est.
III. ADVERBS WITH VERBS OF RATING

An adverb, or word used as an adverb (like multum, nihil, plus), is sometimes found with a verb of rating instead of the genitive or ablative:

Care, Brut. Ep. i. 16. 6 valde care aestimas tot annos; carius, Planc. Fam. x. 4. 2 propter amorem carius sunt aestimata; Sen. Ep. 81. 28; Apul. Flor. 18 libri mei . . . . carius censetur; Aug. De duab. animab. 7.


Humiliter with aestimare, Val. Max. ii. 7. 14.

Iuxta, Sall. Cat. 2. 8 eorum ego vitam mortemque iuxta aestimo.

Levius, Caes. Bell. civ. iii. 26. 4. levius tempestatis quam classis periculum aestimaverunt.

Multum, Nep. Con. 2. 1 apud quem ut multum gratia valeret; with facere, Dig. xiv. 3. 3; xvi. 1. 6; xviii. 7. 4.

Nihil with facere, Lucif. De reg. apost. 7 hunc alienigenam fecit nihil ante Israel deus; Salvian. Ad eccl. iv. 1. 2 sensus aut parvi aestimandi sunt aut nihil omnino faciendi.


Plus, Cassian. Inst. iv. 27. 2 utrum plus faceret affectionem sanguinis . . . . an oboedientiam; Contr. Nestor. vi. 5. 1; Lucif. De sanct. Athanas. ii. 29; Dig. x. 3. 10. 1.

Tenuissime with aestimare, Cic. Verr. iv. 16. 35.

Vilius, with aestimare, Sen. Ep. 81. 28; Aug. De duab. animab. 7; Salv. Ad eccl. i. 12. 61.
IV. THE VERBS OF RATING

Aestimare

There are but few examples of the use of *aestimare* with a genitive of value in early Latin. Landgraf, *Literatur nachweise* 68, limits it to the tragic fragment quoted by Cicero *De invent.* i. 45. 83 qui id parvi auditum aestimet and the *Lex repetund.* vii quanti aestumata erit. There is, however, an example in Plautus, namely, the fragment in Paul. ex Fest. (*flocchi aestimo*) discussed on p. 27.

See under *magni, maximi, pluris, plurimi, parvi, minoris, tanti—quanti, tanti, quanti; nihil, assis;* the ablative in money valuations; *duplo; pretio, aere, momento, vita, contubernio;* standard of valuation in the ablative; *magnus, parvo, minimo, quanto; nihil, pro nihil; carius, gravius, iuxta, pensius, vilius.*

Censere

See under *quanti; aere; summa;* standard of valuation in the ablative; *pro* and the ablative; *carius, graviter.*

Computare

See under *pretio; pro nihil*.

Consulere

See under *boni.*

Dedicare

See under *quanti.*

Deprehendere

See under *nihil.*

Ducere

Neither Plautus nor Terence seems to use *ducere* in expressions of valuation, but its occurrence in early Latin is attested by an example in Naevius (Th. de P. 170) noctem nauco ducere.

For other examples see under *magni, pluris, parvi, minoris, tanti; pensi; incomparabilis pretii, nullius momenti; pro nihil, pro magnus; in pretio, in lucro, in damno, in magnis ponderibus.*
THE VERBS OF RATING

Esse

Esse was doubtless one of the earliest verbs used in this construction, and it occurs frequently in all the periods represented by the extant literature.

See under magni, maioris, pluris, plurimi, parvi, minoris, tanti—quantì, tantì, quantì; pensì; the genitive in definite valuation; nihilì, nauci, sextantis; the ablative in definite valuation; pretio, momento; magnò, quanto, vilissimo; the ablative with pro and in.

Existimare

This verb properly means to judge, consider, think, rather than value or rate (aestimare) and its use with a genitive of value is colloquial and comparatively rare. The examples usually cited are Plaut. Most. 76 satìn abit neque quod dixì flocì existimatum? Capt. 682 dum ne ob malefacta peream, parvi existimatum; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. iv. 5. 2 omnia minoris existimare; Nep. Cat. 1. 2 magnique opera eius existimata est; Suet. Aug. 40 magni praeterea existimans . . . incorruptum servare populum. To these may be added Plaut. Pers. 353 non ego omnis inimicitias pluris existimatum quam; Cic. Fam. xiii. 10. 4 si me tanti facis, quanti et Varro existimatum et ipse sentio; Sen. Ben. vi. 35. 2 tanti existimatum illum miserum esse ut ipse gratus sit; Plin. H. N. 35. 94 Claudius pluris existumavit . . . Augusti imagines addere; Aug. Contr. Faust. xiv. 1 tanti devotiones eius existimare debemus, quanti sunt stomachantium vetularum; Quaest. v. 31 magni existimantur (sic) haec ab hominibus; Sulp. Sev. Append. Ep. ii. 3 pudicitiam aut nullius praemii aut parvi existimat.

