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THE USE OF SIMUL, SIMULAC(ATQUE) AND SYNONYMS CUM PRIMUM UT PRIMUM
AND UBI PRIMUM FROM THE EARLIEST LITERATURE DOWN TO THE
AUGUSTAN AGE.

by

names
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THE USE OF SIMUL, SIMULAC(ATQUE) AND SYNONYMS CUM PRIMUM, UT PRIMUM
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AUGUSTAN AGE.

The Latin language has a large number of equivalent expressions meaning "as soon as",. If they are compared with ^{those used for} any other single temporal idea, they are found to be far more numerous than those used for other temporal notions.

These expressions may be divided into ~~three~~ ^{these} great classes:

- I., Simul, simulac(atque),
- II., Cum extemplo,
- III., Cum primum, ut primum, ubi primum.

Simul, which has the older form semol and is sometimes found in the MSS. of Plautus written semul, may be the accusative, singular, neuter of the adjective similis; in meaning it is allied to the English same. Originally it ^{was} an adverb and joined with the conjunction ac or atque, denoted that two actions took place at exactly the same time. Thus in the sentence:

Caesar venit, simul ac sol occidit,

the meaning is, that Caesar came at exactly the same moment that the sun went down. Simul also developed a use with et and que to express the copulative idea, but the temporal idea did not develop with et and que except that Cicero uses simul-et occasionally in the sense of "as soon as" by analogy with simul ac, as in the following examples:

Ad Atticum ll. 20-2,

Tractatur res; simul et quid erit, certi, scribam ad te.

After adjectives and adverbs of likeness ac or atque was regularly used with the meaning as. Since simul contains the idea of likeness along with its temporal idea, the two words used conjointly came to mean "at the same ^{time} as" or "as soon as".

The ~~etymology~~ of extemplo is somewhat uncertain. The best ~~etymology~~ is that which connects it with templum, meaning the division of the sky cut off, or made by the staff of the augur preparatory to taking auguries.

Servius ad Aen. l. 92, Extemplo, illico, statim. Et est augurum sermo. Templum enim dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre post quem factum illico captantur auguria.

And also in ll. 699, Verbum augurum qui visis auspiciis surgebant extemplo: unde est extemplo adverbium.

The meaning then seems to be immediately, equivalent to the Greek αὐτίκα or the German auf der Stelle.

Varro de Latina Lingua Vl. 2: Extemplo acceptum me necato et filium. Extemplo enim est continuo, quod omne templum esse debet continuo septum, nec plus unum introitum habere.

Extemplo is used in a great many phrases to express variations of the temporal idea; with cum it signifies that one thing follows immediately after another thing has happened. Thus:

Caesar venit, cum extemplo sol occidit, signifies, when the sun went down, immediately Caesar came. Originally extemplo stood in the main clause.

Caesar venit extemplo, cum sol occidit.

Later by the transfer of the main verb to the end of the sentence we have:

Extemplo cum sol occidit, Caesar venit,

then, *simulac* taken close together, in the sense of *simulac*.

In the third class, *ut*, *ubi*, *cum* are used with *primum* without any apparent distinction in meaning. The usage varies according to the taste of the writers, some use one form almost exclusively, while others use all three. The basic idea was, that one thing was done first, then something followed. Thus:

Caesar venit, cum primum sol occidit,

When the sun set, the first thing in order, Caesar came, the second thing in order. The original meaning was of course, "when first" and we find this meaning attaching to *cum primum* especially, both in the archaic period and in the Ciceronian Age. Afterwards, the meaning "when first" changed to "as soon as", just as *simulac* changed its meaning from "at the same time as", to "as soon as".

In order to secure as comprehensive a view as possible of the use of these various forms, the literature, from the earliest specimens down to the Augustan Age, has been examined. The examples will be grouped under two general heads:-

1. THE ARCHAIC PERIOD.

This includes the literature from the earliest time down to the early part of the first century B.C.

In this period Baehrens' *Poet. Rom. Fragmenta*, Plautus and Terence have been read entire. Ennius, Cato, Cornificius and the fragments of the Tragic and Comic Poets have been examined by the aid of the Indexes attached to the editions of Vahlen, Keil, Marx and Ribbeck.

The examples will be given under two heads. (a) Those in which there is no correlative in the principal sentence. (b) Those in which there is some correlative, *extemplo*, *statim*, *ilico* etc. in

the principal sentence.

