

Clauses with Dum, Antequan
and Words of Similar Meaning

by Donna Clare Rose

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Submitted to the Department of Ancient Languages
of the University of Kansas in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts

Clauses with Dune^m, Antiequarn, etc.
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A Thesis

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CONTENTS

<u>Part I</u>	<u>Page</u>
Purpose of the thesis, - - - - -	1
Discussion of HULLIHEN'S Theory, - - - - -	2
Criticism of Grammars, - - - - -	6
Harkness, - - - - -	7
Allen & Greenough, - - - - -	8
Roby, - - - - -	8
Lane, - - - - -	9
Discussion of BENNETTS' Syntax of Early Latin,	9
Antequam and Priusquam, - - - - -	10
Dum, Donec, Quoad, - - - - -	11
 <u>Part II</u>	
Hale's Theory of the Use of the Subjunctive,	13
Discussion of Anticipatory Subjunctive, - -	13
Rules for Priusquam and Antequam, - - - -	14
Discussion of Rules, - - - - -	18
Rules for Dum, Donec, Quoad, - - - - -	19
 <u>Part III</u>	
Discussion of Examples, - - - - -	21
Examples, - - - - -	23
Priusquam and Antequam,	
Anticipatory Subjunctive, - - - -	23
Indicative, - - - - -	26
Narrative Clause, - - - - -	28
Determinative Clause, - - - -	30
Dum, Donec, Quoad, - - - - -	31

	<u>Page</u>
Subjunctive of Anticipation, - - -	32
Indicative, - - - - -	33
Narrative Clause, - - - - -	34
Determinative Clause, - - - - -	34
Clause of Situation, - - - - -	37
Uses of Future and Future Perfect,	40
Conjunctions with Changed Meaning, - - -	40
Examples in Indirect Discourse, - - - - -	41
Use with One or No Verb, - - - - -	43
Subjunctive by Attraction, - - - - -	44
Clauses of Proviso, - - - - -	45.

PART I.

No treatise has been written, to my knowledge, containing a thorough discussion of the antequam and priusquam, dum, donec, and quoad clauses. The former group, antequam and priusquam, have been discussed and investigated by Walter HULLIHEN. This investigation has covered all Latin literature from the earliest fragments to and including Suetonius. The collection of examples is valuable, and the facts deduced from a study of them has aided me in forming a statement of the use with these clauses. It seems proper and advantageous to study the dum clause, which is closely related in meaning and use to the antequam clause, with it. A complete set of examples of dum, donec, and quoad would aid in determining the exact use of the two constructions, and the change through their resemblance, and their differences. A discussion of one is not complete when it ignores the other.

My collection of examples is complete for Cicero's orations. These examples I have examined carefully, studying closely the context to determine the exact meaning in each case. In a study of the various theories presented by the grammars for the use of these clauses, I found Hale's most satisfactory, and tested it by my examples, and for the antequam, priusquam clauses by the examples given by HULLIHEN.

A careful examination of the theory and examples set forth by Walter Hüllihen in his thesis on "The Historical Development of the Subjunctive Usage of Antequam and Priusquam" shows that the facts submitted are accurate as well as the collection of examples, so far as examined. Hüllihen regards the negative of prime importance, since the conjunction itself is of comparative formation and so of a negative character. The presence of the negative in the leading clause does change the antecedence and subsequence of the clause, and in so far as it does is of importance, though not the most important consideration. I do not believe that antequam and priusquam, though of comparative formation, have the effect of a negative. This is not true of other comparatives, and the meaning here does not require a negative. The importance of the negative and the change brought about by it in no way conflict with Hale's theory of anticipation.

It is apparent that if the leading clause is negative and thus the antequam clause is subsequent to the main clause, in action, there could be no foresight. Therefore the subjunctive would not be used except in a few cases where the negative main clause is felt to be equivalent to an affirmative of a different verb, or where the increasing tendency to use the subjunctive would account for it. Example: Non prius duces ex concilio demittunt quam sit concessum, B. G. 3, 18, 17. They do not let the leaders leave the council until the concession is made. Here the feeling of the sentence is "they keep the leaders in the council until"

where the following verb expresses anticipated action by use of the subjunctive.

Hullihen's explanation of the subjunctive is that it expresses, (1) volition on the part of some one intimately connected with the principal action; (2) the meaning of *antequam* ut equal to *ut non. . . prius*. Under this class he places the verbs used when the dependent action is prevented by the action of the main clause. The subjunctive is used, (3) to express the action of dependent clause as looked forward to by some one intimately connected with the action of the leading sentence. This he prefers to call prospective as descriptive of the state of mind under which the mode was used, rather than anticipatory. Further, he says that anticipation treats the future as if it were present, and this is not characteristic of the *antequam* clause. This prospective use, he says, is most common use of the subjunctive with *antequam*, and is explained by the fact that the imperfect and pluperfect are used to express future or future perfect to a past. As it was possible to consider every *antequam* clause as future from the point of view of the leading clause, the usage was of wide application. The present subjunctive is due to analogy with the imperfect. The last explanation for subjunctive, (4), is that it is the subjunctive of reality used when the *antequam* clause does not refer to any definite action or time of occurrence. Briefly, then, he considers that the subjunctive expresses, (1) volition,

(2) the meaning of *antequam ut*, (3) prospective state of mind, and (4) an ideal state rather than an actual fact. Of these four classes, the third, the prospective, includes the bulk of historical narrative, and is the most common in sentences of the past.

In the examples given of subjunctive involving volition, none were found from Cicero's orations, which I made my special study. A close study of the others shows little or no difference between them and the ones classed as prospective. For instance the following taken at random from the collection: (1) *videamus, priusquam adgrediamur ad leges singulas, vim naturamque legis*, Cic. leg. 2-8; (2) *Labeo antequam circumveniretur profugit*. Lac. hist. 4, 66, 15. (3) *Exire ex urbe priusquam luceat volo*. Plant. amph. 533. (4) *Neque prius inde discessit, quam totam insulam bello devinceret*. Nepos chab. 2,2. In the first three examples the action of the *antequam* was plainly foreseen and prepared for. In the last the *antequam* clause is foreseen and insisted upon. This is an example of a negative leading clause where the action of the subordinate clause is subsequent to the main clause but still the actor foresees the going and insists on completing the conquest, so that there still remains foresight in such a sentence. It is not necessary to make two classes for these subjunctives, as all may be explained as anticipatory.

The second class, where *antequam* is equal to *antequam ut*, includes some examples which should be classed under prospective or anticipatory, but the majority are those in which the subjunctive has replaced the indicative after Cicero. The earliest of these examples are three from Lucretius and eight from Cicero. After Cicero this use increased, and the subjunctive was often used where there was no foresight.

