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The Termination— *Ensis*

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superest must be dismissed as a conjecture and that *altera maior gratus eris* is the genuine ruin of the words of Juvenal. Those words I suppose were these :

undique ad illos
conuenient et carpentis et nauibus omnes
qui digito scalpunt caput uno : derit amator ;
gratus eris. tu tantum erucis inprime dentem.

I will deal first with the palaeographical details. One of the absurdities by which the overworked brain of the copyist avenges itself on the author copied is that inversion of two syllables which transforms *der-it* into *d-it-er*. I cite here only the closest of parallels : Ovid *Ibis* 246 *it-er* for *er-it*, *met.* XII. 306 *me-ne-la-us* for *me-la-ne-us*, *trist.* V. 6, 11 *po-li-da-rius* for *po-da-li-rius*, Verg. *Aen.* XI. 711 *ra-pu* for *pu-ra*, Stat. *silu.* IV. 4, 79 *e-ri-ge-t* for *e-ge-ri-t* : in Juvenal, IV. 83 *ge-re-nti* for *re-ge-nti* and VI. 541 *ori-si-s* for *o-si-ri-s* might be assigned to the same class. Now the difference between *diteramator* and *alteramator* is not worth considering, so frequently is *d* confused with *a*, *i* with *l*, and *t* with *i* ; and the scribes who when they found at VIII. 148 a hexameter ending with *sufflamine multo consul* altered the order to *multo sufflamine* would not scruple here to write *uno caput* for *caput uno* when metre required it. Buecheler, I ought to say, already suspected the presence of *amator*.

The sense is plain enough : never fear a scarcity of Virrones while the seven hills

abide ; they will flock over sea and land out of all the world to Rome : it is Naevoli that will be scarce : you will be in high demand : only make you ready against it. The order of the words *caput uno* which I restore is a deliberate imitation of Calvus' notorious epigram, 'Magnus, quem metuunt omnes, digito caput uno | scalpit.' The clausula *derit umator* is repeated from the companion Satire II. 168, 'non numquam derit amator,' and here serves of course as a pointed opposition to the 'numquam pathicus tibi derit amicus' of 130.

I may add here two notes on passages which can be dealt with briefly.

VII. 22.

siqua aliunde putas rerum spectanda tuarum praesidia.

This is the reading of P. But *specto* is not thus used ; so most editors take *expectanda* from the other MSS. I should think *speranda* nearer to our best authority ; and it seems to have been read by the scholiast who writes 'si aliunde magis praesidium speras per carmina quam a principe.'

XV. 75.

terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis.

But P has *fugat*, which points to *fugae* : see for instance Prop. IV. 2, 54, 'turpi terga dedisse fugae' : *inst. Omb.* will then be abl. abs.

A. E. HOUSMAN.

THE TERMINATION—*ENSIS*.

READERS of Velleius Paterculus will remember the passage (ii. 51) in which he mentions the extraordinary rise of Cornelius Balbus—'illis incrementis fecit viam, quibus non Hispaniensis natus sed Hispanus in triumphum et pontificatum adsurgeret, fieretque ex privato consul.' Evidently Velleius is laying stress upon the fact that Balbus was not merely a man of Italian blood settled in Spain, but a native Spaniard. It is the distinction between an Anglo-Indian and a Hindoo. As however this special use of the termination does not appear to have been anywhere adequately discussed (the fullest discussion I know, and it is inadequate, is in Reisig's *Vorlesungen*, i. 234), I have thought it worth while to put the chief illustrative passages together in the hope that some better scholar than

myself, with access to one of 'the three scholars' libraries of Britain' (Prof. Ramsay in February's *Classical Review*)¹ may further

¹ In Manchester, where I write this, the case has much improved since Prof. Mayor wrote (*Bibliographical Clue to Latin Literature*, 1875) ; 'Hear the quiet complaint of a German resident (*Journal of Philology*, vi. 27) : "The bulk of this paper was written in Manchester, where there is no large library." He was compelled to have recourse to the private library of a friend.' The Free Library, which is admirable of its kind, now contains the standard English books in almost all departments ; the Owens College library, though still weak in periodical literature—e.g. no *Philologus*, *Hermes* and *Rheinisches Museum* far from complete—has made enormous strides ; and finally the ancient and beautiful Chetham Library, under the scholarly direction of Mr. H. H. Howorth, has not only made a special point of obtaining the great historical collections—Pertz, Migne, &c.—but very rarely refuses to get a book of real importance which is suggested by any serious student.