A. Simulac, (simulatque).

We shall first take up the examples in which there is no correlative in the principal sentence, because these examples are the most numerous.

The earliest examples of simulac (simulatque) in Latin literature is found in Livius Andronicus.

Od. 21, Simulac lacrimas de ore noceo detergit.

(Baehrens' Post. Rom. Frag. page 40).

It does not occur at all in Ennius nor, as a temporal conjunction, in Naevius.

It occurs once in the fragment of Lucius Accius, 449, timida eliminor (e) clamore simulac nota vox ad auris accidit.

(Ribbeck Frag. Rom. Frag. p.224).

When we take up Plautus we might reasonably expect to find many examples of simulac, but a diligent search discloses but a single example.

Asin 479. Id quidem tibi hercle fiet ut vapules, Demaenetum simulac conspexero hodie.

The reason of its failure in Plautus becomes clear when we come to study cum extemplo which was the favorite form with him. There is no good example of simulac, (simulatque) in Cato. The early writers have simulac in de Agr. 48, 2 but this has been corrected in later editions. The first examples in prose are found in Cornific. ad Her., IV. 17, "Item: Qui fortunis alicuius inducti amicitiam eius secuti sunt, ⁱⁱ simulac fortuna dilapsa est devolant omnes."

IV. 48 "item falsi amici sereno vitas tempore praesto

sunt, simulatque hiemem fortunae viderunt devolant omnes."

IV. 55, Quod simulatque Gracchus prospexit fluctuare populum
verentem, ne ipse auctoritate commotus sententia desisteret, jubet
advocari contionem.

There is only one example of simulac (simulatque) with a
correlative in the Archaic period and that contrary to our expecta-
tions, comparatively late.

Lucil. Sat. 757. Continuo, simulac paulo vehementius aura
inflarit, fluctus erexerit extuleritque, ~~aura inflarit fluctus.~~
(Baehrens poet. Rom. Fragmenta, page 243.)

B. SIMUL.

The first example of simul in the sense of simulac is found
in Cato.

de Agr. 48.2. Simul herbae inceperint nasci, eximito.

This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that simul
in this sense does not occur in Varro who wrote in the Archaic
style. The first example of it in prose, except the one under
consideration, occurs in Cicero. It is perhaps due to this fact that
the earlier editions of Cato have simulac in the above passage.

The first example in poetry occurs in Terence.

Phor. 823, hic simul argentum repperit,
cura sese expedit.

Then it occurs once in L. Pomp. 170.

Simul intro veni, accessi ad patrem. (Rib. Com. Rom. Frag. 303)
and once with a correlative in L. Afran. 5.

Simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt ilico.

(Rib. Com. Rom. Frag. p. 194)

Summing up then, we find that in the archaic period simul ac (simulatque) is used seven times:-

Once by Livius Andronicus

.. '' Lucilius

.. '' Accius

.. '' Plautus

Three times by Cornificius.

Simul is used four times :-

Once by Afranius

.. '' Pomponius

.. '' Cato

.. '' Terence.

Classifying according to the use of modes and tenses, we find that simul ac (simulatque) is used with the perfect indicative five times:-

Once by Livius Andronicus

.. '' Accius

Three times by Cornific ad Her.

simul ac (simulatque) is used twice with the future perfect indicative:-

Once by Plautus

.. '' Lucilius.

Simul in the sense of simulac is used altogether four times in the Archaic period.

Once with the perfect indicative by Terence,

.. .. '' .. '' L.Pomponius,

Once with the future indicative by L. Afranius.

Once with the future perfect indicative by Cato.

No examples are found in which *simul* or *simulac* (*simulatque*) is used with the subjunctive. The indicative is used exclusively, the perfect tenses are preferred; only four instances are found where some form of the perfect is not used.

We find in the Archaic Period that the usual form is *simulac* (*simulatque*). This occurs seven times, while *simul* in the sense of *simulac* (*atque*) occurs only four times. Aside from the example from Cato, we find that all the others are from the poets. The earliest example is from Terence. It is possible that this innovation was introduced by him as a more elegant form or as one better adapted to poetry, and was then taken up by the later writers. We shall find in the next period that it was a favorite form with the poets, while it was avoided by the prose writers.

Some variations are found in the position of the temporal clause, although it usually precedes the main clause.