The fourth class he calls subjunctive of ideality, but in the classification of examples there is no class under this name. He says, however, that the generic sentence is an example of this, and in the collection classifies the generic sentence under one head. Such sentences, many of which are of the operations of nature, Hale says are subjunctive, due to a fixed formula, of the regular anticipation of one event by another, although in such a case there is no true looking forward. 507, 4, note 1. In this way after a careful examination of the examples, I reached the conclusion that all subjunctives, except those later ones where the subjunctive has replaced the indicative, those due to attraction, and those in indirect discourse, may be explained as due to anticipation, where the act is foreseen, expected or looked forward to. I find nothing in Hullihen's statements of facts reached by a broader study than I have made, to conflict with this opinion. As stated before, the negative does affect the sentence, but not in such a way as to require another explanation of the

subjunctive. His statements of the uses of the tenses are borne out by his examples, though I do not believe that any confusion resulted from the meaning of the conjunction, but that the tenses were used in their usual significance. It does not seem necessary to divide the examples into sentences of present, past, and future time.

This examination of Hullihen's theory and examples in no way disproves Hale's theory, but rather by showing the complete set of examples bears it out. Hullihen's facts as to the usage in each mood and tense are accurate, and his primary distinction, the use of the negative, is not inconsistent with Hale. Hale, moreover, has the great advantage of a single explanation for all the facts, while Hullihen has several theories.

In criticizing the grammars, the greatest defect found is that of indefiniteness. This, especially, is Hullihen's complaint of the grammars he has criticized, but in setting forth his own views he says that he has now more sympathy for the grammarians, as the task is indeed a difficult one. The criticism of indefiniteness applies as well to Hullihen as to the grammars. His statements are more complete and exact, but not at all suitable for teaching purposes. The teacher would find difficulty first in understanding and remembering such mechanical rules, and then in requiring pupils to do the same. It is a question whether it is not as well to

omit some minor point which the pupil will meet but very seldom, and sacrifice accurateness in every detail to clearness and brevity. No rules can be formulated, I am confident, which will be brief, accurate, and clear to the average pupil. The best will in some measure fall short in a few respects.

Harkness makes a distinction first of tense, then of mode. He says, "the present and perfect are in the indicative when the action is viewed as an actual fact, and in the subjunctive when the action is viewed as something designed, proposed, or conceived. The imperfect and pluperfect are put in the subjunctive." These statements would lead a pupil to think that when he has noted the tense of his verb in the case of imperfect or pluperfect, the question is settled. It must be subjunctive. He does not know why this is true, nor what difference there is between imperfect and pluperfect. Still worse, the pupil will not know when to use the perfect; when the imperfect; so the rule leaves him helpless when translating English into Latin. The distinction between indicative and subjunctive, where made, is that of fact and action designed, proposed, or conceived. This explanation is made by others, and derives this use of subjunctive from purpose. The difficulty with this is that a negative is necessary to make the *antequam* clause purpose. When the *dum* clauses are considered with the *antequam* ones, this explanation will not answer for both, for the *dum* clause may well be explained as purpose, but without understanding a negative as necessary with *antequam*.

Other statements in Harkness are equally indefinite. He uses the words "rarely" and "exceedingly rare" but does not say what shall be used in place of the rare use.

Bennett, too, is indefinite in that he uses the expression "sometimes" but does not say where the sometimes ends. Bennett's theory and treatment are discussed from his later work, "Syntax of Early Latin," instead of his grammar.

Allen & Greenough is accurate in most points, but one example, the first under 551-a, does not agree with the rule that the *antequam* clause states a fact which preceded the action of the main verb. The rule is true only if the main clause contains a negative which is found in the other examples. The theory of indicative and subjunctive use for both *antequam* and *dum* clauses is the same, that of intention or expectancy, and in the fine print this is called Anticipatory or Prospective subjunctive. This is a satisfactory explanation for both constructions, and the grammar further shows that these clauses are similar by treating the one immediately after the other.

Roby explains *dum* clauses as followed by indicative for a simple expression of fact and subjunctive for an event expected or purposed. The *antequam* clauses with indicative for simple statement of subsequent occurrence of one event after another as a fact, with the subjunctive for an event expected and the occurrence or prior occurrence prevented. If the principal sentence is negatived, the occurrence or prior occurrence is secured. The same objection holds here

that the *antequam* clause cannot be turned into a purpose clause, as Roby says, except by supplying a negative in the main clause, while the *dum* clause might be considered purpose without the negative.

Lane is open to the same objection. He says the *dum* clause is an extension of subjunctive of desire and denotes something expected or proposed. The *antequam* clause expresses action forestalled, conceivable, or purposed. Again, the anticipatory notion covers both cases and treats the clauses which are similar in meaning and form, alike. The idea of anticipation is not inconsistent with the ideas of Lane, nor of Roby.

Bennett, in the volume on the verb of his "Syntax of Early Latin," published in 1910, thus explained the *antequam* and *priusquam* clauses. "Quam is a coordinate conjunction, and as such is properly followed by the same construction after it as before it. Hence, where a subjunctive precedes it is natural that one should follow. Quam was originally just as much a coordinate conjunction in *antequam* and *priusquam* as in *potiusquam*, etc."

Bennett, himself, is not consistent in carrying out his theory. If *quam* is a coordinate conjunction, these clauses should not be placed where he has them under the heading, "Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses." Then, too, if it is coordinate in *antequam*, *priusquam*, and *potiusquam*, why is it not so in *postquam*?

Following the statements quoted above, he gives his examples classified according to the constructions which precede.

Under subjunctives are those depending on an infinitive or an imperative. He says that a clause depending on an imperative may be attracted to the subjunctive if the imperative is equivalent to a volitive or optative subjunctive. He quotes five examples to prove this.

With *potiusquam* he has thirty-six examples with the subjunctive; twenty-four in clauses preceded by a subjunctive; eleven by an infinitive, and by an imperative. Besides these, he has twenty-one examples where the subjunctive follows an indicative. These are explained as a formal extension of the former use, or as analogy.

Priusquam and *antequam* examples follow. Eighteen are of subjunctive following subjunctive; twelve after an infinitive; and thirteen after an imperative. Of those depending on the imperative, Bennett says five may be explained in this way, or as the indefinite second person singular.

This bears out his theory, but when the use of *antequam* and *priusquam* with the indicative is observed, Bennett seems to use some other basis of classification. In these examples are forty indicatives following indicatives, eleven following subjunctive, seven following an imperative, and four an infinitive. These figures may be compared in this manner:

Priusquam and *Antequam*

<u>Preceding Verb</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Indicative</u>
Subjunctive	17	11
Indicative	3	40
Infinitive	12	4
Imperative	13	7

So while in the case of *potiusquam* analogy was strong enough to draw twenty-one verbs, which should have been indicative, if *quam* is coordinate, to the subjunctive, with *priusquam* and *antequam* it was not so effective. Where we should expect subjunctive following an imperative according to Bennett, we have thirteen subjunctives and seven indicatives. Where we would certainly expect all subjunctives to be followed by subjunctives, we find eleven indicatives following subjunctives. Bennett's facts do not bear out his theory, therefore, nor does he consistently follow it when he places these clauses under subordinate clauses and when he fails to account for the indicative uses where according to his rule subjunctives are expected. When Bennett's treatment of the *dum* clauses is considered, a totally different explanation is found. These cannot be explained as coordinate conjunctions. The use with the subjunctive Bennett explains as derived from the optative in paratactic expressions, as: *opperiamur dum exeat aliquis*, M. G. 1249, which he translates, "Let us wait; may some one come out the while." As the bulk of the early examples of subjunctive follow verbs of watching, waiting or expecting, he claims this in support of his theory. This latter statement can be used as well in support of the theory of the anticipatory origin, as it is after just such words that the anticipatory idea would most frequently occur.

