

I. Greek idiom

A. Dare ≈ δίδωμι

TLL v 1.1689.48-71

mihi [...] reum prospere defendere aut apud centumviros causam aliquam feliciter orare aut apud principem ipsos illos libertos et procuratores principum tueri et defendere datur (Dial. 7.1).

It was granted to me to defend the accused successfully, or among the *Centumviri* to plead some case with good fortune, or before the *princeps* to protect and defend the *princeps*' freedmen and ministers.

Cf. ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς διδοῖ πιεῖν (Hdt. 4.172).

One would offer to drink from his hand.

ἐδίδουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς συμμάχοις λόγον (Xen. Hell. 5.2.20).

The Lacedaimonians granted the opportunity to speak to their allies.

B. Amare ≈ φιλεῖν

OLD 12; Quint. 9.17.3

memoriae Drusi eadem quae in Germanicum discernuntur, plerisque additis, ut ferme amat posterior adulatio (Ann. 4.9.2).

The same celebrations as for Germanicus were voted to the memory of Drusus, with several additions, as subsequent sycophancy is often accustomed to do.

Cf. κίνδυνος δέ, ᾧ Σώκρατες, οὐ μικρὸς σφαλεῖσιν, οἷα δὴ ἐν πολέμῳ φιλεῖ [...] (Pl. Resp 467b).

But the danger, Socrates, is not small in disasters, which are accustomed to occur in war [...]

C. Simul ≈ ἅμα

Smyth §1701; A&G §432c

verum Hypaepeni Trallianique Laodicensis ac Magnetibus simul tramissi ut pimum validi (Ann. 4.55.3).

But the Hypaeans and Trallians along with the Laodiceans and Magnesians were passed over as insufficiently powerful.

Cf. αἱ γυναῖκες τοὺς ἅμα Θόαντι ἄνδρας σφετέρους ἀποκτεῖνασαι [...] (Hdt. 6.138)

The women who killed their husbands along with Thoas [...]

See also, e.g., Ann. 3.64.3, 6.9.5

D. Specie ... ceterum ut ≈ λόγῳ μὲν ... ἔργῳ δέ

[...] *specie defendendae provinciae ob imminentis Suebos ceterum ut avellerentur castris trucibus adhuc non minus asperitate remedii quam sceleris memoria. centurionatum inde egit* (Ann. 1.44.4).

[...] nominally for the defense of the province against Suebian threat, but actually so that they would be turned away from camps grim with the harshness of purging no less than with memory of crime.

Cf. ἐγγιγνέτο τε λόγῳ μὲν δημοκρατία, ἔργῳ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ἀνδρὸς ἀρχή (Thuc. 2.65.9).

There existed, nominally, democracy, but, actually, rule by one leading man.

See also, e.g., Hist. 4.3.6, Ann. 3.35.8, 4.57.2, 15.15.2

II. Greek Grammar

A. Greek Accusative

Smyth §1601; A&G §397b; NLS §19; Quint. 9.17.3

alius manum aeger eodem deo auctore ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur orabat (Hist. 4.82.3).

Another, weak of hand, with the same god inspiring, begged to be tread on by Caesar's heel and sole.

Cf. πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς (Hom. *Il. passim*)

Achilles, swift of foot

See also, e.g., *Germ.* 17.5; *Hist.* 1.85.3; *Ann.* 1.50.2, 2.13.1, 6.9.5, 15.64.2

B. Greek Genitive

Smyth §1429-30; A&G §357.3; Quint. 9.17.3

1. *litteras* [...] *verbis magnificis, rerum vacuas* (*Ann.* 15.8.2).

A letter with magnificent words, yet empty of substance.

Cf. ἐνδεής ἀρετῆς (Pl. *Resp.* 381C)

Bereft of virtue

2. *Diversa omnium quae umquam accidere, civilium armorum facies* (*Ann.* 1.49.1).

Its appearance was different from all other civil wars that have ever occurred.

Cf. διάφορος τῶν ἄλλων (Pl. *Prm.* 160D)

Different from the others

See also, e.g., *Hist.* 1.49.4, 3.75.3; *Ann.* 4.11.1, 4.23.4

C. Epexegetic Infinitive

Smyth §2001; NLS §26

post quae rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando adsideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus (*Ann.* 2.57.3).

After this, Piso rarely sat at Caesar's tribunal, and if he ever did, he was fierce and obvious in dissenting.

Cf. δεινὸς λέγειν (Aeschin. *In Ctes.* 174)

Clever at speaking

ἀνιαθεὶς δῆλος ἦν (Xen. *Cyr.* 2.2.3).

He was clear in being dissatisfied.

See also, e.g., *Dial.* 16.3; *Hist.* 1.84.4, 4.39.3; *Ann.* 4.52.2, 4.57.1

D. Aorist Present Participle

Smyth §1872; NLS §102; Quint. 9.3.2

apud quos praemonente Narcisso pauca verba fecit (*Ann.* 11.35.2).

Among [the soldiers], [Claudius] said little, after Narcissus gave an initial speech.

Cf. θέμενοι δὲ ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν τὰ ὄπλα τοῖς μὲν ἐπαγομένοις οὐκ ἐπέιθοντο (Thuc. 2.2.4).

Having set down their weapons in the agora, they did not obey those who invited them.

