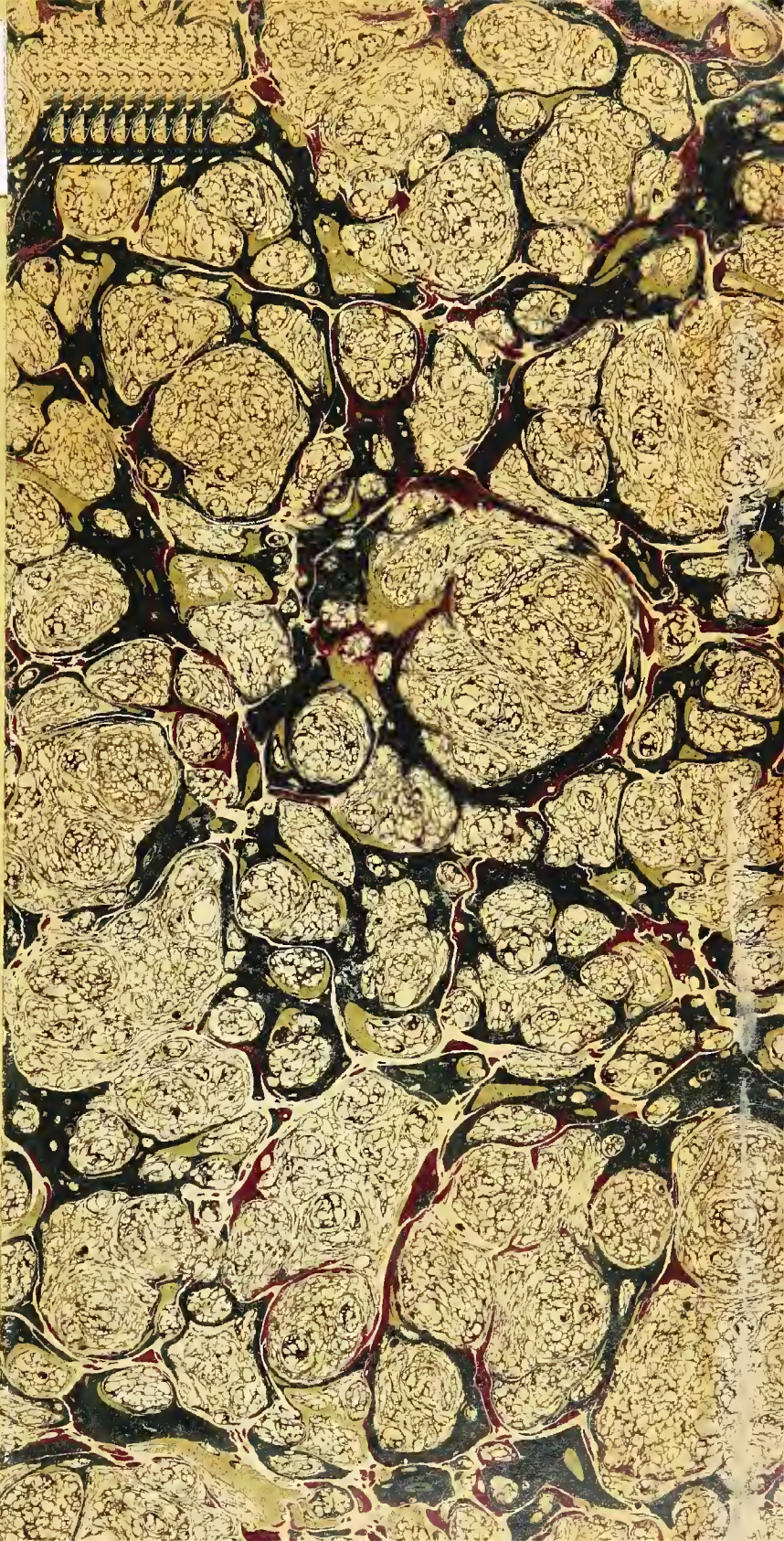


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SENTENCE CONNECTION

ILLUSTRATED CHIEFLY FROM LIVY

BY

IRENE NYE

A Thesis presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale
University in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy



1912

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SENTENCE CONNECTION

ILLUSTRATED CHIEFLY FROM LIVY

BY

~~IRVING LEE~~

With the compliments of the writer

1912

E.Y.

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P R E F A C E

This dissertation appears as the second in a series of studies on Sentence Connection, suggested and begun a year ago by Dr. Mendell.¹ The theory, herein set forth, was developed from the material furnished by Livy, Bks I, XXI, XXII, and XXIII. The text of Wilhelm Weissenborn, revised by H. J. Mueller, has been used: Book I, 9th edition, 1908; XXI, 9th ed., 1900; XXII, 9th ed., 1905; XXIII, 8th ed., 1907. The occasional quotations from other books are all from the latest editions up to date in the same series.

From the beginning this work has been so largely influenced, through suggestion, criticism, and discussion, by Professors Morris and Oertel of Yale University, that I can say to them with gratitude, though with no desire to shift the responsibility for its conclusions, "*Ego nihil dicturus sum, nisi quod a vobis didici.*" XXI. 18. 9.

I. N.

WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
November 1st, 1911.

¹ *Sentence Connection in Tacitus*, by Clarence W. Mendell, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1911, p. vi.

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INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL.

a. Preliminary Statement of Purpose and Method. 1

The purpose of this dissertation is to detect and assemble the outward and visible signs of interrelation between the sentences of connected written discourse. Not the relation of one sentence to another, but the external expression only of this internal relation is considered. The "means used in language"¹ to suggest that any one sentence is connected with what precedes or follows alone concern us here. The means of indicating sentence integration appear upon investigation to be numerous and varied, far more so than the grammars have recognized. A study of these means indeed comes to involve more than grammar and syntax and is at times stylistic. In the attempt to understand and classify all that appear, the following method has been used. Taking first those forms of sentence connection which are universally accepted, I have asked myself in regard to them, What is the essential principle involved? Two essential principles, i. e., incompleteness and repetition, have been found. By means of these principles the words in sentences manifestly connected in thought but in expression exhibiting so-called asyndeton, have been tested. The results are in the following pages.

¹ Cf. E. P. Morris, *On Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax*, New York and London, 1901, p. 115: "Parataxis may be considered, as may any syntactical problem, from three different points of view: first, the psychological aspect; second, the means used in language to suggest the paratactic relation; and third, the resulting forms of sentence."

b. **Limitation of the Field.** Clauses introduced by hypotactic conjunctions and by the subordinating relative are not considered. By this limitation of the field, it may happen that of two sentences expressing the same relation, one is taken and another left. To include a clause introduced by *enim* or *is*, and to exclude one introduced by *quia* or *qui*, would, if the logical content only be considered, seem arbitrary. There is no lexical difference between these words, no difference in connotation measured by logical standards. But there is a difference, purely grammatical, which is here made the determining factor.¹ *Quia* and *qui* have a peculiar quality, superimposed upon their meaning, by virtue of which the clause following is grammatically subordinate. Clauses introduced by words which have received this peculiar grammatical force are omitted. With the discussion concerning the real nature of subordination, this study has no concern. Nor does it undertake at all to distinguish between independence and dependence in the clauses considered. There has been no attempt to exclude all subordinate clauses. But the generally accepted doctrine that certain words have subordinating force has been used merely as a convenient way of limiting the field in one direction.

B. INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTER I. CONNECTION THROUGH INCOMPLETENESS.

3 I. **Incompleteness the Essence of a Conjunction.** There are non-subordinating words which have connection as

¹ For a discussion of the psychological difference, see *Principes de Linguistique Psychologique*, by Jac. van Ginneken, Paris, 1907 p. 523, par. 742: "*Quelle différence y a-t-il entre lat. quia et nam, etc. ?*" The paragraph is largely quoted from Meyer-Lübke, *Grammaire des langues romanes*, op. cit., III, 583.

an invariable function, and as their sole function, and which have no meaning that can readily be separated from this function. In Latin, *et* and *-que* exhibit the simplest form of such words. There are others which again have connection as an invariable function, but not as their sole function, such as *nec* or *neque*. They have a meaning additional to that which coincides with their function as mere connectives, which meaning may be expressed by a non-connective word *non*. Those in still a third class have connection as an invariable function, and yet have a meaning additional to or different from that of the simplest connective *et*, but this meaning cannot, as before, be expressed by a non-connective word. Such words are *at*, *sed*, *ergo*, *aut*, *etc.* What makes these words connectives? Is this function, so-called, really something distinct from their meaning? Suppose the first sentence of a spoken discourse, or the first chapter of a book, to begin with *et* (with no following *et* to make it mean 'both'), or *sed* or *nam* or *neque*, and then consider its meaning. We know what any one of these words means when it follows another sentence, but in the position proposed above we should find it difficult to assign to it any meaning. In our efforts to do so, we could only assume something in some way preceding, or at least antecedently present in the mind of the speaker or writer. Without such an assumption, these words would have little if any meaning. If *et* means 'besides this,' and *sed* 'notwithstanding this,' and we have no 'this,' they are largely if not wholly empty. If *ergo* suggests to us 'because of this,' and the preceding sentence which should give a content to 'this' is non-existent, *ergo* is incomplete. Something to follow is equally essential to complete the content of any one of these words (i. e., no sentence could end with *et* or *nam*). This demand for an explanatory context, arising from

a lack of completeness in itself, is the essence of a connective word. When the preceding sentence has been spoken or read, the content of these connectives is present to the mind as they appear, and hence they are not felt as incomplete. If, however, an initial sentence begins with *et* or *neque*, and the correlated *et* or *neque* is unduly delayed, we feel that it is incomplete alone and instinctively search for the second to ratify the content which we have already assumed.

4 II. Pronouns and Pronominal Adverbs as Connectives.

There are other words which, by this same quality of incompleteness, partake of the nature of conjunctions, and are frequently used to indicate the connection between sentences. Lane,¹ Brugmann² and many others³ recognize pronouns, both substantive and adjective, and pronominal adverbs or particles, in addition to conjunctions, as legitimate means of connecting independent sentences. With *hic*, *ibi*, and *utrimque*, for example, we must supply a content, and we most naturally and most often do so from what precedes.⁴

5 III. Other Incomplete Adverbs. Adverbs or particles of time and place, many of which have the same force as adverbs of pronominal origin, are also accepted

¹ In the revised edition of *A Latin Grammar Schools and Colleges*, by George M. Lane, American Book Co., 1903, 2129—2159.

² Karl Brugmann, *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*, Straßburg, 1904, 889—893.

³ For example: Franz Kern, *Die deutsche Satzlehre*, p. 138 . . . “*denn Verbindung wird auch durch andere Wörter hergestellt, vor allen durch die pronominalen Wörter.*”

⁴ It has been noted above that *et* and *neque* each one may sometimes be completed in the sentence in which it stands. Then they are connectors of words, not clauses, e. g., *Nec hic nec ille aderat*. So, too, there are cases where a pronoun does not depend upon another clause for its content, as in the well-known use: *Medea illa quondam ex Ponto profugit*.

as sentence connectors.¹ They are, however, not the only other adverbs whose incompleteness of meaning makes them capable of serving as conjunctions. Besides *tum, tandem, nondum, nunc, post, ante, mox, etc.* (temporal), and *procul, prope, etc.* (local), we must include comparative and superlative adverbs and adverbial phrases, e. g., *potius, magis, postremo, ad ultimum, etc.*

IV. Other Incomplete Words.

6

a. Just as *haec* may be entirely dependent upon the preceding sentence for its content, and because of this fact may have connective force, so the noun *res* may be used, e. g., I, 23,10 *haud displicet res Tullo, etc.*

b. With no less of incompleteness and hence no less 7 of connective force, *pars* occurs, equivalent to such a pronoun as *aliquot* or *quidam*.

c. There are certain adjectives whose meaning is 8 always a relative one, i. e., determined by relation to some other word or words. It needs only that these other words be not in the same sentence with the adjective of relative meaning, to make the latter a sentence connector. Such adjectives are *alter, alius, ceterus, tantus, par, similis*, and the like; also ordinals, and adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees.²

d. While the adjectives just mentioned have always 9 a relative meaning, it is possible for some nouns which have at times a meaning quite absolute and independent, elsewhere to be so used that their meaning is dependent

¹ Brugmann, 891, mentions *vuv*, and Wunderlich, Vol. II, III Teil, under *Die Partikeln als Satzbindemittel*, mentions *da, nun, and denn*. He takes *nun* apparently as from an old pronominal stem, but Kluge's *Etymologische Wörterbuch* does not support this theory.

² Ludwig Sütterlin, *Die deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart*, Leipzig 1900, 397, c, p. 342, lists comparatives and superlatives, also *solch* and *ander* as sentence connectors.

upon another sentence for completion.¹ The following sentences illustrate the relative use of *filius* and *filia*. In one case the meaning of the noun is completed by a genitive in its own sentence; in the other it is dependent upon the preceding sentence. In the second only it is a sentence connector. I, 11,6 *Sp. Tarpeius Romanae praeerat arci. huius filiam virginem auro corrumpit Tatius, ut armatos in arcem accipiat.* XXIII, 40, 3-4 *Hampsicora tum forte profectus erat in Pellitos Sardos ad iuventutem armandam, qua copias augetet; filius nomine Hostus castris praeerat.* Nouns indicating relationship; names of qualities (physical, mental, etc.); parts of the body; and nouns indicating the course of time, are the ones most frequently used by Livy in this way.

- 10 e. A verb may be so used that its meaning is incomplete in its own clause. Most frequently such a verb must get its subject from the sentence preceding. In this case, the ending which indicates the person and number of the subject looks back for its explanation exactly as a pronoun does. Less commonly it is the direct object of a transitive verb or the indirect object of a compound verb which is lacking, or the verb may be one of special meaning. For example, the comparative meaning in any form of *malo* supplies connective force.²

V. Incomplete Constructions. .

- 11 a. Adjectives. *Caesar et Cicero erant Romani. Hic orator erat, ille dux.* These sentences are bound together by the dependence of *hic* and *ille* upon the pre-

¹ Cf. Hermann Paul, *Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte*, 4th edition (Halle 1909), p. 128 (89): "Wir können in Bezug auf die menschliche Natur überhaupt sagen 'der Mensch ist sterblich,' wie wir in Bezug auf einen Einzelnen sagen 'der Mensch ist unausstehlich,' und nur aus dem Zusammenhange und der Situation läßt sich die verschiedene Natur der Sätze erkennen."

² See paragraph 8 and note.

ceding for their meaning. XXII, 27, 10—11 *ita obtinuit, ut legiones . . . inter se dividerent: prima et quarta Minucio, secunda et tertia Fabio evenerunt.* Here the same service is performed by the adjectives which modify nouns to be found only in the preceding.

b. **Participles.** XXI, 50,7 *Ti. Sempronius consul* ¹² *Messanam venit. ei fretum intranti rex Hiero classem . . . obviam duxit.* Here the pronoun *ei* holds the two sentences together. XXI, 51, 1—2 *a Lilybaeo consul . . . ipse in insulam Melitam . . . traiecit. adveniēti Hamilcar . . . oppidumque cum insula traditur.* In this case, the participle, by its number and meaning and position, performs the same service.

c. **Nouns.** I, 4,6 . . . *ut lingua lambentem pueros* ¹³ *magister regii pecoris invenerit—Faustulo fuisse nomen ferunt— . . . Faustulo is as good as ei Faustulus or ei Faustulo nomen erat.* Compare XXIII, 19,17 *ceteri incolumes Praeneste cum praetore suo M. Anicio—scriba is antea fuerat—redierunt,* with XXIII, 15,2 *ceterum postquam Neapolim a praefecto Romano teneri accepit—M. Junius Silanus erat, ab ipsis Neapolitanis accitus—, . . . petit Nuceriam.* I, 24,1 *Forte in duobus tum exercitibus erant trigemini fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares. Horatios Curatiosque fuisse satis constat.*¹

¹ The second sentence in each of these examples might be subordinated to the preceding by the insertion of a relative pronoun. To that extent they coincide with the ἀπό κοινού construction mentioned and illustrated by Paul, *Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte*, 4th ed. Halle, 1909, p. 140, 97: “*wer was ein man lac vorme Grâl?*” (= *der vor dem Gräle lag*); or in English: “There is a devil haunts thee,” “It is thy sovereign speaks to thee,” etc. Yet each one of all the examples I have under this head differs from any one of his in that the second verb in no case directly follows the noun of the first clause, which is its logical subject. A second noun, which might have been used in apposition with the noun of the first sentence, stands at the head of the second clause.

- VI. **Incomplete Modes and Tenses.** Sometimes one sentence is dependent upon the preceding for its full meaning, not because of the incompleteness of a word or construction, but of a mode or tense.
- 15 a. **Inf. mode.** I, 59, 1-2 *Iam magna Tarquini auctoritas inter Latinorum proceres erat, cum in diem certam ut ad lucum Ferentinae conveniant indicit: esse, quae agere de rebus communibus velit.*
- 16 b. **Subj. mode.** XXI, 21,6 *primo vere edico adsitis, . . . XXIII, 12,15 velim seu Himilco seu Mago respondeat, . . .*¹
- 17 c. **Imperfect tense.** The imperfect tense is a relative tense. The relation is often between an independent and a subordinate clause in the same sentence. It may exist, however, between two independent sentences.² XXI, 23,4 . . . *tria milia inde Carpetanorum peditum iter averterunt. constabat non tam bello motos quam longinquitate viae inexsuperabilique Alpium transitu.*
- 18 d. **Pluperfect tense.** The pluperfect is also a relative tense. When used in a subordinate clause, it denotes pluperfect time relative to the time of the main verb. Sometimes, however, its time is relative to that of a

¹ Professor Morris has discussed sentences of this type in *On Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax*, p. 135, d. He believes that verbs such as *edico* and *velim* in the examples given above are employed to emphasize the idea expressed by the subjunctive. Under this interpretation, the presence of these verbs preceding the subjunctives seems to indicate that the writer or speaker foresaw that the subjunctive alone would not express the full force of his idea, that is, would be incomplete. Hence they are included here.

² A tacit acknowledgment of this may be seen in Lane 1595. Cf. also Paul's *Prinzipien*, 4th ed. p. 149, 102. "*Bei der Erzählung dokumentiert sich die logische Unterordnung in den indogermanischen Sprachen durch Verwendung der relativen Tempora (Imperf. und Plusqu.) Vgl. Cincta premebantur trucibus Capitolia Gallis; Fecerat obsidio iam diuturna famem: Juppiter ad solium superis regale vocatis 'Incipe!' ait Marti. Ov. Fast. VI. 351.*"

preceding sentence. In that case the tense of the second sentence is incomplete without the first. I, 25, 1-2 *feroces . . . in medium inter duas acies procedunt. considerant utrimque pro castris duo exercitus periculi magis praesentis quam curae expertes.*

VII. **Reference forward.** It has already been pointed 19 out (see paragraph 3) that a conjunction like *et* requires something to follow, as well as something preceding. It is thus incomplete in two directions. It stands between two sentences, or clauses, not really a part of either, but reaching out toward both. The pronouns, nouns, verbs, etc., discussed in the preceding paragraphs, forming, as each always does, an integral part of one of the two sentences under consideration, reach out of the sentence in only one direction at a time. The cases where they reach back are by far the most common. But their incompleteness occasionally looks for its explanation in what is to follow. This is true of **pronouns**, as: I, 32, 10-11 *confestim rex his ferme verbis patres consulebat: "quarum rerum, etc."*; also of **adverbs**, as: I, 18, 8-9 *tum . . . precatus ita est: "Juppiter pater, etc. . ."*; also of **verbs**, as: I, 24,5 *rex ait: "puram tollito."* There are also cases in which a **noun** more or less indefinite or general in meaning anticipates the following sentence which is to make its meaning definite and particular, as: XXIII, 47,8 *rem . . . mirabilem*; XXIII, 16,16 *res*; I, 58,4 *dedecus, etc.*

C. INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTER II. CONNECTION THROUGH REPETITION.

VIII. **Repetition of Words.** XXI, 55,9 *Sed et Bali-20 ares pulso equite iaculabantur in latera et elephantiam iam in mediam peditum aciem sese tulerant, et Mago Numidaeque . . . exorti ab tergo ingentem tumultum ac terrorem*

fecere. XXIII, 45,10 *vel ducam, quo voletis, vel sequar.* In the connection of these sentences there are two elements not found in the sentences connected by single conjunctions. One is the anticipation of the second at the beginning of the first, and the other is the repetition in the second of a word prominent in the first. Anticipation as an element in sentence connection has already been discussed (19). We now come to the element of repetition. I, 41,1 *simul quae curando vulneri opus sunt, tamquam spes subesset, sedulo comparat, simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur.* XXII, 12,7 *et modo citato agmine ex conspectu abibat, modo repente in aliquo flexu viae . . . occultus subsistebat.* Paul says:¹ "Ein Mittel zur Bezeichnung der Beziehung zweier Sätze oder Satztheile auf einander liefert die anaphorische Setzung zweier an sich nicht konjunktioneller Adverbia; vgl. . . modo—modo, nunc—nunc, tum—tum, u. dgl." Brugmann:² "Die Beziehung zwischen zwei Sätzen wurde in jedem von beiden Sätzen durch eine Partikel ausgedrückt. I. in beiden Sätzen dieselbe Partikel. . . et—et, vel—vel, aut—aut. Ähnlich Partikeln von Demonstrativstämmen, wie lat. tum—tum." Then consider: XXI, 4,5 *plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat, . . .* XXI, 10,10 *Carthagini nunc Hannibal vineas turresque admovet; Carthaginis moenia quatit ariete.* XXIII, 12,5 *mittendum igitur supplementum esse, mittendam in stipendium pecuniam frumentumque tam bene meritis de nomine Punico militibus.* Professor Lane says:³ "In animated rhetorical discourse any word repeated with emphasis may serve as a copulative; this is called Anaphora." XXI, 44,7 *et, inde si decessero, in Africam transcendes?*

¹ *Prinzipien*, p. 371, paragraph 260 (4th ed.).

² *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik*, 893.

³ 1692.

transcendes autem? transcendisse dico; I, 5, 5-6 sed rem immaturam nisi aut per occasionem aut per necessitatem aperire noluerat. necessitas prior venit. In speaking of "the repetition of any word from the preceding sentence, a noun, an adjective, a verb," Prof. Morris says:¹ "Such a repetition produces the same effect that is produced by any other repetition, of tone or of sentence accent, that is, it recalls the preceding sentence to the memory of the hearer and indicates that the preceding group of concepts is still in the mind of the speaker." If one continues talking about the same man or place or people or action, the repetition of the name indicates to the hearer that the sentences form parts of a connected whole. When for some reason one fails to catch the name, as we say, "the connection is lost." The word repeated is not necessarily in the clause immediately preceding. The more prominent the word, the longer it remains in the consciousness of the reader, and therefore the greater may be the interval without destroying the force of the repetition. **Repetition of stem**, i. e., repetition of the main part only of a word, frequently serves the same purpose as repetition of the entire word. XXIII, 39, 2-3 . . . *legationem aliam cum eisdem mandatis mittit. Legati ad Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino cognomen erat, et Crito Boeotus et Sositheus Magnes.*

IX. Semantic Repetition. The force of repetition is **21** equally evident even if the identical word be not repeated.

a. **One word may repeat the content of a preceding **22** word.** I, 10, 4 *regem in proelio obtruncat et spoliat; duce hostium occiso urbem primo impetu capit.* I, 46, 8-9 *celeriter adulescentem suae temeritatis implet. Arruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor . . . iunguntur nuptiis . . .*

¹ p. 127.

b. One word may repeat the partial content of a preceding word. The part indicated by the second word must, of course, be known as a part of what is included in the former word. Sometimes it is recognized as a known part because of previous explanation as in XXIII, 32, 1-2. *Consules exercitus inter sese dividerunt. Fabio exercitus Teani . . . evenit; Sempronio volons, qui ibi erant, . . . etc.* Also I, 60,2 . . . *exactique inde liberi regis. duo patrem secuti sunt, qui . . . in Etruscos ierunt. Sex. Tarquinius Gabios . . . profectus . . . est interfectus.* (*duo* here is equivalent to a pronoun, and comes also under paragraph 67. *Sex. Tarquinius* is a known part of *liberi*). Sometimes it is recognized as a known part without any explanation, as in I, 45, 4 *bos in Sabinis nata cuidam patri familiae dicitur miranda magnitudine ac specie: fixa per multas aetates cornua in vestibulo templi Dianae monumentum ei fuere miraculo.* Also XXIII, 30, 7 *itaque urbe a defensoribus vacua facile potiti hostes sunt; arx tantum retenta . . .*

24 c. A summarizing noun may repeat the content of a clause or more, as: XXIII, 11, 8-12 and 12, 1-2, speech of Mago to the senate at Carthage, followed by *summa fuit orationis, quo . . . etc.* XXIII, 47, 5-6 Remark of Taurea to Claudius, followed by *dicto prope citius equom in viam Claudius deiecit.*

25 d. One word may repeat something implied in the preceding, as in the following: *Hannibal recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spoletium venit. ibi per dies aliquot stativa habita. milites hibernis itineribus ac palustri via adfecti sunt.* As we read the sentences above, we have no question concerning their logical connection. Now every impression which comes to us from a sentence must come from some word or words in that sentence. We ought to be able to fix the responsibility for our impression of its logical connection on some part of the

last sentence. Though we may say that this impression arises from its juxtaposition to what precedes, we must acknowledge that something in the sentence itself ratifies this impression. Had a sentence on an entirely different subject been mistakenly put in the place of this one, juxtaposition alone, without any ratification later, would not have given us the feeling of connection which we now experience. If we analyze our impressions, we find that, upon reading the first word, we feel that the story of the preceding is being continued. *Milites* means to us a continuation of the same subject of conversation. Yet the word *milites* has not appeared in the preceding sentences. But obviously *Hannibal* meant *Hannibal et milites*, and so when *milites* appears in the last sentence it effects connection because it is a repetition of something implied. It may be something implied through general ideas of association or through particular association in some preceding part of the narrative. Sometimes they are combined. As an illustration of something implied through general ideas of association, take the verb *accusare* which whether we translate it "to accuse" or "to make a charge" obviously implies a "charge." Very often this is not implied merely but is expressed by some form of *crimen*, as in XXXXIII, 2, 10, *gravissimis criminibus accusati ambo ampliatique*. Weissenborn's note to this passage reads: "wie *crimen* oft im *ablat.* mit *accusare* verbunden wird." But in I, 5, 3-4 . . . *Remum cepisse, captum regi Amulio tradidisse ultro accusantes. crimini maxime dabant in Numitoris agros ab iis impetus fieri*, perhaps because the charge is to be explained in detail later it is merely implied in the earlier sentence. Yet is it necessary only to read the above passage and pause a moment after *crimini* to realize that at this point the connection between the sentence just beginning and the one re-

cently finished is fully apparent. The following will serve as a case of repetition of something implied through previous association in the narrative. In XXI, 32, 3 Livy mentions Cn. Scipio and Hasdrubal in connection with the war in Spain. Then he turns to the movements of Hannibal and the war in Italy. But we find in XXIII, 26, 1 *Dum haec in Italia geruntur apparanturque, nihilo segnus in Hispania bellum erat, sed ad eam diem magis prosperum Romanis*. The war in Spain to one who has followed the narrative means the war being waged by Cn. Scipio and Hasdrubal, and the next sentence owes its connection to this fact. *P. et Cn. Scipionibus inter se partitis copias, . . . Hasdrubal . . . procul ab hoste intervallo ac locis tutus tenebat se . . .*

X. Repetition of Arrangement.

26 a. **Repetition of topics.** (Always found in connection with Repetition of Words (20) or Semantic Repetition (21).) In XXII, 37, 2-9, a speech is reported as delivered by ambassadors from Hiero. In the same chapter (10-13) comes the answer of the Romans, and the order of subjects in the second speech is largely a repetition of the former. As each point is taken up, we realize its connection with the sentence immediately preceding because of our recollection of the first speech. (In some cases this approaches very nearly to the subject discussed in paragraph 25. It is quite natural that these divisions cannot always be mutually exclusive.)

27 b. **Repetition of word-order and sentence-structure.** (Frequently combined with anaphora.) XXII, 60, 25 *cum in acie stare ac pugnare decuerat, in castra refugerunt; cum pro vallo pugnandum erat, castra tradiderunt*. XXII, 60, 16 *P. Sempronium, civem vestrum, non audistis arma capere ac sequi se iubentem; Hanni-*

balem post paulo audistis castra prodi et arma tradi iubentem.

XI. Repetition of category. Consider XXI, 30, 28 9-10: *Saguntum ut caperetur, quid per octo menses periculi, quid laboris exhaustum esse? Romam, caput orbis terrarum, petentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri, quod inceptum moretur?* The former sentence mentions Saguntum (a city), and the second, Rome (a city). The word *Romam* does not repeat the word *Saguntum* but the general class (a city) which is included in *Saguntum* is again included in *Romam*, and it is this repetition of class name or category which suggests that a statement in regard to Rome may naturally be connected with a preceding statement in regard to Saguntum. XXII, 14, 8 *fumus ex incendiis villarum agrorumque in oculos atque ora venit; strepunt aures clamoribus, etc.* In the sentence above there is a feeling of connection established when the word *aures* is heard. It again looks back to *oculos* and *ora* through repetition of category. Sometimes two words in the same category form a perfect contrast, as in: XXI, 59, 7-8 *pugna raro magis ulla saeva . . . fuisset, si extendi eam dies in longum spatium sivisset; nox accensum ingentibus animis proelium diremit.*

XII. Morphological Repetition.

a. Repetition of tense.

29

“The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o’er the lea;
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.”¹

“The long day wanes; the slow moon climbs, the deep
Moans round with many voices.”²

¹ from Gray's *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.*

² from Tennyson's *Ulysses.*

In each of these two pictures, what tells us that the different parts belong in the same scene? What, but the repetition of the present tense? And with that, what more is needed? A repetition of tense, again, may connect sentences as a succession of related events, as in I, 13, 4–5 *movet res cum multitudinem, tum duces; silentium et repentina fit quies; inde ad foedus faciendum duces prodeunt; nec pacem modo, sed civitatem unam ex duabus faciunt. regnum consociant; imperium omne conferunt Romam.* Or it may be used to indicate events related because of identity in character or time, with no local connection, as in XXIII, 31, 15 *Mare arsit eo anno; ad Sinuessam bos eculeum peperit; signa Lanuvii ad Junonis Sospitae cruore manavere, lapidibusque circa id templum pluit, ob quem imbrem novemdiale, ut adsolet, sacrum fuit, ceteraque prodigia cum cura expiata.* (In each of the paragraphs just quoted, the tense is of course not the only sign of connection.)

- 30** b. **Repetition of mode.** The repetition of tense, just discussed, has a strong connective force only when a passage is by the use of a certain tense set off from the preceding and following context in which other tenses are used. This same contrast is necessary to give to repetition of mode the power of expressing connection. Hence the examples include repetition only of the less common modes.
- 31** 1. Subjunctive. XXIII, 9, 5 *sed sit nihil sancti, non fides, non religio, non pietas; audeantur infanda, si non perniciem nobis cum scelere ferunt.*
- 32** 2. Imperative. XXIII, 10, 8 *ite obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem . . .* (repetition here of person, number, tense and mode).
3. Infinitive.
- 33** α. Historical infinitive. I, 47, 7, *his muliebribus*

instinctus furiis Tarquinius circumire et prensare minorum maxime gentium patres; admonere paterni beneficii ac pro eo gratiam repetere; allicere donis iuvenes; cum de se ingentia pollicendo tum regis criminibus omnibus locis crescere.

β. Infinitive in indirect discourse. XXIII, 48, 10 ³⁴
prodeundum in contionem Fulvio praetori esse, indicandas populo publicas necessitates, etc.

c. **Repetition of person.** In accordance with the ³⁵
principle stated in regard to tense and mode, the repetition of the third person is so common that to it (if alone) is attached little if any connective force. But repetition of the first and second persons, accomplished through verbs or pronouns or both, does connect sentences. I, 41, 3 *qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa! si tua re subita consilia torpent, at tu mea consilia sequere!*

d. **Repetition of number (and person).** The repe- ³⁶
tition of person and number (frequently, though not necessarily, combined with tense or mode or both) indicates the connection which comes from the continuation of the same subject. In such cases there is incompleteness as well as repetition. I, 41, 4-5 . . .
populum Tanaquil adloquitur. iubet bono animo esse, etc.

e. **Repetition of case.** No good examples from Livy. ³⁷
See brief discussion in paragraph 135.

