

THE INDEFINITE QUIS IN CICERO'S LETTERS

by

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A Preliminary Statement.

My study of the indefinite quis in Cicero's Letters was prompted by an article by Professor Roy C. Flickinger, "The Indefinite Quis in Horace," which appeared in "The Classical Journal" for November, 1929.

After a summary of the statements of grammars about the use of quis, Mr. Flickinger made the following statement, based on a master's thesis written at the University of Iowa.

"The implication of such a summation of these rules would seem to be that si, nisi, ne, and num and (to a lesser degree) relatives were of outstanding and almost equal importance in connection with this construction. However true these conclusions may be in the case of other Latin writers, they do not hold for Horace. In the 119 examples occurring in Horace, si is found 82 times; ne, 17 times; ubi and ut, four times each; seu thrice; sive, neu, and nisi each twice; and an, num, and quod once each. Thus, in Horace at least, si stands in a class by itself; ne is frequent, but not nearly so much so as si; nisi and num barely do more than make their appearance; and the relatives fare little better.

.....

"In the second place, it is obvious that, if words like nisi and num are to be cited in such a rule, equal recognition should be given also to ubi, ut, and seu (sive)--not to mention neu or an."

This criticism of the grammars seems not to consider the relative frequency of quis after the conjunction in comparison with the frequency of other indefinites. That is, the point in question is not whether quis occurs more often after si than after ne, because si may be more frequently used than ne, but whether quis is more commonly used after ne than any other indefinite. When the grammars say that quis is used after si, nisi, ne, num, they mean that if one wishes to use an indefinite pronoun after any of these conjunctions he regularly should use quis, or possibly that when quis

is found it is usually found after one of these conjunctions.

The second statement, that ut and ubi should be given emphasis equal to that given to nisi and num because quis appears with them as many times in Horace as with nisi and num is even more unreasonable. The grammars are not interested in how many times quis appears after ut but in what is the regular construction after ut. As my figures will show, in a majority of instances after nisi and num the indefinite quis is used, while after ut and ubi quis appears in only a negligible percentage of the cases.

It was to find the relative importance of quis in various constructions, that my study was made.

Purpose.

I have made a study of the use of the indefinite pronouns in Cicero's Letters and shall attempt to show the conditions under which quis is used and the distinctions between quis and other indefinites in meaning.

I shall point out the conditions under which quis seems to have become accepted as the regular indefinite and the conditions under which it may occur but is not to be expected more than any other indefinite.

Limits.

One indefinite, nescio quis, I have not studied, as it seemed to have no bearing on the others. In this phrase, quis is of course interrogative and only the phrase indefinite.

After examining all available grammars on the use and meanings of the indefinite pronouns, I have studied all the indefinite quis's in Cicero's Letters, Loeb Library Edition, and all the instances where another indefinite occurred after a conjunction that was named in any of the grammars as a possible introductory word for quis.

Letters in the collection written by others than Cicero I have not included.

Statements of the Grammars in Regard to Distinctions in
Meaning of the Indefinites.

The grammars unite in saying that quis is the most vague of the indefinites, and that it "designates least distinctly a person or thing as an entity."* It is not used where emphasis or contrast is implied.

Aliquis is more definite, carrying an implication of the existence of the thing it designates. It is used where emphasis or contrast is implied and is opposed to all or none. It means "some at least."

Quispiam does not differ from aliquis except that it is more rare and never designates a thing or person of importance.

Quidam is a certain one (whom the author could name but does not need to or choose to).

Quisquam (ullus) is used after a negative, in conditional sentences and in interrogative sentences that imply negation, and after comparisons and sine. Gildersleeve adds "in sweeping conditions." It means "anyone at all", "anything at all".

Statements of Grammars with Regard to Use of Indefinite
after Si and its Compounds.

All grammars say that quis is used with si. Several say that aliquis is used instead of quis where emphasis is intended.

*The words are Kuhner's.

All except one of the grammars say that quis is used after nisi. Five say that it is used after sine, two after sin.

Statements about Position of Quis.

Quis is everywhere regarded as an enclitic, depending on an introductory word and not to be far separated from it. Kuhner, however, is the only one who makes the following statement:

Kuhner (§ 119) says, "Aliquis often stands after ne, si, nisi, without apparent difference from quis if the pronoun stands so far removed from the conjunction that it can no longer serve as support for the enclitic form."

Table of Frequency.

The frequency with which the various indefinites occur after si and each of its compounds is shown by the following table:

	Quis	Aliquis	Quis- quam	Ullus	Quidam	Quis- quam	Quando	Quo	Aliquando
Si	324(73%)	39(9%)	23(10%)	21	8	4	10	2	6
Nisi	22(73%)	5		2	1				
Sin	9(45%)	8			2	1			
Sine	4	2			1				
Quodsi	2	4	2						
Etsi	1	6	1		3				
Etiamsi	4								
Quasi		2	1						
	<u>366(70%)</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>27(9%)</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

(Note: 1. If quando, quo, and qua are included with quis and aliquando with aliquis, the percentages with si are: quis, 75; aliquis, 10.

2. The percentages for quisquam include ullus.)

Quis.

The regular indefinite after si is quis, as is shown by the table and by all grammars.

A few examples chosen at random will show the colorless character of this indefinite.

Att. I, 19.

apud me si quid erit eius modi, me imprudente erit et invito.

Att. I, 20.

Cum erimus congressi, tum si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus.

Att. II, 7.

et interea scribas si quid intelleges aut suspicabere, et maxime de legatione quid sit acturus.

Att. III, 9.

si quis forte fuisset qui contentus nostris malis non esset.

Att. VII, 20.

Ego si quid hic hodie novi cognoro, scies.

Fam. II, 4.

ut certiores faceremus absentes si quid esset quod eos scire...interesset.

That the grammars are justified in listing nisi with si as an introductory word for quis is apparent from the figures given in the table. The percentage of frequency for quis is the same with nisi as it is with si.

Quis is, however, relatively much less common with the other compounds of si. Few examples were found, but enough were found for sin at least to show this.

Quisquam.

All grammars stress first the use of quisquam (ullus) in negative sentences or in sentences and questions implying negation. From this starting point they progress in varying degrees.

The use of quisquam in conditional clauses is not mentioned by three of the grammars: Allen, Ogilvie, and Schmitz. Two (Churchill and Slater, and Harkness) merely mention it. Six (Kuhner, Andrews and Stoddard, Sonnenschein, Riemann, Hale and Buck, and Madvig) say that quisquam occurs in positive conditions. Sonnenschein makes no comment. Riemann, Andrews and Stoddard, and Madvig say that quisquam is used in positive conditional clauses to increase or to generalize the indefiniteness. Kuhner makes no comment but translates an example in such a way as to indicate that he probably took the same attitude. (Ita me audiat, ut, si cuiquam generi hominum, si cuiquam ordini, si cuiquam denique ulla in re unquam temperavit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis. C. Verr. II, 17, "wenn er irgend jemand, wer es auch sei, in irgend einer Sache jemals geschont hat.") Although Draeger says quisquam is used in positive sentences, he gives no positive conditional clauses containing quisquam, for all his conditional clauses imply a negative idea. Only Kuhner, Riemann, and Hale and Buck give examples of

quisquam in positive conditional clauses. One of Kuhner's three examples is quoted above. Riemann has this: Si erit ulla res publica...sin autem nulla erit. Cic. ad fam. 2, 16, 5. Hale and Buck give as their example: si quicquam sperent, B. G. V, 41, 5.

Gildersleeve alone uses the term "sweeping" to describe the distinguishing feature of quisquam in conditional clauses. He says (§ 317,1) "Quisquam and ullus (adjective) mean any one (at all), and are used chiefly in negative sentences, in sentences that imply total negation, and in sweeping conditions." It must be admitted, however, that his illustrations of "sweeping conditions" are negative, and that his phrase, taken in its connection seems to suggest that he means conditions with a negative implication. His examples are: Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, C., Loel., II, 9; if any one at all was wise, he was. (This is negative because it implies some such idea as this: No one ever possessed more of the quality of wisdom than he did.) Quamdiu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives, C., Cat. I, 2, 6; so long as there shall be any one to dare defend you, live on. (The negative implication is this: Until there shall be no one to defend you, live on.) The first of these examples is given by all the grammars that give any examples of quisquam in conditions (except Riemann), apparently under the impression that it is typical. However, as my examples will show, this is merely a small subdivision of conditional clauses implying negation. Draeger alone clearly classifies this type as negative in implication.

Disregarding whatever significance Gildersleeve may have

placed upon it, I have adopted his term "sweeping" to describe quisquam, not only in all conditional clauses, but in all clauses wherein it occurs. It denotes a force or emphasis expressed in our English phrase "at all"---"anyone at all", "anything at all".

In assigning this meaning to quisquam I do not differ greatly perhaps from those grammars which say that quisquam is used to increase or generalize the indefiniteness. They, too, would translate this force by "at all". However, there is a difference in the basic conception of quisquam. They start from an assumed fundamental principle that quisquam is first used in general negations. I believe that this is a derived use. I contend that the fundamental sense of quisquam is sweeping, and that the use in negations and implied negations is dependent on this.