The *dum* clauses and the *antequam* ones behave in almost the same way, except for the use of present for future, and are closely connected in meaning; so if it is possible to find

a common explanation for them it will be much more satisfactory than to use two totally different ones as Bennett has done. The anticipatory subjunctive satisfies both constructions, and is much simpler than Bennett's explanation. In the dum clauses, as in the antequam ones, the use of the subjunctive spread beyond the original idea, so that in later Latin examples are found which have lost the anticipatory idea. This is no argument against it, however, as the idea is clearly marked in early Latin and continuing down through all the literature.

Bennett's rules for the use of the indicative are satisfactory, and his examples prove his statements. Since his theory for the antequam and priusquam clauses has been shown of little worth as not followed consistently by him, nor proved by his facts, and since the anticipatory idea explains these clauses and likewise the dum constructions, it seems a much more satisfactory explanation.

PART II.

The greatest fault found with the grammars and their theories has been that of indefiniteness and inconsistency in the explanations of the two types of clauses. The latter fault is entirely done away with by Hale, and the former much lessened. I believe that it is impossible to state briefly rules for these constructions that will hold good for all cases. A distinction that will prove valid can be made between indicative and subjunctive, however, and some minor points of occasional tense usage are the only ones not clear. Hale's theory is that the subjunctive is used to represent an act as foreseen, expected, or looked forward to, and he calls this use of subjunctive the anticipatory. This use had died out in independent sentences before the beginnings of literature; so its only use is in dependent clauses.

Few grammars admit the existence of such a subjunctive, but Hale has proved this satisfactorily to me in an article called, "Anticipatory Subjunctive in Greek and Latin" in "Studies of Classical Philology," printed in 1894. This paper shows the existence in Homer of an anticipatory subjunctive in independent expressions, and in later literature in dependent clauses, while the independent ones have gone over into future indicative. The use of $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ $\&$ ν with subjunctive is doubtless anticipatory. So in Latin it is reasonable to expect a like construction. If there existed in Latin an early literature like that of Homer, we would expect it to show the same thing. The earliest Latin, however,

does not show the use of the anticipatory subjunctive in independent clauses, but, like Attic Greek, in dependent clauses. Since we have this parallel use of the subjunctive in Greek, we need not hesitate to accept it for Latin where it clearly and satisfactorily explains several constructions.

Hale's rules for the *priusquam* and *antequam* clauses are:

507. The Anticipatory Subjunctive is used in dependent clauses as follows:

4. In clauses with *antequam*, *priusquam*, *citiusquam*, *potiusquam*, and the like, to represent an act as:

(a) - Anticipated and prepared for.

Medico diligenti, priusquam conetur aegro adhibere medicinam natura corporis cognoscenda est; a careful physician, before attempting to prescribe medicine, must look into his general constitution.

De Or. 2, 44, 186.

Priusquam educeret in aciem, orationem est exorsus; before leading out his men into line of battle, began a harangue. Liv. 21, 39, 1.

Note I - The formula became a fixed one, and was then used of the regular anticipation of one event by another in the operations of nature, although there is in this case no true looking forward.

Huius folia priusquam decidant, sanguineo colore mutantur; its leaves turn red before falling.

Phin. N. H. 14, 37.

Note II - For the indicative of an actual event looked back upon, see 550-b.

Note III - After Cicero's time the distinction of mood broke down, and the subjunctive was frequently used of an actual event.

Ducentis annis antequam Romam caperent, in Italiam Galli transcenderunt; two hundred years before they were to take (took) Rome, the Gauls crossed into Italy. Livy 5, 33, 5.

(b) - Anticipated and Forestalled.

Romanus, priusquam fores portarum obicerentur, velut agmine uno inrumpit; the Romans, before the gates could be closed, rushed in as in a single mass. Liv. 1, 14, 11.

Note. Since an event forestalled is one which the main actor tries to make impossible, the anticipatory subjunctive of *possum* (with the infinitive) is sometimes used in this construction (as in B. G. 6, 3, 2, *priusquam convenire possent*) in place of the simple verb in the subjunctive (*priusquam convenirent*).

(c) - Anticipated and Insisted Upon.

Non prius duces ex concilio dimittant quam sit concessum; they do not (equals will not) let the leaders leave the council until the concession is made. B. G. 3, 18, 7. Cf. *nec prius abstitit quam fundit*. Aen. I, 192.

Note. To give this meaning the main verb must be negated.

(d) - Anticipated and Deprecated.

Animam omittunt priusquam loco demigrent; they die

sooner than (equals rather than) leave their post. Amph. 240.

Potius quam id non fiat, ego dabo; rather than not have it come off, I'll give the money myself. Pseud. 554.

Note to (a)-(d). The future perfect indicative is also used in these constructions (as in *antequam cognovero*. Sen. 6, 18), the future indicative only very rarely in Ciceronian prose (thus, *citius quam extorquebit*. Lig. 5, 16; in poetry more commonly, e. g., *antequam dabit*. Aen. 9, 115). For the frequent present indicative in the same general sense, see 571.

Indicative.

550. Determinative clauses of fact, determining an antecedent idea of any kind.

Example 6, *Sex annis antequam ego natus sum*; six years before I was born. Sen. 14, 50.

Example 8, *Mausit in pacto usque ad eum finem, dum indices recepti sunt*; he stood by the agreement until the judges were rejected (up to that limit, namely until . . .). Verr. *A. pr.* 6, 16.

Example 10, *Quoad potuit, restitit*; as long as he could, he resisted. B. G. 4, 12, 6.

(b) - Other especially important clauses of this class are the Determinative Clauses with *antequam* or *priusquam* before, and *dum*, *donec*, or *quoad*, until or so long as, as in example 6, 7, 8, and 10 under 550. In these the verb states an actual event looked back upon, before which, or until which,

etc., the main act took place. They thus stand in sharp contrast to the anticipatory subjunctive clauses with these connectives (507, 4 and 5), which represent acts, not as actual, but as looked forward to.

561. Narrative Clause with *antequam* or *priusquam*. The tense is regularly the perfect (past aorist).

Neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt; nor did they cease to flee until they came to the Rhine (equals, they kept on fleeing, and finally they came). B. G. 1, 53, 1.

(a) - In such a clause the verb tells a new fact just as much as the main verb does. The force is possible only when the main verb is negated.

571. The Freer Present Indicative may be used to express a number of ideas which are usually, or sometimes, expressed by other moods or tenses. The negative is non.

These are especially the ideas of Resolve, Deliberation, Perplexity, etc., Anticipation (with *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*, *antequam*, *priusquam*, etc.), Consent, Future Condition (with *si*) or Vivid Statement about the Future or Past.

Nunc, antequam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam; now before I return to the voting, I wish to say a few words about myself. Cat. 4, 10, 20. (Act anticipated and prepared for; cf. 507, 4, (d)).

(a) Under the influence of the present, the present perfect is sometimes used to express the same ideas, but with greater energy or emphasis.