D. CONCLUSIONS.

a. Parallels in the Connection of Subordinate Clauses.

i. **Subordinate clauses in their relation to one another.** ³⁸
In the preceding pages we have enumerated various means of expressing sentence connection. Many are commonly used also as devices for connecting or helping to connect parts of the same sentence. The common coordinating conjunctions of course connect words or

subordinate clauses in the same sentence very frequently. In indicating the connection of one subordinate clause to another preceding, repetition of mode is also often the important factor. XXIII, 16, 6 . . . *statutumque esse, ut . . . impedimenta eorum ac sarcinas diriperent, clauderent deinde portas murosque occuparent, . . .* There are many cases as good as this, where, supposing an absence of all punctuation, the connecting force found in repetition of mode (combined here with repetition of person and number, indicating continued subject) determines the meaning. Often repetition of mode appears in conjunction with other signs: XXII, 49, 4 . . . *cum victi mori in vestigio mallent quam fugere, victores morantibus victoriam irati trucidarent, . . .* (Repetition of stem, repetition of category, resumption of parts of the same preceding noun by participles, are various terms one might use in explaining the expression of connection here, i. e. in addition to repetition of mode.) XXIII, 27, 5 . . . *cum alii catervatim currerent, alii nondum e castris exissent.* (Repetition of word and mode.) XXIII, 31, 8 *ut vos consulem, quem tempus rei publicae postularet, quem maxime voltis, haberetis, . . .* (Repetition of word without repetition of mode.) XXIII, 31, 1-2 *senatus . . . decrevit ut eo anno duplex tributum imperaretur, simplex confestim exigeretur, . . .* (Repetition of category and mode and a noun in the first clause resumed by an adjective in the second.) These few examples, of the many that might be given, show the similarity between the means used for expressing connection between subordinate clauses in the same sentence and those in use in independent sentences. A further study would doubtless make this still more striking.

- 39 2. Subordinate clauses in relation to the main clause.
A consideration of the development of hypotaxis has

no part in this discussion. But it may not be out of place to notice certain points of similarity between the connection of one independent sentence with another and that of a subordinate clause with its ruling clause. Although the logical connection is not under discussion here, it is interesting to note that Kern¹ and Wunderlich² both emphasize the fact that material logically subordinate to the preceding sentence may appear in an independent grammatical form. Subordinate clauses may be divided (see Kern, p. 145) into three classes: (1) Those introduced by a subordinating conjunction, (2) Those introduced by the subordinating relative, (3) Those without an introductory word. Clauses of the first class some connective word introduces. To this class correspond the independent sentences introduced by regular conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs. Sometimes the similarity between a subordinate clause of this kind, and a corresponding independent sentence is quite striking. Cf. those introduced by *cum* and *tum*, *quia* and *enim*, *unde* and *inde*, etc. In the second class, a relative pronoun or adverb makes some word, which was a part of the main clause, a part again of the subordinate. In independent sentences this same service is accomplished by the "connecting relative,"³

¹ F. Kern, *Die deutsche Satzlehre*, 2nd ed. Berlin, 1888, pp. 144—164 (esp. p. 146).

² H. Wunderlich, *Der deutsche Satzbau*, Stuttgart, 1901, Vol. I. p. xxxii.

³ That the relative which introduces a new sentence is often no more than the equivalent of a demonstrative is amply illustrated by Mendell, *Sentence Connection in Tacitus*, pp. 62—71. This is accepted also by Lane, 2131: "*qui* serves to connect a new period when it may be translated by a demonstrative, or when it is equivalent to *et is*, *is autem*, etc." Conversely, then, a demonstrative at the beginning of a new sentence is as much of a connector as the so-called "connecting relative" in many cases.

various demonstrative pronouns, semi-pronouns, and pronominal adverbs, and by all repetitions of words, semantic content, stem, etc. The subordinate clauses that are to be classed under (3) vary in the different languages. In German Kern would limit this division so as to include only interrogative sentences which have gradually taken on the function of hypothetical clauses. Just at what point in such cases it becomes proper to change the sign of interrogation to a comma and to claim that what was independent has become subordinate is a disputed question. Quite similar sentences are to be found treated in different ways by standard authors. In Latin expressions like . . . *edico adsitis* XXI, 21, 6 present the same problem. A change in the mere punctuation may mark the second sentence as an entirely independent expression, or may suggest that it is subordinate to what precedes. All sentences found which belong under (3) are included for discussion in this paper.

b. Cases of Asyndeton reviewed.

- 40 1. **Brugmann.** The examples of "*Asyndetische Nebeneinanderstellung*" given by Brugmann, *Kurze vergl. Grammatik* 888, in both Greek and Latin, all contain morphological repetition.
- 41 2. **Lane.** In Lane's Grammar, under Asyndeton, 1639-1642 and 2125-2127, there is no example given which, taken in its context, cannot be classified under some one of the divisions of this paper. 1639. *Veni, vidi, vici.* Caesar in Suet. Iul. 37. (Repetition of person and number, i. e., continued subject; also, repetition of tense. The repetition of mode and voice is not significant.) *nostri celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vallum conscendunt.* Caes. De Bel. Gal. 5, 39, 3. (same as above.) *hi ferre agere plebem.* Liv. III, 37, 7. (Repetition of historical infinitive form. Second verb depends

on the preceding for its subject.) 1640. *opinionis commenta delet dies, naturae iudicia confirmat*. Cic. *De Natura Deorum*, 2, 5. (Repetition of word order, repetition of category in spaced words. Second clause depends on the first for its subject.) *vincere scis, Hannibal, victoria uti nescis*. Liv. XXII, 51, 4. (Repetition of stem in spaced words, Repetition of person and number in verbs.) 1641. *egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem publicam metu, in exsilium proficiscere*. Cic. *Cat.* 1, 20. (Repetition of mode, person, and number.) 1642. *legatus . . . capite velato filo (lanae velamen est) "audi, Iuppiter," inquit*, Liv. I, 32, 6. (Repetition of stem. From other similar parentheses which are common in Livy, one is justified in assuming that *velamen* is a predicate noun, and that the subject of *est* must come from *filo*. This is like the cases in paragraph 13.) 2125. *hic diffisus suae salutis ex tabernaculo prodit; videt imminere hostes; capit arma atque in porta consistit; consequuntur hunc centuriones; relinquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus*. Caes. *De Bello Gallico*. 6, 38, 2. (*Sextium* repeats *hunc*.) 2126. *peroravit aliquando, adsedit. surrexi ego. respirare visus est, quod non alius potius diceret. coepi dicere. usque eo animadverti, iudices, eum alias res agere, antequam Chrysogonum nominavi; quem simul atque attigi, statim homo se erexit, mirari visus est. intellexi quid eum pupugisset*. Cic. *Ros. Amer.* 60. In the second sentence, *surrexi ego* is a repetition of the person of *me*, three sentences back. Later *coepi* and *animadverti* again repeat the person of *surrexi ego*. Elsewhere the main connection is as it is indicated by the spaced words. 2127. *hi de sua salute desperantes, aut suam mortem miserabantur, aut parentes suos commendabant. plena erant omnia timoris et luctus*. Caes. *Civ.* 2. 41, 8. *Erant*, relative tense.

omnia (relative meaning) = "all things here," or "the whole scene of which I am talking." (See paragraph 68.)

- 42 3. Paul. In the *Prinzipien*, Second Edition, Chapter VI, pages 100-101, Paul speaks of the possibility of indicating connection between words "*durch die grammatische form der nebeneinanderstellung.*" In the proverbs which he gives as illustrations, the connection is between words or phrases, many of which might be completed as clauses, e. g., *viel feind' viel ehr'* = where there are many enemies, there is much honor. John Ries, in *Was ist Syntax?*, Marburg 1894, note 30, p. 151, finds that these examples exhibit "*alles andere eher als blosse Nebeneinanderstellung.*" He mentions, "*Parallelismus, Anaphora, Ellipse, Allitteration, mehrere Arten des Reims, Bildlichkeit des Ausdrucks, epigrammatische Zuspitzung usw.*" as characteristic of their style. Of the twenty-eight examples given in the same passage as it appears practically unchanged in the fourth edition, seventeen show repetition of words in addition to the parallelism, repetition of category, and other signs found in all. On page 123, paragraph 86, of the fourth edition, Paul says: "*Zum sprachlichen Ausdruck der Verbindung von Vorstellungen gibt es folgende Mittel: 1. die Nebeneinanderstellung der den Vorstellungen entsprechenden Wörter an sich; etc.*" The mere juxtaposition of sentences is not included here as a "sign of connection." Juxtaposition of sentences is an indispensable requisite of continuous written discourse.¹ The force of juxtaposition is the same in the case of two sentences connected by a common conjunction, and of two which illustrate asyndeton. The main effort here has been to discover signs in sentences of the second

¹ Unrelated sentences may also be juxtaposed, but such a paragraph found occasionally in a language exercise book is contrary to our usual experience.

class which take the place of conjunctions etc. in those of the first. Juxtaposition indicates to us the sentences which we are to study for signs of connection. We premise juxtaposition before we begin the search. Hence we do not include it among the results.

4. **Mendell.** The first chapter of *Sentence Connection in Tacitus*, by Clarence W. Mendell, is headed, "No Expressed Connection." On page 1 occurs this sentence: "But there remain a considerable number of instances, in which the only connection between two consecutive sentences is their juxtaposition; in other words, in which there is no expressed connection." Yet in this same chapter, and in discussing the illustrations he gives, he shows a tacit realization of the connective force of what in this paper is called: (1) Repetition of person and number, on page 2 l. 30: "In the cases where the subject is the same in both sentences, this fact in itself forms a further element in the connection," etc. (also mentioned on page 13, in the twelfth line). (2) Nouns of relative meaning, page 5 l. 32: "The *domum* therefore and the *cubiculum* refer back tacitly to this preceding sentence," etc. Also page 11, in the eleventh line, *Terra* in an example given. (3) Verbs whose meaning must be completed from the preceding, page 5 l. 35: "Furthermore, in the *refert* there is a distinct reference to what has gone before, and an object implied, though not expressed." Also page 11 among the examples given in the fourteenth line and following: *colunt*, *consultant*, etc., are verbs which depend for their subject on something in the preceding, expressed or implied. (4) Repetition of mode, page 6 l. 22: "For the two verbs are in the same subordinate construction, and this fact in itself serves to indicate their connection. This occurs very frequently, especially in the case of indirect discourse in which connectives are dispensed with more

freely than in the direct discourse. It is, however, very clear in many subjunctive cases as well." Also mentioned on page 9, lines 6-9. (5) Repetition of stem, page 11, l. 28: "In this case the people are contrasted with the country and the very name *Germanos* is practically a repetition" (i. e., of *Germania*). (6) Repetition of category, page 13, l. 13: ". . . and secondly. the use throughout each paragraph of many words which are naturally associated in the mind. *Funerum, corpora, rogi, sepulcrum, monumentorum, lamenta*—these fall into a common category." Also, page 15, l. 2: ". . . but exactly the same principle holds in a rapid historical summary where the names of the emperors mark the progress." (7) Repetition of something implied, page 14, l. 15: ". . . the geographical sequence serves to connect sentences or paragraphs. In cases of this type it is on the knowledge of the geography that the writer relies." (Cf. paragraphs 118 and 120 of this paper.) (8) Semantic repetition, page 17, l. 23: ". . . the use of a word in the second sentence which practically repeats some word, or at least some idea, in the first, materially helps to make clear the connection."

44 Since the style of Tacitus is much more elliptical than that of Livy, the simplest signs of connection are not as much used as in the material on which this paper is based. On page vii of the Introduction, Dr. Mendell says: "Cicero had used most extensively the conjunctive method of expressing connection and developed it to the greatest efficiency. Tacitus marks a reaction from this and a corresponding development of the other means for expressing the same relations." It seems possible to reduce the signs of connection in Tacitus as in Livy to the two principles of incompleteness and repetition; but Tacitus carries each of these to a point far beyond anything found in Livy. For instance, in

Hist. II, 45, 10 (quoted by Dr. Mendell on page 8, l. 17 of the chapter, "No Expressed Connection") *isdem tentoriis alii fratrum, alii propinquorum vulnera fovebant: spes et praemia in ambiguo, certa funera et luctus, nec quisquam adeo mali expers, ut non aliquam mortem maereret*. Manifestly the two clauses *spes et praemia in ambiguo* and *certa funera et luctus* are incomplete. Each needs a verb. One naturally supplies *erant*. Consider why *erant* and not *sunt* occurs as the word to be supplied. The reason is not far to seek. While the verb itself is not supplied from the preceding sentence, its tense is, and so we still are dealing with incompleteness which is dependent for completion upon the preceding. In Hist. I, 52, 14 (quoted on page 6, l. 37 same chapter) *e quibus Valens infensus Galbae . . . instigare Vitellium, ardorem militum ostentans: ipsum celebri ubique fama, nullam in Flacco Hordeonio moram; adfore Britanniam, secutura Germanorum auxilia; male fidas provincias, precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum*: the use and repetition of the accusative case shows, as the use or repetition of the infinitive mode in a more normal writer does, the relation of indirect discourse.¹

Though the point of view and the method used in 45 this work differ from those of the writer of "Sentence Connection in Tacitus," yet the results, when reduced to common terms, are surprisingly similar. Considering that the work was done independently by different individuals and on different material, the fact that almost without exception the points here noted are

¹ We may say that just as we have incomplete modes and tenses so all cases, except the vocative, are incomplete, and must be explained either by something in their own sentences or in some other. Hence just as an infinitive shows the relation of indirect discourse, so also an accusative may.

supported by references, direct or indirect, in the earlier book, is a matter of congratulation to the writer of this paper. The one place where the "reduction to common terms" is a little difficult is in regard to his chapter III, Section E, which has to do with changes of person, tense and mode as indications of connection. On page 137, l. 27 he says: "In cases, however, in which a verb in the first person is inserted parenthetically, the change of person distinctly marks the connection." Yet there may be a similar change of person which does not mark connection, but which begins an entirely new sentence. Therefore a change of person does not always mark connection and may at times mean the exact opposite. Again, precisely the same connection may exist without the change of person, as when *necesse est* or *optimum est* is used instead of *credo* or *puto*. Hence the logical connection in sentences of this kind does not require a change of person. If we look for a sign, which is invariably present in such cases when there is connection, and which is never found when there is no connection, the element of incompleteness in the parenthetic verb, which is completed from the other clause, satisfies both of these conditions. (See paragraph 92 of this paper.) On page 140, under "Change of Tense," the relative or incomplete nature of the pluperfect tense is discussed. To attribute the connective force arising from this incompleteness to a change of tense seems not quite accurate. It is conceivable that one pluperfect might stand in the relation of logical subordination to another pluperfect, in which case there would be no change in tense. The following artificial example shows, perhaps, the possibility of such a case: When Caesar came up, Labienus had encamped upon the hill. He had surprised and routed the enemy, i. e., he had encamped

after having surprised and routed the enemy. On p. 145 change of mode is credited with a connective force, in the cases of an infinitive in indirect discourse after an indicative, and of a subjunctive expressing a command, exhortation or prayer after a verb of saying. The objections to this are the same as those stated in regard to change of person. Not every infinitive in indirect discourse follows an indicative. In Livy I, 47, 1-2 (see paragraph 137 of this paper) the ruling verb is an historical infinitive. Here there is formally no change of mode. The incomplete nature of the infinitive mode (except when used with a nominative subject) is the same here, however, as elsewhere. That the change from indicative to subjunctive, when an exhortation or a prayer follows a verb of saying, is incidental and not vital, may be seen from an example like this: "Let us daily exhort one another and say, 'Let us remain faithful to him who is faithful to us.'" In introducing the section under discussion, Dr. Mendell says (p. 136): "They (i. e. change of person, change of mode and change of tense) are all found expressing sentence connection, the relation of one sentence or clause to another, in Tacitus." To say that the change from one person, mode or tense to another, *per se*, is an indication of connection seems to conflict with the principle that repetition is an indication of connection, a principle elsewhere recognized by Dr. Mendell.

c. **Concluding Summary.** "It has been said above ⁴⁶ that in connected discourse there cannot be complete independence of thought between contiguous sentences. It may also be said, with almost the same absence of qualification, that in connected speech there cannot be complete independence in expression between contiguous sentences, that is, there is never a complete absence of suggestion of the relation which is felt by

the speaker to exist between the two concept groups.”¹ My work has been an investigation of the possibility of extending this principle to written language where the “musical elements” can play no part. The examination has included some four-thousand-odd sentences of Livy, and various lists from other authors used to illustrate asyndeton. (See preceding section.) No case has yet been found of a “complete absence of suggestion of the relation which is felt by the speaker (or writer) to exist between the two concept groups,” nor where such a suggestion comes from “mere juxtaposition.” To repeat a part of the General Introduction, I have taken those forms of connection which are universally acknowledged and have asked in each case: What is the essential principle? Two essential principles have developed, Incompleteness² and Repetition. Starting with few preconceived opinions and no theory as to a limit, I have followed each of these principles as far as it led. Some of the divisions which have been made, and which, to one who has not cultivated his sense of connection, are apt to seem at first weak or unconvincing, might have been omitted. In such cases all examples display later in the sentence some sign that comes under a less questionable head. But in such an investigation one ought to adopt the attitude of the listener, and catch at the “first sign” of connection. The “first sign” gains importance from being the first. Hence whenever a distinct feeling or anticipation of

¹ E. P. Morris, *On Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax*. Chap. VI, p. 121.

² In *Die deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart*, Leipzig 1900, the author, Prof. Ludwig Sütterlin, recognizes the principle of incompleteness in sentence connection. On p. 342, par. 397, d, he says that an omission in the second sentence of an expression common to the two serves to indicate connection, e. g., *Er will nicht kommen; er muss*. *Muss* here is plainly incomplete without the preceding.

connection (however slight) is aroused by any word, it ought not to be disregarded. Often, and perhaps always, the "first sign" (even in the case of *et*) is inconclusive in itself. Yet when ratified it remains the "first sign" and has been so treated. In many matters it is either undesirable or not worth while to go as far as one can. The results, when an idea is followed to the extreme limit, may be proportionately smaller and less worthy of consideration as that limit is approached. Yet it is worth while for once in the case of any accepted principle to seek its logical conclusion. If the principle fails to stand the test, the '*reductio ad absurdum*' is developed.

(1) *Fabius surrexit et dixit.*

(2) *Fabius surrexit. Is dixit.*

Brugmann, Lane and others accept the expression of connection in (2) as well as that in (1).

(3) *Fabius surrexit. Fabius dixit.*

(4) *Fabius surrexit. Dixit.*

The writer accepts also the expression of connection in (3) and (4).

Chapter I.

CONNECTION THROUGH INCOMPLETENESS.

47 I. Incompleteness the Essence of a Conjunction.

a. Consideration of the essential quality of any class of words leads into the field of linguistic psychology. There we must look for an answer to this question: Is the statement that words are the symbols of ideas or feelings true of conjunctions as it is of nouns and verbs, or is there some vital difference? This question has been considered by various philosophers, and the gist of many discussions is given in a lengthy footnote by James, *Principles of Psychology* Vol. I (1896) pp. 247–250. Mr. James himself says (p. 245): “If there be such things as feelings at all, then so surely as relations between objects exist *in rerum naturâ*, so surely, and more surely, do feelings exist to which these relations are known. There is not a conjunction or a preposition, and hardly an adverbial phrase, syntactic form, or inflection of voice, in human speech, that does not express some shading or other of relation which we at some moment actually feel to exist between the larger objects of our thought. . . . We ought to say a feeling of ‘and,’ a feeling of ‘if,’ a feeling of ‘but,’ and a feeling of ‘by’ quite as readily as we say a feeling of ‘blue’ or a feeling of ‘cold.’” His reference to the feeling suggested by a ‘syntactic form,’ means, if we carry the thought further, that such a verb as *pinxit*, for example, calls up one kind of an idea by its root meaning and another by its termination. This is the fact set forth by Seche-

hayé,¹ Chapter XIV, p. 225: "*il faut distinguer dans chaque mot entre ce qui dans le mot est idée de représentation, contenu matériel pour les sens, et ce qui est idée de relation; entre ce que le symbole vaut pour lui-même et ce qu'il vaut par rapport aux autres symboles.*" A personal form of a transitive verb (e. g. *pinxit*) contains primarily an '*idée de représentation*' and secondarily the idea of relation between a subject and an object. This '*idée de relation*' is carried partly by the personal ending and partly by the transitive meaning of the verb. Secheyé adds (p. 226): "*A côté des idées de représentation qui ont leur origine dans ce que les sens fournissent, et des idées de relation qui sont d'ordre intellectuel, viennent se placer d'autres idées que nous appelons modales, et qui correspondent aux diverses catégories de la volonté.*" This triple classification corresponds to that given by Van Ginneken² (164): "*Les divers sentiments que nous étudierons comme facteurs sémantiques du langage se réduisent à trois espèces.*

1. *Le sentiment de la connection, ou de l'association toujours très faible et de peu de durée, et dont la nature n'est guère perceptible qu'à la réflexion.*

2. *Les sentiments qualitatifs, d'une intensité moyenne et dont la qualité distinctive est perçue spontanément.*

3. *Le sentiment de l'intensité, toujours très fort et de longue durée et dans lequel les qualités distinctives se confondent, dominées qu'elles sont par la quantité.*

(165)

Toutes les conjonctions, toutes les prépositions, toutes les particules ont pour signification fondamentale un tel

¹ Ch. Albert Secheyé, *Programme et Méthodes de la Linguistique Théorique.—Psychologie du Langage*, Paris 1908.

² Jac. van Ginneken. *Principes de Linguistique Psychologique*, Paris 1907. *Livre Troisième*, p. 131.

sentiment de rapport ou d'association. Leur fonction logique est d'une nature figurée et accidentelle."

Then to sum up, first, the expression of connection through any conjunction consists in arousing a feeling of relation. But a feeling of relation may also be aroused by the termination of a verb. Hence the thesis that there is connection expressed in '*Fabius surrexit. Dixit.*' as well as in '*Fabius surrexit et dixit*' has a psychological basis. Second, the distinguishing characteristic of a conjunction (or preposition) is that it has this feeling of relation for its 'fundamental signification.' Its main purpose is to serve as a bridge. A bridge in mid-air, touching the bank of the river at neither end, would be only potentially a bridge. To become an actual bridge it must be completed by connection with both banks. Potentiality with something added becomes actuality. Thus, in unscientific language, potentiality as distinguished from actuality is incompleteness.¹

48 b. The ordinary lexicons and grammars recognize some **distinction between conjunctions and adverbs with conjunctive force.** That this distinction is not beyond question is evident from the lack of uniformity, even among school books. Harper's Dictionary calls *tamen*

¹ The following paragraph from Herbert Spencer (quoted by James) expresses in scientific terms the qualities which give appropriateness to this name. (*Prin. of Psychology*, par. 65): "A relation between feelings is, on the contrary, characterized by occupying no appreciable part of consciousness. Take away the terms it unites, and it disappears along with them; having no independent place, no individuality of its own. It is true that, under an ultimate analysis, what we call a relation proves to be itself a kind of feeling . . . But the contrast between these relational feelings and what we ordinarily call feelings is so strong that we must class them apart. Their extreme brevity, their small variety and their dependence on the terms they unite, differentiate them in an unmistakable way."

an adverb; in Lane's Grammar it is classed as a conjunction. If an adverb be defined as a word modifying a verb, an adjective or another adverb, and a sentence connector be called a conjunction, then many so-called adverbs are adverbs at times, at times are conjunctions and again are both. It is reasonable to think that in their origin many conjunctions too were adverbs. Some original adverbs then continue consistently to act as qualifiers; others divide their time, and act as qualifiers, as sentence connectors or as both at once; still others have entirely lost their qualifying faculty and are always connectors. To divide these sentence-connecting words therefore into two rigid lists of adverbs and conjunctions is manifestly impossible.¹ It has been pointed out that the essence of a conjunction is the quality of incompleteness. An ordinary conjunction must have something before it, and again something after it, or it is unfinished. It is easy to see that *et* stands between two sentences, not really a part of either, yet needing to be completed by one as much as by the other. It is almost the same with *sed*, though perhaps we can say that *sed* by a mere shade of difference belongs more to the second clause than to the first. In the case of *tamen* this is quite clearly true. *Tamen* still needs something preceding and something to follow, or it is incomplete and hence practically meaningless, but by its position it is often marked as belonging to the clause which follows. If the nearer connection of *tamen* with the second clause is claimed as the determining factor which justifies one in calling it an adverb, while *sed* is a conjunction, it should be possible to demonstrate that this is a real

¹ On the difficulty of distinguishing strictly between particles and adverbs, see Brugmann, *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik* 570 and 817. — See also Paul, 4th ed., 260, p. 370, on the origin of conjunctions.

difference and not merely an accident of use. We need again some scale by which this connection can be measured before we can consistently affirm that here is a dividing line. That no such demonstration can be made, and that no such scale is at hand, is evident from the variant opinions among grammarians.¹

- 49 c. In Lane's *Grammar* (sections 1644–1686), the following words are discussed under the head of **conjunctions**: (a) Copulative Conjunctions, 1644 *et*, *-que*, *atque* or *ac*, *neque* or *nec*; (b) Disjunctive Conjunctions, 1667 *aut*, *vel*, *sive* or *seu*, *-ve* and *an*; (c) Adversative Conjunctions, 1676 *autem*, *sed*, *verum*, *ceterum*, *vero*, *at*, *tamen*, *nihilo minus*. Sections 2133–2159 group together "The conjunctions and adverbs used to coordinate sentences: (a) 2134–2149 copulative and disjunctive; (b) 2150–53 concessive and adversative; (c) 2154–2158 causal and illative." The following are mentioned here: (a) *et*, *neque*, or *nec*, *-que*, *atque* or *ac*, *aut*; (b) *sane*, *quidem*, *omnino* (= to be sure), *fortasse* (= perhaps), *autem*, *sed*, *verum*, *vero*, *at*, *tamen*, *nihilo minus*, *atqui* or *atquin*, and *quamquam*, *etsi*, *tametsi*, and *nisi* (all corrective); (c) *nam*, *enim*, *namque*, *etenim*, *quippe*, *proinde* or *proin*, *ergo*, *itaque*, *igitur*; and for affirmative coordination, 2159 *sic*

¹ Cf. Sechehaye, p. 227. Note 1.

"... en français par exemple, un mot est substantif, parce qu'il est composé avec un article et parce qu'il est susceptible d'être mis au pluriel et d'être accompagné d'un adjectif qui s'accorde avec lui. Ce sont ces caractères concrets qui font le substantif, et non inversement la qualité abstraite de substantif qui appelle ces caractères. Tout mot, fût-il généralement adjectif, verbe ou adverbe, devient substantif dès qu'il est soumis aux règles de cette classe. De même, il ne faudrait pas dire que le verbe se conjugue, mais plutôt que tout mot qui se conjugue est un verbe. Considérer les choses sous cet angle, c'est user de la vraie méthode scientifique qui s'élève de la réalité concrète aux notions générales. Faire l'inverse, c'est imposer à la réalité, qui s'en accommode plus ou moins bien, des notions générales toutes faites."

and *ita*. Lane groups conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs (since one must recognize the existence of the two terms) together as performing the same work. I start with his list, as it is as inclusive as any. It seems worth while to give **examples** of some of these words whose conjunctive force has been recognized for the sake of comparison with others.

autem I, 44, 4 *pomerium, verbi vim solam intuentes, postmoerium interpretantur esse; est autem magis circummoerium.* 50

quidem XXI, 30, 8-9 *ne maiores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores has ipsas Alpibus ingentibus saepe agminibus cum liberis ac coniugibus migrantium modo tuto transmisisse. militi quidem armato nihil secum praeter instrumenta belli portanti quid invium aut inexsuperabile esse?*

tamen I, 3, 1 *nondum maturus imperio Ascanius, Aeneae filius, erat; tamen id imperium ei ad puberem aetatem incolume mansit.*

sane XXI 48, 9 *ibi cum vim pararent, spes facta proditionis; nec sane magno pretio, nummis aureis quadringentis, Dasio Brundisino, praefecto praesidii, corrupto traditur Hannibali Clastidium.* The connecting force of *sane* here is evident in addition to the *nec* preceding. (It was not altogether a free surrender, but at any rate it did not cost much.)

quamquam (= and yet) XXI, 19, 2-4 *nam si verborum disceptationis res esset, quid foedus Hasdrubalis cum Lutati priore foedere, quod mutatum est, comparandum erat? cum in Lutati foedere diserte additum esset ita id ratum fore, si populus censuisset, in Hasdrubalis foedere nec exceptum tale quicquam fuerit et tot annorum silentio ita vivo eo comprobatum sit foedus, ut ne mortuo quidem auctore quicquam mutaretur. quamquam, etsi priore*

foedere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis, socii utrorumque exceptis.

vero XXIII, 7, 4-5 Ea ne fierent neu legatio mitteretur ad Poenum, summa ope Decius Magius, vir, cui ad summam auctoritatem nihil praeter sanam civium mentem defuit, restiterat. ut vero praesidium mitti ab Hannibale audivit, . . . vociferatus est, . . .

atqui XXIII, 9, 7-8 ut ab aliis auxilia desint, me ipsum ferire corpus meum opponentem pro corpore Hannibalis sustinebis? atqui per meum pectus petendus ille tibi transfingendusque est.

- 51 d. The preceding words are included in Lane's list. The following are not:

*contra XXI, 55, 8 pedestris pugna par animis magis quam viribus erat, quas recentis Poenus paulo ante curatis corporibus in proelium adtulerat; contra ieiuna fessaque corpora Romanis et rigentia gelu torpebant.*¹ Here *contra* is equal to *sed*. Sometimes *contra* has a weaker meaning, "on the other hand." I, 28, 1 *Mettius Tullo devictos hostes gratulatur; contra Tullus Mettium benigne adloquitur.* The demand for a context preceding is no weaker, however. Again, its meaning may be local, "opposite." I, 23, 6 *haud aspernatus Tullus, tamen, si vana adferantur, in aciem educit. exeunt contra et Albani.* As a preposition, *contra* demands, as do other prepositions, some-

¹ That the conjunctive force of *contra* in such a sentence as the above is rather commonly recognized is evident from the fact that even Harper's Latin Dictionary says under *contra* E. "in logical antithesis of clauses, with a mere rhet. force, 'on the contrary' . . .; sometimes almost = *sed* or *autem* (freq.)" The *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, Vol. IV, Fasc. IV, recognizes such cases under "*contra* I, C de actionibus rebusve inter se oppositis: *contra* pertinet ad totum enuntiatum: Plaut. Trin. 551 *fortunatorum memorant insulas, quo cuncti qui aetatem egerint caste suam conveniant; contra istoc detrudi maleficos.* 826. Ter. Ad. 44 *uxorem numquam habui, ille contra haec omnia. etc.*"

thing to complete its meaning. As an adverb it makes the same demand, and this is commonly met by some word of the preceding sentence.

Rursus I, 59, 6 *ubi eo ventum est, quacumque incedit armata multitudo, pavorem ac tumultum facit; rursus ubi anteire primores civitatis vident, quidquid sit, haud temere esse ventur.* Weissenborn's note on *rursus* reads: *hinwiederum, 'dagegen' (αὔτε)*. Elsewhere *rursus* may be equal to *iterum*, used with reference to the preceding context. XXI, 25, 11-12 *iter deinde de integro coeptum nec, dum per patentia loca ducebatur agmen, apparuit hostis; ubi rursus silvae intratae, tum postremos adorti . . . septingentos milites occiderunt, . . .*¹ A previous experience in the forest has been mentioned, of course.

There are other words whose incompleteness of meaning is not innate, so to speak, as it is with *contra* and *rursus*, yet whose reference to the preceding at certain times is undeniable. With *sane* and *quidem* compare the following:

*Certe*²—"affirming with restriction = yet surely, notwithstanding" (Harper's Latin Dictionary, under *certe*

¹ In no one of these examples does the adverb alone make the connection with the preceding. Here *silvae* is a "repetition" (see paragraph 114 for a discussion as to the connective force of such repetitions) and *occiderunt* depends upon the preceding *hostis* to supply its subject (see paragraph 88 for verbs whose meaning is incomplete without the preceding).