Furthermore, I think "sweeping" is by far the most satisfactory term for use in all kinds of clauses. "Increasing indefiniteness is by no means universally applicable. E.g., in this sentence "Si quisquam me amas, hunc locum muni" (Att. V, 17), quisquam is not any more indefinite than quid in this sentence "hoc petam, ut, si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id omne in Pomponi negotio ostendas." But it is more sweeping.

This force quisquam has in every instance where I found it used in si clauses (50 times). On the other hand, in only six of these cases was there a negative, in twenty-eight a negative implication. Of the latter, five are of the special type that Gildersleeve calls "sweeping".

Sixteen of the examples I found in the Letters cannot be classified in any of these divisions. Yet they, as well as all the other uses of quisquam can be described by the term "sweeping" as I have defined it. Since "sweeping conditions" will account for every quisquam found, and the negative for a little less than three-fifths of them, I believe the negative force is not basic as the grammars imply, but is subsidiary to the "sweeping" force idea, perhaps a natural outgrowth of it. That is, I suspect that the regular use of quisquam in negative sentences results from the desire to say, e.g., nor did any one at all retreat.

I believe the following statement from Lane's grammar (2402) is an indication that quisquam was inherently emphatic, but not inherently negative at all:

"Nemo quisquam and nihil quicquam are old and late." Examples given are:

lepidiorem uxorem nemo quisquam habet. Pl. Cas. 1008 (Nobody has a jollier wife.)

noster mali nil quicquam primo. T. Ph. 80. (Our young master didn't make any trouble at first.)

In both of these, quisquam obviously adds the "at all" idea.

In confirmation of my statement that quisquam, whether found in a negative conditional clause, in a condition implying total negation, or in a condition where there is no idea of negation, has the same force, the force that I call sweeping, I offer the following three examples: Att. V, 18. Sed te rogo, si ullo pacto fieri poterit...ut Romae sis mense Januario. (No idea of negation.)

Att. XI, 21. Quod me mones, ut ea, quae agam, ad tempus accommodem, facerem, si res pateretur, et si ullo modo fieri posset. (Total negation implied.)

Att. XI, 21. Tu etsi non potuisti ullo modo facere... (Negative.)

In these sentences there is no difference in the si ullo modo (si ullo pacto). All contain this sweeping force ("if in any way at all"), and they contain nothing else. But it can be seen from these same sentences how readily this "sweeping" force adapts itself to use in negative clauses.

I have divided my examples into the following classes: (1) negative conditions, (2) conditions with negative implication, (3) conditions of the special type which Gildersleeve calls sweeping but which are really a subdivision of (2), (4) conditions in which there is no idea of negation.

Negative Conditions.

Att. VIII, 13. Si mehercule neminem occiderit nec cuiquam quicquam ademerit...

Att. XI, 21. Tu etsi non potuisti ullo modo facere...

Att. XII, 16. Etsi ne discessissem quidem e conspectu tuo, nisi me plane nihil ulla res adiuuaret.

Att. XII, 35. Quod non magno opere moveret, nisi nescio quomodo fortasse nollem illud ullo nomine nisi fani appellari.

ad Fratrem I, 1, 15. ...praesertim si iidem homines privatum non fere quemquam, praetores semper omnes amant.

Conditions with Negative Implication.

Att. I, 19. Si est enim apud homines quicquam quod potius sit, laudetur, nos vituperemur, qui non potius alia laudemus.

Att. III, 15. Quodsi non modo tu, sed quisquam fuisset, qui me Pompei minus liberali responso perterritum a turpissimo consilio revocaret.

Att. III, 25. Neque enim, si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset,...

Att. IV, 5. Non est credibile quae sit perfidia...si quicquam haberent fidei.

Att. V, 20. Quod me maxime hortaris et, quod pluris est quam omnia in quo labores, ut etiam Ligurino *μῶμω* satis faciamus, moriar, si quicquam fieri potest elegantius.

Att. VI, 9. Quid erat dubitatione dignum, si esset quicquam, cur placeret fratrem et talem fratrem relinqui?

Att. IX, 13. ... si ullam spem fruendi viderem.

Att. XI, 16. Quod suades, ut ad Quintum scribam de his litteris, facerem, si me quicquam istae litterae delectarent.

Att. XI, 20. ...si ista nobis impetrata quicquam ad spem explorati haberent.

Att. XI, 21. Quod me mones, ut ea, quae agam, ad tempus accommodem, facerem, si res pateretur, et si ullo modo fieri posset.

Att. XI, 24. Quod me mones de vultu et oratione ad tempus accommodanda, etsi difficile est, tamen imperarem mihi, si mea quicquam interesse putarem.

Att. XII, 39. De tabellariis facerem, quod suades, si essent ullae

necessariae litterae, ut erant olim...

Att. XIII, 25. Male mi sit, si umquam quicquam tam enitar.

Att. XVI, 5. Moriar, si quisquam me tenet praeter te.

Att. XVI, 15. Male eum credo intellexisse, si quisquam male intellegit, potius nihil intellexisse.

Fam. I, 9. ...tamen, si sine ulla mea contumelia suscepisset, tulissem.

Fam. VI, 11. ...si ulla res esset publica.

Fam. VII, 3. Ego cum meis (si quidquam nunc cuiusquam est) etiam in meis esse malui.

Fam. IX, 6. ...quasi quidquam de nostra salute decrevissemus...

Fam. IX, 15. Moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo possim imaginem antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis agnoscere.

Fam. IX, 26. ...non modo non contra legem, si ulla nunc lex est, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto.

ad Fratrem I, 1, 43. Ac si mihi quidquam esset abs te separatum...

Gildersleeve Type.

Att. II, 16. Praeteria si ulla res est quae honorum animos... vehementius possit incendere, haec certe est...

Att. XIV, 1. Atqui, si quisquam est facilis, hic est.

Fam. IV, 13. At ea quidem facultas vel tui vel alterius consolandi in te summa est, si umquam in ullo fuit.

Fam. XV, 4. Si quisquam fuit umquam remotus et natura et magis etiam...ratione atque doctrina, ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi,

ego profecto is sum.

ad Fratrem I, 2, 11. Quare si ulla res est, quam tibi me faciendam petente putes, haec ea sit.

Conditions Containing No Negative Idea.

Att. IV, 18. Tu, si aut amor in te est nostri ac tuorum aut ulla veritas, aut etiam si sapias ac frui tuis commodis cogitas, adventare et prope adesse iam debes.

Att. V, 17. Si quicumque me amas, hunc locum muni.

Att. V, 18. Sed te rogo, si ullo pacto fieri poterit...ut Romae sis mense Januario.

Att. VI, 1. Id vero per te exceperamus, ne negotiatori; quodsi cuiquam, huic tamen non.

Att. X, 4. Huic tu, huic tu malo adfer consolationes, si ulla potes;

Att. X, 15. ...si quemquam nactus eris, qui perferat, litteras des antequam discedimus.

Att. XI, 14. ...si ullo modo potest.

Att. XI, 23. Ego, si ullo modo potuero,...

Att. XII, 23. ...enitar, si quo modo potero (potero autem) ut praeter te nemo dolorem meum sentiat, si ullo modo poterit, ne tu quidem.

Fam. II, 16. Filio meo...si erit ulla respublica, satis amplum patrimonium relinquam...

Fam. III, 8. ...rogo ut...roges ut si unquam mea causa quidquam aut sensit aut fecit...

Fam. V, 20. ...si ullo modo facere possim.

Fam. XI, 21. ...si ego quidquam timeam.

Fam. XIII, 40. Si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit--quod scio multas plurimum valuisse--haec ut valeat, rogo.

Fam. XIII, 50. ...si ullam in amicitia mea spem habes...

ad Fratrem III, 1, 15. ...nec, si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, proficiet.

Quis for Quisquam.

In a few instances the writer seems to use the common and idiomatic formula si quis even in a sweeping condition where the sense would demand quisquam as in the examples above. These exceptions, which are rare, are quoted below:

Att. XI, 16. Credibile vix est, sed certe, si quid est quod fieri possit, providendum est.

Att. XI, 19. Verum tamen velim, si quid erit, qualecumque erit, scribas.

Fam. XI, 14. Nam si quis est timidus in magnis periculosisque rebus... is ego sum.

Fam. XII, 23. Etenim, si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat.

The freedom of choice between quis and quisquam, depending on the shade of emphasis the author wishes to express is shown by the following sentence (already quoted) in which si quo modo and si ullo modo are both used:

Att. XII, 23. Itaque solitudinem sequor, et tamen, si qua me res isto

adduxerit, enitar, si quo modo potero (potero autem), ut praeter te nemo dolorem meum sentiat, si ullo modo poterit, ne tu quidem.

Aliquis.

Aliquis carries a positive implication of existence. It means "some", "something", "some degree", "something or other". (Therefore it may be said in the mathematical sense to be removed from the neutral quis in a positive direction as far as quisquam is in a negative.) This must be the interpretation placed upon the word "emphasis" when used by the grammars with respect to aliquis.