(b) - In Cicero, the present indicative is more common than the subjunctive after *antequam* and *priusquam*.

These rules are found to explain all examples in Cicero's orations and those quoted from other authors by HULLIEN. A few examples were found where there seemed little anticipatory idea, but these will be taken up later.

Under 507, 4, Note I, that the subjunctive is used for operations of nature is true in a majority of cases, nineteen out of twenty-six examples. These examples are taken from HULLIEN. It is true, however, not alone for operations of nature, but other general statements as well, that of the examples quoted by HULLIEN sixty general statements, not operations of nature, were found in subjunctive, twenty-seven in indicative. There seems no distinction of meaning here, but the subjunctive appears the usual construction in expressing present general truths.

One statement might be added by HALE for sake of perfect clearness, that the subjunctive would not follow a negative main clause unless the main clause is felt to be equivalent to an affirmative of another verb, as: *Non prius duces ex concilio demittunt quam sit concessum*, B. G. 3, 18, 7; they do not let the leaders leave the council until the concession is made. Here the main verb is felt to be equivalent to "they keep the leaders in the council," and so the following verb expresses an action anticipated as so is subjunctive. A little thought would

show one that the subjunctive could not otherwise follow the negative, because in such a case the *antequam* clause is subsequent in action to the main clause, and so could not be anticipated. This statement would further explain and make clear the subjunctive use.

It is to be regretted that there is not at hand a complete set of examples for the *dum* clauses, as for the *antequam* ones. A sufficient number for the Orations of Cicero has been collected and examined to bear out Hale's statements. His explanation of these does away with all difficulty concerning them, and places them where they evidently belong along with the *antequam* ones. The rules for their use follow:

507. The Anticipatory Subjunctive is used in Dependent Clauses as follows:

5. In clauses with *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*, *until*, to represent an act as looked forward to.

Mansurus patruom pater est dum adveniat; your father is going to wait till your uncle shall arrive.

Ph. 480. (Present Expectation.)

Dum reliquae naves eo convenient expectavit; he waited till the other ships should arrive. B. G. 4, 23, 4. (Past Expectation.)

(a) - The Future Perfect Indicative is also used in this sense; the Future Indicative not in Ciceronian prose. (Poetical example: *donec dabit*. Aen I, 273.) For the frequent

Present Indicative in the same general sense, see 571.

(b) - For the Indicative of an actual event looked back upon, see 550-b.

(c) - After Cicero's time the distinction broke down, and the Subjunctive was frequently used of an actual event. Cf. 507, 4, n. 3.

Hoc pluribus (diebus), donec homines subiret timendi pudor; this (took place) on a number (of days), until men began to be ashamed of being afraid. Pliny Ep. 9, 33, 6.

(d) - Dum, donec, quoad, meaning so long as, take the Indicative. (550-b.)

Indicative.

559. Dum clause of Situation. The tense is regularly the Present, no matter what the tense of the main verb may be.

Dum haec gerantur, Caesare nuntiatum est; while these things were going on, word was brought to Caesar. B. G. 1, 46, 1.

(a) - Out of the dum clause of situation arises the dum clause of the Way by Which. Thus, Hi dum aedificant, in aes alienum inciderunt; while (equals, by) building houses, these men have fallen into debt. Cat. 2, 9, 20.

(b) - A Dum clause is often used to express a situation of which advantage is to be taken. Thus, Abite, dum est facultas; escape while there is opportunity.

B. G. 7, 50, 6.

(c) - In later Latin, the Imperfect is sometimes used in the Dum Clause of Situation. Thus, *dum conficiebatur*. *Nep. Hann. 2, 4.*

560. Narrative Clause with *dum*, *donec*, or *quoad*, until. The tense is regularly the Perfect (Past Aorist).

Neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad equites praecipites hostis egerunt; nor did they stop the pursuit, until the cavalry drove the enemy headlong (equals, and they pursued and finally). *B. G. 5,17, 3.*

(a) - In such a clause, the verb tells a new fact in the narration just as much as the main verb does. The construction is more common than that of 550-b.

The imperfect subjunctive is found most frequently because it is the necessary form for expressing a future to a past point of view. The pluperfect is found occasionally where the meaning is that of future perfect. The perfect is found in two cases with the same future perfect meaning. The present is used to denote an immediate future and in cases similar to ones in which the present indicative occurs; as, *Antequam de re publica dicam, ea exponam vobis*. *Phil. I, 1;* and, *Quam ob rem antequam de ipsa causa dicere incipio, haec postulo*. *Cluent 6.* The use of the indicative is more common in Cicero than the subjunctive. Hale explains this, footnote to 571. "These uses have probably come down from a time when only a single set of verb forms existed expressing distinctions of person and number but none of mood and tense. Compare the use of the English verb by a foreigner

who has learned only one form." This explanation seems plausible and satisfactory in this case as well as others where the present is used freely for another tense. HULLIEN gives a great number of examples of the subjunctive in general statements. HALE does not discuss this point further than Note I, 507, 4, (a), where he speaks of operations of nature. The examples following contain no general truths, as the nature of the orations was such that they did not contain such statements. I have no theory for this use of the subjunctive. A study of all such examples in Latin literature would be necessary before making a statement, and the limits of this paper make such an investigation impossible.

No examples of action anticipated and forestalled, anticipated and insisted upon, were found. Three examples of deprecated action, in which the *antequam* has the force of *potiusquam*, were found. The remainder denote action anticipated and prepared for.

No examples were found in Cicero's Orations of historical prevision, as these are found in narrative. This is the theory by which HALE explains the growing tendency in later Latin to use the subjunctive where there could be no foresight. It started in narrative where the author, writing from a past point of view, relates events which he knows are to happen many years later, as if the actor could foresee them; as, *Ducentis annis quippe antequam Clusium oppugnaret urbemque Romam caperent, in Italiam Galli transcenderunt.* Liv. 5, 33, 5; Two hundred years, in fact, before the time when they were to besiege Clusium and

take the city of Rome, the Gauls came into Italy. The same use is found in English, as: Not a long time was to pass away before the most lawless outrage on the order and life of a peaceful city was to be perpetrated by special command of the man who, etc. Justin McCarthy, History of Our Own Times, cap. 18. These examples and their explanation are taken from Hale's Anticipatory Subjunctive, page 87. From this use of the subjunctive where the writer, but not the actor, foresees, the subjunctive is spread to uses where there is no sort of prevision, in late Latin. Since my examples do not cover the entire field of literature, I cannot assert the truth of this statement, and since no such examples were found in my collection, I have not investigated this statement.

Examples.

1 - Anticipated and Prepared For.

Sed necesse est antequam de tribunatu dicere incipiam, exponere. Sest 15.

Antequam de republica dicam ea exponam vobis. Phil. I, 1.

Ante pecuniae coguntur, quam gleba una ematur. Leg agr. 71.

Ut ante concessum meorum indicium videam quam potuerim qui essent futuri suspicari. Planc 40.

Versum etiam opprimit, antequam prospicere atque explorare potueris. Verr I, 39.

Antequam de meo adventu audiere potuissent in Macedoniam perrexi. Planc 98.

Oportuit nec illum ante tibi satis facere,
quam tu omnium existimationi satisfacisses. Verr III, 133.