Existimare, moreover, is a very frequent variant of aestimare, especially in the letters of Cicero and of Seneca. It is also the reading of B, the fine MS of Lactantiius belonging to the sixth or seventh century, in Div. inst. iii. 25. 16. In regard to Cicero's usage Schmalz, ZFGW, XXXV, 99, takes the position that wherever the MSS waver between aestimare and existimare construed with a genitive of value, aestimare is to be read, and this is, generally speaking, the tendency of recent editors. The question, however, may be seriously raised whether this continual ruling out of existimare in favor of aestimare is justifiable. The evidence of the MSS in the different passages which Schmalz discusses is certainly by no means conclusive. For example in Mur. 16. 34 cuius . . . vita tanti existimata or aestimata est, existimata is the reading of the MSS and is retained by Halm in the Orelli and Baiter edition of 1854, again in his edition of 1868, and by Kayser, 1862, though Halm, 1878, Koch-Landgraf, 1885, Müller, 1892, and Clark in the Oxford
text, 1905, read aëstimata. In Leg. Agr. ii. 15. 40 minas non quanti volet existimabit, or aëstimabit, Müller in his critical note gives existimabit as the reading of “omnes codices,” and this is adopted by Zumpt and Kayser. Müller himself, however, Baiter, and Clark read aëstimabit. In Att. i. 20. 2 nullam rem tanti existimassem, or aestimassem, Boot, Wesenberg, Tyrrell, and Purser following Lambinus, Bosius, and some of the MSS, read existimassem, though M has aestimassem, which is adopted by Kayser.

Facere

This is the favorite verb of rating in colloquial Latin, occurring frequently in Plautus, Terence, the Letters of Cicero, and other works containing a large element of the sermo cotidianus. A good index of its usage is furnished by the statistics for Cicero, in whose writings only nine examples are found in the Speeches, and nine in the Philosophical Works, while in the Letters there are sixty. With expressions of worthlessness it is especially frequent. It is not, however, confined to the colloquial sphere. Besides the examples in Cicero’s Speeches and Philosophical Writings referred to above, there are a few in Sallust and Livy, as well as a goodly number in the Digest and Church Fathers. Caesar does not use it in this construction.

For the combinations in which it is used and the authors in whose works it is found, see under magni, maximi, multi, pluris, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, tanti—quanti, tanti, quanti; nihil, flocci, nauci, hettae, pili, terunci, assis dupondii; momenti, preti; aequi, boni; quanto; nullum, nihil, plus.

Finire

See under tanti.

Habere

The first example of habere used as a verb of rating is found in Caecilius (249 R) tantam rem dibalare ut pro nilo habuerit. Another early example occurs in Lucilius (1120 Marx) tantum habeas, tantum ipse sies tantique habearis.

For other examples see under magni, pluris, parvi, minimi, quanti, tanti; nauci; pensi; pretio; pro nihilo, pro nullo, pro magno, pro luto; in pretio.

Indicare

See under tanti, quanti.
THE VERBS OF RATING

Licere
See under pluris, quanti.

Pendere

Pendere in expressions of valuation occurs frequently in comedy, not at all in Cicero’s Speeches or Philosophical Works or in Caesar, apparently not in Cicero’s Letters or in Livy, occasionally in Lucretius, Persius, Seneca, Tacitus, Gellius, Apuleius, Macrobius, and frequently in patristic Latin. The sermo cotidianus is its proper sphere but it not infrequently finds a place in graver discourse.

For the details of its usage see under magni, pluris, plurimi, parvi, minoris, tanti, quanti, nihil, flocci; pretio; standard of valuation in the ablative; pro nihil.

Pensitare
See under magni.

Ponderare
See under momento.

Putare

Putare does not occur in Plautus in an expression of valuation; nor is it found in Terence in this construction, although there is an approach to it in Hecyra 790 meam esse operam deputat parvi pretii. In Catullus 23. 25 we find haec commoda . . . . noli spernere nec putare parvi. Cicero uses it more frequently than Stegmann’s article, Jahrb., CXLII (1890), 29 ff., would lead one to suppose.

For other examples see under magni, pluris, minoris, minimi, tanti, quanti; nullius momenti; nihil, nauci; the ablative in money valuations; pro nihil.

Reputare

See under nihil and pro nihil. Cf. also Vulg. Act. 19. 27 magnae Dianae templum in nihilum reputabitur, where the Greek has εἰς οὐδὲν λογισθῆναι.

Sumere
See under pro magno.

Supputare
See under dupondii.
**Taxare**

See under *minore; tanti — quanti, tanti, quanti;* the ablative in money valuations.

**Valere**

See under *pluris, minoris, quanti; maiore, minimo; pro* and the ablative in money valuations; *multum.* Cf. also Petron. *Cen. 77 assem habeas, assem valeas.*
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LIFE.

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G. J. L.
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