See also, e.g., *Ann.* 2.2.2, 6.29.4, 12.48.1, 12.69.1, 15.62.1

III. Atticizing Grammar

A. Future Participles of purpose/intention

Smyth §2065, 2086; A&G §499.2; NLS §92d

inde Cluvio Rufo metus, et decimam legionem propinquare litori ut transmissurus iussit (*Hist.* 2.58.2).

And hence fear struck Cluvius Rufus, and he ordered the tenth legion to move closer to the shore so that he might send it across.

Cf. συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν (Xen. *An.* 1.1.3).

He seized Cyrus so that he might kill him.

See also, e.g., *Hist.* 3.68.3; *Ann.* 1.47.3

B. Middle Voice

A&G §156a, 397c; NLS §19.3

Bracas indutus togatos adloqueretur (*Hist.* 2.20.1).

Having clothed himself in breeches, he addressed the toga-clad.

See also, e.g., *Hist.* 5.5; *Ann.* 1.50, 3.74

C. Dative Case

1. Agent

Smyth §1488; A&G §375

At Tiridates volentibus Parthis Nicephorium et Anthemusiada ceterasque urbes, quae Macedonibus sitae Graeca vocabula usurpant, Halumque et Aremitam Parthica oppida recepit (*Ann.* 6.41.2).

And with Parthian compliance Tiridates took Nicephorium and Anthemusias and the rest of the cities that, founded by the Macedonians, took up Greek names, and the Parthian towns of Halus and Artemita.

Cf. αὐτοὺς παράσχωμαι μάρτυρας τούτους ὅτι πάντα τὰναντί' ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῦτοις πέπρακται (*Dem.* 19.205).

Should I bring them forward as witnesses that everything has been done oppositely by me and by them?

See also, e.g., *Agr.* 10.1; *Dial.* 4.1, 4.4; *Hist.* 1.34.2, 2.80.3; *Ann.* 1.1.2, 2.50.3

2. Attracted

Smyth §1487; A&G §378n

Maturo ceterisque remanere et in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit (*Hist.* 3.43.2).

Maturus and the rest wished to stay and to make an oath to Vespasian.

Cf. τῶ γὰρ πλῆθει τῶν Πλαταιῶν οὐ βουλομένῳ ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφίστασθαι (*Thuc.* 2.3.2).

The majority of the Plataeans did not wish to revolt from the Athenians.

See also, e.g., *Agr.* 18.2; *Ann.* 1.59.1

IV. Archaism

A. *Comoediis elegantia et quidam velut atticismos inveniri potest* (*Quint. Inst.* 1.8.8). (See also 6.3.107)

In their comedies elegance and a sort of Atticism can be found.

B. “More transient, but no less influential, would be variations in current taste, such as the Atticising movement, which derogated the authors of the entire Hellenistic period, and influenced both Greek and Latin historians; the Palatine library at Rome which enshrined those writers of whom the ruling emperor especially approved; and archaizing movements, which resurrected little-read historians and poets” (Marincola 1997: 18-19).

C. “Now archaisms are a regular feature of Latin historical prose, because historians often wish their narrative to reproduce something of the flavour of the past ages with which they are concerned. But whereas T.’s main model, Sallust, had been criticised by Asinius Pollio for his excessive affectation of archaisms (*Suet. Gram.* 10), T. himself prefers “mild archaisms” to those which are obtrusively odd” (Martin & Woodman 1989: 20).

D. *Verba a vetustate repetita non solum magnos adsertores habent, sed etiam adferunt orationi maiestatem aliquam non sine delectatione: nam et auctoritatem antiquitatis habent et, quia intermissa sunt, gratiam novitati similem parant. Sed opus est modo, ut neque crebra sint haec nec manifesta, quia nihil est odiosius adfectione, nec utique ab ultimis et iam oblitteratis repetita temporibus* (Quint. *Inst.* 1.6.39).

E. Καὶ μὴν κάκεινων καταγελαῖν ἡξίου τῶν ἐν ταῖς ὀμιλίαις πάντῃ ἀρχαίοις καὶ ξένοις ὀνόμασι χρωμένων· ἐνὶ γούν ἐρωτηθέντι ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ λόγον τινὰ καὶ ὑπεραττικῶς ἀποκριθέντι, Ἐγὼ μὲν σε, ἔφη, ὦ ἑταῖρε, νῦν ἠρώτησα, σὺ δέ μοι ὡς ἐπ’ Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀποκρίνη (Lucian *Demon.* 26).

F. ἀττικίζοντά τε οὐκ ἀκρατῶς, οὐδὲ ἐκφύλλως—τὸ γὰρ ἀπειρόκαλον ἐν τῷ ἀττικίζειν βάρβαρον (Philostr. *VS* 503).

Words restored from olden days not only have great men to recommend them, but also add a certain majesty that is not without charm to a speech: for they have the authority of antiquity and, since they have been set aside for some time, they offer a pleasure similar to that of novelty. But there is need for moderation so that they are not too frequent or obvious, since nothing is more disagreeable than affectation, and so that they are not restored from the deepest forgotten times.

Moreover he thought worthy of mockery those who use excessively archaic and foreign words in regular conversation: to one man who was asked a question by him and who answered in a hyper-attic manner, he said, “I asked you in the now, my friend, but you answer me as if I asked Agamemnon.”

He atticized, but not immoderately, nor unnaturally—for rashness in atticizing is barbaric.

V. (Very) Select Bibliography

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