Ut ter ante magistratus accuset, intermissa
die, quam multam inroget aut indicet. Dom. 45.

Prius de vestro delicto confiteamini necesse
est, quam Ligari ullam culpam reprehendatis. Ligar 2.

Omnia fecerit oportet, quae interdicta et
denuntiata sunt, priusquam aliquid postulet. Phil. VII, 26.

Is videlicet antequam veniat in Pontum
litteras mittet. Leg agr. II, 53.

Quamquam is quidem antequam sententiam
diceret propinquitatem excusavit. Phil. VIII, 1.

Antequam proficisceretur, quaerere ipse
secum et agitare cum suis coepit. Verr II, 17.

Prius enim rem transegit, quam quisquam
eum suspicaretur facturum esse. Phil. I, 21.

Te e balneo priusquam accumberes, ducere
volebat. Deiot 17.

Ante noctem mortuus est antequam luceret,
combustus est. Cluent 27.

Quas tu paulo ante, quam ad urbem venires,
poni inscribuque iussisti. Verr. II, 167.

Nam antequam verbum facerem, de sella
surrexit atque abiit. Verr. IV, 147.

Sed prius, quam tu tuum sibi venderes, ipse
possedit. Phil. II, 96.

Prius confecit exercitum, quam quisquam hoc eum cogitare suspicaretur. Phil. V, 43.

Nec prius illam crucem revellistis, quam Romam adiretis? Verr. IV, 26.

Cur hunc non audistis priusquam in estum errorem induceremini? Piso 58.

2 - Anticipated and Deprecated.

Qui non sentiat quidvis prius futurum quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque sequerentur? Legar 34.

Sed moreretur prius acerbissima more miliens C. Gracchus, quam in eius contione carnifex consisteret. Pro Rab 15, 5.

Sed prius moreretur C. Gracchus quam carnifex consisteret. Rab. 15.

The last two examples quoted are cases where the main clause is negative but have the meaning of an affirmative of another verb; as, "How do you dare to present yourself to the Roman People when you have not yet torn down the cross before you came to Rome?" is equivalent to, "How dare you come when you have left the cross standing." The fact that the cross was still standing, as Hullahen says, does not in any way prevent there being foresight. Verres foresaw that he was to come to Rome and appear before the Roman people, and yet he dared leave the cross standing.

The other, "Why did you not listen to this man before you should be brought into this mistake?", has the meaning, "Why did you disregard the opinion of this man?". It may be noted that both examples are questions. If turned into statements, there can be no doubt as to their anticipatory force.

The Present Indicative with *antequam* and *priusquam* is a very common construction in Cicero. "This usage obtained from the earliest period until very late in the first century A. D. In Cicero and in later writers the present subjunctive occasionally occurs in future sentences similar to those in which the Present Indicative is regularly used, which fact attests the constantly increasing use of the Subjunctive with *antequam* and *priusquam* as the language grew older." HULLIHEN, p. 54. The few uses with the Present Subjunctive have been noted under the use of the Anticipatory Subjunctive, and also the explanation of the use, p. 21. There are few examples where *antequam* and *priusquam* are followed by Future Perfect, but, in the examples found in Cicero's Orations, only where the leading clause is future. This use is natural according to the meaning of the tenses, but not usual, since the Present Indicative is frequent with a meaning of the future. When the future is used in the main clause, however, it is very natural to use the Future Perfect to express an action that is to be completed before the action of the main verb begins.

Examples.

1 - *Antequam* and *Priusquam* with the Present Indicative.

Antequam doceo id factum non esse, libet
considerare. Quinct 48.

Sed prius quaeso, cognoscite. Verr. apr 16.

Antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, pauca
militi videntur esse de provinciae dignitate dicenda. Verr. II, 2.

Antequam dico, dicam de genere universo.
Flacc. 6.

Antequam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca
dicam. Cat. IV, 10.

Priusquam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de
amicitia pauca dicam. Phil. II, 3.

Antequam de causa dico, multa dicenda esse
videantur. Cluent 8.

Antequam dicere incipio, perpauca verba
faciunda sunt. Cluent 117.

Sed antequam ad eam orationem venio videntur
ea esse refutanda. Milo 7.

Itaque mihi certum est, antequam ad meam
defensionem venio, illius confessione uti. Call. 24.

Antequam pro L. Murena dicere instituo, pro
me pauca dicam. Muren 2.

Quod ego crimen antequam attingo, peto a vobis.
Scaur 21.

Sed antequam de accusatione dico, de accusatorum
spe pauca dicam. Quot. 7.

Priusquam de republica dicere incipio, pauca
querar de injuria M. Antonii. Phil. I, 11.

Quam ob rem antequam de ipsa causa dicere incipio, haec postulo. Cluent 6.

2 - Antequam and Priusquam with Future Perfect Indicative.

Tu me ad verbum vacas non ante veniam quam recusaro. Caec. 81.

Neve id priusquam, quale sit, explicavero, repudiatus. Phil. VII, 8.

Ante provinciam sibi decretam audiit quam potuerit tempus ei rei datum suspicari. Phil. XI, 24.

Quorum animos iam ante habueris inimicos quam ullas inimicitias susceperis? Verr. V, 182.

Ini priusquam hoc "Te rogo" dixeris, plura effundet. Flacc. 21.

Praeclaro enim vixero, si quid mihi acciderit priusquam hoc tantum mali videro. Milo 99.

Disputabo nihil, priusquam dixerit. Flacc. 51.

The narrative clause is one that tells a new fact in the narration. This force of the clause is found only in clauses following a negative antecedent. Following an affirmative antecedent, the clause is determinative and dates the time of the action of the main clause. The statement is made by some grammars that the Perfect Indicative in positive sentences is used when the clauses express mere subsequence and antecedence of action. This may be true in some instances, but the clause more often has a more definite meaning of determining an

antecedent, expressed or understood. The clauses following the affirmative main clause gave way in later Latin to the Imperfect Subjunctive in past sentences. In negative clauses, however, the clause tells a new fact and, as such, is in the Perfect Indicative, the tense and mood used for principal statements in narrative. This use of the Perfect Indicative after negative leading clause maintained itself down to the end of the first century A. D. These statements of the use of Subjunctive and Indicative in later Latin are made by Hullihen, under "Sentences of Past Time," and are borne out by his examples. The following examples will show the difference between the Perfect after a positive leading clause and those after a negative leading clause.

Examples.

1 - Narrative Clauses.

Rationes ad aerarium, antequam Dolabella condemnatus est, non audet referre. Verr. I, 38.

Numquam in Sicilia frumentum publice est emptum antequam hoc delectum praeclarumque consilium iste dedit. Verr. V, 55.

Nec ante turpes iudices quaesiti sunt quam honestis iudicibus nocentium salus desperata est. Phil. V, 15.

Nec ante repudiata sunt quam quaesita. Milo. 64.

Nonne ante factam vidimus quam futuram quisquam est suspicatus? Phil. V, 7.

Neque ante dimissum, quam ad condicionem
eius depictus est. Verr. III, 60.

Tamen non ante, quam illum vita expulit,
bellum confectum indicarit. Muren 34.