Aliquis is not an emphatic word in the sense that quisquam is. When a writer said si quisquam, he expressed greater urgency, more intensity of feeling than when he said si quis. Si aliquis is no more intense than si quis, and no more emphatic by nature, although of course it may not inconceivably receive emphasis, whereas quis, according to the grammars, never does. Si quis, si quid mean "if anybody", "if anything", while si aliquis, si aliquid mean "if somebody", "if something".

By reason of its meaning, aliquis is used for contrast with "nothing".

Example:

Fam. VII, 3. ...si esset aliqua forma reipublicae, tamquam in patria ut essem, si nulla, tamquam in exilio.

The other examples of aliquis found with si or its

compounds follow (except two which will be treated separately):

Si aliquis.

Att. I, 19. Tu si tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyoniis nummulorum aliquid expresseris, velim me facias certiozem.

Att. I, 20. Quod si cum aliqua levitate mihi faciendum fuisset, nullam rem tanti aestimassem.

Att. II, 1. ...ut, si inter nos esset aliqua forte dissensio...

Att. II, 7. Quidnam id est? Si est enim aliquid, plus est boni quam putarem.

Att. II, 15. ...nam ut illo tu careas non video posse fieri, praesertim si mecum aliquid volet disputare.

Att. III, 14. Ea (nostra peccata) si qui casus aliqua ex parte correxerit minus moleste feremus nos vixisse.

Att. III, 14. Hinc si aliquid a comitiis audierimus...

Att. III, 19. ...quod et celebritas mihi odio est, et, si fieret aliquid a novis magistratibus, abesse longe nolebam.

Att. III, 23. Sed, si est aliquid in spe, vide legem...

Att. IV, 2. Acta res est accurate a nobis, et, si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si numquam alias fuimus...

Att. X, 1. ...veniendumne sit in consilium tyranni, si is aliqua de re bona deliberaturus sit.

Att. XI, 22. ...auxerunt enim mihi dolorem, nec, si in aliquem incidissent, quicquam novi attulissent.

Att. XI, 25. Cui si quam re consulere aliquid possum, cupio a te admoneri.

Att. XII, 3. si uterque nostrum est aliquando adversus aliquem, inter nos certe numquam sumus..

Att. XII, 47. Du quo nihil nocuerit si aliquid cum Balbo eris locutus, et quidem, ut res est, emere nos velle, nec posse sine isto nomine, nec audere re incerta.

Att. XIII, 13. Volo Dolabellae valde desideranti; non reperio quid, et simul *αἰδεομαι τρωας* neque, si aliquid, potero *μεμφει* effugere.

Att. XIII, 17, 18. Nunc eadem illa, quid Brutus cogitet, aut, si aliquid egit, ecquid a Caesare.

Att. XIII, 19. ...quae diligenter a me expressa acumen habent Antiochi, nitorem orationis nostrum, si modo is est aliquis in nobis.

Att. XIII, 41. Si vero etiam Brutus aliquid adferet, nulla dubitatio est.

Att. XIV, 17a. Quamquam, mi Dolabella, (haec enim iocatus sum) libentius omnes meas, si modo sunt aliquae meae laudes, ad te transfuderim...

Att. XV, 9. O rem miseram primum ullam ab istis, dein, si aliquam, hanc legatoriam provinciam.

Att. XV, 10. Si vero aliquid de Decimo gravius, quae nostris vita, etiamsi nemo molestus sit?

Att. XV, 26. Ego autem, si mihi imposuisset aliquid, quod paene fecit...

Fam. IV, 8. ...si sit aliqua respublica, in ea te esse oportere... sin autem nulla sit.

Fam. IV, 14. Si enim status erit aliquis civitatis, quicumque erit,...

Fam. V, 16. ...minus autem miseri, qui his temporibus (liberos) amiserunt, quam si eosdem bona aut denique aliqua republica perdidissent.

Fam. VI, 1. ...si est spes aliqua rebus communibus...

Fam. VII, 1. Si et dolor aliquis corporis aut infirmitas valetudinis tuae tenuit...

Fam. IX, 14. ...libentius omnes meas, si modo sunt aliquae meae, laudes ad te transfuderim...

Fam. XI, 12. ...si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius.

Fam. XIII, 1. ...velim, si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui perversitate aliquorum (novi enim gentem illam)...

Fam. XIII, 19. ...vereor ne, si minus cumulate videbere fecisse aliquid eius causa...

Fam. XIII, 53. ...deinde, si quid habebit cum aliquo Hellespontio controversiae...

Fam. XIV, 1. Cui si aliquid erit, ne egeat...

Fam. XV, 17. ...si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent;

Fam. XV, 18. ...si *βλῦαρον* aliquem habuisset;

ad Fratrem II, 15b, 2. ...si, mi Quinte, parva aliqua res esset...

Nisi aliquis.

Att. XIII, 21. Quid possum de Torquato, nisi aliquid a Dolabella...

Att. XVI, 4. Itaque non video sciturum me, quid eius sit, ni statim aliquid litterarum.

Fam. III, 11. ...nisi iam factum aliquid est per Flaccum...

Fam. IX, 16. ...nisi aliquid incidat...

Sin aliquis.

Att. III, 23. ...sin est aliquid spei, des operam...

Fam. I, 7. ...si cecidisset ut volumus et optamus...sin aliquid esset offensum...

Fam. V, 2. ...sin autem aliquid impertivit tibi sui consili...

Fam. IX, 22. ...sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, bonos praefandus est.

ad Fratrem II, 15b, 2. Sin aliquis erumpet amentis hominis furor...

Fam. XI, 18. ...sin aliquid virium forte collegerit...

Fam. XII, 2. Sin aliquid dignum vestra gloria cogitatis, velim salvis nobis.

Sive aliquis.

Fam. II, 5. Tu tamen, siue habes aliquam spem de re publica, siue desperas...

Fam. X, 22. Sed siue in senatus consultu siue in ceteris rebus desideras aliquid...

Exceptions in Aliquis.

Two instances of aliquis with si cannot be accounted for on the basis of the meaning as given above. Some consideration of style must be the explanation of the use. In the first, this may be the distance from sin, the feeling for quis having been weakened by the intervening parenthesis. Position of pronouns with respect to conjunctions will be considered more fully later. The second might be explained in the same manner, or some rhetorical desire for balance and antithesis may have caused the change of adjectives.

Fam. VI, 20. sin (quoniam multa accidere possunt) aliqua res eum...impediet...

Fam. XVI, 12. nisi qui deus vel casus aliquis subvenerit, salvi esse nequeamus.

Quis for Aliquis.

Just as quis was found in a few sentences where we might have expected quisquam, so it occurs in some sentences where it has the force of aliquis. Apparently, since quis is the regular indefinite after si, there is a tendency for it to slip in, regardless of meaning.

It must be admitted that the distinction between si quis and si aliquis is slight and elusive. My feeling for the distinction is probably subjective, and it may be that others would not classify as I do. But, to my feeling, the following seven examples use si quid where si aliquid would be expected.

Att. II, 11. Nunc, nisi si quid ex praetereunte viatore exceptum est, scire nihil possumus.

Att. XII, 29. Si quid erit, magnum est adiumentum; si minus, quacumque ratione contendamus.

Fam. II, 6. ...verecundius a te, si quae magna res mihi pretenda esset, contenderem. Grave est enim homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum ab eo, de quo se bene meritum putet...

Fam. V, 8. Si quae inciderunt...sint evulsa ex omni memoria vitae nostrae. (The quae here may have been used with a purpose. There have been some disagreements, but Cicero wishes to put it diplomatically.)

Fam. VI, 4. Novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat; et tamen si quid esset...

Fam. IX, 17. ...quasi aut ego quidquam sciam, quod iste nesciat; aut, si quid aliquando scio, non ex isto soleam scire.

Fam. XIV, 2. Noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistulas scribere, nisi si quis ad me plura scripsit, cui puto rescribi oportere.

Position.

The grammars without exception say that quis is unaccented and enclitic. Kuhner, as I said in the general introduction, declares that if the separation between conjunction and indefinite is so great that the pronoun cannot be enclitic, aliquis is used instead of quis.

Twelve times a word or more intervenes between the conjunction and quis. In seven of these instances the interruption consists of only one word, once of two words, three times of three (two of these expressions are identical), once of four. In the last named example si introduces two coordinate predicates, the indefinite occurring in the second:

Att. XIII, 14, 15. ...expectabam aliquem meorum. Qui si venisset et a te quid attulisset, videbam non defuturum quod scriberem.

In one example the indefinite occurs in the third clause after the conjunction:

Fam. XIII, 17. Sin autem propter verecundiam suam minus se tibi obtulit, ut nondum eum satis habes cognitum aut quae causa est cur maioris commendationis indigeat...

Though not conclusive in so small a number of examples it may be worthy of note that only seven of these interruptions occur after si, the others after sin and nisi, although seventy-three per cent of the examples were with si.