elucidate the point. Other instances of 'Hispaniensis' are Livy xxiii. 48, Hispaniensi exercitui = 'the Roman army serving in Spain,' xxiii. 28, xxxix. 20 and 38, the adjective in each of these cases occurring with 'exercitus.' Florus ii. 13, 23 also has 'Hispanienses Pompeii exercitus.' The grammarian Charisius (*Gramm. Lat.* i. 106) explains: 'Cum dicimus Hispanos, nomen nationis ostendimus; cum autem Hispanienses, cognomen eorum qui provinciam Hispanam incolunt, etsi non sunt Hispani.' Pompeius (*Gramm. Lat.* v. 144) says: 'Siculus et Siciliensis invenimus: quae ratio est? Sardus et Sardinienensis: quamquam in Cicerone in Scauriana invenimus istam discretionem de Sardis et Sardiniensibus, ut illos incolas, illos advenas doceat.' Porphyrius's comment on Horace *Sat.* i. 3, 3, is, 'Adnotandum et Sardum et Sardiniensem dici posse. Nam Lucilius Sardiniensem dixit in sexto satirarum: Sardiniensem terram. . . . Nonnulli tamen veterum Grammaticorum sic appellationes has diviserunt ut Sardum putarent dici qui in Sardinia natus sit, Sardiniensem autem incolam Sardiniae.' (It should be noted that 'incolam' is here used, as always in inscriptions, in the technical sense of a settler who is not a native, = μέτοικος; in the passage from Pompeius previously quoted 'advena' is used in that sense, and 'incola' is the native inhabitant.) Festus, s.v. *Corinthienses*, has: 'Corinthienses ex eo dici coeperunt, ex quo coloni Corinthum sunt deducti, qui ante Corinthii sunt dicti; quam consuetudinem servamus etiam quum Romanenses¹ et Hispanenses et Sicilienses negotiatores dicimus, qui in alienis civitatibus negotiantur.' The same use appears to occur in one of the electoral inscriptions of Pompeii. Henzen, 6974: 'M. Epidium Sabinum aed. Campanienses rog.'—i.e. men living in Campania, at Pompeii, who were not Campanians. In an essay by the Abbé Ducis on 'Le Passage d'Annibal du Rhône aux Alpes' (1869) I find the following (p. 87): 'La langue Latine est riche et logique dans la variété de ses désinences. L'épigraphie de nos Alpes reproduit les

All this however does not amount to a 'scholar's library' in Prof. Ramsay's sense, and the student of any special department of antiquity must still buy at least three-fourths of the books he needs, if he lives in Manchester.

¹ 'Romanensis' occurs on lamps of Puteoli, *Eph. Epig.* ii. 92.

mots de *Alpicus*, qui signifie un montagnard, *Alpensis*, un citoyen de la province des Alpes, *Alpinus*, un homme originaire des Alpes.' I have looked through the indices of the Berlin *Corpus*, so far as published, without finding 'Alpensis,' but I have not been able to consult either the special epigraphic collections for the Maritime Alps or the *Revue épigraphique du Midi de la France*. I hope that some other student may be able to find examples of the interesting use thus vouched for by the Abbé Ducis. Perhaps, also, some one may be able to suggest an explanation for the 'Cicinenses,' 'Quirinenses,' 'Parianenses,' in Henzen, 7216. Henzen himself gives them up. The 'QQ. corporis treiectus togatensium' (*Eph. Epig.* i. 217) is also curious. Some relation between 'togatensis' and 'togatus' presumably exists; but what is it? It should perhaps be added finally that in the case of town-names the termination 'ensis' is of course—as in Atheniensis, Carthaginiensis, and a multitude of others—frequently the only one, and carries no special signification with it. Sometimes the Romans themselves doubted in a given case whether there was any distinction at all between this and an alternative termination. 'Ait sic Caesar in libris analogiae: "duae sunt Albae . . . ; volentes Romani discretionem facere, istos Albanos dixerunt, illos Albenses" Plinius Secundus negat et ait sic: "indifferenter haec inveniuntur."' (Pompeius *loc. cit.*). In the famous Genoa boundary inscription (Orelli 3121), 'Genuates' and 'Genuenses,' 'Langates' and 'Langenses' seem to be used quite indifferently. All that can be said is that the termination 'ensis' appears to be the favourite one in the provinces, when the place signified is either a Roman *municipium* or a Roman colony. It suggested to the provincial ear, though it did not certify, a closer connection with Rome than ordinary. The geographical list in Henzen's supplementary volume to Orelli bears out this assertion, and forms like 'Victricensis' (formed from the 'Victorious' legion which colonized Camalodunum), 'Julienses'² (inhabitants of Vasio, which was surnamed Julia), are also interesting from this point of view.

WILLIAM T. ARNOLD.

² See Hirschfeld's *Gallische Studien*, i. 301.