² Compare *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, Vol. III, Fasc. IV, "*certe II. vi restrictiva* : B. *opponuntur sententiae vel singulae voces per coordinationem*. 1. *sententiae pariter certae per rationem concessivam*: b. *per Asyndeton* : Cic. *Mil.* 33 *laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo, etc.* 2. *sententiam minus certam vel vocem minus aptam sequitur vel praecedit certa (apta)* . . . a. *praecedit vel sequitur fortasse, nescio an, sim., paene* : . . . Cic. *Att.* 11, 18, "*fortasse utrumque, alterum certe*. b. *praecedit puto, nescio, dicunt; optatum, sim.* : Cic. *Verr.* 6, 25 *mihi videor iam de omnibus rebus . . . dixisse . . . ; certe nihil sciens praetermisi*. c. *alia*, Cic. *Phil.* 11, 24 *in caelum vos, si fieri potuerit . . . tollemus* ;

II). I, 3, 3 is *Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque matre genitus* —*certe natum Aenea constat*—, . . . *urbem . . . reliquit*, etc. I, 36, 5–6 *cotem quoque eodem loco sitam fuisse memorant, ut esset ad posteros miraculi eius monumentum, auguriis certe sacerdotioque augurum tantus honos accessit, ut . . . etc.* The augur Attus was reported to have cleft a rock, by miraculous power. When the story was told, the rock was pointed out as evidence. “Whether this is true or not, at any rate,” says Livy, “augurs were more honored.”

profecto XXI, 30, 6–7 quid Alpīs aliud esse credentes quam montium altitudines? fingerent altiores Pyrenaei iugis; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere nec inexsuperabiles humano generi esse. “Maybe the Alps are higher than the Pyrenees, but even so no mountains touch the sky.”

utique “a restrictive particle of confirmation = *certe*” (Harper). XXI, 38, 8 *nec veri simile est ea tum ad Galliam patuisse itinera; utique, quae ad Poeninum ferunt, obsaepta gentibus Semigermanis fuissent.* “And it’s not very likely that these roads existed in the time of Hannibal; even were it so, this one would have been blocked by the natives.” XXIII, 48, 4 *sed pecuniam in stipendium vestimentaue et frumentum exercitui et sociis navalibus omnia deesse, quod ad stipendium attineat, si aerarium inops sit, se aliquam rationem inituros, quo modo ab Hispanis sumant; cetera utique ab Roma mittenda esse, nec aliter aut exercitum aut provinciam teneri posse.*

provincias certe dignissimas vobis deligemus . . . Att. 10, 10, 3 alicubi occultabor; certe hinc . . . evolabo. Liv. 1, 8, 7 centum creat senatores, sive quia . . . sive quia . . . patres certe ab honore . . . appellati. d. acced. quidem: . . . Sest. 16, 24 boni nihil . . . esse expectandum, mali quidem certe nihil pertimescendum. e. profecto . . . certe: Cic. Tusc. 1, 2 mores . . . nos profecto . . . melius tuemur . . . rem vero publicam nostri maiores certe melioribus temperaverunt . . . legibus.”

immo "commonly contradicting or essentially qualifying what precedes." (Harper.) I, 46, 2 *neque ea res Tarquinio spem adfectandi regni minuit; immo eo impensius, . . ., sibi occasionem datam ratus est, . . .*

quin "for corroboration or correction" (Harper, under *quin* II, C and D). I, 53, 1 *Nec, ut iniustus in pace rex, ita dux belli pravus fuit; quin ea arte aequasset superiores reges, ni . . . etc.*

tantum = "only," sometimes introduces a limitation of the preceding. XXI, 19, 5 *et cum adsumere novos liceret socios, quis aecum censeret aut ob nulla quemquam merita in amicitiam recipi, aut receptos in fidem non defendi? tantum ne Carthaginensium socii aut sollicitarentur ad defectionem aut sua sponte desciscentes reciperentur.* Sometimes *tantum* could be translated "but": I, 43, 5 *nec de armis quicquam mutatum, ocreae tantum ademptae.* XXIII, 23, 3-4 *nam neque senatu quemquam moturum ex iis, quos C. Flaminius, L. Aemilius censores in senatum legissent; transcribi tantum recitarique eos iussurum, ne . . . etc.*

modo I, 36, 7-8 *neque tum Tarquinius de equitum centuriis quicquam mutavit; numero alterum tantum adiecit, ut mille et octingenti equites in tribus centuriis essent—posteriores modo sub iisdem nominibus, qui additi erant, appellati sunt, . . .* "Modo," says Weissenborn, "bezeichnet den parenthetischen Satz als Beschränkung; wenn auch die Zahl der Centurien selbst nicht geändert wurde, so wurden doch die zu den einzelnen Centurien jetzt hinzugefügten Ritter insoweit unterschieden, dass . . . etc."

There are certain other adverbs which, though not so **53** nearly parallel to any of these given by Lane, are yet undoubtedly incomplete after the manner of conjunctions.

iam transitional (Harper, see *iam* II, B, 1, "now, moreover, again, once more then,"). I, 5, 4-5 *sic Numitori ad supplicium Remus deditur. iam inde ab*

initio Faustulo spes fuerat regiam stirpem apud se educari; I Praef. 13 and I, 1 cum bonis potius ominibus votisque et precationibus deorum dearumque, si, ut poetis, nobis quoque mos esset, libentius inciperemus, ut orsis tantum operis successus prosperos darent. Iam primum omnium satis constat Troia capta in ceteros saevitum esse Troianos:

et, "also" XXII, 61, 5 Est et alia de captivis fama: This is a good introduction to such adverbs as the following:

quoque I, 33, 5-6 inde ingenti praeda potens Romam redit, tum quoque multis milibus Latinorum in civitatem acceptis, quibus, ut iungeretur Palatio Aventinum, ad Murciae datae sedes. Ianiculum quoque adiectum, non inopia loci . . . etc.

*etiam*¹ = "also", or "even": XXI, 1, 3-4 *odiis etiam prope maioribus certarunt quam viribus, Romanis indignantibus, quod victoribus victi ultro inferrent arma, Poenis, quod superbe avareque crederent inperitatum victis esse. fama est etiam Hannibalem . . . iure iurando adactum se, . . . hostem fore populo Romano. XXII, 11, 8 magna vis hominum conscripta Romae erat; libertini etiam . . . in verba iuraverant.*

*insuper XXIII, 7, 3 haec pacta; illa insuper, quam quae pacta erant, facinora Campani ediderunt (only ex.).*² There may be other adverbs which belong in this list, but these are sufficient to show that the essential quality of incompleteness which makes a conjunction is not confined to the words commonly known as conjunctions.

¹ *Etiam* and *quoque* are listed as conjunctions in Allen and Greenough's *New Latin Grammar* (1903), 224, a, p. 137.

² In this sentence, to be sure, *insuper* is completed by the *quam* clause, which repeats the preceding, but the reference to the preceding is clear, I believe, before the *quam* clause is heard. As a test, omit the *quam* clause; the meaning is still complete.

II. Pronouns and Pronominal Adverbs as Connectives.

a. The fact that a word not complete in its own sentence, which reaches back into the preceding for its explanation (e. g. *autem, enim, ergo*) has the essential quality of a conjunction, explains why **pronouns and pronominal adverbs** too are recognized as sentence connectors by Brugmann, Lane and others.¹ **Incompleteness**, i. e., lack of the power to dispense with the context, is the explanation here as well as in the case of the conjunction *et*.

b. The pronoun *is*, which is the "first sign" of connection in at least two hundred and fifty of the sentences studied is used:

i. As a substantive in one hundred and sixty sentences.

α. Referring to certain word or words in the preceding, ninety-eight examples, as: XXIII, 22, 11, and 23, 1 *M. Fabium Buteonem ex senatus consulto sine magistro equitum dictatorem in sex menses dixit. is, ubi cum lictoribus in rostra escendit, . . . dixit . . . etc.*

β. Referring to the general content of some preceding clause, etc., sixty-one examples (in this use always neuter save where the gender of the pronoun is affected by predicate noun), as: I, 32, 13-14 "*quod populi Priscorum Latinorum . . . fecerunt, . . . ob eam rem . . . bellum indico facioque.*" *id ubi dixisset, hastam in fines eorum*

¹ This has of course long been recognized. Compare: Karl Friedrich von Nägelsbach, *Lateinische Stilistik für Deutsche*, Nürnberg, 1888, 188, p. 709. "*Diese Verbindungsmittel sind teils die Pronomina und Pronominaladverbien, teils die Konjunktionen.*" See also Lane 1691: "Simple sentences may also be coordinated by pronominal words, such as *hinc, inde* (= hence), *eo, ideo, idcirco, propterea* (= so, on that account)", etc. Lane, 2129: "*hic* and *is* serve as connectives at the beginning of a new period." 2131: "*qui* serves to connect a new period when it may be translated by a demonstrative, or when it is equivalent to *et is, is autem, is enim, is igitur.*"

emittebat. I, 45, 2-3 saepe iterando eadem perpulit tandem, ut Romae fanum Dianae populi Latini cum populo Romano facerent. ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, . . . The passage summarized by *id* or *ea* is generally very short. The only examples where it has a reach of any length are XXII, 40, 1 *Adversus ea, oratio consulis haud sane laeta fuit*, where *ea* refers to a speech of Fabius of sixty-six lines; XXIII, 43, 1 *ad ea Hannibal respondit*, referring to a speech of thirty-seven lines; in XXIII, 24, 6 *Cum eae res maxime agerentur, eae res* might possibly cover seventeen lines.

γ. Referring to something implied in preceding (only one example), as: I, 42, 5 and 43, 1 *tum classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello. Ex iis, qui centum milium aeris aut maiorem censum haberent, octoginta confecit centurias, . . .* *Iis* of course means Roman citizens (not human beings in general) implied in *civitate* five lines back and in mind throughout the intervening.

56 2. As an adjective in ninety-one sentences.

α. With verbal repetition, sixteen examples, as: XXIII, 24, 7 *silva erat vasta . . . qua exercitum ducturus erat. eius silvae dextra laevaue circa viam Galli arbores ita inciderunt, ut . . .*

β. With semantic repetition twenty-three examples, as: XXII, 43, 9 . . . *ad nobilitandas clade Romana Cannas urgente fato profecti sunt. prope eum vicum Hannibal castra posuerat . . .*

γ. With a summarizing noun, thirty-three examples, as: XXIII, 22, 5-6 . . . *magnopere se suadere dixit, ut ex singulis populis Latinorum binis senatoribus . . . civitas daretur atque ii in demortuorum locum in senatum legerentur. eam sententiam haud aequioribus animis quam*

*ipsorum quondam postulatam Latinorum patres audiverunt.*¹

δ. With repetition of something implied, six examples, as: I, 26, 8–9 *ita provocatione certatum ad populum est. moti homines sunt in eo iudicio maxime . . .*

ε. With a noun of time, not a repetition, but used with reference to the preceding, ten examples, as: I, 18, 1 *Inclita iustitia religioque ea tempestate Numae Pompili erat.*

ζ. In agreement with a noun but equal to a genitive, three examples, as: XXI, 46, 6–7 . . . *iam magna ex parte ad pedes pugna venerat, donec Numidae, qui in cornibus erant, circumvecti paulum ab tergo se ostenderunt. is pavor percudit Romanos,*² (This usage is well known. It is noted by Lane, 1098.)

c. The pronoun *hic* is a "first sign" of connection in about two hundred and ten sentences, and is used:

¹ When *res* is the summarizing noun used, *ea res* is often apparently interchangeable with *id*. Cf. XXI, 52, 3–4 *quod inter Trebiam Padumque agri est Galli tum incolebant, in duorum praepotentium populorum certamine per ambiguum favorem haud dubie gratiam victoris spectantes. id Romani . . . aequo satis, Poenus periniquo animo ferebat, . . .* with I, 14, 2–3 *nam Lavini . . . concursu facto interficitur. eam rem minus aegre, quam dignum erat, tulisse Romulum ferunt, . . .* This seems not to be quite as plain in the case of *hic*. Of the fifty-three cases of *hic* plus a summarizing noun, in only two is *res* the noun. Both of these are in the plural: XXII, 25, 1 *De his rebus*, and I, 60, 1 *Harum rerum nuntiis in castra perlatis. . .* I can find no exact parallels to these in the cases of the summarizing *hic* without a noun. Of the seventy-three cases, all but three have either the nominative or accusative neuter. The other three are as follows: XXI, 18, 1 *His ita comparatis*; I, 59, 11 *his atrocioribusque, credo, aliis, quae . . . memoratis*; and I, 47, 6 *his aliisque increpando iuvenem instigat, . . .*

² Cf. XXI, 14, 1–2 . . . *repente primores . . . argentum aurumque . . . in ignem . . . conicientes eodem plerique semet ipsi praecipitaverunt. cum ex eo pavor ac trepidatio totam urbem pervasisset, alius insuper tumultus ex arce auditur.*

1. As a substantive in one hundred and twelve sentences.

α. Referring to certain word or words in the preceding sentence, thirty-one examples, as: XXI, 46, 7-8 . . . *auxitque pavorem consulis vulnus periculumque intercursum primum pubescentis filii propulsatum. hic erit iuvenis, penes quem perfecti huiusce belli laus est; . . .* or less frequently, in the same way to something in the sentence last but one, or very rarely still further back.

β. Referring to the general content of the preceding sentence, paragraph, chapter, etc., seventy-three examples. In these cases sometimes no Latin noun is easily to be supplied. It often means what we express by an indefinite use of "these things," or it may stand for "*haec dicta.*" In such cases we find the neuter ordinarily. In about a third of the cases the reference covers less than five lines immediately preceding. Elsewhere it covers from five lines to more than twenty chapters. XXI, 60, 1 *Dum haec in Italia geruntur, Cn. Cornelius Scipio in Hispaniam . . . missus . . . omnem oram usque ad Hiberum flumen . . . Romanae dicionis fecit.* The account of Cn. Scipio in Spain was dropped in 32, 5, to take up the story of Hannibal in Italy which is continued to Chapter 60. Hence *haec* in this case includes the contents of twenty-seven and one-half chapters.

58 2. As an adjective, in ninety-seven sentences. Its noun is generally some kind of a repetition.

α. With verbal repetition, fifteen examples, as: I, 23, 3-4 *castra ab urbe haud plus quinque milia passuum locant; fossa circumdant: fossa Cluilia ab nomine ducis . . . appellata est . . . in his castris Cluilius, Albanus rex, moritur.*

β. With semantic repetition, nineteen examples, as: XXII, 28, 6-7 *et erant in anfractibus cavae rupes, ut*

quaedam earum duce nos armatos possent capere. in has latebras, quot quemque locum apte insidere poterant, quinque milia conduntur peditum equitumque.

γ. With a noun which summarizes the contents of the preceding clause, sentence, or chapter, fifty-three examples, as: XXIII, 29, 3–6 *triplex stetit Romana acies*; . . . *pars . . .*; *pars . . .*; *equites cornua cinxere. Hasdrubal mediam aciem . . .*; *in cornibus . . .*; . . . *apponit. nec . . .*; . . . *cum hoc modo instructi starent, imperatorum utriusque partis haud ferme dispares spes erant.* Similarly, *haec dicta* is sometimes used after a speech.

δ. With repetition of something implied in the preceding, four examples, as: XXIII, 49, 5–6 . . . *Iliturgi oppidum ab Hasdrubale ac Magone et Hannibale, Bomilcaris filio, ob defectionem ad Romanos oppugnabatur. inter haec trina castra hostium Scipiones cum in urbem sociorum . . . pervenissent, frumentum . . . advexerunt.*

2. With a noun often of time which is not a repetition either of any word or words expressed or implied in the preceding sentences, nor yet of the content of any passage as a whole, yet whose meaning is entirely dependent upon what precedes; three examples. Its reach of reference here is very indefinite and hard to fix. XXIII, 33, 1 *In hanc dimicationem duorum opulentissimorum in terris populorum omnes reges gentesque animos intenderant.* From the beginning of Bk. XXI, the main subject of the narrative is what is here called *hanc dimicationem*, yet a very little of the narrative immediately preceding is sufficient to define that expression. XXI, 44, 7 *transcendisse dico*; *duos consules huius anni, unum in Africam, alterum in Hispaniam miserunt.* It would be quite wrong to say that *huius anni* is a repetition from Chapter 15, where the date at which Hannibal carried the war into Italy was discussed, for *huius anni* means the year of the immediately preceding events,

and is comparable to *adhuc*, *iam*, or *nunc*.¹ This same usage, with nouns denoting time, was found with *is*. It is mentioned in Krebs' *Antibarbarus* (5th ed., 1876, p. 520): "*Uebrigens tritt hic sehr oft zur näheren Bestimmung der jetzigen, gegenwärtigen Zeit hinzu.*"

ζ. In agreement with a noun, but equal to a genitive limiting the noun, two examples, as: I, 30, 3-4 *et ut omnium ordinum viribus aliquid ex novo populo adiceretur, equitum decem turmas ex Albanis legit, legiones et veteres eodem supplemento explevit et novas scripsit. hac fiducia virium Tullus Sabinis bellum indicit, . . .*

d. The 'connecting relative' is the "first sign" of connection in one hundred and twenty-eight sentences, and is used:

59 1. As a substantive, ninety-three examples.

α. Referring to certain word or words in the preceding, seventy-five examples, as: XXIII, 46, 2-3 *terga Poeni dederunt atque in castra compulsi sunt. quae oppugnare cupientis milites Romanos Marcellus Nolam reduxit . . .*

β. *Quod* or *quae* used to summarize some phrase, clause, or paragraph preceding; eighteen examples, as: XXII, 42, 8-9 *Paulus, cum ei sua sponte cunctanti pulli quoque auspicio non addixissent, nuntiari iam efferenti porta signa collegae iussit. quod quamquam Varro aegre est passus, Flamini tamen recens casus . . . religionem animo incussit.*²

¹ Cf. XXIII, 41, 13 *Eadem aestate Marcellus . . . excursiones . . . fecit, . . .* 48, 4 *Exitu aestatis eius, qua haec gesta perscripsimus, litterae a P. et Cn. Scipionibus venerunt, . . .* Here *aestatis eius* is plainly a repetition from Chapter 41, and not the same use as *huius anni* above.

² Cf. I, 51, 1 *Haec Aricinus in regem Romanum increpans ex concilio abiit. quam rem Tarquinius aliquanto quam videbatur aegrius ferens festim Turno necem machinatur . . .* Either *id* or *eam rem* might be substituted here with no change in meaning. Compare first note on paragraph 57.

2. As an adjective, twenty-four examples.

α. With verbal repetition, as: XXII, 6, 12 *quae . . . fides*.

β. With semantic repetition, as: I, 56, 1 *qui . . . labor*. (repeating *opus*.)

γ. With summarizing noun (including *res*), as: XXIII, 47, 6 *quae vox*. (following a direct speech.)

δ. With repetition of something previously implied, as: XXII, 31, 9–10 *sed et Coelium et ceteros fugit uni consuli Cn. Servilio, qui tum procul in Gallia provincia aberat, ius fuisse dicendi dictatoris; quam moram quia expectare territa tanta clade civitas non poterat, eo decursum esse, ut a populo crearetur, qui pro dictatore esset*.

ε. *Qui* used with a substantive equivalent to *cuius* modifying the substantive, as: XXI, 5, 4 *Cartalam urbem opulentam . . . expugnat diripitque; quo metu percussae minores civitates stipendio inposito imperium accepere*.

3. Cases like *qui viderant, . . . pugnant*. There are 61 cases where the second sentence begins with a relative pronoun which gets its logical explanation from an antecedent in the sentence before, though, as the sentence proceeds, its grammatical antecedent appears later as a pronoun or as the subject implied in some verb. Grammatically such cases cannot be classed as "connecting relatives." Logically they do connect with the preceding. XXIII, 24, 1–2 . . . *senatus decrevit dictatori scribendum, uti . . . veniret cum magistro equitum et praetore M. Marcello . . . qui acciti erant, omnes venerunt*. I, 27, 9 *id factum magnae parti peditum Romanorum conspectum abeuntis Albani exercitus intersaeptis; qui viderant, id, quod ab rege auditum erat, rati, eo acrius pugnant*. XXII, 29, 4 . . . *et suos a fuga effusa et ab nimis feroci pugna hostes continuit. qui solutis ordinibus vage dissipati erant, undique confugerunt ad integram aciem; qui plures simul terga dederant, . . . referre pedem . . .*

The position of the relative clause in these cases, preceding the main clause on which it is grammatically dependent, is justified through the logical explanation of the relative pronoun by what precedes. In each case an *ei* may be supplied, as antecedent of *qui* and this form of *is* must be explained by the preceding sentence.¹ There is one case where the relative *uter* is similarly used. XXI, 18, 13 *tum Romanus sinu ex toga facto 'hic' inquit 'vobis bellum et pacem portamus; utrum placet, sumite'!*²

62 e. The following table shows the proportionate use of *is*, *hic* and *qui* in the material studied:

Adjective uses	<i>is</i>	<i>hic</i>	<i>qui</i> ³	
with noun = genitive,	3	2	3	
„ noun repeating something implied, .	6	4	3	
„ noun (general indication of time), .	10	3		
„ noun which summarizes,	33	53	8	
„ noun (verbal repetition),	16	16	2	
„ noun (semantic repetition),	23	19	8	
	<hr/>			
	Total	91	97	24

¹ Cf. XXII, 45, 3—4 *quam inconditam turbam cum vixdum in ripam egressi clamore ac tumultu fugassent, in stationem quoque pro vallo locatam atque ipsas prope portas evecti sunt. id vero adeo indignum visum, ab tumultuario auxilio iam etiam castra Romana terreri, ut . . .* etc. Here *id* is understood at once as summarizing the preceding, even though the accusative and infinitive clause which comes later again amplifies and explains *id*.

² Cf. Mendell, p. 87 ad. fin.: "A Descriptive Relative Clause sometimes stands for a noun repeating part of another noun or noun-equivalent in the first sentence."

³ These figures do not include all the cases of *is*, *hic* and *qui* in the material studied, but, as has been stated before, only those cases where the pronoun serves as a "first sign" of sentence connection.

Substantive uses

with reference to definite word, . . .	98	39	75
„ „ „ general content, . . .	61	73	18
„ „ „ something implied, . . .	1		
	Total 160		112 93

Hic either with or without a noun is more commonly used in summarizing; *is* in referring to a definite word; and *qui* even more so than *is*. In all three the substantive use exceeds the use as an adjective. This is more noticeably so in the case of *is* and *qui*. They vary in the reach of reference. *Haec* in one case covers the contents of twenty-seven chapters and more. *Ea* and *id* very seldom cover more than the immediately preceding sentence. In one exceptional case, *ea* refers to a speech of sixty-six lines (one chapter). *Quae* in no case has a reach of more than a few lines.

f. There are **other pronouns** which connect sentences in the same way, though not so commonly as *is*, *hic* and *qui*.

1. Among demonstratives, *ille*, (18 cases), as a sub-63
stantive, sometimes refers to certain words in the preceding, and sometimes summarizes the content of the preceding. As an adjective, it occurs with a noun which is a semantic repetition, or with a summarizing noun. Again it is used as a "demonstrative of the third person," meaning "that of his," where 'his,' and not 'that' or the noun following looks back, as: XXIII, 9, 6 *unus adgressurus es Hannibalem? quid illa turba tot liberorum servorumque? Illa* = that crowd around Hannibal. (*Hic* sometimes = mine, *iste* = yours, and *ille* = his.)¹
The pronoun *iste*, (only 2 cases), as a substantive, refers to

¹ See Plautus' *Captivi*, l. 927 *illaec fides*, = "the promise made by this man" (Morris). Also, Cic. II Cat. X 23. *Quo autem pacto illi Appeninum atque illas pruinas ac nivis perferent?* = "the Appenines and their frost and snow."

a certain word in the preceding, or summarizes (only found in direct speeches). The pronoun *idem*, (22 cases), when it means literally 'the same' and is practically equivalent to *is* or *hic*, belongs here. (Cases where it means 'much the same' or 'very similar' belong in a later section.) *Idem* is used, as a substantive, referring to a definite word in the preceding, or summarizing the preceding; as an adjective, with summarizing noun, with verbal or semantic repetition, and with noun of temporal meaning to fix the date from the preceding (most common use). The pronoun *ipse* (24 cases), may be used like an emphatic *is*. As a substantive, it always refers to a definite word in the preceding, and as a rule stands first in its clause. In some few cases, it is followed by a noun later in the sentence, repeating in substance the noun to which it looks back. (When *ipse* follows its noun, it is of course not a sentence connector.)

- 64 2. The reflexives *se* and *suus*¹ (35 cases), at the beginning of a passage in indirect discourse, often perform the office of sentence connectors by referring, in the same way as other pronouns, to definite words in the preceding. I, 22, 6 *illi omnium ignari primum purgando terunt tempus: se invitos quicquam, quod minus placeat Tullo, dicturos, sed imperio subigi.* I, 27, 7-8 *Tullus in re trepida duodecim vocit Salios janaque Pallori et Pavori. equitem clara increpans voce, ut hostes exaudirent, redire in proelium iubet; nihil trepidatione opus esse; suo iussu circumduci Albanum exercitum, ut Fidenatum nuda terga invadant.* If *se*, because of the lack of distinction between singular and plural, would be ambiguous in its reference, it is rendered definite by the addition of *ipsum* or *ipsos*. XXI, 24, 3 *quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, moram magis quam bellum metuens oratores ad regulos eorum misit: conloqui semet*

¹ Equivalent to a genitive of *se*.

ipsum cum iis velle. The personal pronouns *ego, tu, nos,* and *vos,* and the corresponding possessives in Direct Discourse (17 cases), are used in a similar way. XXII, 49, 10–11 (*nuntia*) . . . *privatim Q. Fabio L. Aemilium praeceptorum eius memorem et vixisse adhuc et mori. me in hac strage militum meorum patere expirare . . .* It is known that Lucius Aemilius is the speaker. Hence the reference of *me* is perfectly clear. XXIII, 9, 10–11 ‘*ego quidem*’ *inquit, ‘quam patriae debeo pietatem, exsolvam patri. tuam doleo vicem, cui ter proditae patriae sustinendum est crimen . . .* It is known from preceding statement that the son is addressing his father.

3. The pronoun *quisque* may have either a general⁶⁵ meaning or one that is dependent upon the preceding. In cases of the second kind it serves as other pronouns to connect sentences. I, 59, 3 . . . *conscientque miraculo, ut fit, rei novae atque indignitate homines. pro se quisque scelus regium ac vim queruntur, . . .* I, 57, 5–6 *regii quidem iuvenes interdum otium convivii comisationibusque inter se terebant. forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium, ubi et Conlatinus cenabat Tarquinius, Egerii filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio; suam quisque laudare miris modis.* XXI, 41, 15–16 *hic est obstandum, milites, velut si ante Romana moenia pugnemus. unus quisque se non corpus suum sed coniugem ac liberos parvos armis protegere putet.* The pronoun *uterque* as a substantive, refers to a certain word in the preceding or summarizes. As an adjective it appears with repeated noun, with summarizing noun, or with a noun repeating something implied. The pronoun *neuter*, as a substantive, always refers to certain words; as an adjective, it appears with summarizing noun, or with a noun repeating something implied.

4. The correlatives *alii . . . alii*, considered in reference⁶⁶ to some word of larger content including both, and pre-

ceding the first, are pronouns.¹ We may find *alii* . . . *alii* both in one sentence, as: XXIII, 27, 5 *ut quisque arma ceperat, . . . inordinati in proelium ruunt. iam primi conseruerant manus, cum alii catervatim currerent, alii nondum e castris exissent.* Or again *alii* . . . *alii* in separate sentences, of which the first is already otherwise connected with what precedes. In this case, the second *alii* only is used to express primary sentence connection, as: XXI, 56, 5 *qui passim per agros fuga sparsi erant, alii vestigia cedentis sequentes agminis Placentiam contendere, aliis timor hostium audaciam ingrediendi flumen fecit, transgressique in castra pervenerunt.* Still different, *alii* . . . *alii*, in separate sentences, may each express primary sentence connection, as: I, 1, 6-7 *duplex inde fama est: alii proelio victum Latinum pacem cum Aenea, deinde affinitatem iunxisse tradunt; alii, cum instructae acies constitissent, priusquam signa canerent, processisse Latinum inter primores ducemque advenarum evocasse ad conloquium.* In the cases noted above, *alii* each time may refer to some definite word or words expressed in the preceding, as: XXII, 36, 1-2 . . . *variant auctores . . . alii . . ., alii . . .*; or to the subject expressed in a verb, as the subject of *ruunt* in the first example given above; or to some word implied in the preceding, as in the third example, *duplex inde fama est*, etc. Similar to *alii* . . . *alii*, the following expressions are found:

primi . . . alii . . . alii XXIII, 27, 5.

alii . . . alii . . . erant, qui XXI, 6, 6-7.

alter . . . alter XXI, 52, 2; I, 25, 11.

multi . . . quidam . . . quibusdam I, 54, 8-9.

¹ When any form of *alius* is used, meaning "something else than" the preceding, it is not a pure pronoun, and belongs with 'adjectives of relative meaning' in paragraph 79.

quidam . . . quosdam . . . quidam XXII, 51, 6-7.
unam . . . alteram XXII, 7, 12-13 and XXIII, 49,
 1-2.

(The list of references is of course not complete.)

5. Among similar words, not necessarily correlatives, **67** which have the same pronominal force, are the following :

aliquot. XXIII, 44, 4 *quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, instructa intra portam acie cum magno tumulto erupit. aliquot primo impetu percussi caesique sunt.*

plures (= the majority) I, 24, 1 *auctores utroque trahunt; plures tamen invenio, qui Romanos Horatios vocent.*

plerique. I, 9, 5 *nusquam benigne legatio audita est; adeo simul spernebant, simul tantam in medio crescentem molem sibi ac posteris suis metuebant. a plerisque rogitantibus dimissi, ecquod feminis quoque asyllum aperuissent.* (The subject of *metuebant* comes from *vicinas gentes* in 2.)

multi. XXIII, 12, 8-17, and 13, 1-5, speech of Hanno before the Carthaginian senate; 13, 6 *haud multos movit Hannonis oratio* (*multos* refers to members of the senate).

pauci. XXI, 3, 3-6 speech of Hanno in the senate at Carthage; 4, 1 *pauci ac ferme optimus quisque Hannoni adsentiebantur.*

priores. XXIII, 21, 1-2 *Per idem fere tempus litterae ex Sicilia Sardiniaque Romam allatae. priores ex Sicilia T. Otacili propraetoris in senatu recitatae sunt.*

nihil. Like *quisque*, *nihil* has sometimes a general meaning, and sometimes a particular meaning dependent on something preceding, as: I, 43, 6 *arma mutata; nihil praeter hastam et verutum datum* ("nothing in the way of arms"). XXI, 44, 7 *parum est quod veterrimas provincias meas Siciliam ac Sardiniam ademisti?*

adimis etiam Hispanias? et, inde si decessero, in Africam transcendes? transcendes autem? transcendisse dico; duos consules huius anni, unum in Africam, alterum in Hispaniam miserunt. nihil usquam nobis relictum est, nisi quod armis vindicarimus. Nihil = no province or territorial possession.

omnes. XXII, 35, 5-7 creati M. Pomponius Matho et P. Furius Philus. . . . additi duo praetores M. Claudius Marcellus in Siciliam, L. Postumius Albinus in Galliam. omnes absentes creati sunt, . . . XXI, 15, 3-5 Octavo mense . . . captum Saguntum quidam scripsere; . . .; quinto deinde mense . . . in Italiam pervenisse. quae si ita sunt, fieri non potuit, ut P. Cornelius, Ti. Sempronius consules fuerint, ad quos et principio oppugnationis legati Saguntini missi sint et qui in suo magistratu cum Hannibale, alter ad Ticinum amnem, ambo aliquanto post ad Trebiam, pugnaverint. aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum . . . etc.

universi. XXIII, 7, 9 Marius contione advocata edicit, ut frequentes cum coniugibus ac liberis obviam irent Hannibali. ab universis id non oboedienter modo sed enixe . . . factum est.

singuli. XXIII, 19, 15-16 et qui nullam antea pacationem auribus admiserat, tum demum agi secum est passus de redemptione liberorum capitum. septunces auri in singulos pretium convenit.

totus. I, 46, 6 angebatur ferox Tullia nihil materiae in viro neque ad cupiditatem neque ad audaciam esse; tota in alterum aversa Tarquinium eum mirari . . . etc. (Totus is put here with the semi-pronouns instead of being reserved for the section on adjectives, because of its declension.)

unus and other numbers. XXIII, 26, 5 . . . desciverantque iis auctoribus urbes aliquot, una etiam ab ipsis vi capta fuerat. I, 60, 2 . . . exactique inde liberi

regis. *duo patrem secuti sunt, . . . XXI, 49, 2 viginti quinquereemes . . . missae, . . . tres in fretum advertit aestus.*

g. **Pronominal Adverbs**¹ also connect sentences. 68

I. The following adverbs from the stem of *is* are found:

eo. XXIII, 35, 3. Here it means "thither," and refers to a definite place named in preceding; it may also be used to summarize (cf. Harper II B, 1 "a dative use with the idea of addition"), as: I, 49, 3-4 *neque enim ad ius regni quicquam praeter vim habebat, ut qui neque populi iussu neque auctoribus patribus regnaret. eo accedebat, ut in caritate civium nihil spei reponenti metu regnum tutandum esset.*

adeo, XXI, 11, 1 *Cum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium certare oratione cum eo necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, . . .* The development of the meaning "for" from the earlier meaning, "to this point" ('this,' defined by preceding) is plain from a sentence like the above.

interea, I, 45, 7.

postea, I, 24, 5.

praeterea, XXI, 44, 4.

ibi, most commonly, local, as: I, 54, 6; or sometimes "thereupon," as: I, 23, 7; or sometimes "*in quo*"; i. e., in this battle, war, class, council, etc., as: I, 51, 8. (Often one example of *ibi* might go in either of two classes or in both.)

alibi . . . *alibi* (one example): XXII, 47, 1-3 flight on Roman right (a), 4-10 hopeless struggle in the centre (b) 48, 1-4 events on the Roman left (Numidians), 5 *cum alibi* (a) *terror ac fuga, alibi* (b) *pertinax in mala*

¹ Kühner's grammar lists *eo, ideo, idcirco, quocirca, propterea, quapropter, hinc, inde, proin, and proinde* as sentence connectors. p. 745.

iam spe proelium esset, Hasdrubal, qui ea parte praeerat, . . . Numidas . . . ad persequendos passim fugientis mittit, . . .
(This is comparable to the use of *alii . . . alii*.)