In contrast with this, aliquis occurs next to si or is separated from it only by a preposition only eight times, and next to the compounds of si only six times.

However, in my opinion, there is no reason for thinking that aliquis was used instead of quis because of the remoteness of the conjunction except in the two instances cited on page 21. In the other instances, the use of aliquis can be defended on grounds of meaning.

I should say that, while quis is rarely found separated from si and slightly less rarely from the compounds of si, it could be employed at any distance from the conjunction. If there was a separation, the author would be, perhaps, freed to a certain extent from the usual indefinite phrase "si quis" and might be more likely to use "aliquis", which is the most common indefinite.

This subject will be treated further in the discussion of clauses in which both quis and aliquis occur.

Two Indefinites in a Single Clause After Si and its Compounds.

Nine times quis or quando is followed by aliquis or aliquando in the same si clause, twice by quis, once by quidam, and twice by quispiam. In two sentences quisquam occurs twice in the same clause, and in one, aliquis.

In my opinion, the sense seems to have dictated the choice of words in all sentences except one. Quis is more vague, aliquis

more definite, as in

Att. XI, 25. Cui si qua re consulere aliquid possum, cupio a te admoneri.

However, I admit that numerically these examples would confirm Kuhner's statement about the use of aliquis for quis when the indefinite is separated from the conjunction. The fact that aliquis is used nine times after si quis, and quis is used only twice cannot be disregarded. Furthermore, in one of the nine examples I can see no distinction in meaning between the indefinites and therefore no reason for the use of aliquis except position:

Fam. XVI, 12. ...nisi qui deus vel casus aliquis subvenerit, salvi esse nequeamus.

I still believe, however, what I stated in the chapter on position; namely, that quis is normally enclitic after si but may be separated from it by an interruption of any length, although when the enclitic relation is broken the feeling for si quis is weakened and aliquis is likely to appear.

Kuhner's examples I think can all be accounted for on the ground of meaning.

The Indefinites after Ne.

All grammars say quis is used after ne and all that are complete enough* to mention it say that aliquis is used after ne less frequently and with the distinction in sense given in the general introduction. Few grammars mention quisquam in this connection but

*Kuhner, Draeger, Riemann, Lane, Churchill and Slater.

three (Kuhner, Draeger, Andrews and Stoddard) state specifically that quisquam is rare with ne, quis being used instead.

Quis is regularly stated to be enclitic with ne as well as with si, nisi, num.

The following table shows the frequency of occurrence of the various indefinites:

Indefinite	Number of Occurrences	Percent.
Quis (2 of these after <u>neve</u>)	97	80
Aliquis	11	9
Quisquam	4)	
Ullus) - 2)	5
Quispiam	1	
Quidam	2	
Quo, qua, quando	3 (one each).	

For quis and aliquis the frequency after ne parallels that after si and nisi. Quis, of all the indefinites, is by far the most commonly found after ne. Aliquis occurs not infrequently, with the same significance it had with si.

Quisquam occurred with less than half the frequency with which it occurred with si.

This fact lends support to the theory that quisquam has only a superficial relationship with the negative but of course detracts equally from the sweeping force idea. The only explanation for it is that nequis was felt to be an enclitic idiomatic phrase. Why this phrase attained this dominance I do not know.

Ne quis.

Quis is the regular indefinite with ne. It is colorless in meaning.

Some of the examples collected follow:

Att. I, 19. ...poema exspectato, ne quod genus a me ipso laudis meae praetermittatus.

Att. I, 20. Nunc...enitere per amicos...ut scida ne qua depereat.

Att. III, 9. ...valde fuit ei properandum, ne quid absens acciperet calamitatis...

Att. VI, 2. Mihi autem erit maxumae curae, ne quid fiat secus, quam volumus, quamque oportet.

Att. VI, 3. Sin fuerit meus comes, moderabor ita, ne quid eum offendam, quem minime volo.

Att. VII, 10. Subito consilium cepi, ut, antequam luceret, exirem, ne qui conspectus fieret aut sermo.

Att. IX, 10. Cum vero iam angerer et timerem ne quid a me dedecoris esset admissum.

Att. IX, 16. Cum quod scriberem ad te nihil haberem, tamen, ne quem diem intermitterem, has dedi litteras.

Att. X, 8. Quae cum ita sint, non est committendum ut iis paream quos contra me senatus, ne quid res publica detrimenti acciperet, armavit.

Att. XI, 12. Ego ei ne quid apud te obsim, id te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo.

Att. XV, 21. "Tum me", inquit, "collegi verens, ne quid mihi ille

iratus tibi noceret."

Fam. I, 4. ...non tam ut te impedirent quam ut ne quis propter exercitus cupiditatem Alexandriam vellet ire.

Fam. III, 10. Illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur...

Fam. IV, 14, 4. ...id est, ut ne quid tibi praecipue timendum putes.

Fam. V, 20, 2. ...si providendum fuit, ne quid aliter ac tibi et honestum et utile esset, referretur...

Fam. IX, 16. Reliquum est, ne quid stulte, ne quid temere dicam aut faciam contra potentes.

Fam. XV, 14. ... ne quid mihi ad hanc provinciam...temporis prorogetur.

ad Fratrem II, 16. ...damus operam ne cuius animum offendamus...

In four instances, quis was not enclitic with ne. That is in nearly four percent, or practically the same proportion not enclitic with ne as with si.

Ne aliquis.

Aliquis has the same force it had with si. It means "some one, something, or some degree."

The following examples comprise all that were found:

Att. I, 13. ... (is fuit praeceps, ne tu forte aliquem nostrum putes).

Att. IV, 6. ...ne...et aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur.

Att. V, 4. Quae de Sicinio audisti, ea mihi probantur, modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum.

Att. VII, 3. Putasne igitur verendum esse, ne aut obiciat id nobis aliquis, si languidius, aut repetat, si fortius?

Att. VII, 4. Magna laetitia mihi visus est adfici meo adventu, de triumpho hortari, ...monere, ne ante in senatum accederem, quam rem

confecissem, ne dicendis sententiis aliquem tribunum alienarom.

Att. XI, 7. Tibi permitto, tu consule; tantum vide ne hoc tempore isti obesse aliquid possit. (lest you do something to offend the great man.)

Fam. V, 5. (non quo eas intellegerem satis apud te valere, sed ne iis, qui me rogarent, aliquid de nostra coniunctione imminutum esse ostenderem).

Fam. IX, 16....verentem ne Silius suo nuntio aliquid mihi sollicitudinis attulisset...

Fam. XIII, 64. ...ne relinquo hominem innocentem ad alicuius tui dissimilis quaestum.

ad Fratrem I, 3, 1. ...tunc id veritus es, ne ego iracundia aliqua adductus pueros ad te sine litteris miserim?

ad Fratrem III, 2, 2. ...et timeo ne ille, me accusante, aliquid accedat.

Ne Quisquam.

Quisquam has the same force it had in conditional clauses.

It indicates emphasis, special stress, sweeping force.

All the examples found are quoted here:

Att. XV, 17. Antroni vetui; sed nondum acceperas litteras ne cuiquam nisi L. Fadio aedili(penderes).

Fam. I, 7. ...emoneo...ne unquam inflectas cuiusquam iniuria.

Fam. XII, 22. ...hortor ut ne cui quidquam iuris in tua provincia esse patiare...

Fam. XVI, 4. ...rogo sumptu ne parcas ulla in re.

ad Fratrem III, 8, 2. Etiam illud te admoneo, ne quid ullis litteris committas; quod, si prolatum sit, moleste feramus.

ad Fratrem III, 9. ...ne cuiusquam animum meae litterae interceptae offendant.

In a few sentences of emphatic nature, where quisquam or aliquis might have been expected, the common and idiomatic ne quis construction is used.

In the following three sentences quis has the force that aliquis has elsewhere:

Att. V, 3. Quam vereor, ne quid fuerit σπουδασιότερον in iis quas non accepi, quibus rescribi vis!

Att. XII, 33. Vehementer me sollicitat Atticae nostrae valetudo, ut verear etiam ne quae culpa sit.

Att. IX, 7. ...sed vereor ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam...

Quis, it seems to me, has the force of quisquam in the following seven sentences, by reason of the emphatic nature of the rest of the sentence:

Att. X, 12. Tu tamen eas epistulas, quibus asperius de eo scripsi, aliquando concerpito, ne quando quid emanet.

Att. XV, 19. Vide, quaeso, ne quid temere fiat.

Att. XVI, 2. Si quid eius modi acciderit, ne quid tibi sit fama mea potius.

Fam. I, 7. ...quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat...ut ne quis omnino regem reduceret... (echo of legal phraseology).

Fam. II, 7. non ut decernatur aliquid novi...sed ut ne quid novi decernatur.

Fam. X, 14. In illam igitur curam incumbere, mi Plance, ut ne qua scintilla taeterrimi belli relinquatur.

Fam. XIII, 1. Ac te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus mea causa facias;...

In three clauses introduced by ne, two indefinites occur in a single clause: quis with quando, quis with ullus, quis with quidquam. There are none in which two forms of quis occur.