2 - Determinative Clauses.

Antequam nos id coacti suscepimus, in pace
iacere malint. Phil. X, 14.

Cui fuerit, antequam designatus est, decreta
provincia. Prov. cons 37.

Denique universus esnatus multo ante, quam
est lata lex de me, censuit. Dom. 85.

Usque eo animadverti, indices, eum iocari
atque alias res agere, antequam Chrysogonum nominavi.
Sex. Rosc. 60.

Nempe antequam vidid me rei publicae
reddidit. Ligar 7.

Antequam postulasti, misisti. Quinct 81.
Fratris liberos prius vita privavit, quam
illi lucem accipere potuerunt. Cluent 31.

Quasam dicendam esse statuerat iam ante,
quam hoc venit. Verr. V, 101.

Nympho antequam plane constitit, condemnatur.
Verr. III, 54.

Antequam ego in Siciliam veni, fuit, in maxi-
mis rebus ac plurimis, eius modi. Verr. II, 140.

Denique ante in provinciam iste proficiscitur,
quam opus effectum est. Verr. I, 149.

Quae bona is, aliquanto antequam est mortuus, tradiderat. Verr. II, 46.

Amne illud tempus, quod fuit, antequam iste ad magistratus rem publicamque accessit, habeat. Verr. I, 33.

Quae causa ante mortus est quam tu natus es. Rab. 25.

Antequam potuerunt existimare causa gloriae atque ostentationis quanto liberior vita sit accusant. Verr. III, 3.

Cum fui semper amicus antequam ille rei publicae tam aperte est factus inimicus. Phil. XII, 23.

Paulo antequam nos in forum venimus, hanc sententiam defendit. Caec. 53.

Simul ac te aspexi, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi. Vatin 4.

Is Mortuus est C. Sacendote pratore; nescio an antequam Verres praturam petere coepit. Verr. I, 125.

Omnia ista ante facta sunt, non modo quam ego, Siciliam, verum etiavi, quam iste Italiam attigit. Verr. II, 161.

Quae signa antequam abs te sublata sunt, Messanam cum imperio neno venit, quin viserit. Verr. IV, 7.

Dum, Donec, and Quoad. The subjunctive with the dum clauses is clearly and easily anticipatory. Many of the examples are following such words as *exspecto*, and so are plainly marked anticipatory. One example, "Caecinae placuit et amicis quoad videretur salvo capite fueri posse experiri tamen," Caec. 20. It was pleasing to Caecina and his friends to attempt this, nevertheless, as long as it seemed possible to do it in safety. In

this use the indicative would be the regular construction. Whether the indicative began to break down about this time and the subjunctive to increase its use where the early Latin indicative would be regular, is impossible to say. A complete set of examples alone would determine the question. As the subjunctive did gain over the indicative in many constructions, and as it did so in the similar *antequam* clauses, it is probable that the same is true here, and that this is one of the early examples of such a break in the construction.

Examples.

1 - *Dum, Donec and Quoad with Anticipatory Subjunctive.*

Ne forte dum publicis mandatis serviat, de privatis iniuriis reticeat. Verr. IV, 15.

Qui "Oderint, dum metuant" dixerit.
Phil. I, 34.

Quos tu Maeandros, dum omnis solitudines persequeris, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Piso, 53.

Dum istis consiliis egeris, non potes, mihi crede, esse diuturnus. Phil. II, 113.

An ego expectem dum quinque tabellae deribeantur? Piso 96.

An id expectamus quoad ne vestigium quidem Asiae civitatum atque urbium relinquatur. Phil. XI, 25.

Volo te curare ut auxilium adducas, dum eos agros vendam. Leg agr. 53.

Nolite expectare dum omnes ob eam oratione mea civitates. Verr. II, 125.

Num expectas, dum te stimulis fodiamus.

Phil. II, 86. Dum certa et pauca et magna dicam, attendite.

Verr. III, 163.

Tum iste imperat, dum res indicetur, hominem ut adservent. Verr. III, 55.

Dum hic veniret locum relinquere noluit.

Milo. 54.

An ille non potuit primus dicere sententiam quoad magistratum iret. Phil. VI, 8.

An ille id faciat ut exercitum educeret dum ne propius urbem Romam ducenta milia admoveret? Phil. VI, 5.

An dum ab inferis ipse Malleolus existat atque abste officia tutelae, sadalitatis familiaritatisque flagitet? Verr. I, 94.

Hic nolite expectare, dum ego haec crimina agam ostiatim. Verr. IV, 48.

Ne tam diu quidem dominus erit in suos, dum ex iis de patris morte quaeratur? Sex Rosc. 78.

Caecinae placuit et amicis quoad videretur salvo capite fieri posse, experiri tamen. Caec. 20.

But one use of the narrative dum clause was found. In these, as in the narrative antequam, the tense is perfect and tells a new point in the story. In his note on this usage under 560, Hale says it is commoner than the Determinative clause, 550. This does not hold true for Cicero's Orations, as there are only one narrative clause and thirty-eight determinative. The narrative clause with dum, as with antequam, is

found only after a negative main clause. This statement should be added by Hale: Of the determinative clauses, five are those which determine a time up to which something happens, thirty-three time during which. In these clauses the tense of the verb in the dum clause is the same as that of the main clause in a great majority of cases, thirty-five out of thirty-eight. This statement is made in Article LL3, 2, of Lattman and Mueller's Grammar. The exceptions are of the imperfect in place of a perfect, where the dum clause denotes the continuance of the state and the leading clause, the condition as a whole, looked back upon. Cat. III, 2.

Examples.

1 - Narrative Clauses.

Neque tamen finis huic iniuriae fiebat donec populus senatum clamore coegit. Verr. IV, 87.

2 - Determinative Clauses.

Habeo et istius et patris tabulas, omnes quas legi, patris, quoad vixit, tuas, quoad ais te confecisse. Verr. I, 60.

Clarissimo viro et mihi et nunc et, quoad licuit, amicissimo. Sest 39.

Sit tibi illud Aberum omne tempus quoad cum imperio fuisti. Verr. V, 76.

Liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur. Verr. III, 77.

Atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse quoad scitum est Sestium vivere. Sest 82.

Prudentissima avitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, fuisse traditur. Sex Rosc. 70.

Dum vis fuit, nihil egi. Sest. 127.

Fortissimi fuistis milites, dum vixistis. Phil. XIV, 33.

Concessos fasces laureatos tenui quoad tenendos putavi. Lig. 7.

Mansit in pacto usque ad eum finem, dum indices reiecti sunt. Verr. A. Pr. 6, 16.

Quamquam quoad fuit, omnibus eius consiliis accurri atque obstiti. Cat. III, 7.

Quoad vel dignitas vel natura patietur vitae patriae reservetur. Phil. XII, 30.

Nam quoad vos omni pati vidit usus est ipse incredibile patientia. Phil. X, 9.

Reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit. Milo 35.

Quoad licuit, defendistis. Sen 31.

Causas egi multas tecum dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum. Ligar 30.

Reticuit tamen, quoad potuit. Verr. I, 139.

Quae dum erant occulta, necessario petebantur. Muren 26.