Inde, "thence"; local, as: XXIII, 34, 3; or "then"; temporal, as: XXIII, 3, 7; or "from this beginning, for this reason, thus, thereupon"; consequential, as: XXIII, 39, 1; XXIII, 40, 11. (Many cases belong to more than one class at the same time. Distinction seldom sharply made.)

dein or *deinde*, temporal, as: XXII, 17, 6.

exinde, temporal, as: I, 28, 10; XXXI, 4, 4 *Per eos dies P. Aelio consule comitia habente creati consules P. Sulpicius Galba, C. Aurelius Cotta. praetores exinde facti Q. Minucius Rufus, etc.* Weissenborn's note on *exinde*: "unmittelbar darauf; stärker als *deinde*";

subinde, temporal, as: XXI, 62, 6 *quod autem lapidibus pluvisset in Piceno, novemdiale sacrum edictum; et subinde aliis procurandis prope tota civitas operata fuit.* Weissenborn's note on *subinde*: "stärker als *deinde*." (Not the 'first sign' of connection in any of the cases collected.)

interim, I, 23, 4.

item, XXII, 27, 10-11 *ita obtinuit, ut legiones . . . inter se dividerent. . . item equites pari numero sociumque et Latini nominis auxilia dividerunt.*

iterum, XXIII, 49, 12-13 *Iliturgi obsidione liberato ad Intibili oppugnandum Punici exercitus traducti supplementis copiis ex provincia, ut quae maxime omnium belli avida, modo praeda aut merces esset, et tum iuventute abundante. iterum signis conlatis eadem fortuna utriusque partis pugnatum.*¹

¹ *Ideo, idcirco, inde, and proinde* are listed as illative conjunctions by Allen and Greenough p. 138. Cf. also Horace, Sat. I.3, 76-7: *Denique, quatenus excidi penitus vitium irae, Cetera item nequeunt stultis haerentia, . . .* "item supplies the place of a connective between *vitium irae* and *cetera (vitia)*." Morris ed.

2. Adverbs from the stem of *hic* are less numerous.

adhuc, (one example), general reference to the time of the preceding. (Cf. *hic*, *is*, and *idem*.) XXI, 43, 7-8 *dis bene iuvantibus arma capite! satis adhuc in vastis Lusitaniae Celtiberiaeque montibus pecora consecrando nullum emolumentum tot laborum periculorumque vestrorum vidistis.*

hic, referring to a definite place named in the preceding, and equivalent to a repetition in the locative, as: XXI, 63, 1 . . . *alter Flaminius . . . edictum et litteras ad consulem misit, ut is exercitus idibus Martiis Arimini adesset in castris. hic in provincia consulatum inire consilium erat memori veterum certaminum cum patribus, . . . "Hic — näm. Arimini,"* says Weissenborn. Or it may refer more commonly to the scene of the immediately preceding events in general, with no necessity of finding a definite name, as: XXI, 43, 9-10 *tempus est iam opulenta vos ac ditia stipendia facere et magna operae pretia mereri, tantum itineris per tot montes fluminaque et tot armatas gentes emensos. hic vobis terminum laborum fortuna dedit.* (All the examples of this use are from direct speeches.)

hinc, referring to a definite place word of the preceding, as: XXIII, 45, 10 *expugnate Nolam, campestrum urbem, non flumine, non mari saeptam! hinc vos ex tam opulenta urbe praeda spoliisque onustos vel ducam, quo voletis . . .* Or summarizing the preceding, "from this circumstance," or "hence," as: I, 4, 9 . . . *venando peragrarum saltus. hinc robore corporibus animisque sumpto . . .* We may find *hinc . . . hinc*. "on this side" and "on that," referring literally to some definite word or words preceding as: XXIII, 29, 4 . . . *in cornibus dextro Poenos locat, laevo Afros . . .*; and 29, 10 *nihilo segnius in cornibus proelium fuit; hinc Poenus, hinc Afer urget . . .*

3. Occasional adverbs from relative pronominal stems are found.

quo, referring always to some definite word in preceding, generally a place name, as: I, 59, 7 *ergo ex omnibus locis urbis in forum curritur. quo simul ventum est, praeco ad tribunum celerum, . . . populum advocavit.* Occasionally the reference is to a place implied through the name or official title of a person, as: XXI, 12, 7-8 *tradito palma telo custodibus hostium transgressus munita ad praetorem Saguntinum . . . est deductus. quo cum extemplo concursus omnis generis hominum esset factus, submota cetera multitudine . . .*

unde, "from this place," referring to a definite word, as: XXI, 52, 10; or "from this cause," summarizing, as: I, 31, 5.¹

ubi, "in quo," as: I, 38, 4 *inde Priscis Latinis bellum fecit. ubi nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est*; or local, as: I, 58, 1-2 *Paucis interiectis diebus Sex. Tarquinius inscio Conlatino cum comite uno Collatiam venit. ubi exceptus . . . in hospitale cubiculum deductus esset, . . .*

71 4. There are a few adverbs from *uterque* and *idem. utroque* and *utrimque*, always referring to two sides, etc., specified or plainly implied in the preceding, as: I, 24, 1; I, 30, 4.

eodem, always referring to some definite place mentioned in the preceding, as: XXIII, 43, 6.

indidem, XXIII, 46, 12.

72 III. Other Incomplete Adverbs.

a. Though the adverbs *tum*, *tunc*, *tam*, *tandem*, *tantis-per*, may be from a pronominal stem, yet because that

¹ *Unde* is listed as a conjunction by Allen and Greenough, p. 138.

Quare is included in the list of inferential conjunctions in The Hale-Buck Grammar (1903). 311, 4 p. 169.

stem is represented by no pronoun in Latin, I have separated them from the adverbs of the preceding section.¹ *Tum*, *tunc*, and *tandem* are incomplete and serve frequently as connectors of the same class with *inde*. *Tam* and *tantisper*, also always incomplete, are more nearly related to *tantus* and *talis*, which are considered with other adjectives of incomplete or relative meaning in a later section (paragraph 81 and 82).²

b. **Other adverbs of time** are relative in meaning. 73 'Now,' 'then,' 'not yet at that time,' 'not yet even now,' and 'just now,' 'yesterday,' 'to-morrow,' etc., all are relative terms and in conversation gain definiteness from circumstances (including date, etc.) which are either well-known to both speakers or have been previously mentioned. In a speech which is read, words like *necdum*, *nunc* and *modo* (all of which are used largely in direct discourse) refer to a time defined by the preceding, and furnish the same kind of connection as *tum* or *illo tempore*

hauddum, XXII, 12, 6 *constantiam hauddum expertus agitare ac temptare animum movendo crebro castra populandoque in oculis eius agros sociorum coepit.*

necdum, XXI, 18, 8 . . . *nobis vobiscum foedus est a G. Lutatio consule ictum, in quo cum caveretur utrorumque sociis, nihil de Saguntinis—necdum enim erant socii vestri—cautum est.*

nondum, I, 3, 1 *Nondum maturus imperio Ascanius, Aeneae filius, erat.*

modo, XXII, 14, 12—13 *modo C. Lutatio quae alia res quam celeritas victoriam dedit . . . ?*

¹ The same is true of the adverbs *ubi* and *unde*, which were however grouped with *quo*, as adverbs from relative stems.

² J. Van Ginneken (*Principes de Linguistique Psychologique*) p. 134—140 mentions *ceu*, *autem*, *rursus*, *tam*, *tamen*, *enim*, *denique*, *itaque*, *igitur*, etc. with *et*, relative pronouns and other conjunctions and prepositions as expressing "le sentiment de connection."

nuper, I *Praef.* 12 *nuper divitiae avaritiam et abundantes voluptates desiderium per luxum atque libidinem pereundi perdendique omnia invexere.* If Livy had not just stated (in 4) that in selecting the founding of the city as his starting point, he was undertaking a work *quae supra septingentesimum annum repetatur* we could not have understood *nuper*.

iam, temporal, "already," as: XXII, 1, 1 . . . *Iam ver adpetebat.* XXIII, 47, 3 . . . *iam Romani ad spectaculum pugnae eius frequentes exierant,* . . . "now," as: XXII, 6, 4 *iam ego hanc victimam manibus peremptorum foede civium dabo.* I, 12, 8 *vicimus perfidos hospites, inbelles hostes. iam sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris.*

nunc, XXI, 54, 2 *nunc corpora curare tempus est.* XXI, 18, 5 *nunc ab nobis et confessio culpa exprimitur,* . .

post. In a phrase like *multis post annis*, *post* must refer to something previously mentioned.¹ This is also true in the case of *post multos annos.* We mean "many years after" usually, when we say "after many years." It would be convenient to explain the accusative as expressing duration of time and to leave the *post* to refer, as it logically does, to something previously mentioned. I, 31, 5 *Haud ita multo post pestilentia laboratum est.* XXII, 14, 12 . . . *post multos annos cum ad furculas Caudinas ab Samnite hoste sub iugum missi sumus, utrum . . .*

ante, XXXVIII, 28, 4-5 *ea quoque ipsa vos mihi, Q. Caecili, paucos ante dies ademistis. pro non dubio paulo ante, si diis placet, legati Eumenis sumebant, . . . etc.*

¹ *Contra, post, ante, etc.,* we distinguish as either prepositions or adverbs, according as each is used with or without an object. It would be more correct logically to recognize the distinction according to whether the object is in the same sentence or in the preceding.

mox, XXII, 19, 9 *mox* Hasdrubal ipse cum omni exercitu aderat.

brevi = *mox*, as: I, I, II *oppidum condunt*; Aeneas . . . *Lavinium appellat. brevi stirpis quoque virilis ex novo matrimonio fuit, cui Ascanium parentes dixere nomen.*

extemplo, confestim, raptim, statim, all when meaning "immediately thereafter," as: XXI, 49, 8-10 . . . *praesensum tamen est, quia et luna pernox erat et sublatis armamentis veniebant; extemplo datum signum ex speculis . . . I, 32, 10-II tum nuntius Romam ad consulendum redit. confestim rex his ferme verbis patres consulebat; I, II, I . . . exercitus . . . in fines Romanos incursionem facit. raptim et ad hos Romana legio ducta palatos in agris oppressit.*

denique, XXII, 6, 8-9 . . . *quae fortuna pugnae esset, neque scire nec perspicere prae caligine poterant. inclinata denique re cum incalescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem, . . .*

simul, XXIII, 38, 13 *ea per L. Antistium legatum Tarentum est devecta. simul ab Hierone missa ducenta milia modium tritici et hordei centum milia. . .*

forte, occasionally with temporal force, as: XXI, 54, 7 *erat forte brumae tempus et nivalis dies . . . "forte 'eben' ;" Weissenborn.*

c. There are also relative adverbs of place.

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procul, XXI, 63, 13-14 . . . *inmolantique ei vitulus iam ictus e manibus sacrificantium sese cum proripuisset, multos circumstantes cruore respersit; fuga procul etiam maior apud ignaros, quid trepidaretur, et concursatio fuit.*

prope, XXI, 31, 4-5 *mediis campis Insulae nomen inditum. incolunt prope Allobroges, . . .*

nusquam. Like *quisque* and *nihil*, *nusquam* may have a general, absolute meaning, or a more limited meaning dependent upon some preceding expression, as: I, 9, 2-5

tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem conubiumque novo populo peterent: (3-4 their arguments) 5 nusquam benigne legatio audita est. Here *nusquam* = nowhere that they went with this request, i. e., among none of the *vicinas gentes*.

*circa, XXII, 39, 11 In Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro; omnia circa plena civium ac sociorum sunt.*¹

75 d. Adverbs and adverbial phrases, comparative or superlative in meaning, are also relative.

potius, I Praef. 12-13 sed querellae . . . ab initio certe tantae ordiendae rei absint; cum bonis potius omnibus votisque et precationibus deorum dearumque, si, ut poetis, etc.

magis, XXII, 59, 19 scio in discrimine esse vitam corpusque meum; magis me famae periculum movet, etc.

postremo, XXI, 9, 2 hostemque . . . expellunt, inde inpeditum trepidantemque exturbant, postremo fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt.

ad ultimum, I, 33, 4-5 postremo omni bello Latino Medulliam compulso aliquamdiu ibi Marte incerto varia victoria pugnatum est; nam et urbs tuta munitionibus praesidioque firmata valido erat, et castris in aperto positus aliquotiens exercitus Latinus comminus cum Romanis signa contulerat. ad ultimum omnibus copiis conisus Ancus acie primum vincit;

praecipue, XXII, 51, 6-9 iacebant tot Romanorum milia, . . . quidam . . .; quosdam . . .; . . . quidam . . .

¹ Temporal and local particles, e. g., *post, tum, prope*, are of themselves incomplete. Each may be completed in its own sentence, as: *post Kalendas Decembris, prope vicum, and tum, cum viderant*, etc. In *postea*, *post* is completed by *ea*, which, however, itself looks back. But in this case *post* is satisfied, and there is a single and not a double reference to the preceding.

praecipue convertit omnes subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus . . . etc.; I. 49, 4-5.¹

IV. Other Incomplete Words.

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a. The noun *res* is sometimes equivalent to a summarizing pronoun, as: I, 23, 9-10 . . . *ineamus aliquam viam, qua, utri utris imperent, sine magna clade, sine multo sanguine utriusque populi decerni possit.*" *haud displicet res Tullo.* . . . I, 13, 1-3 (Sabine women interpose in the battle:) 4 *movet res cum multitudinem tum duces*;

b. Similarly the noun *pars* is equivalent to *aliquot* or *alii* . . . *alii*, as: XXIII, 19, 16-17 *tum (captivi) emissi cum summa fide. id verius est quam ab equite in abeuntis inmisso interfectos. Praenestini maxima pars fuere.* XXII, 8, 2-3 *eius rei fama varie homines affectit: pars . . . levem ex comparatione priorum ducere recentem equitum iacturam; pars non id, quod acciderat, per se aestimare, . . .* There are other expressions used like *pars . . . pars*: XXI, 5, 13-15 *vis ingens equitum . . . ; pars . . . ; quidam . . . postremi . . .* XXII, 6, 5-6 . . . *evadunt, . . . pars magna . . . fuere quos . . .*

c. Certain adjectives are always relative in meaning.

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i. The adjective *alter*, as a substantive, has a meaning relative to a definite word in the preceding, as: XXII, 50, 3 *ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix quinquaginta secuti sunt, alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit.* As an adjective, it is used with repetition of noun, as: XXI, 28, 7-8 *ratem unam ducentos longam pedes, quinquaginta latam a terra in amnem porrexerunt, . . . altera ratis aequae lata, . . . huic copulata est.*

¹ This by no means exhausts the list of incomplete adverbs that may be used to connect sentences. *Pariter, similiter, aliter*, etc., suggest themselves. They have not been included here because they happen not to appear as sentence connectors in the portions of Livy especially studied.

2. The adjective *alius*, in cases, where it has reference to a word or clause previously mentioned, but is not used to express part of a word of larger content preceding, belongs here. I, 41, 6 . . . *ac (Servius) sede regia sedens alia decernit, de aliis consulturum se regem esse simulat.* In the above, *aliis* is considered only in reference to *alia*.¹ They are not both considered in reference to some word of which each expressed a part, as in the cases of *alii . . . alii* discussed in paragraph 66. As an adjective, it is found with repeated noun, as: I, 24, 3 *foedus ictum inter Romanos et Albanos est his legibus, ut cuius populi cives eo certamine vicissent, is alteri populo cum bona pace imperitaret. foedera alia aliis legibus ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt.* Also it appears with a noun which is a semantic repetition, as: I, 21, 4-5 *ad id sacrarium . . . flamines . . . vehi iussit . . . multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, . . ., dedicavit.* Sometimes it is used with a noun of larger content than the one in the preceding to which *alius* refers. In this case, *alius* means "the rest of," as: XXIII, 40, 4-5 *ad tria milia Sardorum eo proelio caesa, octingenti ferme vivi capti; alius exercitus primo per agros silvasque fuga palatus;* As a substantive, it refers to some noun expressed or implied in the preceding, as: XXI, 25, 4 *pro Annio Servilioque M'. Acilium et C. Herennium habent quidam annales, alii P. Cornelium Asinam et C. Papirium Masonem.* XXII, 11, 9 *ex hoc urbano exercitu, qui minores quinque et triginta annis erant, in navis inpositi, alii, ut urbi praesiderent, relictii.* In the neuter it may refer to a preceding clause or paragraph, as: XXIII, 12, 13 *"occidi exercitus hostium; mittite milites mihi" ! quid aliud rogares, si esses victus ?*

80 3. The adjective *ceterus* may be used as an adjective, with repeated noun, as: XXI, 62, 2-5 *prodigia*

¹ Here *alia* is not a sentence connector; *aliis* is.

(ending): *et in Gallia lupum vigili gladium ex vagina raptum abstulisse. 6. ob cetera prodigia libros adire decemviri iussi*; or with a noun which repeats something implied, as: XXI, 26, 6-7 (*Volcae*) *incolunt autem circa utramque ripam Rhodani; sed . . . ceteros accolae fluminis Hannibal . . . perlicit donis . . .* It appears as a substantive, referring to a noun of the preceding, as: XXI, 50, 5 *extemplo septem naves Punicae circumventae; fugam ceterae ceperunt.* Or it may refer to the general content of the preceding, as: XXI, 35, 9 . . . *moeniaque eorum transcendere non Italiae modo, sed etiam urbis Romanae; cetera plana, proclivia fore*; XXII, II, 2 *scriberet praeterea ex civibus sociisque quantum equitum ac peditum videretur; cetera omnia ageret faceretque, ut e re publica duceret.*

4. The adjective *tantus*¹ sometimes modifies a noun 81 which expresses either an explanation or a cause of something previously mentioned, as: XXIII, 29, 5 *nec omnes Numidae in dextro locati cornu, sed quibus desultorum in modum binos trahentibus equos inter acerrimam saepe pugnam in recentem equom ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat; tanta velocitas ipsis tamque docile equorum genus est. I, 3, 1 tantisper tutela muliebri—tanta indoles in Lavinia erat,—res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit.* The neuter form *tantum* is used with the genitive of a noun of the same kind as the above, as: XXI, 37, 1 . . . *castra in iugo posita, aegerrime ad id ipsum loco purgato: tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit. XXII, 28, 13 peditum*

¹ *Tantus, talis, and tam* are counted by Nägelsbach as sentence connectors, p. 710. In L. Sütterlin's *Die deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart*, Leipzig, 1900, the author lists pronouns, the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, many pure adverbs (as distinguished from conjunctive adverbs), and *solch* and *ander* as sentence connectors.

acies inter percussos inpavida sola erat, videbaturque, si iusta ac (si) recta pugna esset, haudquaquam impar futura: tantum animorum fecerat prospere ante paucos dies res gesta. Or we may find *tantum*, without a noun, used to summarize the preceding, as: XXII, 27, 3-4 . . . *dictatorem magistro equitum, . . . iussu populi aequatum in eadem civitate, in qua magistri equitum virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere soliti sint; tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse.*

- 82 5. The following relative adjectives are found less frequently: *talis*, summarizing, as: I, 28, 6 *Mettius ille est ductor itineris huius, Mettius idem huius machinator belli, Mettius foederis Romani Albanique ruptor. audeat deinde talia alius, nisi in hunc insigne iam documentum mortalibus dedero.* (*Deinde* here gets its meaning from the subordinate clause that follows.)

tot, I, 32, 9 *si non deduntur, quos exposcit, diebus tribus et triginta—tot enim sollemnes sunt—peractis bellum ita indicit.*

totidem, I, 43, 4 *secunda classis . . . instituta, et ex iis, . . . viginti conscriptae centuriae. . . . tertiae classis quinquaginta milium censum esse voluit; totidem centuriae et hae eodemque discrimine aetatum factae.*

par, XXII, 30, 7 *Romae, ut est perlata fama rei gestae, dein litteris non magis ipsorum imperatorum quam vulgo militum ex utroque exercitu adfirmata, pro se quisque Maximum laudibus ad caelum ferre. pari gloria apud Hannibalem hostisque Poenos erat; XXIII, 32, 17-18 et viginti quinque naves datae, quibus oram maritimam inter Brundisium ac Tarentum tutari posset. par navium numerus Q. Fulvio praetori urbano decretus ad suburbana litora tutanda.*

dispar, XXX, 28, 9 *eis quoque, quibus erat ingens in Scipione fiducia et victoriae spes, quo magis in propinquam*

eam imminebant animis, eo curae intentiores erant. haud dispar habitus animorum Carthaginiensibus erat, etc.

impar, XXVII, 1, 6-7 exercitu expedito, ita ut famam prope praeveniret, magnis itineribus ad Herdoneam contendit et, quo plus terroris hosti obiceret, acie instructa accessit. paraudacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, copiis raptim eductis confligit (not a "first sign" here).

compar, XXIII, 6, 6-8 . . . Romam legatos missos a Campanis in quibusdam annalibus invenio, postulantes, ut alter consul Campanus fieret, si rem Romanam adiuvare vellent; . . . quia nimis compar Latinorum quondam postulatio erat Coeliusque et alii id haud sine causa praetermiserint scriptores, ponere pro certo sum veritus.

idem, XXI, 4, 2 Hamilcarem iuvenem redditum sibi veteres milites credere; eundem vigorem in vultu vimque in oculis, habitum oris lineamentaue intueri. XXI, 20, 5-7 (answer of Gauls ending) . . . audire sese, gentis suae homines agro finibusque Italiae pelli a populo Romano . . . et cetera indigna pati. eadem ferme in ceteris Galliae conciliis dicta auditaque, . . .

similis, XXXV, 43, 1-2 Haerente adhuc non in animis modo sed paene in oculis memoria Macedonici triumpho L. Anicius Quirinalibus triumphavit de rege Gentio Illyrisque. similia omnia magis visa hominibus quam paria:

multiplex, XXII, 7, 2-3 quindecim milia Romanorum . . . caesa; decem milia sparsa . . .; duo milia quingenti hostium . . . periere. multiplex caedes utrimque facta traditur ab aliis; (multiplex—"vielmals grösser, als ich angegeben habe"; Weissenborn.)

medius, XXI, 31, 4 ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnes . . . confluunt in unum; mediis campis Insulae nomen inditum. XXII, 28, 3-5 tumulus erat inter castra Minuci et Poenorum . . . eum non tam capere . . . volebat Hannibal, . . . quam causam certaminis cum Minucio . . . con-

trahere. ager omnis medius erat prima specie inutilis insidiatori, . . .

vicina, I, 30, 6-7 Sabini . . . circumspicere et ipsi externa auxilia. Etruria erat vicina, . . . ("vicina, nämlich Sabinis," Weissenborn).

praesens and praesentia. I, 42, 2 peropportune ad praesentis quietem status bellum cum Veientibus . . . aliisque Etruscis sumptum. XXI, 57, 4 inde, quod unum maxime in praesentia desiderabatur, comitiis consularibus habitis, in hiberna rediit.

- 83 6. Ordinal adjectives are found with verbal repetition, as: XXIII, 44, 6 *itaque, quamquam utraque pars avidi certaminis erant, eo die tenuerunt sese tamen munimentis. tertio die Hannibal partem copiarum praedatum in agrum Nolanum misit.* Less often there are cases where a noun is to be supplied from the preceding, as: XXII, 23, 10 *inde frumentatum duas exercitus partes mittebat; cum tertia ipse expedita in statione erat, . . .*; or where the noun repeats an idea implied in the preceding, as: XXI, 31, 2-4 *postero die profectus adversa ripa Rhodani mediterranea Galliae petit, non quia rectior ad Alpes via esset, sed . . . non erat in animo manus conserere. quartis castris ad Insulam pervenit.*

- 84 7. Adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees are naturally relative in meaning. Among comparatives, *postero die* is most common. It occasionally follows *eo die*, but generally there is no definite repetition, as: XXIII, 18, 6-7 *plures cecidissent, ni nox proelio intervenisset. postero die omnium animi ad oppugnandum accenduntur, . . .* We find the substantive use of comparatives where a noun may be easily supplied from the preceding, as: XXIII, 18, 6-7 . . . *compulit in urbem satis multis ut ex tanta paucitate interfectis. plures cecidissent, ni nox proelio intervenisset.* (This is noticeably different from the use of *plures* meaning "the

majority" noted in paragraph 67.) Also, a comparative may be used with a noun repeated from the preceding, as: XXI, 47, 4-6 *Coelius auctor est . . . potiores apud me auctores sunt, qui . . .* (Cf. XXI, 56, 2-3 . . . *decem milia . . . cum ingenti caede hostium perrupere et . . . Placentiam recto itinere perrexere. plures deinde in omnes partes eruptiones factae*; Here *eruptiones* really repeats the idea of *perrupere*.) Occasionally the comparative modifies a noun which repeats in summarized form the preceding, as: I, 7, 2 *ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit. vulgatiores fama est ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros*; XXIII, 29, 9-10 *primo igitur concursu . . . rettulit pedem media acies inferentibusque se magno impetu Romanis vertit terga. nihilo segnius in cornibus proelium fuit.*¹

Superlatives are similar in use, e. g. : I, 30, 6-7 *Sabini . . . circumspicere et ipsi externa auxilia. Etruria erat vicina, proximi Etruscorum Veientes*; "vicina—nämlich Sabinis" (Weis.) and *proximi*—the same. I, 10, 3-5 War with Caeninenses. II, 1-2 War with Antemnates. II, 3-4 War with Crustumini. II, 5 *Novissimum ab Sabinis bellum ortum, multoque id maximum fuit.*

d. Certain nouns have at times a relative meaning.²

1. There are certain nouns which, like *nihil, quisque*,⁸⁶ and other words noted above, have at times a meaning entirely general and independent, but, more commonly, are defined and limited by something preceding or following. In the cases where the explanation comes in the preceding sentence, they exhibit the same incompleteness which is the essence of a connecting word. For

¹ *nihilo segnius* above has precisely the same connecting force as the commoner *nihilo minus* which many grammars list as a conjunction. In both, the comparative idea, which is incomplete without the preceding, is the important point.

² Cf. Paul's *Prinzipien*, 4th ed., p. 128, § 89.

example, in the sentence, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so Jehovah^e pitieth them that fear him" (Ps. 103, 13), the word "father" is complete and independent in meaning; but in XXII, 25, 18-19, *unus inventus est suator legis C. Terentius Varro, qui priore anno praetor fuerat, loco non humili solum, sed etiam sordido ortus. patrem lanium fuisse ferunt*, one could not get the complete meaning of *patrem* without the preceding sentence. The word "enemy" is almost always a term of relative meaning. Two accounts of the same battle would naturally use the word with different reference, were they written by men not on the same side. There are other words which are more commonly independent and whose dependent use is only occasional. Such are words denoting the course of time. Compare Matt. 16, 2-3 "When it is evening ye say, It will be fair weather: for the heaven is red. And in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day, for the heaven is red and lowring." with Matt. 21, 17-18 "And he left them and went forth out of the city to Bethany and lodged there. Now in the morning as he returned to the city, he hungered"; and Matt. 26, 19-20. "And the disciples did as Jesus appointed them; and they made ready the passover. Now when even was come, he was sitting at meat with the twelve disciples." ¹ "In the morning" in the second example means "the next morning," and in the last, "even" means "the evening of that day." It is not infrequent in narrative to find the connection carried on by expressions of this kind. Though the words may be identical, yet there is little danger of confusing the phrase of independent meaning with one that depends on the preceding for its completion. "The ants are a people not strong, yet they provide their food in the

¹ All Biblical quotations are taken from the American Revision, 1901.

summer": Proverbs 30, 25. In contrast to this, one can easily imagine the phrase "in the summer" used, for instance, after an account of the hardships endured by the Pilgrim Fathers in the winter and spring, as equivalent to "in the following summer."

2. Nouns so used:

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α. Nouns of relationship and *nomen*.

pater, XXII, 25, 19;

nomen patremque ac patriam, I, 7, 10;

filius, XXIII, 40, 4¹;

maiores, XXII, 59, 7;

avorum, XXII, 60, 11 (= our ancestors; connects with the use of the first person all through the speech.)

β. Nouns expressing qualities, physical, mental, etc., and parts of the body.

forma . . . castitas, I, 57, 10;

aetas viresque, I, 22, 2;

manus, I, 58, 2; I, 26, 7.

γ. Nouns indicating course of time.

solis ferme occasu, XXIII, 8, 8; (connect with *epulari coeperunt de die*, before.)

luce orta, XXII, 25, 17 (*nocte ad exercitum abiit*).

luce prima, XXII, 18, 2 (*nocturno . . . certamine*).

primo vere, XXI, 21, 6 (*in hiberna concesserat*).

ante lucem, XXII, 60, 10 (*dum nox . . . tegere posset*).

¹ Compare: XXIII, 40, 3—4 *Hampsicora tum forte profectus erat in Pellitos Sardos ad iuventutem armandam, qua copias augetet; filius nomine Hostus castris praeerat. I, 11, 6 Sp. Tarpeius Romanae praeerat arci. huius filiam virginem auro corrumpit Tatius. XXIII, 4, 8 and 5, 1 . . . erant trecenti equites . . . in praesidia Sicularum urbium delecti ab Romanis ac missi. Horum parentes cognatique aegre pervicerunt, ut legati ad consulem Romanum mitterentur.*

orto sole, XXII, 60, 24 (*silentio noctis*).

ante secundam horam, XXII, 60, 24 (*orto sole*).

δ. Miscellaneous nouns.

*senatus*¹

Romae, XXII, 7, 14;

Capuae, XXIII, 2, 2;

castra,

Hasdrubalis, XXIII, 29, 16;

Albanorum, I, 23, 3;

hostes,

XXI, 60, 7; XXIII, 40, 12; XXII, 21, 8; XXII,

24, 14.

dux,²

XXII, 28, 9; XXII, 46, 7.

indici,³ XXII, 33, 2 (refers to *coniurassent*).

causa, XXIII, 42, 11 (preceding sentence).

testis, I, 58, 7 (preceding sentence).

numerus, I, 36, 7 (*equitum centuriis*).

consilium, I, 27, 6 (preceding sentence).