Positive Final Clauses.

Since quis is the regular indefinite in negative final clauses it is interesting to note that it is apparently never used in positive final clauses. Although two grammars (Kuhner, and Draeger) say ut is used with quis, neither gives it in a purpose clause.

This is, of course, what we should expect, as usually, in a positive purpose clause, one would wish to say "someone", "something", "something or other". Quisquam appears only three times in a purpose or substantive purpose clause. (Att. XVI, 16c; Fam. III, 8; Fratrem I, 2, 16).

Aliquis is used in a purpose or substantive purpose clause 45 times. The references are:

(Att. I, 12; II, 1; II, 4; II, 12; II, 24; III, 15; IV, 10; IV, 19; VI, 2; VIII, 9; VIII, 12; IX, 9; IX, 11a; IX, 12; X, 12a; XI, 7; XI, 8; XI, 10; XI, 23; XI, 24; XII, 18a; XII, 42; XIV, 17a; XV, 10;

Xv, 26; Fam. II, 7; II, 16; III, 6; IV, 1; IV, 13; VII, 1; IX, 3;
 IX, 14; IX, 16; X, 16; XI, 21; XIII, 12; XIII, 56; XIII, 66; XIII, 68;
 XIV, 18; XV, 9; Fratrem I, 2, 11; II, 13, 3; II, 15a, 3.

I_ndefinites in Result Clauses.

Although they are not to be classed as final clauses I here insert result and substantive result clauses, because the conjunction ut is the same.

Neither grammar which mentions ut with quis mentions result clauses, but Kuhner gives as an example:

Tusc. I, 6. Fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat... This is a result clause and is the only example quoted in which ut quis is not equal to ut quisque.

I did not find any example of quis with ut. In result and substantive result clauses aliquis was used 13 times, quisquam 15 times.

The references are:

Aliquis, (Att. I, 10; III, 19; IV, 6; VIII, 11d; IX, 10; XIII, 31;
 Fam. III, 10; IV, 4; VI, 19; XII, 17; XIV, 7; Fratrem II, 12, 4;
 III, 1, 8.)

Quisquam, (Att. IV, 1; IV, 15; VII, 1; VII, 1; XIII, 13, 14; XIII, 25;
 Fam. I, 1; VI, 9; IX, 1; IX, 16; X, 1; XIII, 17; XIII, 21; XIII, 26;
 Fratrem I, 1, 40.)

Indefinites in Questions with Num and Other Particles.

All grammars say that quis is used with num. In direct questions numquis expects the answer "no". In indirect questions num is not different from ne, and nothing is implied. One grammar (Andrews and Stoddard) makes a distinction in the use of numquis and ecquis, the other indefinite interrogative, in use in indirect questions.

Although I did not find aliquis or quisquam with num, all except one of the grammars that say aliquis may be used, though less frequently than quis, after si, nisi and ne, say that it may also be used after num. Kuhner excludes num from the list. Draeger gives several examples of num quisquam. Riemann gives an example containing quisquam in an indirect question. Andrews and Stoddard say specifically (§ 207, R. 31a) that quisquam is not used with num.

It seems, therefore, that aliquis and quisquam may occur with num, but rarely; I believe they are proportionately much rarer than after si, nisi, and ne.

I found numquis in 100 percent of the cases. Furthermore, in every example but one, numquis was enclitic. The exception was a clause in which a second quis occurred after numquis.

I believe that the closer enclitic relation between num and quis in comparison with the relation between si, nisi, or ne and quis may have been caused by analogy with the invariably enclitic ecquis.

Two grammars (Lane and Draeger) say that quis is used after utrum, three (Lane, Draeger, and Riemann) that it is used after an.

Numquis and Equis.

According to Lindsay (Historical Grammar, p. 161) and Riemann (p. 533, note 1), num originated in an Indo-European adverb meaning now, ec- in an Indo-European pronoun. It is through usage, Riemann says, that num has taken the special sense of an interrogative calling for the answer "no." Ec- is related to ecce, behold. This force is still apparent, it seems to me, in the example from Att. II, 2. Perhaps this original meaning still gives equis a more affirmative meaning, such as I shall say later I believe it has, while num, originating in such a sentence as "Now is there anything worse than a thief?" has negative force or none.

All grammars say that num in a direct question expects the answer "no." Allen, and Andrews and Stoddard add that equis has the same significance, though Andrews and Stoddard say that sometimes equis is used in the affirmative sense.

Seven grammars (Harkness, Hale and Buck, Allen, Andrews and Stoddard, Riemann, Madvig, and Gildersleeve) say that num has no negative force in indirect questions.

In the Letters I found numquis used 22 times, 15 times in indirect and seven in direct questions. There was no negative

implication in any of the indirect questions. A negative answer was implied in all the direct questions.

Ecquis was used 31 times, 20 in indirect, 11 in direct questions. In the indirect questions, ecquis was not negative in implication unless it was in this one example where if not negative, ecquis is at least emphatic, with the sweeping force of num quisquam. The example is:

Att. III, 10. Nam, quod me tam saepe et tam vehementer obiurgas et animo infirmo dicis, quaeso, ecquod tantum malum est, quod in mea calamitate non sit? ecquis unquam tam ex amplo statu, ... tantis praesidiis bonorum omnium concidit?

In six of the direct questions ecquis did not expect a negative answer. It appears, then, that Andrews and Stoddard are correct in saying that ecquis sometimes has an affirmative sense.

A second difference that I believe exists between numquis and ecquis is that numquis seems, in the examples I found, to be more stereotyped in use and less widely used. In twenty-two examples, numquis was used five times in indirect repetitions and num quid vis: Aside from this one phrase, then, it occurred only 17 times in comparison with 31 appearances of ecquis, none of which were in repeated phrases. This is surprising, at least to me, as I expected to find num quis more frequently. Further research would be required for confirmation.

Since my theories are based on subjective distinctions, I quote here all my examples:

Numquis in Direct Questions.

Att. VI, 1. num quid de quo inaudisti?

Att. VI, 8. Sed heus tu! numquid moleste fers de illo, qui se solet anteferre patruo sororis tuae filiae?

Att. VIII, 3. Malaе condiciones erant, fateor, sed num quid hoc peius?

Att. XIV, 4. Numquid (novi) putas me Lanuvi? At ego te istic cotidie aliquid novi suspicor.

Att. XVI, 7. Num quis Pisoni est adsensus?

Fam. IX, 26. At hercule cena num quid ad te, ibi praesertim.

Fam. XI, 27. Num quidnam, inquam, novi? (A peculiar example, but indefinite, I think.)

Numquis in Indirect Questions.

Att. II, 5. De istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, ...et num quae novae leges et num quid novi omnino (sit).

Att. V, 2. In quo illum agentem aliquid, credo, salutavi, post etiam iussi valere, cum me exiens e sua villa, numquid vellem, rogasset.

Att. VI, 3. Is me nec, ...nec, cum postea in castra venisset atque inde discederet, num quid vellem, rogavit...

Att. VI, 7. Tu tamen mitte mihi, quaeso, obviam litteras, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis.

Att. VII, 9. Videbis igitur, num quid fuerit in iis (litteris), quod me scire opus sit.

Att. VIII, 12. Volo etiam exquiras...num quem accusent, num cui suscenseant--quid dico num cui? num Pompeio.

Att. XI, 14. ...ad te scribam, num quid egerim.

Att. XII, 8. Et scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit comitiis esse Romae.

Att. XIV, 5. Sed velim scire, qui adventus Octavi, num qui concursus ad eum, num quae *νεωτερισμῶ* suspicio. Non puto equidem, sed tamen, quidquid est, scire cupio.

ad Fratrem II, 2, 1. Me enim adhuc nemo rogavit, num quid in Sardiniam vellem, te puto saepe habere qui num quid Romam velis quaerant.

ad Fratrem III, 1, 21. Hippodamus ne numquid vellem quidem rogavit.

Ecquis in Direct Questions.

Expecting a Negative Answer.

Att. IX, 14. Ubi est illa pax, de qua Balbus scripserat torqueri se? Ecquid acerbius, ecquid crudelius?

Att. X, 18. Ecquem tu hominem infeliciorem?

Att. XII, 38. Sed tamen ecquid impurius?

Att. XV, 21. Ecquem tu illo certiore nebulonem?

Att. XVI, 3. Ecquid amas Deiotarum et non amas Hieram?

Neutral.

Att. II, 2. Sed heus tu, ecquid vides Kalendas venire, Antonium non venire?

Att. IX, 8. Ecquid potes dicere, cur exierint?

Att. IX, 12. Quid censes igitur? ecquidnam est tui consilii ad finem huius miserrimae vitae?

Att. XII, 40. Ecquid tu eius modi reperis?

Att. XIII, 16. Brutus ecquid agit et quando?

Fam. VII, 11. Ecquid fit?

Ecquis in Indirect Questions.

Att. III, 10. Nam, quod me tam saepe et tam vehementer obiurgas et animo infirmo dices, quaeso, ecquod tantum malum est, quod in mea calamitate non sit? ecquis unquam tam ex amplo statu, ...tantis praesidiis bonorum omnium concidit?