Nam quoad aetas M. Caeli dare potuit isti suspicioni Cocum, fuit ipsius pudore munita. Cael. 9.

Qui dum in hunc ascendere gradum conatus est, venit in periculum. Muren 55.

Dum genus hominum extabit tua illa pestifera
intercessio nominabitur. Phil. II, 51.

Illius aerumnam quoad vixit et filiae solitudi-
nem sustentavit. Sest 7.

Quoad vivet, defendere possit. Cat. IV, 11.

Hos feci dum licuit. Intermisi quoad non
licuit. Phil. III, 33.

Usus est hoc Cupidine tam diu dum forum dis
immortalibus Labuit ornatum. Verr. IV, 6.

Quoad potui non modo defensor sed etiam con-
servator fuit. Phil. III, 28.

Quoad potest, producit. Quinct 30.

Galliam togatam remitto, cum sex legionibus,
iisque suppletis ex D. Bruti exercitu, tamdiuque ut obtineat
dum M. Brutus C. Cassius consules prove consulibus provincias
obtinebunt. Phil. VIII, 27.

Quoad vixit, possedit Caesinnia? Caec. 19.

Dum ulla praesidia fuerunt, in Sullae
praesidiis fuit. Sex Rosc. 126.

Perferemus quoad ferri poterunt. Sest 14.

Usque eo pervenit quoad eum industria cum
innocentia prosecuta est. Cluent 111.

Tulit haec civitas, quoad potuit, quoad
necesse fuit, regiam istam vestram. Verr. V, 175.

Dum is in allis rebus erat occupatus, erant
intera qui. Sex Rosc. 91.

Ex Kalendis Januariis, quoad perfecta res est,
de me rettulisti legem, promulgasti, tulisti. Dom. 70.

Sordidati, maxima barba et capillo Romae
biennium prope fuerunt quoad L. Metullus in provinciam pro-
fectus est. Verr. II, 62.

Tamen timui, ne quis de mea fide dubitaret,
donec ad reiciundos indices venimus. Verr. I, 17.

Tamen usque eo setenuit quoad a Cin Pompeius
ad eum legati litteraeque venerunt. Deiot 11.

Milo cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad
senatus est dismissus, domum venit. Milo 28.

An extensive use of dum is that of situation. The tense
is regularly present, whatever the main verb may be. Thirty
uses of this kind were found in Cicero's Orations. These clauses
may express an accessory idea, less important than that of situ-
ation, at the same time; as, hi dum aedificant, in aes alienum
inciderunt. Cat. 2, 9. 20. In this clause, which Hale calls
Dum Clause of the Way by Which, situation is expressed, but
with a subordinate idea of cause.

Examples

1 - Dum Clauses of Situation.

Hi dum aedificant in tantum aes alienum in-
ciderunt. Cat. II, 9.

Haec dum aguntur interea Cleomenes iam ad
Helori letus pervenerat. Verr. V, 91.

Neminem aequiorem reperiet quam me, cui,
dum se civibus impiis commendat, inimicus quam amicus esse
maluit. Phil. V, 3.

Dum ego in Sicilia sum, nulla statua deiecta
est. Verr. II, 161.

Vos dum illi placere voltis, ad tempus eius mendacium vestrum accommodavistis. Cael. 17.

Nimirum didici etiam, dum in istum inquiero, artificum nomina. Verr. IV, 4.

Cum esset in Hispania praetor qua in provincia occissus est, nescio quo pacto dum armis exercetur, anulus aureus fractus est. Verr. IV, 56.

Haec dum aguntur, Cleonius is interea pervenerat. Verr. V, 91.

Ita dum paucia mancipia nomine veneris retinere vult, fortunas istius iniuria perdidit. Caec. div. 56.

Dum uxor se comparat commoratus est. Milo 28.

Itaque, dum ego absum habuistis eam rem publicam, ut aequae me atque illam restituendam putaretis. Quir 14.

Haec dum nostri conligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Pomp. IX, 22.

Hi dum aedificant in aes alienum, inciderunt. Cat. 2, 9. 20.

Eae, dum recito dumque de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, velim, patres, conscripti, ut adhuc fecistis, me attente audiatis. Phil. XIII, 22.

Quae tria dum explico, peto a vobis ut eadem benignitate qua soletis, mea verba audiatis. Phil. VII, 9.

Res publica, dum per deos immortalis licet, frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute. Pomp. XX, 59.

Etianne hanc moram adferemus, dum proficisciantur legati, dum revertantur? Phil. V, 31.

Interea dum tu abes, qui dies ille collegae tui, cum illud bisstum in foro evertit? Phil. II, 107.

Quae dum laudatio recitatur vos, adsurgite.
Cluent 196.

Improbum fecit ea, quae, dum timor abest, a te non discedit, audacia. Phil. II, 90.

Itaque hoc dum corrigere volt, apertion eius cupiditas improbitasque facta est. Verr. II, 42.

Dum est, unde ius civile discatur, adulescentes in disciplinam ei tradite. Verr. I, 115.

Haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintus detruditur.
Quinct 28.

Itaque dum expectat, quidnam sibi certi adferatur, ante honam tertiam noctis de foro non discedit.
Verr. II, 92.

Dum breviter expono, diligenter attendite.
Milo 23.

Dum existimatio est integra facile consolatur honestas egestatem. Quinct. 49.

Dum accusationi breviter respondeo, quaeso ut me benique audiatis. Cluent 8.

Mentes vestras commovere video, dum patefacio vobis. Leg agr 49.

Reficite vos dum id eius facinus commemoro et profero. Verr. IV, 105.

Ita vivunt, dum possunt. Sex Rosc. 72.

Dum otium volunt sine dignitate retinere ipsi amittant. Sest. 100.

I have five examples of the dum with the future, and one with future perfect. This use is similar to that of the future and future perfect with antequam and has the ordinary force of the future indicative.

Examples.

Id quod suscepi quoad potero perferam. Sex Rosc 10.

Nihil agis, de Lepido praesertim, quem ego metuum numquam bene sperabo, dum licebit. Phil. XIII, 43.

Quod certum est non facere dum utrumvis licebit. Sex Rosc. 83.

Tuam defendam auctoritatem quoad tu voles. Verr. V, 19.

Dum eum fuisse Oppianicum constabit, deprehensus est. Cluent 125.

Manent istae litterae Miletii, manent et, dum erit illa civitas, manebunt. Verr. I, 89.

In the first two examples of the following, quoad seems to have a slightly different meaning from its ordinary use. It has the force of as far as, rather than as long as. In them the indicative is used. Bennett mentions a similar use in early Latin, p. 144, "Syntax of Early Latin." The third example may be called attraction, but it, too, has the meaning "as far as." The fourth has the same meaning, but is used with the subjunctive. I do not know why this difference should occur. The last example shows the use of dum equivalent to although.

Examples of Conjunctions with Different Meanings.

Nam quoad longissime potest meus mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, hunc video ad suscipiendam rationem studiorum exstitisse. Arch. I.

Quoad possum occurro vestrae satietati.

Mur 48.

Ut id quoad posset, quoad fas esset, quod
liceret, populi ad partes daret. Leg Agr. II, 19.