88 e. Verbs whose meaning must be completed from the preceding may be classed as follows:

i. Personal verbs, which lack a subject.⁴ XXI, 55, 8

¹ Cf. XXIII, 14, 5—7 *Hannibal . . . in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, . . . senatus ac maxime primores eius in societate Romana cum fide perstare.*

² Cf. XXII, 59, 1 *Legatis captivorum senatus ab dictatore datus est. quorum princeps . . . inquit, . . .*

³ Cf. XXIII, 19, 17—18 *ceteri incolumes Praeneste cum praetore suo M. Anicio . . . scriba is antea fuerat . . . redierunt. statua eius indicio fuit, Praeneste in foro statuta, etc.* The mss. differ on *eius* as follows: *eius. P; eius (rei), jüngere Handschriften oder alle Ausgaben (vor Aldus).*

⁴ It is hard to distinguish in a way that is altogether satisfactory between incomplete words and incomplete constructions. The verbs in 88, 91, and 92, might be put under "Incomplete Constructions." However the classification is unimportant. The essential point is that there is always some kind of incompleteness.

contra ieiuna fessaque corpora Romanis et rigentia gelu torpebant. restitissent tamen animis, si cum pedite solum foret pugnatum. If *restitissent* were an infinitive form, it might be said to possess only an independent meaning. But the personal ending *-nt*, which suggests to an English-speaking reader "they," adds an element of incompleteness. Cases where this incompleteness is to be satisfied by a word in the preceding sentence other than the subject are included here¹; also cases where the subject of a finite verb is to be supplied from the accusative subject of an infinitive preceding. Cases where the same subject is continued, for several finite verbs, in one clause after another, though they might very properly be included here, are reserved for the section on morphological repetition (see paragraph 134). Cases where a verb takes the entire preceding clause for its subject also belong here, as XXI, 18, 13 *sub hanc vocem haud minus ferociter, daret, utrum vellet, subclamatum est.* This is logically the case with *oportet* and the subjunctive, as: XXII, 14, 14 *arma capias oportet*: XXII, 39, 18 *resistas oportet*; XXIII, 5, 7 *iuvetis . . . oportet.*

2. Verbs, usually personal, used impersonally, XXI, 89 33, 11 and 34, 1 *et quia nec a montanis primo percussis nec loco magno opere impediabantur, aliquantum eo triduo viae confecit. Perwentum inde ad frequentem cultoribus alium ut inter montanos populum.* We acknowledge that *impediabantur* and *confecit* each lacks a subject, i. e., is incomplete as the sentences stand above. Grammatically *perwentum* is different; logically, if we knew the subject, we should connect it with all three

¹ The noun of the preceding is regularly expressed; very rarely it is merely implied. In the cases here mentioned, the first verb of the sentence is the one under discussion, whether it be the main verb or the verb of a subordinate clause preceding the main clause.

alike.¹ I, 11, 2 *facile impetratum*. This is printed as a complete sentence. Yet the meaning of *impetratum* is really no more complete than that of *impetrat* (which obviously calls for something) would be. Or, to put it differently, *impetratum* does not have the same content above and below: *duplicique victoria ovantem Romulum Hersilia coniunx precibus raptarum fatigata orat, ut parentibus earum det veniam et in civitatem accipiat; ita rem coalescere concordia posse. facile impetratum*. The number of cases where a verb so used forms the first or chief element in connecting two sentences is very small. I, 24, 2 *nihil recusatur*. (This can be interpreted in two ways, i. e., (1) in no respect is there a refusal (impersonal), and (2) nothing (of the aforementioned) is refused (personal). In (1) the verb supplies the first element of connection; in (2) the relative or pronominal meaning of *nihil*. As only one request had been mentioned, probably (1) is better). In XXII, 11, 1-2, XXII, 1, 14-15, we have *decretum*, with *patres* in the immediately preceding clause. Also XXIII, 21, 1-4 . . . *litterae ex Sicilia Sardiniaque Romam allatae. . . in senatu recitatae sunt: . . . responsum utrique: XXI, 11, 2 responsum inde legatis Romanis est . . .* In the sentence immediately preceding, *omnis senatus*, i. e., the Carthaginian senate, was mentioned and supplies a logical subject for *responsum*.

- 90 3. Verbs regularly impersonal, used in a particular sense which must be defined by the preceding.² For example XXIII, 22, 10 *placuit* (Cf. with *decretum* above) means "the senate decided" as we know from the con-

¹ Cf. XXII 44, 1 *Consules . . . , ut ventum ad Cannas est et in conspectu Poenum habebant, bina castra communiunt . . .*

² The question of the subject of impersonal verbs, in general, discussed in Paul's *Prinzipien*, 4th ed. 91, pp. 130ff., is of course not the point at issue here.

text. Again, *ubi inluxit* may mean "on the next morning." Cf. XXII, 51, 5 *Postero die, ubi primum inluxit, . . .* with I, 28, 1-2 *sacrificium lustrale in diem posterum parat. ubi inluxit, . . . iubet*; and XXII, 41, 6 . . . *nocte proxima . . . 9. crebri relictis in castris ignes, ut fides fieret, dum ipse longius spatium fuga praeciperat, falsa imagine castrorum, . . . tenere in locis consules voluisse. Ubi inluxit, subductae primo stationes . . . admirationem fecit.*

4. Transitive verbs which lack a direct object. A 91 transitive verb may take as its object some word in the preceding sentence: I, 59, 4 *pro se quisque scelus regium ac vim queruntur. movet cum patris maestitia, tum Brutus castigat lacrimarum . . .* I, 59, 5 *ferocissimus quisque iuvenum cum armis voluntarius adest; sequitur et cetera iuventus.* Every word in the last sentence is a connective,—*sequitur* is incomplete and seeks an object in what precedes, *et* and *cetera* are natural connectives, and *iuventus* is a repetition of *iuvenum* (see paragraph 115). Expressions like *insequenti nocte* XXI, 48, 1, XXIII, 19, 9, and *diem insequentem* XXII, 22, 16 owe their connective force to the fact that the participle looks back to an object. Parenthetical verbs like *verius dixerim* XXII, 23, 3; *credo* I, 46, 5; I, 54, 6; I, 59, 11; XXIII, 46, 6; *censeo* XXI, 19, 10; *quaeso* XXII, 30, 5; and *inquam* XXII, 60, 18, are transitive and require as an object more or less of the context preceding and following. The same is true of any verb of saying which follows, or is inserted into, the direct quotation: XXIII, 19, 14, *exclamaret*, XXI, 54, 1 *Magoni fratri ait*, I, 26, 10 *arebat*, XXI, 10, 11 *dicet aliquis* and *inquit*'s innumerable.

5. Verbs which lack a dative, etc. More often a verb 92 may depend upon the preceding sentence for its indirect object, or for the case which is to complete the meaning of some preposition in composition. Cf. XXIII, 5, 9

adicite ad haec with XXIII, 12, 1-2 where the preceding chapter has given the speech of Mago before the Carthaginian senate. The first sentence here describes the exhibition of golden booty, and number two takes up the account of the speech again, as follows: *adiecit deinde verbis, quo maioris cladis indicium esset, neminem nisi equites atque eorum ipsorum primores id gerere insigne*. In I, 20, 2, *huic duos flamines adiecit*, the verb is completed by a dative in its own sentence. XXII, 24, 1 *Romanus tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat. praeerat Minucius magister equitum . . .* Other verbs so used are: *interest*, XXII, 4, 2; *evenit*, I, 39, 4;¹ *aversi*, I, 50, 8 (Cf. *avertere* with abl. I. 28, 11); *responsum . . . redditum esset*, XXII, 61, 3; *discrepat*, XXII, 36, 5; *compares*, XXII, 54, 11; *accesserant*, XXII, 23, 4 (Cf. *eo accedebat*, I, 49, 4); same verb, I, 9, 16; *additur, etc.*, I, 11, 8; I, 14, 9; I, 44, 3; I, 59, 3; XXII, 35, 6; XXIII, 16, 14; XXIII, 17, 11; (Cf. *ad haec . . . additi* XXI, 22, 3; *additi eodem* I, 33, 2; and *iis additus*, I, 56, 7); *adicit*, I, 44, 2; *circumdatur*, I, 28, 3; *datum*, I, 43, 3: *additae huic classi duae fabrum centuriae, quae sine armis stipendia facerent; datum munus, ut machinas in bello facerent*. (Cf. *Hasdrubalique negotium datum, ut . . .* XXII, 16, 8). I, 57, 11 and 58, 1 *et tum quidem ab nocturno iuvenali ludo in castra redeunt. Paucis interiectis diebus Sex. Tarquinius inscio Conlatino cum comite uno Collatiam venit*. Here *interiectis* is a connector because of the demand for some logical explanation of the *inter*.

93 6. Verbs of special meaning. There are some verbs

¹ I, 39, 4 *inde puerum liberum loco coeptum haberi erudiri que artibus, quibus ingenia ad magnae fortunae cultum excitantur. evenit facile, quod diis cordi esset*. The tense of *esset* shows that *evenit* is perfect. The past tense indicates that this is not stated as a proverb or general truth, but is a remark applied to this particular case. "The result which was dear to the gods came out of these circumstances."

which are incomplete in meaning, though it be neither a logical subject, a direct nor an indirect object, nor a case to complete the meaning of a preposition in composition, that is lacking. For instance, *malo* because of the comparative idea is so. XXI, 46, 10 *servati consulis decus Coelius ad servum natione Ligurem delegat. malim equidem de filio verum esse, quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit*, XXII, 60, 22 *maluerunt*. Some few verbs always require a predicate noun expressed or supplied. When a man is technically elected, he must be elected to some office. In XXIII, 24, 3 . . . *L. Postumius . . . et Ti. Sempronius Gracchus . . . consules creantur. praetores inde creati M. Valerius Laevinus . . . Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Q. Mucius Scaevola*, the statement is complete in itself. But in XXII, 35, 4 *inde praetorum comitia habita: creati M. Pomponius Matho et P. Furius Philus*, and in XXIII, 31, 12-13 *postquam Marcellus ab exercitu rediit, comitia consuli uni rogando in locum L. Postumii edicuntur. creatur ingenti consensu Marcellus, qui extemplo magistratum occiperet*, it requires the two sentences together to give the complete idea.

V. Incomplete Constructions.

a. **Adjectives** may modify nouns to be supplied from 94 the preceding: XXI, 31, 6 *regni certamine ambigebant fratres. maior, et qui prius imperitarat, Braneus nomine, a minore fratre . . . pellebatur*.¹ XXII, 27, 10 *ita obtinuit, ut legiones . . . inter se dividerent. prima et quarta Minucio, secunda et tertia Fabio evenerunt*.²

¹ If the second sentence began *maior frater . . .*, this would not be an example of an incomplete construction, but it would still begin with an incomplete word *maior*.

² Cf. I, 55, 1 *Inde ad negotia urbana animum convertit; quorum erat primum, ut Iovis templum in monte Tarpeio monumentum regni sui nominisque relinqueret*.

XXII, 44, 2-3 *Aufidus amnis utrisque castris adfluens aditum aquatoribus ex sua cuiusque opportunitate haud sine certamine dabat; ex minoribus tamen castris, quae posita trans Aufidum erant, liberius aquabantur Romani, . . .* Here we have also repetition of *castris* as well as use of *tamen*, but the connection is suggested by *minoribus* before anything more is said.

b. A **participle** may be incomplete without the preceding.

- 95 1. Participle in dative. In XXIII, 31, 13 *creatur ingenti consensu Marcellus, qui extemplo magistratum occiperet. cui ineunti consulatum . . .* we have a "connecting relative" at the beginning of the second sentence, but in XXI, 51, 1-2 *A Lilybaeo consul . . . ipse in insulam Melitam, quae a Carthaginiensibus tenebatur, traiecit. adveniēti Hamilcar . . . oppidumque cum insula traditur*, there is no pronoun to reinforce the participle, and yet the connection is quite as clear. Very similar cases are: I, 25, 12 *male sustinenti*, XXI, 51, 4-5 *repetenti Siciliam*,¹ and XXII, 61, 5-6 *morantibus deinde. . .* In XXII, 39, 1-22 is a speech of Fabius to Paulus urging him to be cautious, ending: *neque occasione tuae desis neque suam occasionem hosti des. omnia non properanti clara certaue erunt*. Since *erunt* is future, this seems not to be a general statement, "All things are sure for the cautious man," but rather a particular one, "For you, if you don't hurry, all things will be plain and sure." "You" comes, of course, from the preceding. Sometimes the connection is clear (the above is an example), even when the participle does

¹ With this participle is found *consuli* repeated from the preceding. Because *consuli*, however, follows the participle instead of preceding it as *cui* or *ei* would do, the connection seems to me established by the participle as in the other cases and the noun repeats an idea which would be scarcely less clear without it.

not come at the head of its clause. I, 15, 5 . . . *subacti Veientes pacem petitem oratores Romam mittunt. agri parte multatis in centum annos indutiae datae*; XXI, 41, 12 *precantibus . . . victis*, XXI, 43, 18 *laudatis . . . donatis*. Again the participle may resume something implied in the preceding, instead of referring to some definite word: XXI, 32, 6–8 *Hannibal ab Druentia campestri maxime itinere ad Alpibus cum bona pace incolentium ea loca Gallorum pervenit. tum, quamquam fama prius, qua incerta in maius vero ferri solent, praecepta res erat, tamen ex propinquo visa montium altitudo nivesque caelo prope inmixtae, tecta informia imposita rupibus, pecora iumentaue torrida frigore, homines intonsi et inculti, animalia inanimaue omnia rigentia gelu, cetera visu quam dictu foediora, terrorem renovarunt. erigentibus in primos agmen clivos apparuerunt imminentes tumulos insidentes montani, . . .* In the first sentence, the movement of Hannibal includes a movement of the army. Then *terrorem renovarunt* implies to us, of course, “in the breasts of his soldiers,” and *erigentibus* depends for its explanation upon this previous implication of “soldiers.” In XXII, 46, 8 *locatis* is not quite so good an example of the same thing.

2. Participle in accusative. XXI, 58, 2–3 . . . *pro-96*
fectus ex hibernis in Etruriam ducit, eam quoque gentem, sicut Gallos Liguresque, aut vi aut voluntate adiuncturus. transeuntem Appenninum adeo atrox adorta tempestas est, ut . . . Other examples of the participle used as object in the second sentence are: XXII, 13, 4 *monitos*; I, 58, 4 *obstinatam*; XXII, 6, 4 *cupientem*; I, 25, 12 *iacentem*; XXI, 56, 1 *trepidantis*; XXIII, 18, 6 *erumpentis* (repeats a noun implied, but not recently expressed); XXI, 44, 4 *deditos*; XXII, 39, 20 *audentem* (Cf. XXII, 39, 22 *omnia non properanti clara certaue erunt*, and notice tense of the verbs); XXIII, 3, 3 *clausos* (the

meaning of the participle here is especially strong in making the reference clear); XXI, 22, 7 *pavidum . . . circumspicientem aut respicientem*.¹

- 97 3. Participle in nominative. Sometimes a participle in the nominative takes up a word of the preceding as subject of the second sentence. The reference in these cases sometimes is not quite as clear from the participle alone, but the verb reinforces it. I, 34, 9 *accepisse id augurium laeta dicitur Tanaquil, perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, caelestium prodigiorum mulier. excelsa et alta sperare complexa virum iubet*; I, 22, 5 *ab Albanis socordius res acta: excepti hospitio ab Tullo blande ac benigne, comiter regis convivium celebrant*. Other examples: I, 18, 6 *accitus*; XXI, 50, 11 *navigantes*; XXIII, 16, 11 *ratus*; XXIII, 7, 8 *veritus*; XXII, 57, 2 *terruti*; XXII, 3, 13 *conversus*; XXI, 61, 9 *exuti*; XXI, 36, 3 *digressus* (*ipse* comes later, but is not really needed to show the connection); I, 23, 6 *structi*; XXII, 52, 3 *pacti*; XXI, 59, 1 *Degressus*; I, 56, 1 *Intentus*; XXII, 45, 6 *transgressi*; XXIII, 10, 5 *egressus*; XXII, 22, 17 *Dimissus* I, 40, 6 *coerciti*; I, 9, 9 *invitati*; XXII, 30, 1 *profecti*; XXII, 60, 23 *obsessi*; XXI, 30, 3 *indignatos* (indirect discourse, hence the acc.); I, 1, 7 *percunctatum*; XXIII,

¹ Compare with the above: XXIII, 15, 8 *erat iuvenis acer et sociorum ea tempestate prope nobilissimus eques. seminecem eum ad Cannus in acervo caesorum corporum inventum curatumque benigne etiam cum donis Hannibal domum remiserat*. I, 7, 6—7 *inde cum actae boves quaedam ad desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent, reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit. quem cum vadentem ad speluncam Cacus vi prohibere conatus esset, ictus clava fidem pastorum nequiquam invocans morte occubuit*, XXII, 24, 6—7 *ad quem capiendum si luce palam iretur, quia haud dubie hostis breviora via praeventurus erat, nocte clam missi Numidae ceperunt. quos tenentis locum contempta paucitate Romani postero die cum deiecissent, ipsi eo transferunt castra*.

45, 2 *praedantis*; I, 37, 3 *positos*. The participle may differ from the preceding noun in number or gender without destroying the plain connection: XXI, 61, 8—9 . . . *Lacetanos . . . excepit insidiis. caesa ad duodecim milia*. (In such accounts we regularly find *caesa* on account of the almost invariable presence of *milia*.) XXI, 7, 2 *civitas ea longe opulentissima ultra Hiberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur*; “*oriundi a Zacyntho nāml. cives*” (Weissenborn).

4. Participial form as infinitive. Nearly related to 98 these are cases where an infinitive (merely a participial form without *esse*) resumes some noun of the preceding as its subject. The reference is shown, as in the case of the participles, by agreement and meaning. XXI, 63, 6—11 *ea res . . . novam insuper iram infestis iam ante patribus movit*: (7—10 indirect discourse, giving opinions concerning C. Flaminius) 11 *revocandum universi retrahendumque censuerunt*,¹ . . . XXI, 9, 3 *quibus obviam ad mare missi ab Hannibale, qui dicerent, nec tuto eos adituros . . . nec Hannibali . . . operae esse legationes audire. apparebat non admissos protinus Carthaginem ituros*.

c. Similar to the cases given in paragraph 13 (I, 24, 99 1; I, 4, 6; XXIII, 15, 2), where a noun (usually a proper name) resumes a noun of the preceding, are the following: XXIII, 24, 7 *silva erat vasta—Litana Gallii vocabant—qua exercitum traducturus erat*. XXII, 6, 3

¹ Cf. XXI, 10, 11—12 *hunc iuvenem tamquam furiam facemque huius belli odi ac detestor; nec dedendum solum arbitror ad piaculum rupti foederis, sed, si nemo deposceret, devehendum etc., with XXI, 3, 5 an hoc timemus, ne . . . , cuius regis genero hereditarii sint relictis exercitus nostri, eius filio parum mature serviamus? ego istum iuvenem domi tenendum sub legibus, sub magistratibus docendum vivere aequo iure cum ceteris censeo . . .*

... donec Insuber eques—Ducario nomen erat—facie quoque noscicans consulem . . . inquit . . . ; I, 4, 5, ubi nunc ficus Ruminalis est—Romularem vocatam ferunt—(Though an adjective, this is so similar, I have ventured to include it) ; I, 26, 13 *id hodie quoque publice semper refectum manet; sororium tigillum vocant.* I, 2, 6 *situs est, quemcumque eum dici ius fasque est, super Numicum flumen; Iovem indigetem appellant.* XXII, 46, 9 *ventus—Voluturnum regionis incolae vocant—adversus Romanis coortus . . . prospectum ademit.* XXIII, 8, 8 *ubi in secretum—hortus erat posticis aedium partibus—pervenerunt, . . . inquit . . .*¹

VI. Incomplete Modes and Tenses.

- 100 a. It seems to be not unusual with Livy to enter upon an indirect speech of any length with little or no formal warning. Often a verb in the **infinitive** stands at or near the beginning of the second sentence, which is thereby set in its proper relation to the preceding. XXI, 10, 2—3 *Hanno unus adversus senatum causam foederis magno silentio propter auctoritatem suam, non cum adsensu audientium egit, per deos foederum arbitros ac testes senatum obtestans, ne Romanum cum Saguntino suscitarent bellum; monuisse, praedixisse se, ne Hamilcaris pro-*

¹ I, 9, 6 . . . *ludos ex industria parat Neptuno equestri sollemnis; Consualia vocat.* Cf. with this the following: XXI, 51, 1—2 *A Lilybaeo consul . . . ipse in insulam Melitam, quae a Carthaginiensibus tenebatur, traiecit. advenienti Hamilcar . . . oppidumque cum insula traditur . . .* (discussed in paragraph 95). XXII, 25, 18—19 *unus inventus est suasor legis C. Terentius Varro, qui priore anno praetor fuerat, loco non humili solum, sed etiam sordido ortus. patrem lanium fuisse ferunt, . . .* (discussed in paragraph 86). The similarity between these sentence pairs (in any one of which a relative pronoun might be inserted) is striking.

*geniem ad exercitum mitterent.*¹ In this sentence *causam . . . egit*, and *obtestans* might be said to look forward to the indirect speech. In every case there is some such verb, which we can easily identify after we have noticed that the indirect speech follows. Yet any of these verbs might be used, and often are, I dare say, in the same way with no indirect speech following. I am inclined to believe that such verbs do not declare themselves as sentence connectors, at least until after the infinitive, which indicates the relation of the two sentences, has caught the eye.

b. There are occasionally clauses introduced by no **101** conjunctive word which are usually counted as subordinate clauses because the verb is in the subjunctive mode. When a subjunctive verb follows another verb, where the meanings supplement each other, the conclusion drawn from the ordinary uses of the different modes is that the subjunctive would be incomplete without the other. Besides the examples given in the Introduction (XXI, 21, 6; XXIII, 12, 15), there are such cases as these: XXII, 39, 20 *malo, te sapiens hostis metuat, quam stulti cives laudent* (*te* and *hostis* both connect with what precedes *malo* here). XXII, 49, 3 *quam mallet, vinctos mihi traderet!* (*vinctos* illustrates a participle resuming a noun of the preceding, also). XXII, 60, 10 *nocte prope tota P. Sempronius Tuditanus non destitit monere, adhortari eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra sineret, dum quies ac silentium esset, dum nox inceptum tegere posset, se duces sequerentur* (*se* finds its explanation in *P. Sempronius Tuditanus* also. Then, too, the subject of *sequerentur* comes from the preceding). XXI, 12, 5 *postulabatur autem, redde-*

¹ XXIII, 48, 7 *Siciliam . . . alere*; I, 58, 9 *mentem peccare*; I, 50, 3 *haud mirum esse*; I, 50, 2 *esse*; I, 26, 1 *usurum se*; I, 24, 2 *ibi imperium fore*; I, 9, 3 *urbes . . . nasci*; XXIII, 21, 4 *non esse*; XXII, 22, 11 *metum continuisse, etc.*

*rent res Turdetanis . . . (redderent is incomplete in respect to its subject also). XXI, 17, 4 latum inde ad populum, vellent, iuberent populo Carthaginiensi bellum indici (likewise vellent and iuberent). XXI, 25, 5 id quoque dubium est, legati ad exostulandum missi ad Boios violati sint, an in triumviros . . . impetus sit factus. (Boios is a repetition from what precedes). In all of the sentences given so far for the subjunctive, there is another element of connection, which may after all be the primary one. In each case the first clause contains a word which is incomplete, until its meaning is finished by the second clause. This illustrates what is to be taken up in paragraph 104 ff. Sometimes the incomplete word is a verb which requires a direct object, as *malo* XXII, 39, 20; *mалlem*, XXII, 49, 3; *velim*, XXIII, 12, 15; *edico*, XXI, 21, 6; or sometimes a verb which needs a subject, as *postulabatur*, XXI, 12, 5 and *latum*, XXI, 17, 4. Notice also the following: XXII, 39, 20 *sine, timidum pro cauto, tardum pro considerato, inbellem pro perito belli vocent*. (both subject and object of *vocent* must come from preceding). XXII, 49, 9 *sed cave, frustra miserando exiguum tempus e manibus hostium evadendi absumas*. XXII, 3, 13 *nuntia, effodiant signum, si ad convellendum manus prae metu obtorpuerint* (subject of *effodiant*). XXII, 49, 10 *nuntia publice patribus, urbem Romanam muniant ac . . . praesidiis firment* (subject of *muniant* from *patribus*). If the second clause in each of these sentences is taken as a substantive clause, then the imperative is incomplete alone, and we have reference forward through incompleteness. If the second verb is an independent use of the subjunctive expressing a command (as it may be in all but the second), then we have repetition of mode, for this use of the subjunctive is equivalent to the imperative (for which see paragraph 127). My*

purpose has not been to determine the use of the subjunctive, but to point out the signs of connection present under any interpretation.

c. Frequently a verb in the imperfect¹ tense as the **102** first word in a sentence indicates by its position that it denotes time relative to the time of the preceding sentence; in other words, that its sentence is not entirely complete except as defined by the preceding. This idea may be repeated immediately by a *tum* as in I, 22, 3-4 *forte evenit, ut agrestes Romani ex Albano agro, Albani ex Romano praedas in vicem agerent: imperitabat tum C. Cluilius Albae*; or the *tum* may not be used, as in XXI, 8, 3 *abundabat multitudine hominum Poenus*. Frequently the imperfect is followed at once by some other connective: XXI, 12, 5 *postulabatur autem*; XXI, 53, 6 *stimulabat et tempus propincum comitiorum*; XXI, 54, 1 *Erat in medio rivus, etc.*; XXI 54, 7 *erat forte brumae tempus etc.* (*forte* 'eben' temporal); XXIII, 31, 4 *erat autem, etc.*; I, 8, 4 *Crescebat interim, etc.*; I, 41, 4 *habitabat enim, etc.*: or later by a repetition of some kind, or an incomplete word or construction, as in XXIII, 32, 7 *erant, qui Magonem cum classe ea copiisque omitta Italia in Hispaniam averterent* (the proper nouns are repeated from the preceding; notice *ea* also). Similar cases: XXII, 28, 3; XXIII, 35, 15 (*sacrum* repeats *sacrificio*); XXIII, 36, 5 (*protinus inde*); XXI, 23, 4 *tria milia inde Carpetanorum peditum iter averterunt. con-*

¹ Cf. relative tenses in Hale and Buck's Latin Grammar, 1903, 476: "A main tense of the past is generally accompanied by a dependent Imperfect or Past Perfect, and a main tense of the present or future by a dependent Present, Perfect, Future or Future Perfect. 477: These relations between main and subordinate verbs appear not only when the latter are subordinate in form, but also when, though subordinate in feeling, they are independent in form (paratactic); for the relations are, in fact, relations of thought; and they hold for Indicatives and Subjunctives alike."

stabat non tam bello motos quam longinquitate viae inexasuperabilique Alpium transitu (similar XXI, 9, 4). In one example only is the tense the sole sign of connection: I, 21, 2-3 . . . *tum finitimi etiam populi . . . in eam verecundiam adducti sunt, ut civitatem totam in cultum versam deorum violare ducerent nefas. lucus erat, quem medium ex opaco specu fons perenni rigabat aqua.* (If the sentence read "*lucus est,*" it would have no expressed connection with the preceding). Rather an interesting sentence to compare with the above is I, 4, 6 *vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant*, where *tum* and *his* both help out the connection; also XXI, 25, 9 *silvae tunc circa viam erant plerisque incultis.*

- 103** d. The pluperfect tense so used is always found with some other sign: I, 60, 1 *senserat enim, etc.*; XXII, 14, 2 *quieverant enim, etc.*; XXI, 26, 2 *abscesserant enim, etc.*; XXIII, 26, 5 *fecerant hi, etc.*; I, 25, 2 *consederant utrimque, etc.*; and with repetition I, 26, 8 *accesserat lictor*; I, 3, 5 *pax ita convenerat, ut Etruscis, etc.*; I, 46, 5 *forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia* (semantic repetition, etc.). The principle of relative or incomplete tenses might be extended further. For example, in a direct speech, a present tense may correspond to an imperfect in narration, etc. But the present, perfect and future are so frequently used with independent reference to absolute time, that their use, even though dependent on something preceding, hardly arouses a feeling of connection. Hence they are omitted from this discussion. The future perfect would do as well as the imperfect and pluperfect, but I find no cases where it serves as a sentence connector.

VII. Reference Forward.¹

- 104** a. Pronouns, and semi-pronouns may look forward.

¹ This section is not coordinate with the six preceding. It might have been put as a subdivision under several of them. But as the

XXIII, 7, 3 *illa insuper, quam quae pacta erant, facinora Campani ediderunt; nam praefectos socium civisque Romanos alios . . . plebs repente omnis comprehensos velut custodiae causa balneis includi iussit, ubi . . . expirarunt.*

XXII, 21, 6-7 *castra Punica in agro Ilergavonensium, castra Romana ad Novam Classem erant; cum fama repens alio avertit bellum. Celtiberi qui principes regionis suae legatos miserant obsidesque dederant Romanis, nuntio misso a Scipione exciti arma capiunt, etc.* I, 32, 10-11 *confestim rex his ferme verbis patres consulebat: 'quarum rerum etc.* I, 1, 1 *Iam primum omnium satis constat Troia capta in ceteros saevitum esse Troianos; duobus, Aeneae Antenorique, et vetusti iure hospitii et quia pacis reddendaeque Helenae semper auctores fuerunt, omne ius belli Achivos abstinuisse.* Here *ceteros* has its meaning defined by *duobus* exactly as it would be if we said, "Two were saved, but the others lost their lives"; but in I, 28, 7 *rex cetera . . . peragit* (the continuation of his speech), the *cetera* has a reference to what precedes (i. e. some things . . . others) and at the same time is further explained and illustrated by what follows, which is logically in apposition with it. The two cases are thus entirely different.

XXII, 16, 7 *fallacis consilii talis apparatus fuit: faces undique ex agris conlectae fascisque virgarum . . . praeligantur cornibus boum . . . etc.*; XXI, 12, 8, 13, 1 . . . *cuius talis oratio fuit: 'si civis vester etc.*; XXII, 59, 13-14 *illud etiam in tali consilio animadvertendum vobis censeam, . . . cui nos hosti relicturi sitis:*

b. Certain adverbs also look forward. I, 18, 8-9 **105** *tum . . . precatus ita est: 'Iuppiter pater, etc.* This use of *ita* is very frequent, XXII, 38, 13 and 39, 1 . . . Q.

number of cases where the connection through incompleteness points forward instead of back is so much smaller, they are for the sake of convenience all classed together here.

Fabius Maximus sic eum proficiscentem adlocutus fertur: 'si aut collegam . . . tui similem, L. Aemili, haberes, etc.

106 c. A verb or entire clause may look for completion to what follows. Cases where a verb, preceding a passage in indirect discourse or a subjunctive, may be said to look to what follows for completion have already been mentioned (see paragraphs 100 and 101). There are many other cases where a verb of saying undoubtedly calls for the speech which follows as its direct object: I, 24, 5 *rex ait: "puram tollito."* Sometimes a verb of hearing does the same: I, 32, 10 *audi Juppiter . . . vosque, inferni, audite: ego vos testor, etc.* Often an abbreviated clause by its very incompleteness announces the next sentence or sentences: XXIII, 3, 9 *tum Pacuvius: "video" etc.*; XXII, 49, 9 *ad ea consul: "tu" etc.*; XXII, 51, 4 *tum Maharbal: "non" etc.*; I, 32, 12 *tum ille: "puro" etc.*; XXIII, 11, 2 *tum: "si ita faxitis" etc.*, and others.