Att. I, 17. De iis litteris...et de sermonibus...ecquid tantum causae sit, ignoro, sed omnis in tua posita est humanitate mihi spes huius levandae molestiae.

Att. II, 6. Vide quid narrent, ecquae spes sit denarii, an cistophoro Pompeiano iaceamus.

Att. II, 8. Voco, quaero, ecquid litterarum. Negant.

Att. V, 13. ... mimo vero etiam quid futurum sit, perscribe ad me omnia, sed diligentissime imprimisque, ecquid indiciorum status aut factorum aut futurorum etiam laboret.

Att. VII, 8. Quod quaeris, ecquae spes pacificationis sit, quantum ex Pompei multo et accurato sermone perspexi, ne voluntas quidem est.

Att. VII, 12. Et velim, quamquam, ut scribis, domesticis te finibus tenes, formam mihi urbis exponas, ecquod Pompei desiderium, ecquae Caesaris invidia appareat, etiam quid censeas de Terentia et Tullia, Romae eas esse an mecum an aliquo tuto loco.

Att. VIII, 12. ...perscribas velim...fingasque quem me esse deceat, et ubi me plurimum prodesse rei publicae sentias, ecquae pacifica persona desideretur an in bellatore sint omnia.

Att. IX, 9. ...temptaboque, ut antea ad te scripsi, equonam modo possim voluntate eius nullam rei publicae partem attingere.

Att. IX, 17. A curio velim scire ecquid a te scriptum sit de Tirone.

Att. X, 3. ...haec autem reliqua essent quae scire cuperem...ecqui essent ad Pompeium...legati,...

Att. XI, 15. ...sed ut cognoscam, ecquid tu ad ea adferas, quae me conficiunt;

Att. XII, 29. Denique intelleges ecquid inclinent ad hoc muem consilium adiuvandum.

Att. XIII, 17, 18. Nunc eadem illa, quid Brutus cogitet, aut, si aliquid egit, ecquid a Caesare.

Att. XIV, 21. Exspecto Octavi contionem et si quid aliud, maxime autem, ecquid Dolabella tinniat an in meo nomine tabulas novas fecerit.

Fam. VII, 16. Quid agatis, et ecquid in Italiam venturi sitis hac hieme, fac plane sciam.

ad Fratrem I, 4, 2. ...perspicis profecto, ecquaenam nobis spes salutis relinquatur.

ad Fratrem III, 1, 5. ...quaesivi quae ex eo ecquid ei de illa aedificatiuncula Lateri, de qua mecum locutus es, mandavisses.

Utrum, an, and ne.

I found one indefinite after utrum and nine after an. Of these, nine were aliquis, one the adverb quo (after an). To me the sense seemed to justify the use of aliquis.

These examples do not afford good material for comparison with num quis, because only four (Att. II, 5; XII, 27; Fam. II, 4;

IX, 26) are in simple questions.

On the difference between an and num in simple questions I quote Madvig (§ 453) and Lane (§ 1507). Madvig: "An stands in simple questions of a supplementary kind, which are subjoined to the preceding discourse when an inquiry is made, what must be the case otherwise (in case there is some objection to be made to the foregoing), or then (in case some idea proposed in it is confirmed.) A double question which involves an inference is often so connected by an or an vero. In other simple questions an is not used, except in later writers and poets." Lane: "A question with an, less often anne, or if negative with an non, usually challenges or comments emphatically on something previously expressed or implied. In old Latin an is often used in a single question, while in classical Latin in an alternative."

Quo.

Att. IX, 17. Ex illius sermone statuam Arpinuane mihi eundem sit an quo alio.

Aliquis.

Att. II, 5. Quid enim nostri optimates, si qui reliqui sunt, loquentur? an me aliquo praemio de sententia esse deductum?

Att. III, 18. Utrum id nihil fuit, an adversatae sunt Caesaris litterae, an est aliquid in spe?

Att. VII, 12. Et velim...formam mihi urbis exponas...etiam quid censeas de Terentia et Tullia, Romae eas esse an mecum an aliquo tuto loco.

Att. XII, 27. Itaque id ipsum dubito, an excusationem aliquam ad illum parem.

Fam. II, 4. An gravis aliquid scribam?

Fam. IX, 10. ...cum mihi sit incertum tranquillone sis animo, an, ut in bello, in aliqua maiuscula cura negotiove versere labor longius.

Fam. XIV, 4. ...utrum aliquid teneas an, quod metuo, plane sis spoliata.

Fam. XIV, 18. Romaene sitis an mecum in aliquo tuto loco.

Fam. XVI, 18. Sed tu nullosne tecum libellos? an pangis aliquid Sophocleum?

Quisquam.

Att. IV, 5. Ain tu? an me existimas ab ullo malle mea legi probarique quam a te?

Fam. IX, 26. Vivas, inquis, in litteris. An quidquam me aliud agere censes?

In indirect questions -ne and num are used without any perceptible difference of meaning (Harkness § 649, II, 2) (Hale-Buck § 537, d2) (Riemann, p. 533).

I found -ne three times in indirect double questions and twice in direct single questions (Att. VI, 3; XIII, 21a), never with quis. Quis does, however, sometimes occur with -ne, as Kuhner gives an instance.

The examples of the use of -ne follow:

Aliquis.

Att. VI, 3. ...videaturne aut pietatis esse meae fratrem relinquere aut diligentiae mugarum aliquid relinquere?

Att. XI, 15. Sed ad primum revertor, quid putes faciendum, occultene aliquo propius veniendum an mare transeundum.

Att. XIII, 16. Sed tamen velim scribas ad me, primum placeatne tibi aliquid ad illum, deinde, si placebit, hocne potissimum.

Fam. XIII, 1. Etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquane animi mei molestia an potius libenter te Athenis visurus essem...

Quisquam.

Att. XIII, 21a. Quid? illud rectumne existimas cuiquam antequam Bruto...

Indefinites in Relative and Cum Clauses.

Eight grammars said quis was used in relative clauses and eight in cum clauses, three (Kuhner, Draeger ("wenn nicht als"), and Ogilvie) limiting cum to the generalizing (iterative, "whenever") use. In addition, four grammars cited ubi, four quo (Kuhner, quo meaning "whither" and quo with the comparative), two quando, three quanto, one unde, and two ut (Kuhner, ut meaning that; Kuhner and Draeger, ut quis instead of ut quisque, in the sense as). Hale and Buck simply say that quis is used with interrogative and relative words and give a partial list of each class. Several of the grammars gave no indication that quis with a relative was less common than after si, nisi, ne, and num. Therefore I expected to find quis frequently in relative clauses. On the contrary, as the table shows, I found quis in only two of 105 relative clauses that contain an indefinite.

Since three grammars said quis was used with generalizing cum and one with generalizing ubi, I expected to find quis particularly in

generalizing relative clauses because of the analogy between "Whenever he does anything" and "Whoever does anything." The grammars possibly based their statements on the natural supposition that if quis is found in relative clauses it would be particularly likely to occur in relative clauses that are equivalent to a condition, since quis is common in conditional clauses with si. On the same principle one should expect to find quis, rather than aliquis, after si quis. That is, if the use of quis was caused by the conditional idea, one would expect to find quis throughout the conditional clause as well as with si. However, as I have shown in the chapter on si quis, aliquis instead of quis appears as the second indefinite in a si quis clause nine times in eleven.

As a matter of fact, I did not find that quis was the indefinite used in cum clauses, whether generalizing or not. From the results shown in the table of frequency and in the examples which follow, I should say that the indefinite to be expected with cum was aliquis, although it is true that quis is sometimes found. In my opinion the use of aliquis and quisquam is justified in each case by the sense the author wished to convey. It is obvious that in Cicero's Letters at least the distinction between the generalizing and other cum clauses has no bearing on the use of quis.

One example which has no place elsewhere I shall give at this point because in meaning it is similar to a cum construction. It is quis after simul et.

Att. II, 20. Simul et quid erit certi, scribam ad te.

Indefinites in Relative Clauses.

Table of Frequency.

Rel. Pron.	Generalizing Relative	Comp. with quam	Conj. of Rel. Origin not Treated Else- where.
Quis	2		1
Aliquis	45	2	8
Quisquam	29		11
Quidam	13		7
Quisque	5	1	2
Aliquando and Aliquanto	6		1
	100	3	30

These figures show that the use of quis in relative clauses is much more rare than would have been expected from a study of the grammars. In fact, it is so rare that its use would seem exceptional.

However, I found only two sentences in which aliquis was used where quis might have been expected from the sense. They are given here. In the first, perhaps remoteness from the relative caused aliquis to be used for quis, although I am not satisfied that position is an influential factor in relative clauses as it may have been in si or ne clauses.

Fam. VII, 1. ...hoc me tamen consolor, quod posthac ad ludos venies, nosque vises, neque in epistolis relinques meis spem aliquam delectationis tuae.