Mihi ille pervenisse videtur, quoad pro-
gredi potuerit feri hominus amentia. Phil. XI, 6.

Dum vult in praedio pecuniam ponere, non
posuit, sed abeigit. Tull. 10.

The following examples are in Indirect Discourse,
and, therefore, have no bearing on the facts presented by
this paper, but are included for the sake of completeness.

Dum equester ordo indicarit, numquam esse com-
missum. Verr. III, 224.
Interea provinciae ab eis abtineantur quoad
euique ex senatus consulto successum sit. Phil. XI, 31.

Q. Hortensiam pro consule provinciam Macedoniam
abtinere quoad ei ex senatus consulto successum sit. Phil. X,
26.

Qui, dum hic compararet, causam interea diceret.
Verr. a pr. 9.

Arbitrari optineri, ex lege publica quoad ex
senatus consulto cuique eorum successum sit. Phil. III, 38.

Negavi in eam coloniam quae esset auspicato de-
ducta, dum esset incolumis, coloniam novam iure deducere.
Phil. II, 102.

Dicebam cum me ad te ire vellent ut ad defendendam
rem publicam te adhortarer, quoad metueres, omnia te promis-
suruni. Phil. II, 89.

In quo dixisti, dum Plauci in me meritum verbis ex-

tollerem, me facere acrem. Plauc 95.

Dum istius hominis memoria maneret, senatus sine lacrimis in curia non esse posset. Verr. II, 50.

Qui dum hic sit, nihil sihi defuturum arbitrantur. Phil. IV, 9.

Dum haec notio viveret, sine cura futurum numquam adfirmaret. Sest 132.

Victum (hominem) habuisses dum Panhormo Raecius veniret. Verr. V. 168.

Quae dum erit in vestris fixa mentibus, tutissimo me muro saeptum esse arbitrabor. Cat. IV, 11.

A quo quareretur quam provinciam ont quam diem postularet, horam sibi octavum, dum in foro bovario inquireret, postulavit. Seour 23.

Quoad viveres praesidio omnium bonorum, non modo munitum sed etiam ornatum fore pollicebar. Flace. 103.

Quo intellegetis illum pudorem, quoad potuerit restitisse. Quinct. 79.

Sperosti rem publicam diutius quavi quoad, mecum simul expulsa, careret his moenibus, esse laturam notam. Dom 137.

Quare meam causam semper fore fortissimum dicere solebat, dum unus in re publica consul esset. Sen. 9.

Ut quisquam dum saluti senorum consulat, communem relinquat. Sulla 63.

Ne quis frumentum de area tolleret antequam cum decumano pactus esset. Verr. III, 36.

Qui cogereetur docere antequam ipse didicisset.

Dom 141.

Qui, antequam aditum in ius esset, antequam mentio denique controversiae facta esset ulla, discessisset, putabant nihil agi posse. Verr. II, 55.

Dico te antequam de Sicilia decesseris in gratiam redisse cum verre. Caec. Div. 29.

Cum hanc ante amittere non potuissent quam hoc solum civitatis mutatione vertissent. Balb. 28.

Prius edituri indicium fuerint seribae, quam in codicem rettidissent. Sulla 44.

Ostendi quam multa ante fieri convenerit quam hominis bona possideri postularentur. Quinct. 86.

Qui ante omnia commutarent, quam nos possemus audire. Leg agr. 90.

Dixit se renuntiaturum senatui nisi prius sibi respondisset, quid factururus esset quam ex illa circumscriptione excederet. Phil. VIII, 23.

Ut reus, antequam verbum accusatoris audisset, causam dicere cogereetur. Quinct. 9.

Ande dicere te prius ad parentem tuam venisse, quam ad me. Phil. II, 49.

Cum ille prius latronum gladios videret, quam, quae res esset, audisset. Phil. XI, 7.

Examples in which there are no verbs, or only one, are included here, although no inference can be drawn from them.

Non Dolabella prius imperatori suo quam Antonius etiam collegae parantasset. Phil. XIII, 35.

Non prius Antronium quam sullam nominavisset.

Sulla 37.

Cuius ego facinora oculis, priusquam opinione;
manibus antequam suspitione deprehendi. Cael. 14.

Non prius civitatem quam vitam amitterent.

Caec. 100.

Intellegitis unum quemque eorum prius ab sua
vita quam vestra suspitione esse donatum. Sulla 71.

Nihil dumanorum rerum sibi priusquam de me
agendum indicavit. Quir. 11.

Me universa civitas non prius tabella quam voce
priorem consulem declaravit. Piso 3.

Non ipsa suis decretis prius, quam senatus,
hostem indicavit Antonium? Phil. IV, 5.

Atque hunc tantum maerorem matri prius hominum
rumor quam quisquam ex Appicamcii familia nuntiavit. Cluent 28.

Qui prius silvas vendet quam vineas. Leg agr 48.

Quod indicium prius de probro quam de re maluit
fieri. Quinct. 9.

Crucem civis Romani priusquam quemquam amicum
populi Romani viderent? Verr. IV, 26.

Five examples were found in which the subjunctive was
used where the clause depended on a subjunctive. These clauses
have no anticipatory force, and are regarded as attraction.

Ut ante, quam me commutati indicii coargueris, te
summae negligentiae tuo indicio convictum esse frateare? Sulla 44.

Ut non ante attingerent quam hunc ordinem condemnarent. Prov cons 3.

Hoc facit ut ille non solum abesset a domo, dum navigaret. Verr. V, 82.

Consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset. Pomp. XXI, 62.

Antequam in istius famitiaritatem tantam pervenisset, aliquotiens ad socios litteras de istius iniuriis miserat. Verr. II, 171.

The following examples are uses of dum and dum modo to express a Proviso. They are all subjunctive, and are a subdivision of the Subjunctive of Request or Entreaty, Hale's grammar, article 529.

Sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas et a rei publicae periculis seningatur. Cat. I, IX.

Qui ipse sese in cruciatumdari cuperet, dum de patris morte quaereretur. Sex Rosc. 119.

Est mihi tanti dum modo a vobis huius horribili belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur. Cat. II, 7.

Dicatur eiectus esse a me dum modo est in exsilium. Cat. II, 7.

Apelletur ita, dum modo nos utamur ea pro salute bonorum. Milo 12.

Teram non solum fortiter dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas pariatur. Cat. IV, 1.

Cupiditas vincat rationem, dum modo moderatio teneatur. Cael. 42.

Condicionem tuli, dum ipse pari condicione
uteretur. Quinct. 85.

Pereant amici, dum inimici uno intercedant.
Deiot 25.

Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque
te muries intersit. Cat. I, V, 16.

Dulue sane crimen hod Calidianum, dum ego
tabulas aspicere possim. Verr. IV, 43.

Sanquinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dum modo
profusum huius ante videat. Cluent 28.

Non fugio ne hos quidem mores dum modo ex iis,
ea. Verr. III, 210.

Dummodo tolerabite, condicione transigeret.
Quinct. 98.

Omnes aequo animo belli patitur iniurias, dum
modo repellat periculum servitutis. Phil. XII, 9.

Accusa omnis eivis dum confiteare hunc ordinem
hoc ipso tempore ab Ityraeis circumsederi. Phil. II, 19.

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