107 d. A noun (or adjective) may be used in a similar way. For instance a word of general meaning may look to what follows for definition: I, 3, 11 *pulso fratre Amulius regnat. addit sceleri scelus: stirpem fratris virilem interimit*; I, 8, 7 *consilium*; I, 55, 5 *prodigium*; XXII, 57, 11 *formam*; I, 5, 7 *dolus*; I, 56, 4 *portentum*; I, 58, 4 *dedecus*; XXI, 14, 2 *alius tumultus*; XXI, 31, 6 *discors*; XXI, 48, 1 *caedes*; XXI, 58, 3 *tempestatas*; XXII, 23, 5 *facto*; XXII, 34, 1 *certamine*; I, 41, 1 *alia praesidia*; I, 51, 2, *falso crimine*; XXI, 59, 3 *vario eventu*; XXII, 22, 17 *insidias*; XXI, 8, 5 *ruinis*; I, 48, 7 *scelus*; I, 27, 2 *alios . . . populos* (contrasted with *suis*); I, 26, 3 *verbis*; I, 11, 6 *dolus*; XXIII, 47, 8 *rem . . . mirabilem*; XXIII, 45, 5 *probris*; XXIII, 34, 10 *status rerum*; XXIII, 24, 6 *nova clades*; I, 39, 1 *prodigium*; XXIII, 16, 16 *res*; I, 40, 5 *insidiae*; XXI, 28, 5 *memoria*; XXI, 49, 1 *res gestae*; I, 22, 2 *materiam*; XXII, 5, 4 *maior usus aurium quam*

oculorum; I, 14, 4 *aliud* . . . *bellum*; I, 1, 6 *duplex* . . . *fama*. The objection may be raised to some of the examples listed under this section that they would not be felt as noticeably incomplete if followed by no explanation. Still, as soon as the explanation (i. e., the second sentence) is grasped, the content of the preceding noun is rendered fuller and more definite; and then comes the realization that without the second sentence it was incomplete.

Chapter II.

CONNECTION THROUGH REPETITION.

VIII. Repetition of Words.

108 a. In any connected discourse, especially the simplest, there is more or less instinctive repetition. This arises because the speaker still has in mind what he has already said. When he purposely repeats in order to recall something previously mentioned to the mind of the hearer as the proper setting for what he is about to say, the repetition ceases to be instinctive. It then becomes intentional repetition for the sake of clear connection, the second stage. When a repetition is deliberately used for rhetorical effect, the third and last stage is reached. It is altogether natural that such repetition should be more striking, and hence more generally recognized, than the earlier stages. But repetition for the sake of rhetoric (which at the same time effects connection) shades imperceptibly into a repetition for the sake of clearness. The most natural and simple way of carrying on the thought of connected discourse at times is through the repetition of words. Moreover, as "any rhetorical usage is only an adaptation to emotional expression of something which originated in common unemotional speech," we cannot acknowledge the connective force of anaphora without recognizing the same force in ordinary repetition. It has been the custom so far in this paper to begin with what is universally accepted, and to work from that to related usages not so generally recognized. The material for discussion in this chapter is to be taken up in accordance with the

same plan, though this is a reversal of the natural order of development.

b. Some conjunctions gain an additional force by repetition.

et XXIII, 41, 3-4 *nam et filius Hampticorae Hostus in acie cecidit, et Hampticora cum paucis equitibus fugiens, . . . mortem sibi conscivit.*

neque XXI, 1, 2 *nam neque validiores opibus ullae inter se civitates gentesque contulerunt arma, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris fuit, . . .*

aut XXI, 30, 11 *proinde aut cederent animo atque virtute genti per eos dies totiens ab se victae, aut itineris finem sperent campum interiacentem Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis.*

vel XXI, 24, 3 *vel illi propius Iliberrim accederent, vel se Ruscinonem processurum, ut ex propinquo congressus faciliior esset.*

si XXIII, 13, 5 *ego, si quis de pace consulet seu ferenda hostibus seu accipienda, habeo, quid sententiae dicam; si de his, quae Mago postulat, refertis, nec victoribus mitti attinere puto et frustrantibus nos falsa atque inani spe multo minus censeo mittenda esse.* (I have included *si* in this list, although, unlike the others, it does not, when used singly, connect two coordinate clauses.) The connective force which lies in repetition appears however not only in the case of words which, when used singly, are connectives, but in others.¹

c. The use of repetition for rhetorical effect is universally recognized under the name of anaphora.

i. Examples from direct speeches.

α. Adverbs. XXIII, 45, 10 *en, hic minor res est, hic 110 experiri vim virtutemque volo.* XXIII, 45, 8 *ubi ille miles meus est, qui derepto ex equo C. Flamínio consuli*

¹ See paragraph 20, for quotations to this effect from Paul, Bruggmann and Lane.

caput abstulit? ubi, qui L. Paulum ad Cannas occidit? I, 41, 3 nunc te illa caelestis excitet flamma, nunc expergiscere vere!

β. Pronouns. XXIII, 13, 1 *ecquos legatos ad Hannibalem Romani miserunt de pace? ecquam denique mentionem pacis Romae factam esse adlatum ad vos est? I, 47, 5 aut si ad haec parum est animi, quid frustraris civitatem? quid te ut regium iuvenem conspici sinis? XXII, 39, 18 idem enim tui, quod hostium milites volent; idem Varro consul Romanus, quod Hannibal Poenus imperator cupiet.*

γ. Negatives. XXII, 39, 13 *nullae eum urbes accipiunt, nulla moenia; nihii usquam sui videt. XXI, 44, 6 ne transieris Hiberum! ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis! (at liberum est Saguntum) nusquam te vestigio moveris!*

δ. Prepositional phrases. XXII, 60, 22 *at enim ad erumpendum e castris defuit animus, ad tutanda fortiter castra animum habuerunt.*

ε. Nouns. XXI, 10, 10 *Carthagini nunc Hannibal vineas turresque admovet; Carthaginis moenia quatit ariete.*

ζ. Verbs. XXI, 41, 11 *licuit ad Erycem clausos ultimo supplicio humanorum, fame interficere; licuit victricem classem in Africam traicere atque intra paucos dies sine ullo certamine Carthaginem delere . . .* In almost all of the sentences above, the repetition of later words, repetition of mode, parallelism in construction and word order, and various forms of incompleteness (Chapter I) assist very materially to make the connection. But in each case the repetition especially indicated really establishes a connection before the other points are noticed. Anaphora is common enough in the direct speeches, which naturally call for rhetorical devices, but far less common in indirect passages and simple narrative. It

is, however, unprofitable to discuss just how far there may be a desire for rhetorical force, and how far the repetition may, on the other hand, be explained as the natural method of expressing the thought most clearly and simply.

2. Examples from indirect speeches.

111

α. Pronouns. XXI, 53, 3 *quid enim ultra differri aut teri tempus? quem tertium consulem, quem alium exercitum exspectari?* XXII, 34, 10 *id consules ambos ad exercitum morando quaesisse; id postea, . . . expugnatum esse, cum vitiosus dictator per augures fieret.*

β. Prepositions.¹ I, 1, 9 *inde foedus ictum inter duces, inter exercitus salutationem factam.* (Repetition of infinitive mode and perfect tense, but chiasmatic arrangement. This puts the repeated words nearer together.) XXIII, 11, 9 *occidisse supra ducenta milia hostium, supra quinquaginta milia cepisse.* If one reads this passage for the first time, and pauses after the second *supra*, he feels reasonably sure that something quite closely related to what has just been said is to follow. The repeated use of a numeral then strengthens this conviction. The verb adds repetition of mode, tense, and a continuation of the same subject. The chiasmatic arrangement (just the opposite of Repetition of Word Order, paragraph 122) certainly has the effect of placing the repeated words in more striking juxtaposition.

γ. Verb. XXIII, 12, 5 *mittendum igitur supplementum esse, mittendam in stipendium pecuniam frumentumque tam bene meritis de nomine Punico militibus.* (Here, as often, it is quite impossible to separate repetition of word, repetition of infinitive mode, and repet-

¹ These examples of repeated prepositions, and the one given in 110, seemed of interest in this connection, though they may not be called anaphora in the strictest sense.

ition of gerundive. However, there is no reason for wishing to do so.)

112 3. Examples from narrative passages.

α. Adverbs. XXII, 29, 5 . . . *nunc sensim referre pedem, nunc conglobati restare*. XXII, 12, 7 *et modo citato agmine ex conspectu abibat, modo repente in aliquo flexu viae . . . occultus subsistebat*. I, 41, 1 *simul quae curando vulneri opus sunt tamquam spes subesset, sedulo comparat, simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur*. I Praef. 10 *inde tibi tuaeque rei publicae quod imitere capias, inde foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, quod vites*. (This address to the reader is not exactly narrative.)

β. Pronouns. All like *alii . . . alii, quidam, . . . quidam, qui . . . qui*, apparently not rhetorical at all.

γ. Prepositions. XXIII, 49, 13 *supra tredecim milia hostium caesa, supra duo capta . . .* (repetition of word-order. This seems less rhetorical than the chiasitic.)

δ. Adjectives. XXI, 4, 5 *plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat, . . .*

d. Repetition of words for the sake of connection may be either instinctive or intentional.

113 1. Repetition of identical word is generally from the sentence immediately preceding. When a word which has regularly no connecting force is repeated, not for the sake of rhetorical effect, but in order to mark the continuance of the same subject of discourse, it must be a word of some importance and is most commonly a noun. In cases where a noun, repeated from the sentence immediately preceding, is the first sign of connection, more than half have the repeated noun as the first word in the second sentence. All but a very small fraction of the remainder have it very near the beginning. The position is significant and suggests that the necessity

was felt of making the connection evident, as a rule, early in the sentence. I, 3, 10 *is Numitorem atque Amulium procreat; Numitori, qui stirpis maximus erat, regnum vetustum Silviae gentis legat.* XXI, 5, 17 and 6, 1 *et iam omnia trans Hiberum praeter Saguntinos Carthaginiensium erant. Cum Saguntinis bellum nondum erat, . . .* XXI, 50, 11 and 51, 1 *navigantes inde pugnatum ad Lilybaeum fusasque et captas hostium naves accepere. a Lilybaeo consul . . . traiecit.* XXIII, 2, 9-10 *in hoc fidem, quam voltis ipsi, accipite!* "fide data egressus claudi curiam iubet. . . . XXIII, 10, 9-11 *ita in castra perducitur extemploque inpositus in navem et Carthaginem missus, ne* (reasons for sending him so far away). *navem Cyrenas detulit tempestas, . . .* In a few cases, repetition of a verb-form has the same effect. I, 19, 2 . . . *Ianum ad infimum Argiletum indicem pacis bellique fecit, apertus ut in armis esse civitatem, clausus pacatos circa omnes populos significaret. bis deinde post Numae regnum clausus fuit, semel T. Manlio consule post Punicum primum perfectum bellum, iterum, quod nostrae aetati dii dederunt ut videremus, post bellum Actiacum ab imperatore Caesare Augusto pace terra marique parta. clauso eo cum omnium circa finitimorum societate ac foederibus iunxisset animos, . . .* (eo helps largely with the connection here, but still the repetition in *clauso* is felt first). XXII, 16, 7-8 *faces undique ex agris conlectae fascesque virgarum atque aridi sarmenti praeligantur cornibus bouum, quos domitos indomitosque multos inter ceteram agrestem praedam agebat. ad duo milia ferme bouum effecta, . . .* I, 24, 7-8 *illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet. si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, tum illo die, Juppiter, etc.* (*defexit* depends upon the preceding for its subject also). XXIII, 13, 3 *Numquam terra marique magis prosperae res nostrae visae sunt, quam ante consules*

C. Lutatium et A. Postumium fuerunt; Lutatio et Postumio consulibus devicti ad Aegatis insulas sumus.

- 114 2. Sometimes there occurs repetition of identical word from further back. As may be seen in the two examples last given above, the repetition often extends to more than one word. Quite frequently it includes a noun and a verb form. I, 24, 3 *priusquam dimicarent, foedus ictum inter Romanos et Albanos est his legibus* (terms and formula of treaty, 3-8); 25, 1 *Foedere icto trigemini, sicut convenerat, arma capiunt.* XXI, 28, 5 *Elephantorum traiciendorum varia consilia fuisse credo, . . .* (How it was done, 5-12); 29, 1 *Dum elephantum traiciuntur, interim, . . .* Sometimes we find a repeated noun with a participle or other verb-form which is a semantic but not a verbal repetition: XXI, 38, 2-5 *quantae copiae transgresso in Italiam Hannibali fuerint, nequaquam inter auctores constat* (discussion of number); 5 *Taurini Semigalli proxima gens erat in Italiam degresso.* XXI. 50, 4-5 *extemplo septem naves Punicae circumventae; fugam ceterae ceperunt. mille et septingenti fuere in navibus captis milites nautaeque, . . .* In three of these examples (i. e., all but the last), the repetition is not of a word in the clause immediately preceding, but more or less intervening matter is held in place, as it were, by the thread of connection established by the repetition. The reach of reference by repetition varies greatly, as in the case of *hic* (see paragraph 57). XXIII, 44, 4-6 *memorabilisque inter paucas fuisset, ni ingentibus procellis effusus imber diremisset pugnantis. eo die commisso modico certamine atque irritatis animis in urbem Romani, Poeni in castra ceperunt sese; nam Poenorum prima eruptione perculsi trecenti ceciderunt, haud plus quam triginta Romani. imber continens per noctem totam usque ad horam tertiam diei insequentis tenuit.* *Imber* goes back to

the first sentence quoted, and the time reference, i. e., *noctem totam* or *diei insequentis*, to the next one. XXI, 49, 12-13 and 50, 1 *ubi inluxit, recepere classem in altum, ut spatium pugnae esset exitumque liberum e portu naves hostium haberent. nec Romani detrectavere pugnam et memoria circa ea ipsa loca gestarum rerum freti et militum multitudine ac virtute. ubi in altum evecti sunt, Romanus conserere pugnam et ex propinquo vires conferre velle.* I, 9, 7 *indici deinde finitimis spectaculum iubet, etc.*; 8 *multi mortales convenere, etc.*; 10 *ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaque eo mentes cum oculis erant, tum, etc.* (*mentes* and *oculis* are relative words used with reference to the people mentioned in the intervening sentences). XXIII, 35, 3 *erat Campanis omnibus statum sacrificium ad Hamas* (negotiations between *Campani* and *Cumani*, and then between *Cumani* and *Gracchus*); 12 *Gracchus iussis Cumanis omnia ex agris in urbem convehere et manere intra muros, ipse pridie, quam statum sacrificium Campanis esset, Cumas movet castra. Hamae inde tria milia passuum absunt.* (The interrelation of sentences in this chapter, as expressed by repetition, is elaborate and beautiful. The reference of *Hamae* goes back over twenty-seven lines; *inde* refers to *Cumas* just preceding.)¹ XXII, 5, 1 *consul percussis omnibus ipse satis, ut in re trepida, inpavidus turbatos ordines . . . instruit, etc.* (confused battle); 6, 1 *Tris ferme horas pugnatum est et ubique atrociter; circa consulem tamen acrior infestiorque pugna est. Consulem* looks back twenty-nine lines; *tamen* looks to the clause immediately preceding. Naturally the more noticeable word (e. g., a proper noun) can carry the thought further. XXI, 10, 2-13 and 11, 1: 10, 2 *Hanno unus adversus senatum causam foederis magno silentio propter auctoritatem suam,*

¹ For a detailed discussion of XXIII, 35, see paragraph 140 of this paper.

non cum adsensu audientium egit, . . . (speech of forty two lines); II, 1 *Cum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium certare oratione cum eo necesse fuit.* Although the name *Hanno* at the end of the speech repeats the *Hanno* at the beginning and brings again the situation there described before the mind, as the proper background for what follows, yet of course Hanno himself, though not mentioned by name, has never been out of mind during the whole course of the speech, and pronouns and verbs of the first person have continually served to carry along the thought of the speaker. So that the passage is not tied together like a bundle of letters, where the encircling string touches only the first and the last, but where it has rather been drawn through them all. Sometimes even when the intervening matter is not in the form of a speech, the repetition is carried on by a pronoun standing between the two occurrences of the noun: I, 12, 2 *principes utrimque pugnam ciebant ab Sabinis Mettius Curtius, ab Romanis Hostius Hostilius. hic rem Romanam iniquo loco ad prima signa animo atque audacia sustinebat. ut Hostius cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, etc.* I, 40, 2 *tum Anci filii duo, etsi antea semper pro indignissimo habuerant se patrio regno tutoris fraude pulsos, regnare Romae advenam non modo vicinæ, sed ne Italicæ quidem stirpis, tum inpensius iis indignitas crescere* (their complaints reviewed and their plot against Tarquin related, ending in the death of Tarquin and the establishment of Servius upon the throne); 41, 6—7 *Servius praesidio firmo munitus primus iniussu populi voluntate patrum regnavit. Anci liberi iam tum, cum comprehensis sceleris ministris vivere regem et tantas esse opes Servi nuntiatum est, Suessam Pometiam exulatum ierant.* *Anci liberi* marks the resumption of the thought of *Anci filii duo*, fifty-three lines back, and *iam tum* has reference to the time to which the immedi-

ately preceding sentence has brought the narrative. A narrator who has frequently to turn from one character or group of characters to another unmentioned for a long interval, or not at all previously, may deliberately begin a new chapter, as though it had no connection with the one immediately preceding. Dickens often does so. Sooner or later, however, the repetition of names must of course connect this part of the story with some previous part, and the intervening passage is accepted as relevant because this repetition serves as the tie that binds. Livy is extremely skilful and careful (as has already been noticed) when a name calls up the reader's memory of something unmentioned for some time, to add (often as the next word) some further means of connection referring to the immediately preceding context. What might be termed 'long-distance' repetition, though undoubtedly used by Livy as an intentional means of connection, never stands alone in a sentence. His use of *interim* and phrases like *dum haec geruntur* in turning from Italy to Spain or Africa or back again, shows this tendency in connecting the main divisions of the books concerning Hannibal. XXI, 39, 9 *et auxerant inter se opinionem, Scipio, quod relictus in Gallia obvius fuerat in Italiam transgresso Hannibali, Hannibal et conatu tam audaci traiciendarum Alpium et effectu.* The story of Scipio is continued in paragraph 10, and Chapters 40 and 41 entire are concerned to recount Scipio's speech to his soldiers. In 42, 1 Hannibal is again mentioned after eighty-three lines: *Hannibal rebus prius quam verbis adhortandos milites ratus, . . . in medio statuit, etc.* Here the reference of *verbis adhortandos milites* to what immediately precedes is unmistakable. XXIII, 19, 1-4 *Ceterum mitescente iam hieme educto ex hibernis milite Casilinum redit, ubi, quamquam ab oppugnatione cessatum erat,*

*obsidio tamen continua oppidanos praesidiumque ad ultimum inopiae adduxerat. castris Romanis Ti. Sempronius praeerat dictatore auspicioꝝ repetendorum causa projecto Romam. Marcellum et ipsum cupientem ferre auxilium obsessis et Volturnus amnis inflatus aquis et preces Nolanorum Acerranorumque tenebant Campanos timentium, . . . Obsessis evidently connects this sentence with *obsidio*, and *et* connects *Marcellum* with *Ti. Sempronius*, but still earlier the name *Marcellum* is used as one familiar and immediately recognizable as that of an actor in this part of the story. Indeed, though the name *Marcellus* has not appeared for almost ninety lines, the fact that he as praetor had been in command of forces at *Casilinum*, from which place he had been summoned to protect the *Nolani*, is what the mention of his name here recalls to the reader. It would be, of course, absurd to claim that the mention at any time of any person who has previously appeared in the story immediately establishes a connection between the widely separated sentences. By no means is this the case. Romulus or Numa might be mentioned many times in later books as matters of general knowledge, with no reference at all to the fact that they had or had not appeared in the first book. The same of course is true of place names. But when a man has been mentioned as present at a certain scene, or as connected with a certain campaign or a certain part of the country, then when, after an interval, a return is made, or is about to be made, to this scene or campaign or part of the country and his name appears as the first word in a sentence, the repetition, though it be a far one, makes the connection. XXIII, 39, 8 *quibus ne incepta procederent, inter Capuam castraque Hannibalis, quae in Tifatis erant, traducto exercitu Fabius super Suessulam in castris Claudianis consedit; inde M. Marcellum propraetorem cum iis copiis, quas habebat,**

Nolam in praesidium misit. 40, 1 (begins) *Et in Sardinia res, etc.* . . . 41, 8 (begins) *Per idem tempus T. Otacilius praetor ab Lilybaeo classi in Africam transvectus, etc.* . . . 10 *Per eosdem forte dies* . . . 13 *Eadem aestate Marcellus ab Nola, etc.* . . . 42, 1 story of Hannibal continues to 46, 8 which reads: *Hannibal, ab Nola remisso in Brutios Hannone cum quibus venerat copiis, ipse Apuliae hiberna petit circaque Arpos consedit. Q. Fabius,* (takes us back two hundred and forty lines) *ut profectum in Apuliam Hannibalem audivit, frumento ab Nola . . . convecto . . . etc.* Again XXII, 32, 4 *Cum ad Gereonium iam hieme impediante constitisset bellum, Neapolitani legati Romam venire.* We naturally look for something in 3 about the campaign near *Gereonium*, to give us the background for this sentence. But we must go two hundred and forty-two lines back to 24, 10 for the passage with which this is connected and for the last previous mention of *Gereonium*: *iamque artibus Fabi (pars exercitus aberat iam fame), sedendo et cunctando, bellum gerebat receperatque suos in priora castra, quae pro Gereoni moenibus erant.* Livy very rarely forgets (as Herodotus seems to have done) what he has or has not said before, and he evidently expects his reader to remember. It is this dependence on what has previously been narrated to explain later situations involving the same people and places that gives a strong connecting force to repetitions widely separated.¹ But

¹ Yet even Livy is fallible. In XXI, 47, 4 Mago is mentioned for the first time, but with no explanatory clause. Then in 54, 1 he appears again, introduced this time as the brother of Hannibal. We should expect the reverse order. Again, consider XXII, 1, 1-2 . . . *Hannibal ex hibernis movit . . . Galli . . . suas terras sedem belli esse premique utriusque partis exercituum hibernis videre . . .* The second sentence here implies that the *hiberna* mentioned before were among the Gauls, and if this had been previously stated, the first sentence would naturally have suggested *Galli* (repetition of

repetition from further back has already taken too much space in this discussion, for it is only a little thing. As has been stated, it regularly occurs together with some other sign of connection referring to the intervening or immediately preceding context. The table at the end of this section indicates its relative infrequency also.

- 115** 3. The repetition of the same stem in another part of speech has an effect similar to the repetition of the identical word. XXI, 49, 11–12 *et Carthaginienses . . . usque ad lucem portu se abstinuerunt, demendis armamentis eo tempore aptandaque ad pugnam classe absumpto. ubi inluxit, recepere classem in altum, . . .* XXII, 49, 4–5 . . . *victores morantibus victoriam irati trucidarent, quos pellere non poterant. pepulerunt tamen iam paucos, . . .* XXI, 63, 12 *in eam legationem—legatos enim mitti placuit—Q. Terentius et M. Antistius profecti, . . .* XXII, 7, 1–3 *Haec est nobilis ad Trasumennum pugna atque inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades. quindecim milia Romanorum in acie caesa; I, 27, 3–4 Fidenates . . . pacto transitionis Albanorum ad bellum atque arma incitantur. cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Tullus . . . contra hostes ducit.*

- 116** 4. A summary of all cases considered in 113–115 is as follows: Number of times a sentence is connected (i. e., first sign) with the preceding by the repetition of a word less than five lines back, 285; more than five lines back, 175: divided as follows: 5–10 lines back, 65; 10–20 lines back 59; more than 20 lines back, 51.

IX. Semantic Repetition.

- 117** a. One word may repeat the content of a preceding word. XXI, 60, 7–8 *nam et castra expugnata sunt,*

something implied through previous association in the narrative, paragraph 120). But Hannibal in XXI, 59, 10 had gone *in Ligures*.

atque ipse dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur, et Cissis, propincum castris oppidum, expugnatur. I, 5, 6 forte et Numitori, cum in custodia Remum haberet audissetque geminos esse fratres, comparando et aetatem eorum et ipsam minime servilem indolem tetigerat animum memoria nepotum; sciscitandoque eodem pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret. Atque or que repeating et has exactly the same effect for connection as another et would have. This is true also of the semantic repetition of any important word in order to continue the same train of thought or logical subject of consideration. I, 27, 7-8 inde eques . . . nuntiat regi abire Albanos. Tullus in re trepida duodecim vocit Salios . . . (Of course the king's name is well-known at this point, or the repetition would not be apparent.) XXIII, 15, 6 Nuceriae praeda militi data est, urbs direpta atque incensa. XXII, 20, 4 itaque ad Onusam classe proveci; escensio ab navibus in terram facta. XXII, 16, 6-7 . . . ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, principio noctis furtim succedere ad montes statuit. fallacis consilii talis apparatus fuit: I, 7, 15 haec tum sacra Romulus una ex omnibus peregrina suscepit, iam tum immortalitatis virtute partae, ad quam eum sua fata ducebant, fautor. 8, 1 Rebus divinis rite perpetratis . . . iura dedit. An infinitive, i. e., a verbal noun, may repeat another noun, as in: XXIII, 8, 4-6 victusque patris precibus lacrimisque etiam ad cenam eum cum patre vocari iussit, cui convivio neminem Campanum praeterquam hospites . . . adhibiturus erat. epulari coeperunt de die, . . . (perhaps the only case.) Semantic repetition, like verbal repetition, may sometimes run back through considerable intervening matter to find its complement. I, 28, 4 tum ita Tullus infit: (speech of fourteen lines). 7 centuriones armati Mettium circumsistunt; rex cetera,

ut orsus erat, peragit: . . . (As noted once before, the use of the first person occasionally in the speech keeps the speaker in mind all through.) XXIII, 4, 4 *prona semper civitas in luxuriam non ingeniorum modo vitio, sed afluenti copia voluptatum et inlecebris omnis amoenitatis maritimae terrestisque, tum vero ita obsequio principum et licentia plebis lascivire, ut nec libidini nec sumptibus modus esset.* *Civitas* 'the state,' refers to *Capua*, last mentioned sixty-eight lines back. However, all the intervening matter deals with the situation and events at *Capua*.¹ XXI, 29, 5 *Ut re ita gesta ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, nec Scipioni stare sententia poterat, nisi ut ex consiliis coeptisque hostis et ipse conatus caperet, et Hannibalem . . .* For the next seventy-five lines the story is all about Hannibal; and then 32, 1 *P. Cornelius consul triduo fere post, quam Hannibal a ripa Rhodani movit, quadrato agmine ad castra hostium venerat, nullam dimicandi moram factururus.* The words *Hannibal a ripa Rhodani movit* refer to the chapter just preceding, but even if the reader pauses before reading these words, he still knows from *P. Cornelius consul* that this sentence is a continuation of the account with which he has just been engaged. One may say in such a case as this that it is because Scipio is a well known part of the story and is in mind throughout, that this feeling of connection arises at the sight of his name, and not because one word repeats the meaning of another seventy-five lines back. It is quite true that he is in mind as a part of the story, and

¹ When a common noun repeats a proper name, to a certain extent, it has the quality of incompleteness and indefiniteness, except as it is completed and defined by the preceding, i. e. it might come under 87. When the proper noun repeats the common noun this is not the case. Of course the proper noun cannot be counted as a repetition unless it has previously been used and explained and gained for itself a content which naturally includes the common noun.

yet, since we are considering expressed signs of connection, it is nothing other than the occasional repetition of his name or title or some other word referring to him that keeps him in mind. Because his name stood in Chapter 29, coupled with that of Hannibal, just previous to the account of Hannibal's movements still under discussion, we accept him in Chapter 32 immediately as a recognized factor in this part of the story. The repetition of the name of some person, place or thing, previously presented as a fairly important factor in the narrative, links the new sentence to the preceding part of the narrative, whether this word has been used in the sentence immediately preceding or several chapters back.

b. One word may repeat the partial content of a preceding word. The uses of repetition correspond to the uses of different pronouns. As *hic* in one sentence may refer to a *Manlius* in the preceding, so *Manlius* again, or *dux* in the second may point back to the former *Manlius*. Or as *alii . . . alii* may refer to *milites*, so *Aeneas . . . Latinus* may refer to a preceding *duces* (I, 1, 9). Corresponding to the reference of *aliquot* to *milites*, we may have *pedites* in the second sentence, repeating a part of the more general term *milites*. Like *haec* summarizing a speech, we may find the noun *oratio* (as XXIII 12, 3 *summa fuit orationis*). This section is concerned with cases like *duces* repeated by *Aeneas . . . Latinus* and *milites* repeated in part by *pedites*. XXII, 46, 5-6 *ante alios habitus gentium harum cum magnitudine corporum tum specie terribilis erat. Galli super umbilicum erant nudi; Hispani linteis praetextis purpura tunicis . . . constiterant.* XXIII, 32, 1-2 *Consules exercitus inter sese dividerunt. Fabio exercitus Teani . . . evenit; Sempronio volones, qui ibi erant, et sociorum viginti quinque milia, etc.* One of the simplest cases where a word repeats a part (known to be a part)

of the meaning of some previous word, is where *et* correlated with *neque* repeats the *-que* idea without the negative part. XXIII, 14, 1-2 *nam nec consul ulli rei, quae per eum agenda esset, deerat, et dictator M. Junius Pera rebus divinis perfectis . . . descendit etc.* But in other cases not the word itself, as it were, is divided into parts, but that for which the word stands. I, 45, 4 *bos in Sabinis nata cuidam patri familiae dicitur miranda magnitudine ac specie: fixa per multas aetates cornua in vestibulo templi Dianae monumentum ei fuisse miraculo.*¹ XXII, 21, 7-8 *Celtiberi . . . arma capiunt, provinciamque Carthaginensium valido exercitu invadunt. tria oppida vi expugnant; XXII, 13, 1 Hannibal ex Hirpinis in Samnium transit, Beneventanum depopulatur agrum, Telesiam urbem capit.* In both of these (XXII, 21, 7-8 and XXII, 13, 1), the subject of the later verbs must be sought in the first clause, and this of course makes a connection, but in looking for the "first sign" we must consider that in the former *tria oppida* means to the reader or hearer without doubt "three towns (i. e., a part) of the aforesaid Carthaginian province." I infer that to Livy's audience *Beneventanum* and *Telesiam* were known as parts of *Samnium*. When he is discussing more distant localities, whose geography may not be familiar, he takes pains to explain. Cf. XXI, 5, 3-6 *in Olcadum prius fines . . . induxit exercitum, . . . Cartalem urbem opulentam, caput gentis eius, expugnat diripitque; 5. . . in Vaccaeos promotum bellum. Hermandica et Arbocala, eorum urbes, vi captae. XXIII, 15, 5-6 dilapsi omnes (i. e. cives Nuceriae), . . . per Campaniae urbes, maxime Nolam Neapolimque. cum ferme triginta senatores ac forte primus quisque Capuam petissent, exclusi inde, quod portas*

¹ This might also come under "Nouns of relative meaning, parts of the body." (Paragraph 87.)