Fam. XIII, 26. Sic enim praescrpsimus iis, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, ut omnibus in rebus, quae in aliquam controversiam vocarentur, te arbitro, et, quod commodo tuo fieri posset, te disceptatore uterentur.

The use of quisquam seems justified by the sense.

All examples of quis, and representative examples of aliquis and quisquam are given.

Quis.

Att. V, 11. Nos adhuc iter per Graeciam summa cum admiratione fecimus, nec mehercule habeo, quod adhuc quem accusem meorum.

Att. XI, 13. Si quid erit, quod ad quos scribendum meo nomine putes, velim, up soles, facias...

Fam. IX, 8. Etsi manus flagitare, quamvis quis ostenderit, ne populus quidem solet, nisi concitatus... (Quamvis is relative in origin, although conditional in force.)

Aliquis.

Att. III, 7. De re publica video te colligere omnia quae putes aliquam spem mihi posse adferre mutandarum rerum.

Att. IV, 18. Nullus dolor me angit unum omnia posse; dirumpunter ii qui me aliquid posse doluerunt.

Att. VI, 3. Omnino... nullas unquam ad me litteras misit Brutus, ne proxime quidem de Appio, in quibus non inesset adrogans, ἀκόλυτον ὄγον aliquid.

Att. XI, 16. ...tu quidem nihil praetermittis in quo putes aliquid solacii esse...

Att. XI, 24. Tu tamen velim, si quid erit, quod consolationis aliquid habeat, scribas ad me.

Fam. IV, 2. Nihil enim constitui potest, quod non incurrat in magnam aliquam difficultatem.

Fam. V, 2. ...quotiescumque aliquid est actum.

Fam. V, 7. Res eas gessi, quarum aliquam in tuis litteris...gratulationem exspectavi.

Fam. VI, 10a. ...et ea quae praeterea videor mihi ex aliqua parte retinere...

Fam. VII, 28. Quamquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest?

Fam. VII, 32. ...ut nihil tam sit *ἀκούσθη* quod non alicui venustum esse videatur.

Fam. IX, 20. ...cum homine et edaci tibi res est, et qui iam aliquid intellegat;

Fam. X, 1. ...et in qua nec senatus nec populus vim habet ullam? nec leges ullae sunt, nec indicia nec omnino simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis? (I am unable to explain why ullum was not used here in place of aliquod. However, quod would not have been expected.)

Fam. XIII, 26. ...litteras ad te a M. Lepido consule, non quae te aliquid iuberent...

Fam. XIII, 27. ... et prope omnium, qui mihi debere aliquid videntur, gratissimus.

Fam. XIV, 2. ...ad eos de quibus ad me vos aliquid scribitis.

ad Fratrem I, 1, 14. Sed si quis est, in quo iam offenderis, de quo aliquid senseris, huic nihil credideris...

ad Fratrem I, 2, 13. Quae ad te aliqua admonitione aut obiurgatione scripsi... (Whatever I have written...).

Quisquam.

Fam. V, 17. ...in qua neminem prudentem hominem res ulla delectet!

Fam. V, 7. ...casum, quem neque vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare

ullo pacto potest...

Fam. V, 19. ...quo neque mihi gratius, neque, ut ego arbitror, tibi honestius esse quidquam potest.

Fam. XI, 18. ...quis erat qui quidquam timeret profligato illo, te liberato?

Fam. XIII, 29. ...quorum pars, sine ulla cuiusquam querella, publica potest esse.

Fam. XV, 4. ...qua nec mihi carior ulla unquam res in vita fuit...

ad Fratrem I, 1, 28. ...in quibus non potest residere inertiae aut levitatis ulla suspicio...

ad Fratrem I, 2, 7. ...quorum regum summo in imperio nemo unquam verbum ullum asperius audivit.

Indefinites with Cum.

The following table will show the frequency with which the various indefinites were used after cum and ubi, generalizing and otherwise.

Table of Frequency.

	<u>Cum</u> gen.	Not gen.	<u>Ubi</u> gen.	Not gen.
Quis	2	1		
Aliquis	10	10		3
Quisquam		6		1
Quidam	1	7		
Quisque	1			
Aliquo	1			
Aliquando	1			

All examples of cum with quis, aliquis, and quisquam are quoted below.

Cum quis.

Att. IX, 2a. ...proponis quam sit turpe me adesse cum quid de illo detrabatur;

Att. XIII, 5. Sed tu ut omnia istuc quoque ages diligenter. De Crispo et Mustela scilicet, cum quid egeris.

Fam. XIII, 6a. Eius ego studio vix videor mihi satisfacere posse, si utar verbis iis, quibus, cum diligentissime quid agimus, uti solemus.

Cum aliquis.

Att. II, 25. Cum aliquem apud te laudare tuorum familiarium, volam illum scire ex te me id fecisse.

Att. VI, 1. Sed totum hoc Bruto dedi; qui de me ad te humanissimas litteras scripsit, ad me autem, etiam cum rogat aliquid, contumaciter... solet scribere.

Att. VI, 2. Id me igitur tu, cuius mehercule os mihi ante oculos solet versari, cum de aliquo officio ac laude cogito.

Att. VIII, 5. Etsi solet eum, cum aliquid furiose fecit, paenitere.

Att. IX, 6. Equidem illud molior quod tu mones sperasque fieri posse, ut mihi Caesar concedat, ut absim cum aliquid in senatu contra Gnaeum agatur.

Att. XVI, 6. Ex eo eligere soleo, cum aliquid *συγγραμμα* institui.

Fam. XIII, 28a. ...tamen multo libentius gratias tibi ago, cum fecisti aliquid commendatione mea...

Fam. XV, 16. Fit enim nescio qui ut quasi coram adesse videare, cum scribo aliquid ad te...

Fam. XV, 17. Et, amabo te, cum dabis posthac aliquid, domum litterarum, mei memineris.

ad Fratrem I, 1, 38. ...sed cum te alicuius improbitas perversitasque commoverit...

Att. V, 6. Narrabo, cum aliquid habebo novi.

Att. VIII, 14. Non dubito quin tibi odiosae sint epistulae cotidianae, cum praesertim neque de re aliqua certiore te faciam neque...

Att. XII, 16. Quodsi esset aliquid levamen, id esset in te uno, et cum primum ab aliquo poterit esse, a te erit. (This case is the most doubtful with regard to meaning. Aliquo may be due to preceding aliquod by analogy—"some relief from someone".)

Att. XII, 39. ...olim, cum...et erat aliquid, Silius, Drusus, alia quaedam.

Fam. II, 9. Cum primum ero aliquid nactus oti.

Fam. III, 8. ...idque pro tribunali, cum aliquid ageretur...intellegi potuisse.

Fam. VI, 20. ...subito, cum certi aliquid audieris, te istinc posse proficisci.

Fam. XI, 16. ...utrum cum sollicitudinis aliquid haberes...

Fam. VI, 21. Cum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id neglegi dolebam.

Fam. V, 13. Itaque alterum minus mirum, fortiorem te esse, cum aliquid speres...

Cum quisquam.

Att. X, 18. Ipse conficior venisse tempus cum iam nec fortiter nec prudenter quicquam facere possim.

Att. XV, 11. Cumque ingressus essem dicere quid oportuisset, nec vero quicquam novi, sed ea quae cotidie omnes, nec tamen illum locum attingerem, quemquam praeterea oportuisse tangi...

Fam. II, 18. ...praesertim cum sine cuiusquam reprehensione...

Fam. VI, 19. Postea cum mihi nihil neque a te ipso, neque ab ullo alio de adventu tuo scriberetur...

Fam. III, 6. ...cum interea ne litteras quidem ullas accepi...

Fam. VI, 4. ...praesertim cum id sine ullo sensu futurum sit.

It will be observed that in every instance quisquam occurs with a negative or with sine. This does not make less interesting the speculation concerning the force and origin of quisquam raised by the conditional clauses. Did the use of quisquam in negative sentences originate in its "sweeping" force and later become fixed or stereotyped or was the original force still felt?

Indefinites with Ut Relative.

Only two grammars say that quis is used with ut. Kuhner and Draeger say ut quis is used instead of ut quisque in the sense "as".

I found no instances at all of quis used with ut, but ut relative (meaning "as") I found once with aliquis and once with quisquam. The examples:

ad Fratrem I, 1, 13. Sit anulus tuus non ut vas aliquod, sed...

Att. IV, 16. Ut in oratoriis, quos tu in caelum fers, non potuit mentio fieri cuiusquam.

Indefinites with Quo.

With quo the only example of quis I found did not fit either of the special meanings given by Kuhner ("whither" and with the comparative), being causal:

Att. XII, 14. Totos dies scribo, non quo proficiam quid, sed tantisper impediior.

The two examples of aliquis with quo were of this type, also, as well as the seven examples of quisquam with quo. Therefore I can not say positively that quis may not be regular with quo in the special meanings Kuhner mentions.

The only examples I found quoted in the grammars were: Off. II, 9. ...quo quis versutior et callidior, hoc invisior et suspectior est. (Quoted by Roby, Ogilvie, and Madvig).