Hannibali clausissent, Cumas se contulerunt (senatores = a part of omnes). XXII, 7, 11-12 . . . ad portas maior prope mulierum quam virorum multitudo stetit aut suorum aliquem aut nuntios de iis opperiens; . . . inde varios vultus digredientium ab nuntiis cerneret, ut cuique laeta aut tristia nuntiabantur, gratulantisque aut consolantis redeuntibus domos circumfusos, feminarum praecipue et gaudia insignia erant et luctus (part of the digredientium = feminarum).

c. A summarizing noun may repeat the content of a 119 clause or more. This is comparable to the use of *is*, *hic*, and *qui* in the neuter to summarize the content of a preceding clause, paragraph, chapter, etc., and also to the use of these same pronouns in agreement with summarizing nouns. If the reference is plain, the semantic repetition in the summarizing noun is sufficient alone to show connection. XXIII, 47, 5-6 'equorum' inquit 'hoc, non equitum erit certamen, nisi e campo in cavam hanc viam demittimus equos. ibi nullo ad evagandum spatio comminus conserentur manus.' dicto prope citius equom in viam Claudius deiiecit. Compare with this the following expressions used after quotations with a very similar reference: XXIII, 47, 6 quae vox; XXII, 3, 11 haec simul increpans . . .; XXIII, 9, 13 haec cum dixisset, . . .; XXIII, 10, 9 haec vociferanti...; I, 51, 1 haec . . . increpans . . .; XXI, 18, 13 sub hanc vocem . . .; XXIII, 43, 5 cum hoc responso . . .; XXIII, 12, 6 Secundum haec dicta . . .; XXIII, 44, 3 Hoc conloquium . . . The use of a pronoun, either with or without a summarizing noun, is much more common than the noun alone, but dicto in the first example is quite as clear as its reference. XXIII, 12, 3 summa fuit orationis, quo propius spem belli perficiendi sit, eo magis omni ope iuvandum Hannibalem esse; (this follows Mago's speech to the senate at Carthage, reporting the

(battle of Cannae). With this compare: I, 48, 1 *Huic orationi . . .*; XXIII, 6, 1 *Ab hac oratione . . .*; XXII, 35, 1 *Cum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, . . .*; XXII, 40, 4 *Ab hoc sermone . . .* The use of the pronoun often adds emphasis and distinctness, but the connection can be made plain, as in XXIII, 12, 3, without it. In the examples which are about to follow, the cases where the pronoun is used refer to somewhat more detailed and nearer statements than *decreta* used alone, but the clearness of reference on which the connective force of the repetition depends, is not less in one than in the other. XXI, 14, 3 . . . *Hannibal . . . urbem . . . cepit, signo dato, ut omnes puberes interficerentur. quod imperium crudele, ceterum prope necessarium cognitum ipso eventu est.* XXII, 9, 11 and 10, 1 *senatus . . . M. Aemilium . . . ea ut mature fiant, curare iubet. His senatus consultis perfectis, . . .* With these compare: XXIII, 27, 9 *nam subinde ab Carthagine allatum est, ut Hasdrubal primo quoque tempore in Italiam exercitum duceret, . . .* 10-12 (he writes in remonstrance); 28, 1 . . . *nihil de Hasdrubale neque de copiis eius mutatum est. Himilco . . . ad . . . Hispaniam est missus. qui . . . ad Hasdrubalem pervenit. cum decreta senatus mandataque exposuisset, etc.*

- 120 d. A word may repeat something implied in the preceding. *Hannibal cum militibus recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spoletium venit. Milites hibernis itineribus ac palustri via adfecti sunt.* Here we have a simple repetition of words which signifies that the second sentence is a continuation of the first. *Hannibal recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spoletium venit. ibi per dies aliquot stativa habita. milites hibernis itineribus ac palustri via adfecti sunt.* Here we have no form of *milites* in the first sentence. Yet in a narrative of military operations, nothing is more frequent than to describe

the movement of a general and his forces by mentioning his name only, e. g., "Grant moved toward Vicksburg." So *Hannibal* means to us, "Hannibal and his soldiers." Then *stativa* re-enforces the idea of 'soldiers,' and *milites* at the beginning of the third sentence comes as a virtual repetition. It is accepted as such without question. In many cases like this, if one were called on suddenly, without looking back, to answer, "Is this word a repetition of something expressed in the preceding, or implied only?" he would be at a loss to say. The use of a word which repeats the idea of something plainly implied in what has preceded forms a connection of the same kind that we have been considering all through this chapter. The repetition of a word shows a verbal connection which is the sign of a logical connection. A word which repeats a thought inherent in what precedes is again the sign of a logical connection. Take the story of *Horatius*, and the death of his sister: I, 26, 3 *stricto itaque gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam*; 4-13 (further circumstances, then his trial and punishment ending): *transmisso per viam tigillo capite adopeno velut sub iugum misit iuvenem. id hodie quoque publice semper reffectum manet; sororium tigillum vocant. Horatiae sepulcrum, quo loco corruerat icta, constructum est saxo quadrato. Horatiae* repeats the idea *Horatii sororis* implied in the adjective *sororium*. She had not previously been mentioned by name. XXI, 48, 9-10 *nec sane magno pretio, nummis aureis quadringentis, Dasio Brundisino, praefecto praesidii, corrupto traditur Hannibali Clastidium. id horreum fuit Poenis sedentibus ad Trebiam. in captivos ex tradito praesidio, ut fama clementiae in principio rerum colligeretur, nihil saevitum est. Omit ex tradito praesidio* and yet there is no question as to the *captivos*. The preceding statement, by mentioning the surrender of the garrison, implied captives so plainly as to make

captivos a logical repetition. XXI, 48, 1-3 *Insequenti nocte caedes in castris Romanis, tumultu tamen quam re maior, ab auxiliariis Gallis facta est. ad duo milia peditum . . . transfugiunt, quos Poenus . . . dimisit. Scipio caedem eam signum defectionis omnium Gallorum esse ratus, etc.* *Caedem eam* here is a good sign of connection, to be sure, but *Scipio* comes first. It may be explained in one of two ways, either as a repetition of *consulis* in 46, 10 (Chapter 47, entirely devoted to Hannibal, is inserted between two chapters more or less concerned with the Romans), or as a repetition of something implied in *castris Romanis*. To one who has been following the story, it is well known that *Scipio* was the commander of this Roman camp at this time, and the mention of the Roman camp, when this fact is known, naturally suggests his name. XXII, 21, 5-6 *hic tamen tumultus cedentem ad Oceanum Hasdrubalem cis Hiberum ad socios tutandos retraxit. castra Punica in agro Ilergavonensium, castra Romana ad Novam Classem erant, cum fama repens alio avertit bellum.* If instead of *Hasdrubalem* we had *Poenum*, then *Punica* could be called a repetition of stem; but the connection is as clear now as it would be then or even as it would be if we found the first sentence as it is and the second reading *castra Hasdrubalis*. *Punica* without doubt repeats an idea associated with the name *Hasdrubalem*.¹ XXI, 54, 3 *mox cum delectis Mago aderat. "robora virorum cerno," inquit Hannibal. Aderat* means 'came into the presence of Hannibal.' Hence *Hannibal* is a repetition of something plainly implied. (Moreover, one naturally interprets *virorum* as a repetition of *delectis*.)

¹ This is not unlike an occasional use of a relative referring to something implied, as in XXI, 23, 1 . . . *Hiberum copias traiecit praemissis, qui Gallorum animos, qua traducendus exercitus erat, donis conciliarent, etc.*

In the effort to collect and classify all possible means of referring to the preceding sentence, it is found that one division frequently overlaps another, i. e., that our categories are not and can not always be mutually exclusive. For instance, in XXIII, 27, 2 *nec iam aut in agmine aut in castris ullo imperio contineri. quam ubi negligentiam ex re, ut fit, bene gesta oriri senserat Hasdrubal, . . .* we may look upon *neglegentiam* as a noun summarizing the content of the preceding sentence, or as a noun repeating an idea implied in the previous sentence. It is, however, merely a difference in name, and it is altogether unessential to decide. A case of the same kind without a pronoun is I, II, 5-6 *nihil enim per iram aut cupiditatem actum est, nec ostenderunt bellum prius quam intulerunt. consilio etiam additus dolus. Consilio* from one point of view sums up and names what is expressed in the two clauses preceding; from another it may be said to repeat what is implied in them. Because the repetition of something implied is decidedly less tangible than the actual repetition of a word, a greater variety of examples is needed for its illustration. Perhaps it is for the same reason that we find more cases which might come here, and at the same time might be classed under some other head. XXI, 49, 4-5 *cognitum ex captivis praeter viginti naves, cuius ipsi classis essent, in Italiam missas quinque et triginta alias quinqueremes Siciliam petere ad sollicitandos veteres socios; Lilybaei occupandi praecipuam curam esse.* (This use of *Lilybaei* referring to *Siciliam* resembles some examples of the repetition of partial content quoted in paragraph 118). Yet we might with good reason say that when Sicily is mentioned, *Lilybaeum* as well as any other important Sicilian city is implied. In this case *Lilybaei* comes as a repetition of something already suggested in a general way by *Siciliam*. XXI, 63, 7 *nunc conscientia spretoꝝ et*

Capitolium et sollemnem votorum nuncupationem fugisse, . . . ne auspiciato projectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda paludatus inde cum lictoribus in provinciam iret. lixae modo sine insignibus, sine lictoribus projectum clam, furtim, haud aliter quam si exilii causa solum vertisset. Weissenborn's note on *insignibus* says: "in Bezug auf *paludatus*"; on which he had commented thus: "'im (roten) Feldherrnmantel,' als Zeichen des imperium militare, welches er mit dem Austritte aus der Stadt ausüben durfte." XXII, 1, 5-8 . . . *redintegrata in C. Flaminium invidia est: duos se consules creasse, unum habere; quod enim illi iustum imperium, quod auspicium esse? magistratus id a domo, publicis privatisque penatibus, Latinis feriis actis, sacrificio in monte perfecto, votis rite in Capitolio nuncupatis secum ferre; nec privatum auspicia sequi, nec sine auspiciis projectum in externo ea solo nova atque integra concipere posse. augebant metum prodigia ex pluribus simul locis nuntiata.* Weissenborn's note on *metum* is: "obgleich im vorhergehenden nur von *invidia* die Rede war, so musste doch der Gedanke, dass *Flaminus* nicht rechtmässige *Auspizien* habe, auch *Besorgnis* erwecken." There is hardly another example of what I have classed as "Repetition of something implied" which is not too obvious to need explanation in a note.¹

¹ Usually not all that may be implied in a word comes into the mind when the word appears. But when a later word repeats some part of the latent implication the reader realizes just what it implied to the writer in this particular case. In a syllogism, the connection rests partly on repetition:

All men are mortal.
Smith is a man.
Therefore Smith is mortal.

In an enthymeme it is a repetition of something implied, e. g., Smith, being a man, is but mortal. 'Man' here implies the

X. Repetition of Arrangement.

a. What I have called "repetition of topics" might have been put as a subdivision under both the literal and the semantic repetition of words. Since, however, there are certain definite characteristics belonging to all sentences of this kind, it seems advantageous to consider them all together and as a class by themselves. This class includes all cases where two or more topics are taken up in separate sentences, in the order in which they have been announced, more or less formally, in a preceding sentence or preceding sentences. The simplest form is like XXI, 25, 3-4 *ut . . . ipsi triumviri Romani, qui ad agrum venerant adsignandum, diffisi Placentiae moenibus Mutinam confugerint, C. Lutatius, C. Servilius, M. Annius. Lutati nomen haud dubium est; pro Annio Servilioque M'. Acilium et C. Herennium habent quidam annales . . .* Similar, but with words which repeat semantically only, is I, 4, 3 *sed nec dii nec homines aut ipsam aut stirpem a crudelitate regia vindicant: sacerdos vincta in custodiam datur; pueros in profluentem aquam mitti iubet.*¹ Frequently the topics as first announced are not in the same sentence. I, 43, 2 *prima classis omnes appellati; seniores ad urbis custodiam ut praesto essent, iuvenes ut foris bella gererent.*

quality 'mortal.' The logical connection in "It is raining. I am not going out," is similar:

(When it is raining, the weather is not suitable for going out).

It is raining (now).

(Therefore) I am not going out (now).

'It is raining' here implies: 'and hence is unsuitable weather for going out.'

¹ Occasionally the order is chiasmic. Such cases belong of course under Repetition of words, and not in this section. I, 60, 1-2 . . . *eodemque fere tempore diversis itineribus Brutus Ardeam, Tarquinius Romam venerunt. Tarquinio clausae portae exiliumque indictum; liberatorem urbis laeta castra accepere, . . .*

arma his imperata, etc. In 4, *secunda classis . . . instituta . . . arma imperata scutum, etc. tertiae classis . . . esse voluit; totidem centuriae . . . factae. nec de armis quicquam mutatum, etc. in quarta classe . . .; totidem centuriae factae. arma mutata, etc. quinta classis aucta; centuriae triginta factae. fundas lapidesque missiles hi secum gerebant.* After the announcement of the first class, we have the subject of arms introduced, *arma his imperata*, where the pronoun *his* makes a natural expression of connection. But after the sentence describing the formation of the second class, the *his* is not again used,—*arma imperata* is sufficient; after the fourth class, *arma mutata*, etc. The regular repetition of topics, first, the formation of a class, second, its prescribed arms, has its effect and renders such a pronoun as *his* unnecessary after its first occurrence. XXIII, 21, 1–2 *Per idem fere tempus litterae ex Sicilia Sardiniaque Romam allatae. priores ex Sicilia T. Otacilii propraetoris in senatu recitatae sunt; . . . 4. eademque fere de stipendio frumentoque ab A. Cornelio Mammula propraetore ex Sardinia scripta. . . 5. T. Otacilius ad unicum subsidium populi Romani, Hieronem, legatos cum misisset, in stipendium quantum argenti opus fuit et sex mensum frumentum accepit; Cornelio in Sardinia civitates sociae benigne contulerunt.* XXIII, 25, 4–6 *de hoste Poeno exercitibusque, per quos id bellum gereretur, consultandum atque agitandum. ipse primum, quid peditum equitumque, quid civium, quid sociorum in exercitu esset dictatoris (1) disseruit. tum Marcellus (2) suarum copiarum summam exposuit; quid in Apulia cum C. Terentio consule (3) esset, a peritis quaesitum est, . . . 7. exercitus dictatoris (1) consuli decretus est. de exercitu M. Marcelli (2), qui eorum ex fuga Cannensi essent, in Siciliam eos traduci atque ibi militare, donec in Italia bellum esset, placuit . . .*

II. C. Terentio consuli (3) *propagari in annum imperium neque de eo exercitu, quem ad praesidium Apuliae haberet, quicquam minui.* XXIII, 24, 3 . . . L. Postumius . . . et T. Sempronius Gracchus, qui tum magister equitum et aedilis curulis erat, consules creantur. praetores inde creati M. Valerius Laevinus iterum, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Q. Mucius Scaevola. 30, 18 *Circumacto tertio anno Punici belli Ti. Sempronius consul idibus Martiis magistratum init. praetores Q. Fulvius Flaccus, . . . urbanam, M. Valerius Laevinus peregrinam sortem in iuris dictione habuit; Ap. Claudius Pulcher Siciliam, Q. Mucius Scaevola Sardiniam, sortiti sunt.* In XXII, 37, 1-9 is a speech made in the Roman senate by ambassadors from Hiero. After expressions of good-will from Hiero, they present (5) *omnium primum ominis causa Victoriā auream*, (6) *trecenta milia modium tritici, ducenta hordei*, (8) *mille sagittariorum ac funditorum*, (9) *consilium quoque addebant ut praetor, cui provincia Sicilia evenisset, classem in Africam traiceret, etc.*, In 10-13 is the reply of the Romans and concluding comments. First (10) they refer to the general expressions of good-will from Hiero, (12) *Victoriā omenque accipere . . .* (13) *funditores sagittariique et frumentum traditum consulibus. quinquereemes ad quinquaginta navium classem, quae cum T. Otacilio propraetore in Sicilia erat, quinque et viginti additae, permissumque est, ut, si e re publica censeret esse, in Africam traiceret.* In XXIII, 11, 8-11 (Mago before the Carthaginian senate) *res gestas in Italia a fratre exponit.* The facts in this speech, and the order in which they are presented, both follow largely the account previously given at far greater length in Book XXII. Each new sentence, by its first prominent word, falls into the proper connection in the mind of the reader because of his memory of the preceding account.

b. **Repetition of word order** is seldom the 'first sign' of sentence connection, because it naturally does not impress the reader at the beginning of the second sentence. Yet the repetition especially of an order that is a little unusual is undoubtedly a factor in indicating connection too important to be omitted. Repetition of word order frequently accompanies anaphora and is found in rhetorical passages. The following examples all come from the same speech. XXII, 60, 16 *P. Sempronium, civem vestrum, non audistis arma capere ac sequi se iubentem; Hannibalem post paulo audistis castra prodi et arma tradi iubentem.* The hyperbaton in the above makes the repetition of order especially striking. XXII, 60, 26 *cum erumpere e castris oportet, cunctamini ac manetis; cum manere et castra tutari armis necesse est, et castra et arma et vos ipsos traditis hosti.* XXII, 60, 25 *cum in acie stare ac pugnare decuerat, in castra refugerunt; cum pro vallo pugnandum erat, castra tradiderunt.* XXII, 60, 14 *si tot exempla virtutis non movent, nihil unquam movebit; si tanta clades vilem vitam non fecit, nulla faciet.* In the examples given above, **repetition of sentence structure** also is prominent. A more rhetorical writer, Tacitus for example, makes more use of repetitions of this kind, and in his works such sentences are far more common than in Livy. In Tac. Hist., III, 73, 3 *dux segnis et velut captus animi non lingua, non auribus competere, neque alienis consiliis regi neque sua expedire, huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, quae iusserat vetare, quae vetuerat iubere,* while the whole passage is set off and characterized by the repetition of the historical infinitive form, and all the parts are held together by the continuance of the same subject, the last two clauses especially are plainly connected by the repetition of word order and sentence structure. In Hist. I, 41, 3 *Eo signo manifesta in Othonem omnium militum studia,*

desertum fuga populi forum, dstricta adversus dubitantes tela, we have the repetition of an unusual order, besides the repetition of tense, mode, and voice in the verbs and the omission (repeated) of the auxiliary.¹

XI. Repetition of Category. In XXII, 45, 6-7 in **123** *dextro cornu . . . Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites; laevom cornu extremi equites sociorum . . . tenuerunt*, the first sign of connection is not the repetition of *cornu*, but lies in the meaning of *laevom*, a word which is naturally and immediately recognized as belonging to the same category with *dextro*. When the second of two such words appears, the fact of its connection with the former is as obvious and distinct to the reader as it could be made. Whether the connection is more or less close than that indicated by repetition of the same word or by the use of a pronoun or a conjunction, is a question which this paper does not discuss. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that the sign of connection varies with the variation of the logical relation. But there is no accepted unit of measure to be used in determining and comparing varying degrees in closeness of connection. That a repetition of category suggests at once a perfectly distinct connection would scarcely be disputed. This is emphasized sometimes by the presence of Homöoptoton or other Homöoteleuton. XXII, 12, 6 *et prudentiam quidem (non vim) dictatoris extemplo timuit; constantiam haud dum expertus agitare ac temptare animum . . . coepit*; I, 23, 4 *in his castris Cluilius, Albanus rex, moritur; dictatorem Albani Mettium Fufetium creant*. XXII, 4, 3 *Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam post montis circumducit; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus, tumulis apte tegetibus, locat, . . .* XXII, 41, 7-8 . . .

¹ These two passages from Tacitus are quoted in Mendell's *Sentence Connection in Tacitus*, p. 3, in the Chapter, "No expressed Connection."

transque proximos montis laeva pedites instructos condit, dextra equites, impedimenta per convallem mediam traducit, . . . In a narrative of military operations, it is very natural that words which may be classed under the general head, "Divisions of the Army," should play a large part. XXII, 46, 8-9 *sol . . . peropportune utrique parti obliquus erat, Romanis in meridiem, Poenis in septentrionem versis; ventus . . . adversus Romanis coortus multo pulvere in ipsa ora volvendo propectum ademit.* XXIII, 32, 15 *qui non invexisset, eius se agrum populaturum, servos sub hasta venditurum, villas incensurum.* XXI, 30, 9-10 *Saguntum ut caperetur, quid per octo menses periculi, quid laboris exhaustum esse? Romam, caput orbis terrarum, petentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri, quod inceptum moretur?* XXII, 1, 5 *duos se consules creasse, unum habere.* As has been seen, the important words need not be nouns. We find adjectives, adverbs, pronouns and verbs. XXIII, 5, 13-14 *. . . videre atque habere dominos et ex Africa et a Carthagine iura petere et Italiam Numidarum ac Maurorum pati provinciam esse, cui non, genito modo in Italia, detestabile sit? pulchrum erit, Campani, prolapsam clade Romanorum imperium vestra fide, vestris viribus retentum ac recuperatum esse.* XXII, 49, 10 *abi, nuntia publice patribus, urbem Romanam muniant ac, priusquam victor hostis advenit, praesidiis firment; privatim Q. Fabio L. Aemilium praeceptorum eius memorem et vixisse adhuc et mori.* I Praef. 8-9 *sed haec et his similia, utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine: ad illa mihi pro se quisque acriter intendat animum, quae vita, qui mores fuerint, . . .* XXII, 60, 14 *ut servemini, deest vobis animus: quid, si moriendum pro patria esset, faceretis?* Sometimes the two members are not expressed by the same part of speech: XXII, 39, 22 *omnia non prope-*

ranti clara certaue erunt; festinatio improvida est et caeca. The two possible contrasts, (1) *prudencia* and *festinatio*, (2) the prudent man (*non properans*) and the hasty man (*festinans*), are merged into one, without, however, loss of clearness. In XXI, 4, 3-9 we have a passage which is summed up in 9, by these words: *has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant.* In some of the preceding sentences appear nouns belonging to the category *virtutes*, as *audacia*, *consilium*, *patientia*. In each of several others a *virtus* is described: 5. *nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat*; 6. *cibi potitionisque desiderio naturali, non voluptate modus finitus*; 8. *vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens*; etc. Finally, words which would not always be recognizable as of the same category are defined by the presence of the general term in the first sentence: XXII, 40, 6 . . . *consulum anni prioris M. Atilium aetatem excusantem Romam miserunt; Geminum Servilium in minoribus castris legioni Romanae . . . praeficiunt.* XXII, 42, 3-4 *et consul alter velut unus turbae militaris erat; Paulus etiam atque etiam dicere providendum praecavendumque esse*; I, 27, 2 . . . *ad bellum palam atque ex edicto gerendum alios concitat populos, suis per speciem societatis prodicionem reservat.*

XII. Morphological Repetition.

a. In Mendell's *Sentence Connection in Tacitus*, 124 p. 52, reference is made to "the repeated use of a subjunctive or infinitive, that is, of a mode other than that of ordinary narrative, indicating the parallel construction of two or more clauses." **Repetition of tense** may give the same indication. When into a narrative of past events which has been employing verbs in the perfect, imperfect and pluperfect tenses, is inserted a short and vivid passage using the present tense, the sentences of

this passage are set off from the rest of the narrative and are connected with one another by the repetition of this tense (see I, 13, 4-5 quoted in paragraph 29). The presence of other signs of connection does not in any way discount this fact. Such passages frequently consist of two sentences only. I, 27, 9 *id factum magnae parti peditum Romanorum conspectum abeuntis Albani exercitus intersaepsit; qui viderant, id, quod ab rege auditum erat, rati, eo acrius pugnant. terror ad hostes transit; et audiverant, etc.* I, 3, 10-11 *plus tamen vis potuit quam voluntas patris aut verecundia aetatis. pulso fratre Amulius regnat. addit sceleri scelus; stirpem fratris virilem interimit; fratris filiae . . . spem partus adimit. Sed debebatur, etc.* Again, the consistent use of the imperfect tense may differentiate a paragraph from the preceding and following narrative, and by so doing emphasize the connection of its parts with one another. In XXII, 12, 6, the verbs are *timuit* and *coepit*, following other perfects. From 7 through 12 the imperfect tense is used to describe the action: *abibat . . . subsistebat, . . . ducebat, . . . tenebatur . . . ; petebant . . . praebebat; . . . mittebatur . . . , adsuefaciebant . . . habebat, . . . habebat, . . . compellabat . . . extollebat.* At the beginning of Chapter 13 the story goes on: *Hannibal ex Hirpinis in Samnium transit, etc.* Since the verb regularly comes near the end of its clause, in a passage like this the repetition of tense could hardly be the "first sign" of connection between any two of the sentences, but even so it has its effect. In I, 32, 5 (*Numa*) *ius . . . descripsit, quo res repetuntur.* The passage following (36 lines), which describes the ceremony, is not separated from the rest of the narrative (as it might have been) by being put into the form of a direct or indirect quotation, but it is distinguished in an interesting way by the repeated use of certain tenses. In

6—10 the present tense is used (this part of the ceremony is all still in use). From 11 to 14 the imperfect takes its place. This passage begins by telling what the king used to do when there was a king, and then continues the description of the ceremony, viewing it as a past custom. The final sentence adds: *hoc tum modo ab Latinis repetitae res ac bellum indictum, moremque eum posterī acceperunt*. Finally the repeated use throughout a passage of any tense, provided it be different from the tenses chiefly in use in the preceding and following context, is a sign of connection (see XXIII, 31, 15, quoted in paragraph 29, as an example of the perfect so used). There are examples of tense repetition not only in the indicative mode, like those already given, but in the infinitive, subjunctive, and imperative modes.

b. These are, however, grouped under **repetition of 125 mode.**

1. The repetition of the indicative mode throughout a long narrative can hardly be counted as a sign of connection, since it is likeness in the midst of unlikeness, uniformity when contrasted with nearby diversity, that is significant.¹ Sometimes a clause with verb in the indicative is thrown by way of parenthesis into the midst of a passage in indirect discourse. Could we find two consecutive clauses of this kind, the repetition of the indicative mode would be as good as that of any other. But such cases are very rare, and I have found none. Hence only the subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive are illustrated here.

2. Subjunctive. This is very commonly repeated **126** in clauses after various subordinating conjunctions. Often in cases where the conjunction is used but once, the repetition of the mode is the determining factor that

¹ Significant enough to awaken a feeling of connection.

reveals the relation of the second clause to the preceding.¹ Such clauses are ruled out of consideration in this paper by paragraph 2. The following example will however illustrate the usage: XXIII, 16, 5–6 *in hac cotidiana iam duorum exercituum statione principes Nolanorum nuntiant Marcello nocturna colloquia inter plebem ac Poenos fieri statutumque esse, ut cum Romana acies egressa portis staret, impedimenta eorum ac sarcinas diriperent, clauderent deinde portas murosque occuparent, etc.* But repetition of the subjunctive is not confined to subordinate clauses. Though it is sufficiently rare elsewhere, an example like the following establishes the fact of its use and its force as an indication of connection: XXIII, 9, 5 *sed sit nihil sancti, non fides, non religio, non pietas; audeantur infanda, si non perniciem nobis cum scelere ferunt.*

127 3. Imperative and subjunctive substitutes for it. I, 32, 6 "*audi, Iuppiter,*" *inquit; "audite, fines"—cuiuscumque gentis sunt, nominat—; "audiat fas: . . .* This example shows repetition of the verb *audio* as well as repetition of mode. Here they cannot be separated, but neither can be regarded as without force. A similar example is: I, 24, 7 "*audi*" *inquit, "Iuppiter, audi, pater patrate populi Albani, audi tu, populus Albanus":* I, 47, 5 *facesse hinc Tarquinius aut Corinthum, devolvere retro ad stirpem, fratris similior quam patris.* I, 12, 5 *at tu, pater, . . . hinc saltem arce hostes, deme terrorem Romanis fugamque foedam siste!* XXIII, 12, 6–7 "*quid est, Hanno? . . . etiam nunc paenitet belli suscepti adversus Romanos? iube dedi Hannibalem; veta in tam prosperis rebus grates deis immortalibus agi; audiamus Romanum senatorem in Carthaginiensium curia!"* XXIII, 9, 8 *sed hic te deterreri sine potius quam illic*

¹ See paragraph 38 for another reference to this fact

vinci; valeant preces apud te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt!"¹ It is evident from these examples and those in the preceding paragraph that repetition of mode is much more likely to be a "first sign" of connection because of the position of the verbs than repetition of tense, confined as it has been in this paper to tenses of the indicative. To be sure, in all the examples given for repetition of mode, there is also repetition of tense, but in such cases of subjunctive and imperative, the repetition of tense seems to play an unimportant part. However, the repetition of the mode, prominent as it is, rarely bears the burden of connection alone. Besides the cases where we have repetition of the verb, as in *audi . . . audi* (noted above), in cases like *iube . . . veta*, we have repetition of person and number (see paragraphs 130-134), which results from a continuation of the same subject. (The same is true in *diriperent, clauderent*, and many of its kind.) In other examples (as in XXIII, 9, 8 and XXIII, 9, 5, previously quoted) certain pronouns in the second sentence look to something preceding for their content.²

4. Infinitive.

α. Historical infinitive or infinitive of intimation. 128
 I, 46, 6 *angebatur ferox Tullia nihil materiae in viro neque ad cupiditatem neque ad audaciam esse; tota in alterum aversa Tarquinium eum mirari, eum virum dicere ac regio sanguine ortum; spernere sororem, quod virum nacta muliebri cessaret audacia. contrahit celeriter*

¹ These sentences differ from those in paragraph 101, like XXII, 39, 20 *sine . . . vocent* in that the first verb here is completed by its own clause, and cannot be considered as looking forward for completion by the content of the second clause.

² To consider a subjunctive like *valeant* in XXIII, 9, 8 as virtually a repetition of the mode of the imperative preceding, probably requires no justification.

similitudo eos, etc. XXIII, 4, 1-3 hoc modo Pacuvius . . . dominabatur. hinc senatores omnia dignitatis libertatisque memoria plebem adulari: salutare, benigne invitare, apparatis accipere epulis, eas causas suscipere, ei semper parti adesse, secundum eam litem iudices dare, quae magis popularis aptiorque in vulgus favori conciliando esset. iam vero nihil in senatu actum aliter, quam si plebis ibi esset concilium. prona semper civitas in luxuriam . . . lascivire, ut nec libidini nec sumptibus modus esset. ad contemptum legum, magistratuum, senatus accessit . . . In each of these examples and in I, 47, 7, quoted in the Introduction, (33) a passage consisting of two or more sentences is distinctly set off from the rest of the narrative by the use of the infinitive mode (with nominative subject). In several cases where the infinitive appears as the first word in its clause, its use to establish the fact of connection and relation to the preceding is especially noticeable. The fact that each infinitive after the first, as a rule, depends on the preceding for its subject, adds another element of connection.

- 129** β. Infinitive in indirect discourse. The repetition of the infinitive with subject accusative is a mechanical way of showing a certain kind of connection between contiguous sentences. This connection is that they belong together as parts of the same whole, which represents what some one says or has said, thinks or has thought, etc. If I say, "In order to illustrate contiguity of sentences with no inward connection, an eminent scholar wrote: 'The sun is shining. Julius Caesar was killed on the Ides of March'", I have established an outward connection between these sentences, and in Latin the sign of such an outward connection might be the use in each of the infinitive with subject accusative. It is very rare, however, and not to be

expected in normal connected discourse, to find this mechanical sign as the only expression of connection. The sentences of a passage in indirect discourse exhibit practically all of the various signs of connection which are found elsewhere. This is evidenced by the fact that in this paper I have used examples from indirect passages, along with the others. While the repetition of mode is always there, and shows connection if other signs fail, it is the first sign only where the verb chances to appear first in its clause. Even in such cases the dependence of the verb upon the preceding for its subject, the repetition of tense or something else, may divide the task.¹ XXIII, 45, 2-3 *et qui pugnent, marcere Campana luxuria, vino et scortis omnibusque lustris per totam hiemem confectos. abisse illam vim vigoremque, dilapsa esse robora corporum animorumque, quibus Pyrenaei Alpiumque superata sint iuga.* I, 34, 6 *in novo populo, ubi omnis repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas sit, futurum locum forti ac strenuo viro; regnasse Tatium Sabinum, arcessitum in regnum Numam a Curibus, etc.* I, 47, 2 *non sibi defuisse, cui nupta diceretur, nec cum quo tacita serviret; defuisse, qui se regno dignum putaret, etc.* (repetition of actual word here, as well as repetition of tense and mode). I, 34, 9 *eam alitem . . . auspicium fecisse, levasse humano superpositum capiti decus, ut divinitus eidem redderet.* XXIII, 48, 10 *prodeundum in contionem Fulvio praetori esse, indicandas populo publicas necessitates. . . .* I, 58, 5 *ita facto maturatoque opus esse; rem atrocem incidisse* (the accusative and infinitive together here indicate the relation).

¹ Of course the fact that a clause begins with a verb in the infinitive does not mark it beyond doubt as an indirect statement. But if it follows another infinitive so used, the presumption is strong enough to give the form connective force.

c. **Repetition of the first or second person**¹ in the direct speeches, is frequently employed to connect one sentence with what precedes.

130 1. A verb in the first person may repeat a verb in the first person, or a verb in the second person may repeat a verb in the second. Here the repetition of person is generally combined with repetition of number also. I, 13, 3 *nos causa belli, nos vulnerum ac caedium viris ac parentibus sumus*; *melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbae vivemus*. I, 58, 2 "*tace, Lucretia*" *inquit*; "*Sex. Tarquinius sum*; *ferrum in manu est*; *moriere, si emiseris vocem*." It is not infrequent to find the repetition of person bridging a gap as in the above. XXI, 44, 1-3 *quocumque circumtuli oculos, plena omnia video animorum ac roboris, veteranum peditem, generosissimarum gentium equites frenatos infrenatosque, vos socios fidelissimos fortissimosque, vos, Carthaginienses, cum pro patria tum ob iram iustissimam pugnatueros. inferimus bellum infestisque signis descendimus in Italiam. . . .* The repetition of person here is not combined with that of number. Moreover, the repetition of person here is not very strong in making the connection. It would perhaps be better to classify this with other cases where a verb of the second clause depends upon the preceding for its subject (paragraph 88). *Inferimus* takes its subject from *vos* and the subject included in *video*.

131 2. A personal or possessive pronoun may repeat the person of a verb. XXI, 43, 16-17 *cui si quis demptis signis Poenos Romanosque hodie ostendat, ignoraturum certum*

¹ The third person, like the indicative mode, is too common and often too indefinite or general to constitute in itself, when repeated, a sign of connection. When combined with number, its repetition may be a sign of the continuation of the same subject. This is treated in paragraph 134.

habeo, utrius exercitus sit consul. non ego illud parvi aestimo, milites, quod nemo est vestrum, cuius non ante oculos ipse saepe militare aliquod ediderim facinus, . . . I, 41, 3 *qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa! si tua re subita consilia torpent, at tu mea consilia sequere!* XXIII, 13, 4-5 . . . *tum pacem speratis, cum vincemur, quam nunc, cum vincimus, dat nemo? ego, si quis de pace consulet seu ferenda hostibus seu accipienda, habeo, quid sententiae dicam.* Ego repeats the subject of *inquit* eight and one half lines back, as any pronoun may repeat the subject expressed in a verb, but also ego repeats a part of the subject of *vincimus*¹ and it is the repetition of person that accomplishes this.¹

3. A verb may repeat the person of a personal or possessive pronoun. I, 16, 6-7 "*Romulus . . . se mihi obvium dedit. cum perfusus horrore venerabundus adstitissem,*" . . . *inquit . . . etc.* XXII, 39, 3-4 *nunc et collegam tuum et te talem virum intuenti mihi tecum omnis oratio est, quem video nequiquam et virum bonum et civem fore, si altera parte claudente re publica malis consiliis idem ac bonis iuris et potestatis erit. erras enim L. Paule, si . . . etc.*

4. A personal pronoun may repeat the person of another personal pronoun or of a possessive pronoun, and *vice versa*. This may sometimes include repetition of stem. XXI, 13, 2 *ego . . . ad vos veni. vestra autem causa me nec ullius alterius loqui . . . vel ea fides est, quod . . . etc.* XXII, 39, 21 *nec ego, ut nihil agatur, moneo, sed ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna; tuae potestatis semper tu tuaque omnia sint.* XXI, 18, 5-6 *nunc ab nobis et confessio culpa exprimitur, et ut a confessis res extemplo repetuntur. ego autem non, privato*

¹ The examples in this section might be classed under the head of pronouns (paragraph 64), but they have an additional element, i. e., repetition of person.

publicone consilio Saguntum oppugnatum sit, quaerendum censeam. All these examples showing repetition of person are from the direct speeches. There are a very few instances in the narrative portions of a first person referring to the author and of second personal forms addressed to the reader. In the *praeſatio* such uses of the first person are frequent enough to have a connective force through repetition. Elsewhere this is not the case.

- 134** d. Repetition of number alone seems never to have enough importance to acquire a connective force, but repetition of number and person together in verb forms very frequently indicates a continuation of the same subject, and hence expresses connection. This has been seen in many examples under repetition of tense, mode, and person. For this section I have reserved only cases (generally indicative mode and third person) which do not properly belong elsewhere. I, 58, 9 *dant ordine omnes fidem; consolantur aegram animi avertendo noxam ab coacta in auctorem delicti*: XXIII, 7, 11-12 and 8, 1 *Hannibal ingressus urbem . . . visenda urbe magnam partem diei consumpsit. Deversatus est apud Ninnios Celeres, . . . XXIII, 48, 2 . . . ibique, hiberna aedificavit. M. Claudio proconsuli imperavit, ut . . . etc.*¹

- 135** e. That the connection between two sentences should be shown merely by a repetition of case is possible, but probably very rare. Often the connection established by repetition of category seems to be emphasized by repetition of case, as in the following: XXII, 40, 2 *dictatori magistrum equitum intolerabilem fuisse; quid consuli adversus collegam . . . virium atque auctoritatis*

¹ Notice I 59, 6: *rursus ubi anteire primores civitatis vident, quid quid sit, haud temere esse rentur.* "vident . . . rentur; das Subjekt gibt der Zusammenhang." Weissenborn.

fore? In some passages from Tacitus, where the style is elliptical in the extreme, the repetition of the accusative case shows the connection between sentences in indirect discourse which is usually shown by a repetition of the infinitive mode. For example: Hist. I, 52, 14 *e quibus Valens infensus Galbae . . . instigare Vitellium ardorem militum ostentans: ipsum celebri ubique fama, nullam in Flacco Hordeonio moram; adfore Britanniam, secutura Germanorum auxilia, etc.*¹ We can conceive that the connection between sentences more or less incomplete might be expressed by repetition of case, as in the following: *Quas provincias iam hic vir vicit? Galliam, ubi primum exercitui praeerat; Hispaniam, ubi classe quoque usus est; Africam, ubi primo victus est, etc.* In these and in other lists where repetition of case is important, we have, and might always have, repetition also of category; so this is really but little different from the first sentence quoted in this section.²

¹ This is quoted by Mendell, *Sentence Connection in Tacitus*, Chap. I, "No Expressed Connection," p. 6.

² XXIII, 40, 9—10 *postremo descensum in aciem. signis conlatis iusto proelio per quattuor horas pugnatum.* These verbs show repetition of mode, tense, and number, but it is neither mode, tense nor number that sets them apart from others and connects them with each other. If to include a repetition of the impersonal quality under "Repetition of person" seems scarcely justifiable, then we must make a new heading for them, i. e., Repetition of gender.

Chapter III.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

136 XII. Connection between Books. In some ancient authors, a study of the connection between books is important as an aid in determining whether the division into books was made by the writer or not. While this is not the case with Livy, yet it is interesting to notice the connection between the first sentence in each book and the last of the preceding. Taking all the cases where consecutive books are extant, it is found in general to differ in no respect from the kinds already discussed. In ten cases the connection is made through the use of the pronoun *hic*. For example, VII, I, I *Annus hic . . .*, IX, I, I *Sequitur hunc annum . . .*, XXVII, I, I *Hic status rerum in Hispania erat*; and XXV, I, I *Dum haec in Africa atque in Hispania geruntur, . . .*, XXXIII, I, I *Haec per hiemem gesta*; XXXV, I, I *Principio anni, quo haec gesta sunt*, XXXIX, I, I *Dum haec, si modo hoc anno acta sunt, Romae aguntur*, XXXXIII, I, I *Eadem aestate, qua in Thessalia haec gesta sunt*, and XXXXIV, I, I *Principio veris, quod hiemem eam, qua haec gesta sunt, insecutum est, . . .* These can all be paralleled from the cases collected under *hic*. But in IV, I, I *Hos secuti M. Genucius et C. Curtius consules.*, *hos* refers to the names of the last consuls, given seven chapters back. In no other case does a form of *hic* referring to definite words reach back more than a few lines. In four cases the connection is made primarily through the use of adverbs. In II, I, I *Liberi iam hinc populi Romani res pace belloque gestas . . . peragam, . . .*

in addition to the adverbs, *liberi* is a repetition of *liberata* in the next to the last sentence of Book I. VIII, 1, 1, *Iam consules erant . . .*; XXII, 1, 1, *Iam ver adpetebat*; XXXI, 1, 1 *Me quoque iuvat . . . ad finem belli Punici pervenisse.* (This refers to *laetam . . . Italiam*, XXX, 45, 2). Thirteen cases show **repetition of words.** III, 1, 1 *Antio capto, etc.*, a repetition from II, 65, 7 *Antium . . . deditur, . . .*; V, 1, 1 *Pace alibi parta Romani Veique in armis erant.* The spaced words are repetitions from IV, 61, 11, while *alibi* has also a reference to events previously mentioned. XXIII, 1, 1 *Hannibal post Cannensem pugnam castraque hostium capta ac direpta confestim ex Apulia in Samnium moverat.* (Almost all repetition with varying reach). XXIII, 1, 1 *Ut ex Campania in Bruttios reditum est, Hanno . . . temptavit . . .* (Spaced words repeated from XXIII, 46, 8.) XXVI, 1, 1 *Cn. Fulvius Centimalus P. Sulpicius Galba consules cum idibus Martiis magistratum inissent, . . .* Their election is given in XXV, 41, 11. There is this same kind of connection i. e. through repetition of the names of the consuls between XXIX, 38, 3 and XXX, 1, 1; XXXI, 49, 12 and XXXII, 1, 1-2; XXXVI, 45, 9 and XXXVII, 1, 1; XXXXI, 28, 4 and XXXXII, 1, 1; and XXXV, 24, 5, 40, 2 and XXXVI, 1, 1. In XXVIII, 1, 1 *Cum transitu Hasdrubalis . . . renatum . . . bellum est*, we have repetition from ten lines back in XXVII: XXVIII, 46, 1 (*Scipio*) *Profectus in Siciliam . . .*; XXIX, 1, 1 *Scipio, postquam in Siciliam venit, etc.* XXXXIII, 45, 3 *consul nuntiis victoriae Q. Fabio filio et L. Lentulo et Q. Metello cum litteris Romam missis . . .*; XXXXV, 1, 1 *Victoriae nuntii, Q. Fabius et L. Lentulus et Q. Metellus . . . celeriter Romam cum venissent, etc.* **Other signs** are found in four cases: XXXIII, 1, 1 *Inter bellorum magnorum aut vixdum finitorum aut imminentium curas intercessit res parva dictu . . .*;

“*finitorum: der punische und macedonische; immigrantium: der spanische und syrische*” (Weissenborn). All of course have been discussed in the preceding; hence, semantic repetition. XXXVIII, I, I *Dum in Asia bellum geritur = Dum haec in Asia geruntur*; a summarizing noun repeating the semantic content of what precedes. XXXX, I, I *Principio insequentis anni consules praetoresque sortiti provincias sunt*. VIII, 44, 3 *creati consules L. Postumius, Ti. Minucius*. 3–16 . . . *eodem anno* . . . 45, I *P. Sulpicio Saverrione P. Sempronio Sopho consulibus Samnites . . . legatos de pace Romam misere*. I–18, 46, I–15 . . . *eodem anno* . . . X, I, I *L. Genucio Ser. Cornelio consulibus ab externis ferme bellis otium fuit*. The election of the consuls, whose names are mentioned in the last two passages quoted, is not related. The connection is made by repetition of category, indicated and re-enforced by the repetition of the word *consulibus*. Book VI begins a new volume with a summary of the preceding, and is not really a continuous narrative with V.¹

137 XIV. **Indirect and Direct Speeches.** Whenever a passage of any length follows some special sentence or word of introduction, one looks to see if there is, in addition to the individual signs of connection between successive sentences, some peculiarity of mode, tense, person, etc., which connects it all as one whole. For example XXII,

¹ This suggests that the whole work may be divided into groups of five. As XI and XVI are missing, XXI should contain the next indication of this. It certainly starts a new part of the history, but since XX is not at hand, the sentence connection or its absence can not be known. However, XXVI has every appearance of being merely a continuation of XXV, as it opens with a repetition of the names of the consuls. In XXXI the connection is made by *quoque* which looks back to XXX, so that as far as syntax is concerned there is no real break here. Nor is there in XXXVI. The beginning of XXXXI is gone.

22, 6 *eo vinculo Hispaniam vir unus sollerti magis quam fideli consilio exsolvit*. The account of his plan and the denouement goes from 6 to 21, but there is no such consistent repetition to set this story by itself. The repetition of the names of the chief actors runs through it as it does through any section of the history. But when a passage similar to this is quoted as a direct or indirect speech, various morphological repetitions make each speech a unit. This has already been mentioned in the case of indirect speeches set off by the infinitive. In one, however, the infinitive mode is not sufficient alone to reveal the indirect construction. I, 47, 1-2 *iam enim ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus, nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, ne gratuita praeterita parricidia essent: non sibi defuisse, cui nupta diceretur, nec cum quo tacita serviret; defuisse, qui se regno dignum putaret, etc.* If one had to read this without the help of the punctuation, when the first *defuisse* appeared, the mode alone would not declare it as indirect, for it follows a passage using the infinitive with subject nominative. Since no accusative subject is expressed for this infinitive, it can be only the tense which marks the change from the historical infinitive construction. In considering the direct speeches, it is interesting to try to determine the limits of each as one would need to do in a manuscript lacking punctuation marks.¹ The beginning of a direct quotation is frequently marked by some preceding announcement, so definitely that there is little chance of error. When the first few words, only, precede *inquit*, the effect is the same. Often, too, the quotation begins with some first or second personal

¹ The various marks of punctuation, including quotation marks, are good "signs of connection" in modern printed books. Cf. H. Wunderlich, *Der deutsche Satzbau*, Stuttgart, 1901, Vol. I, p. xxvii, to the same effect.

form, and it is the repetition of forms of the first and second person that most commonly indicates the limits of the direct speeches. It is not necessary that such forms be used in every sentence of the speech, provided they come near the first and the last. Other signs of connection can carry the thread of the thought through. Usually, however, verbs and pronouns of the first and second person are more or less frequent throughout. I, 45, 6 *ibi antistes Romanus . . . memor responsi Sabinum ita adloquitur: 'quidnam tu, hospes, paras'? inquit 'inceste sacrificium Dianae facere? quin tu ante vivo perfunderis flumine? infima valle praefluit Tiberis.' religione tactus hospes, qui omnia, ut prodigio responderet eventus, cuperet rite facta, extemplo descendit ad Tiberim.* When one considers why the last sentence of the quotation is included within the quotation marks, the tense again seems to be the determining factor. With a past tense, it might have been simply an explanatory remark: "Now the Tiber was near at hand, and so he went down." (The sequence in *cuperet* shows *descendit* to be perfect.) The direct and indirect speeches together form about one-third of the four books of Livy studied. The main points where the direct speeches furnish material different from that in the narrative portions are: the more frequent use of anaphora and the cases where repetition of person, repetition of imperative mode and of word order, are important. The cases where a sentence or paragraph is the logical object of *inquit* or some other verb of saying also belong mostly here. The indirect passages more frequently follow an indirect form of introduction or else a real introduction is lacking. They furnish very little distinctive material. Cases where the connection is shown by the use of the infinitive mode or by the repetition of the infinitive with subject accusative must be of course found only here.

XV. Passages characterized by Peculiarities in the use of Connectives. In XXI, 62, (twenty-six lines) *et* is used as a connector of clauses sixteen times out of a possible twenty-five. In XXII, 1 (fifty-six lines), twenty out of forty-four sentences are connected with what precedes by *et* (15), *que* (4), and *nec* (1). Five times more *et* or *que* connects subordinate clauses after *decretum est*. Both of these chapters are largely used to recount various prodigies and the means taken to avert the threatened consequences. These common conjunctions are used in greatest numbers when it becomes necessary to establish a connection between events or facts not inwardly related. In XXII, 34 and 35, a passage of fifty lines, *-que* is not found as a sentence connector, and only once do *nec* and *et* each appear, so used. In XXIII, 2, 3 and 4 (eighty lines), *sed* connects clauses four times; *et*, four times (twice it may be only a compound predicate); and *-que* once. In XXII, 44, 45 and 46 (sixty-seven lines), there is no example of *sed*, *et* or *nec* as a sentence connector. In three places *-que* is used to connect two verbs with continued subject and once *atque* similarly. Once *et* connects two subordinate clauses. The connection established by repetition of category (e. g., *dextro . . . laevom*, 45, 6-7; *equites . . . iaculatores*, 45, 7; *Galli . . . Hispani*, 46, 6; *sol . . . ventus*, 46, 8-9) is much used. In all these passages, where *et* is so little used, the order of related events or the course of an argument runs, as an inward connection, through all the sentences. This inward connection shows itself most naturally by the use of pronouns, etc., and various kinds of repetition.¹

¹ Cf. H. Reckendorf, *Die syntaktischen Verhältnisse des Arabischen*, Leiden 1898, p. 444, *Asyndetische Beiordnung*. "Getrennte Begriffe werden syndetisch gegeben, dagegen Begriffe, die als Eigenschaften an einem gemeinsamen Begriffe hatten, asyndetisch. Also werden die natürlich unverbundenen Begriffe dafür künstlich, ausdrücklich ver-

XVI. **Indication of Connection always Multiple.** Mention has already been made, more than once, of the fact that almost every sentence is connected with the preceding context in several different ways. Yet as in classifying material some method of arrangement must be adopted, in general it has seemed best to group examples according to the "first sign." Occasionally, however, some have been quoted by way of illustration where the point at question is not a "first sign." A few figures will give an idea of the multiplicity of indications of connection used in addition to even the commonest conjunctions. Out of 220 cases where *et* expresses sentence connection, 110 show also repetition; 108 show also some kind of incompleteness, and 98 show two or more additional signs. (Some of the 110 cases of *et* and repetition are of course included in the 89 which show more than one sign in addition to *et*. This explains the apparent discrepancy in all these totals. There is generally also a comparatively small number of cases where the conjunction is the only sign.) Of the 192 cases where *-que* is used, 95 show also repetition; 95 others show incompleteness, and 64 show two or more additional signs. Of the 136 sentences, introduced by *nec* and *neque*, 48 contain also repetition, 88, incomplete-

bunden, während die bereits natürlich verbundenen Begriffe nicht ausdrücklich verbunden werden müssen. Koordinierte Verba werden syntetisch behandelt wie die selbständigen Sätze; im Allgemeinen nämlich wird in der ununterbrochen fortlaufenden Rede der selbständige Satz durch eine Konjunktion an den vorhergehenden angeknüpft." There follow translations of some of the examples he gives: "so lange der Ohod an seiner Stelle steht, so lange das Meer eine Wollflocke befeuchtet." "er wurde am Kopfe oder am Fuße verwundet; eines unserer Schwerter hatte ihn getroffen." "sein Kopf wurde in Folge der Fülle seines Haares nicht heiß; das Haar hatte die Kopfhaut vor seiner (sc. des Feuers) Hitze geschützt." "Seid ihr nicht Gläubige? Seid ihr nicht auf dem Wege Allāhs? Seid ihr nicht die Helfer Allāhs?" "sie töteten den Moāwija; er hatte bei Othmān Schutz gesucht." "Er sagte mir nur

ness, and 84, two or more additional signs. From *ac*, *atque*, *at*, *-ve*, *an*, and *aut* we get similar figures, but the number of cases is much smaller. There are 189 sentences introduced by *sed*, *tamen*, *vero*, *autem*, *ceterum*, *atqui*, and *quamquam*; of these 90 have also repetition; 89, incompleteness and 119, two or more additional signs. In short sentences, occasionally almost every word is in some way a reference to the preceding. XXI, 17, 6–8 *Cornelio minus copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius praetor et ipse cum haud invalido praesidio in Galliam mittebatur; navium maxime Cornelio numerus deminutus*: Here *navium* repeats a part (known to be a part) of the preceding *copiarum*. This is evident from the use of the same words in the preceding sentences: 5. . . . *ita copiae divisae: Sempronio datae legiones duae . . . et sociorum sedecim milia peditum, equites mille octigenti, naves longae centum sexaginta, celoces duodecim*. Then *maxime*, like other superlative adverbs, requires some explanation from the preceding context. *Cornelio* is a repetition of the identical word from sentence immediately preceding. Also, *numerus deminutus* lacks little of being a semantic repetition of *minus . . . datum*.

The following chapters, discussed in detail, illustrate 140 (as any chapter would) the multiplicity of connection¹:

XXIII, 35. *In Italia cum post Cannensem pugnam, fractis partis alterius viribus, alterius mollitis animis, 2 segnius bellum esset, Campani per se adorti sunt rem Cumanam suae dicionis facere, primo sollicitantes,*

Gutes. Er erzählte, er habe . . . In these examples, we notice that the connection is made by the use of pronouns, and repetitions, means common to different languages.

¹ The repetitions, etc., in subordinate clauses which follow the main part of a long sentence are negligible, for the connection is abundantly established before they are reached.

- 3 *ut ab Romanis deficerent ; ubi id parum processit, dolum ad capiendos eos comparant. erat Campanis omnibus statum sacrificium ad Hamas. eo senatum Campanum venturum certiores Cumanos fecerunt petieruntque, ut et Cumanus eo senatus veniret ad consultandum communiter, ut eosdem uterque populus socios hostesque*
 4 *haberet ; praesidium ibi armatum se habituros, ne quid ab Romano Poenove periculi esset. Cumani, quamquam suspecta fraus erat, nihil abnuere, ita tegi fallax*
 5 *consilium posse rati. interim Ti. Sempronius consul Romanus Sinuessae, quo ad conveniendum diem edixerat, exercitu lustrato transgressus Volturnum*
 6 *flumen circa Liternum posuit castra. ibi quia otiosa stativa erant, crebro decurrere milites cogebat, ut tiro-*
 2 *nes—ea maxima pars volonum erant—adsuescerent signa id, the summarizing use, referring to the content of the clause immediately preceding.*
eos, referring to subject included in deficerent, to be supplied from Cumanam.
comparant, resumes Campani as its subject.
 3 *erat, a relative tense.*
Campanis, repetition of word.
eo, referring to definite word, immediately preceding.
Campanum, repetition of stem in Campanis.
Cumanos, repetition of stem in Cumanam through eos.
fecerunt petieruntque, resuming subject from Campanis.
 4 *ibi, referring to definite word (Hamas) in the sentence last but one. se, pronoun referring through fecerunt petieruntque to Campanis.*
Cumani, repetition.
 5 *interim, with reference to all the preceding part of the chapter.*
Ti. Sempronius, repetition from 32, 14.
Sinuessae, repetition from 32, 14.
ad conveniendum diem edixerat, repetition from 32, 14.
 6 *ibi, referring to definite phrase, immediately preceding.*
stativa, repetition of castra.
milites, repetition of something implied in preceding.
cogebat, gets its subject from preceding.
ea, referring to definite word in preceding, but in agreement with pars volonum, repetition from 32, 1 Sempronio volones . . . decretae.

- 7 *sequi et in acie agnoscere ordines suos. inter quae maxima erat cura duci, itaque legatis tribunisque praeceperat, ne qua exprobratio cuiquam veteris fortunae discordiam inter ordines sereret; vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sineret; omnes satis*
 8 *honestos generososque ducerent, quibus arma sua signaque populus Romanus commisisset; quae fortuna*
 9 *coëgisset ita fieri, eandem cogere tueri factum. ea non maiore cura praecepta ab ducibus sunt quam a militibus*

- 7 *quae*, summarizing use, referring to sentence immediately preceding.

erat, relative tense.

cura, looks forward to *ne . . . sereret*.

duci, semantic repetition of subject of *cogebat*, to be supplied from

Ti. Sempronius (six lines back).

ita, looks forward to *ne . . . sereret*.

-que, = *et*.

legatis tribunisque, repeating a part (known as such) of *milites*.

praeceperat, relative tense; gets its subject from *duci*.

cuiquam, meaning relative to *milites* preceding.

miles, repeating a part of *milites* or *ordines*.

tironi, repetition of exact word.

liber, adjective resuming *miles* in preceding.

voloni, repetition of exact word.

sineret, repetition of mode.

omnes, relative meaning = all the different soldiers previously mentioned. (Under this interpretation, the relative clause following expresses cause rather than characteristic.)

- 8 *ducerent*, repetition of mode, and resumes its subject from the preceding.

ita, refers to preceding.

cogere, incomplete mode, hence the sign of an indirect statement, logically dependent upon and in this way connected with something preceding.

ea, summarizing use.

- 9 *praecepta*, repetition of stem in *praeceperat*, five lines back.
ducibus, semantic repetition of *duci* and *legatis tribunisque*, five and one-half lines back.
militibus, repetition.

- observata, brevisque tanta concordia coaluerant omnium animi, ut prope in oblivionem veniret, qua ex condicione quisque esset miles factus. haec agenti Graccho legati Cumani nuntiarunt, quae a Campanis legatio paucos ante dies venisset et quid iis ipsi respondissent; triduo post eum diem festum esse; non senatum solum omnem ibi futurum, sed castra etiam et exercitum Campanum. Gracchus iussis Cumanis omnia ex agris in urbem convehere et manere intra muros, ipse pridie, quam statum sacrificium Campanis esset, Cumas*

brevi, relative expression of time.

que,

omnium, pronominal use, referring to those previously mentioned.

quisque, limited by preceding.

- 10 *haec*, summarizing use, covering about twelve lines.

Graccho, repeating *Ti. Sempronius*, mentioned in 5, and in mind throughout the intervening fourteen and a half lines.

Cumani, repeating *Cumani* in 4, sixteen and a half lines back.

Campanis, repeating subject of *se habituros* in 4, which was supplied from preceding *Campanis*.

legatio, repeats something implied in 3.

eum diem, general reference to time of preceding.

festum, semantic repetition.

esse, incomplete mode, sign of indirect discourse; hence logically dependent on *nuntiarunt*.

non . . . solum, looks forward.

- 11 *senatum*, repetition of *senatum* in 3, twenty-one lines back.

ibi, general reference to the place of *festum* mentioned in the immediately preceding.

futurum, repetition of mode.

sed.

etiam, referring to *non solum*.

exercitum, repeating *praesidium . . . armatum* in 4.

- 12 *Gracchus*, repetition from three and a half lines back.

Cumanis, repetition from three and a half lines back.

statum sacrificium Campanis, repeating same words in 3, or *festum*, four lines back.

- 13 *mouet castra. Hamae inde tria milia passuum absunt. iam Campani eo frequentes ex composito convenerant, nec procul inde in occulto Marius Alfius medix tuti-*
 14 *cus—is summus magistratus erat Campanis—cum quattuordecim milibus armatorum habebat castra, sacri-*
 15 *quanto intentior quam muniendis castris aut ulli mili-*
 16 *tari operi. nocturnum erat sacrum ita, ut ante mediam*
 17 *noctem conpleretur. huic Gracchus insidiandum tem-*
 18 *pore ratus, custodibus ad portas positus, ne quis enunti-*
 19 *are posset coepta, et ab decuma diei hora coactis mili-*
 20 *tibus corpora curare somnoque operam dare, ut primis*
 21 *tenebris convenire ad signum possent, vigilia ferme*
 22 *prima tolli iussit signa silentique profectus agmine*
 23 *cum ad Hamas media nocte pervenisset, castra Cam-*

- 13 *Hamae*, repeating same word, in 3, twenty-seven lines back, but implied in *statum sacrificium* in preceding line.
inde, referring to *Cumas* immediately preceding.
iam, general reference to time of preceding.
Campani, repeating *Campanis*, less than two lines back.
eo, referring to definite word (*Hamae*) immediately preceding.
convenerant, relative tense.
nec.
inde, with reference to *eo*, in immediately preceding clause.
is, referring to definite word immediately preceding.
Campanis, repetition.
 14 *habebat*, relative tense.
sacrificio, repeating same word five lines back.
 15 *erat*, relative tense.
sacrum, repeating stem in *sacrificio*, two lines back.
 16 *huic . . . tempore*, referring to preceding *ante mediam noctem*.
Gracchus, repetition from 11.
portas, relative to *castra* in 5, twenty-six lines back.
 18 *-que*,
profectus, participle resuming *Gracchus* from four lines back.
Hamas, repeating same word eleven lines back, through *eo* and *inde*.
media nocte, repeating same words six lines back, through *huic . . . tempore*.

pana ut in pervigilio neglecta simul omnibus portis invadit; alios somno stratos, alios perpetrato sacro inermes redeuntes obruncat. quinque milia hominum
 19 *eo tumultu nocturno caesa, plus duo milia cum ipso duce Mario Alfio capta et signa militaria quattuor et triginta.*

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- 5 *tum T. Manlius Torquatus, priscae ac nimis durae, ut plerisque videatur, severitatis, interrogatus sententiam ita locutus fertur: 'si tantummodo postulassent*
 6 *legati pro iis, qui in hostium potestate sunt, ut redimerentur, sine ullius insectatione eorum brevi sententiam*
 7 *peregissem; quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis, ut morem traditum a patribus necessario ad rem militarem exemplo servaretis? nunc autem, cum prope gloriati*

castra Campana, repeating *castra* in 14, eight lines back.

alios, pronominal use referring to *Campani*, implied in *castra Campana* in preceding line.

somno, implied perhaps in *neglecta*.

alios, same as *alios* above.

sacro, repeating *sacrum* in 15, eight lines back.

obtruncat, repeating person and number (to say nothing of tense and mode) of *invadit* in preceding—as a sign of continued subject.

- 19 *eo tumultu*, a case of *is* with noun which summarizes the preceding sentence.

plus, relative to preceding.

duo milia, repeating category and actual word, from *quinque milia*.

Mario Alfio, repetition from thirteen lines back.

- 5 *ita*. looks forward.

- 6 *legati*, repetition from what precedes the section quoted.

peregissem, resumes its subject from *T. Manlius Torquatus*, four lines back.

- 7 *enim*.

essetis, resumes its subject from *senatores*, implied in *interrogatus sententiam* in 5.

patribus, of relative meaning . . . "our fathers," from person of *peregissem* and *essetis*.

- sint, quod se hostibus dediderint, praeferrique non captis modo in acie ab hostibus, sed etiam iis, qui Venusiam Canusiumque pervenerunt, atque ipsi C. Terentio consuli aequum censuerint, nihil vos eorum, patres con-*
- 8 *scripti, quae illic acta sunt, ignorare patiar. atque utinam haec, quae apud vos acturus sum, Canusii apud ipsum exercitum agerem, optimum testem ignaviae cuiusque et virtutis, aut unus hic saltem adesset P. Sempronius, quem si isti ducem secuti essent, milites hodie in castris Romanis, non captivi in hostium*
- 9 *potestate essent. sed cum, fessis pugnando hostibus, tum victoria laetis et ipsis plerisque regressis in castra sua, noctem ad erumpendum liberam habuissent et septem milia armatorum hominum erumpere etiam per*
- 7 *nunc, with general reference to circumstances previously narrated. autem. gloriati sint, gets its subject from legati in 6. vos, repeats person of servaretis, three lines back. illic, i. e., at Cannae, mentioned in preceding. patiar, repeats person of peregissem.*
- 8 *atque. vos, repeating vos, in sentence immediately preceding. acturus sum, repeating person of patiar, immediately preceding. Canusii, repeating same word, three lines back. exercitum, repeating iis, qui, etc., in 7. aut. hic, general reference to place defined by preceding. saltem, with restrictive or corrective reference to ipsum exercitum. adesset, repeating mode of agerem. P. Sempronius, repetition going back to a point previous to the beginning of the passage quoted. isti, referring to iis, qui in hostium potestate sunt, in 6. hodie, general reference to time, fixed by preceding. in hostium potestate, repeating same words in 6.*
- 9 *sed. hostibus, repeating hostium, immediately preceding. habuissent, repeating person and number of essent, as a sign of continued subject.*

conferatos hostes possent, neque per se ipsi id facere
 10 conati sunt neque alium sequi voluerunt. nocte prope
 tota P. Sempromius Tuditanus non destitit monere,
 adhortari eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra
 sineret, dum quies ac silentium esset, dum nox inceptum
 tegere posset, se ducem sequerentur: ante lucem perve-
 nire in tuta loca, in sociorum urbes posse.

It is necessary to go no further in support of the state-
 ment that a manifold and not a single connection regu-
 larly is indicated between successive sentences.¹

neque . . . neque.

ipsi, referring to subject of preceding verb.

id, summarizing preceding clause.

alium, meaning relative to *per se*.

voluerunt, repetition of person and number from *conati sunt*.

10 *nocte*, repeating *noctem*, three lines back.

P. Sempromius (Tuditanus), repeating same, seven lines back.

eos, referring to subject of *voluerunt*.

ante lucem, with a meaning relative to *nox*, immediately pre-
 ceding.

sociorum, with meaning relative to preceding, "their allies."

posse, incomplete mode, sign of indirect statement, also resume
 its subject from preceding *sequerentur*.

¹ If we grant that the desire to connect sentences, which have little or no inward relation, comes later than the instinctive placing of inwardly related sentences in consecutive order, this demand offers an explanation for the development of conjunctions. The tendency then to insert by analogy a conjunction between two sentences, also, whose inward connection is already sufficiently expressed in other ways, is not unparalleled.