...quo quis sapientior, eo beatior. (Given by Churchill and Slater without a reference.)

In these sentences quo quis = quo quisque in another sentence quoted by Ogilvie:

Rosc. C, 11. ...quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius.

The fact that the grammars give the same examples leads me to suspect that the use is not very common,

Note Concerning Quam.

As Madvig says (g 494, b) that quisquam is invariably employed after comparatives, e.g., "taetrior tyrannus quam quisquam superiorum," I have included in the table figures to show that I

found it certainly not invariable. Of course there is a difference in meaning when aliquis is used. But the statement of the grammars is not correct. Aliquis was used five times after quam and a and a comparative, quisquam twelve times.

I quote the examples:

Quam Aliquis

Att. VII, 7. Sin hoc res publica ad Pompeium refert, qui me magis quam privatum aliquem mittat?

Att. XIV, 17a. ...libentius omnes meas...ad te transfuderim quam aliquam partem exhausserim ex tuis.

Att. XV, 26. ...potius ut cura liberetur quam ut me suscensere aliquid suspicetur.

Fam. IX, 14. ...libentius omnes meas...laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhausserim ex tuis.

ad Fratrem III, 8, 2. Multa sunt, quae ego nescire malo, quam cum aliquo periculo fieri certior.

Alius with Quis and Aliquis.

Draeger and Riemann both make special note of the fact that quis is used with alius, Riemann making this one of his three classes of the uses of quis but tempering it with the comment "when alius aliquis could also be used." Draeger lists this use as a separate class coordinate with the use of quis in clauses with no conjunctions, and yet all the examples he quotes are in independent clauses. I fail to see why they are listed separately.

I see no reason why alius quis should not appear as well as alius aliquis, according to the meaning desired. Draeger quotes two examples of quis alius from Cicero, but in both cases the text is doubtful. Two are from Livy, the remainder of the eleven from early and late Latin. He adds, "In the classical period aliquis appears with alius commonly, provided that the manuscript handed down in the following places everywhere is trustworthy", and quotes ten instances. I do not know whether he means to say that in the classical period alius aliquis was more common than alius quis. If he did, I should differ with the statement, for the examples I found show quite a different tendency.

Quis alius occurs 18 times in the letters after si, sive, ne, an, and twice in independent clauses. Alius aliquis occurred twice, and then in independent clauses. (Att. III, 10, 16.)

The two examples quis alius I found in independent clauses were of a type not mentioned by Draeger. They are doubtless an ellipsis of num quid.

Att. II, 6. Alius quid? Etiam. (Is there anything else I meant to say? Yes.)

Att. IV, 18. Quid aliud novi? Etiam. (Is there any news? Yes.)

(These two indefinite quis's I have included under the heading "Independent Quis", where they will appear again.)

I have been unable to find that the presence of alius has any effect on quis. In every instance except these two, which doubtless originated in num quis, alius occurred with quis

only after si, nisi, sive, or ne, and never unless so justified. I do not know of any place where alius quis stands and quis alone could not have stood.

Where the sense justifies, alius aliquis and alius quisquam occur.

Aliquis Alius.

Att. III, 10. ...sin, ut tu scribis, ista evanuerint, aliquid aliud videbimus.

Att. III, 16. Nam, si spes erit, Epirum, si minus, Cyzicum aut aliud aliquid sequemur.

Quisquam Alius.

Att. II, 6. Neque aliud iam quicquam π ο λ ι τ ε ρ ο μ α λ
nisi odisse improbos.

Att. III, 15. Nec quicquam aliud opus est abrogari.

Quis in Independent Clauses.

Eight grammars recognize, either by explicit statement or by examples quoted, that quis may be used in an independent clause without an introductory word, though quis always comes after one or more words in the sentence.

I found seven examples of this use, five of which were probably an ellipsis of num quid. With these are included the two examples of independent quid aliud quoted in the section on alius. The other two examples are undoubted uses of quis alone. But in both of these I think the sense is more nearly aliquis.

I did not record the other indefinites in independent

clauses, because they were so numerous and so widely varied. I should have noted any appearance in such a construction as dixerit aliquis, which was the example most commonly cited by the grammars for quis (dixerit quis), but there were none.

Quis, then, was rarely used independently in the letters and in all except two of those instances was probably an ellipsis of the use with num.

Examples of Undoubtedly Independent Quis.

Att. II, 14. Magnum quid aggrediamur.

Att. XVI, 1. Videndum enim est quid, cum Romae erit.

Other Appearances of Quis Independently.

Att. I, 13. Novi tibi quidnam scribam? Quid? etiam.

Att. II, 6. Aliud quid? Etiam.

Att. IV, 18. Quid aliud novi? Etiam.

Att. VII, 3. Quid superest? Etiam.

ad Fratrem III, 1, 24. Quid praeterea? Quid? Etiam. Gabinius a.d. IV Kal. Octobr noctu in Urbem introivit.

Summary.

It is clear that quis is the usual indefinite after si, nisi, ne, and num. But as a result of my investigation I am sure that those grammars are wrong which add any other words to this list without qualifying the statement for them.

Such a rule as this one, given by Draeger (§ 44), is extremely misleading:

"Quis is unaccented and enclitic, not only with the introductory words si, sive, nisi, ne, num, an, qui, ubi, cum (meaning "whenever", not "when"), quo, quanto, but also (1) after utrum, (2) after the conjunction ut (instead of ut quisque in the sense of as), (3) in combination with alius, and (4) also in clauses without an introductory word."

It would be impossible to learn from this statement, or from the examples given, that quis was less common with an than with num. Yet I found quis after num in 100 per cent of 22 occurrences and after an only once in 11 times, and then only in an adverbial form.

A common mistake of the grammars is to overemphasize the use of quis with relatives. For instance, Gildersleeve and Lodge (§ 107) say, "The common rule is that quis and qui occur properly only after si, nisi, ne, num, or after a relative, otherwise aliquis, aliqui." But I have shown that, while quis is used with si, nisi, ne, num from 73 to 100 percent of the time, it is used with relative pronouns only two percent of the time.

Mr. Flickinger, when he finds in Horace quis used once with num and once with ut, declares one as important as the other. He is

making the same mistake as some of the grammars. He has failed to consider all the indefinites that occur after a particular conjunction. Quis occurred once in Horace after num. But perhaps Horace used an indefinite after num only once. Then this figure means, not that quis is rarely used after num but that it is used after num 100 percent of the time in Horace. Unless I were shown more cases of num aliquis or num quisquam, I should not believe that quis was not common with num. In the Letters of Cicero, a classical prose writer, I found quis after num 100 per cent of the time. Therefore I should say the regular indefinite with num is quis. On the other hand, I found quis not once among 112 indefinites after ut, and conclude that quis is not commonly used after ut.

I believe that there existed a strong idiomatic relation between si, nisi, ne, and num, and quis, and that only a definite desire to express something as positive or as sweeping ("something", or "anything at all") would cause any other indefinite to be used instead of quis. Sometimes, even when there was a distinct need for aliquis or quisquam, quis was retained because of this customary use and the feeling that siquis, nequis, numquis belonged together.

This relation was strongest between num and quis, as these occurred together 100 per cent of the time. Next in rank in percentage of occurrences was nequis with 80 per cent. Si and nisi alike occur with quis about 73 per cent of the time. These four combinations form a distinct class.

In clauses introduced by compounds of si other than nisi,

the influence of si quis was felt, and quis is common in such clauses. However, this feeling did not extend to other conditional clauses, as quis is less frequent than other indefinites after generalizing relatives of all kinds, and after si quis.

Outside these idiomatic combinations, quis is less usual than aliquis. It may occur anywhere, but it is not to be expected. Aliquis is the most common indefinite in Latin, and is used except where it would express too great definiteness. There quis is used. Although, to translate the sense of aliquis, I used the English word "someone", aliquis is more common than our word someone. That is, I have a feeling that "anyone" in English may be more common than "someone". But "someone" is the best equivalent we have for aliquis.

Perhaps I have laid too much stress on the fact that quis, aliquis, and quisquam are used with almost absolute freedom, except in the idiomatic phrases mentioned, according to the sense desired. I tried, however, to interpret the Latin fairly, and it seemed to me that, with few exceptions, quis expressed a vague idea; aliquis, a positive idea of a thing or degree; quisquam, sweeping emphasis. Therefore, I feel that the reason quis is rare outside idiomatic phrases is that the Romans, with their customary accuracy of expression, used aliquis where they felt a more positive degree of existence.

If I were to frame a rule for the use of quis, it would be this:

Quis ("anyone") is used regularly after si, nisi, ne, and num, and frequently after the compounds of si. It is occasionally found

in any construction to express greater vagueness than could be shown by aliquis.

Aliquis ("someone"), although it is the most common indefinite, is found much less frequently than quis after si, nisi, and ne, and very rarely after num.

Quisquam may be used anywhere to express a "sweeping" idea ("anyone at all"), but it is very rarely used after ne. (So far as my results are concerned, it never occurs after num, but from grammars quoted under "Num", I have reason to believe it is sometimes found.)

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