2. THE CICERONIAN AGE.

In this period the following authors have been read entire:-
 Nepos, Lucretius. Of Cicero, the Letters ad Atticum and the Rhetorical Works were read entire. The following have been examined by the aid of Indexes: Varro, by aid of the Index attached to Keil's edition of Cato and Varro; Sallust, by the aid of the Index attached to Dietsche's edition; Catullus, by aid of the Index attached to Schwabe's edition; Cicero's Oratorical Works, by the aid of Merguet's Lexikon zu den Reden Cicero; Cicero's Philosophical works, by the aid of Merguet's Lexikon zu den Phil. Schriften; Caesar, by the aid of Merguet's Lexikon.

A. Simulac (Simulatque).

In this period the first author to be considered is Varro.

In point of time he belongs to the Ciceronian Age, but in the archaic character of his style he really belongs to the archaic period. The following examples of simulac (simulatque) occur:-

RR. 1. 8,6, ibi dominus simulac vidit occipitum vindemiatoris, furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta...

1. 31-5, Si prata inrigua habebis, simulac faenum sustuleris, irrigare.

lll. 2-18, Ille, qui simulac promiseris minerval, incipiam, inquit, id est cenam.

lll. 7,9, Pulli nascuntur bini, qui simulac creverunt et habent robor, cum matribus pariunt.

lll. 2.18. Credo simulac primum ex isto villatico pecore mortui erunt anseres aut parvones.

Cicero contains by far the largest number of examples of simulac (atque) of any writer of this period. This is in part due to the fact that more of his writings are left to us and in a less fragmentary form; but also to the fact that he has a fondness for this form. He shows a very decided preference for simulac (simulatque), using it in all, in the Philosophical works, the Oratorical Works, the Rhetorical Works, and the Epist. ad Att. eighty-two times, a number larger than the combined number of all other equivalent expressions.

Of these examples forty-two (42) occur in the Orations according to Merguet, Lexikon zu den Reden Cicero's. To these must be added in Pisonem 69, making a total of forty-three (43). Eighteen (18) examples occur in the Philosophical Works according to Merguet,

Lexikon zu den Phil. Schriften. There is no Lexikon to the Letters or to the Rhetorical Works. The latter have been read in full and of the former, the Epist. ad Atticum have been read. There are ten examples in the Rhetorical Works and eleven examples in the Epist. ad Atticum. For lack of time the Epist. ad Fam., the Epist. ad Brutum, the Epist. ad Quintum and the remnants of his poetry have not been read. If simulac (simulatque) is used in these writings with the same frequency, the number of examples will be considerably increased.

The following examples occur.

(a) PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.

Acad. 2. 51, Quis, enim, cum sibi fingit aliquid et cogitione^{at} depingit, non simulac se ipse commovit atque ad se revocant^{at}, sentit...

2,63. Memini enim Antiochum ipsum, cum annos multos alia^{at} sensisset, simulac visum sit sententia destitisse.

De Fin. 2, 30. Omne animal, simul atque natum sit, voluptatem appetere eaque gaudere...

De Fin. 2,31. Simul atque natum animal est, gaudet voluptate...

De Fin. 2,93.....Nisi forte eum dicis, qui, simul atque arripuit, interfecit.

De Fin. 3.16. Placet his, inquit^{inquit}, quorum ratio mihi probatur, simul atque natum sit animal^{inquit} ipsum^{inquit} sibi conciliari...

De Fin. 4. 34. Quid enim dicis omne animal simulatque sit ortum, applicatum esse ad se diligendum esseque in se conservando occupatum ?

De Fin. 5. 41, si....simulatque ortus esset, se quisque cognosceret indicareque posset.....

Tusc. Disp. 2.54, Ut enim fit in proelis, ut ignaves

miles ac timidus, simul ac viderit hostem, objecto scuto fugiat....

Tusc. Disp. 3.2. Nunc autem, simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, in omni continuo pravitate et in summa opinionum perversitate versamur....

De Nat. Deorum, 1. 108.quid, quod, simul ac mihi collibitum est, praesto est imago ?

De Nat. Deorum. 2, 124.... veluti crocodili fluviatilesque testudines quaedamque serpentes ortae extra aquam, simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur.

De Div. 2, 37. Caput est in jecore, cor in extis; iam discedet, simul ac molam et vinum insperseris.....

De. Div. 2, 138. istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simul atque velimus, accurant ?

De Re Pub. 2. 48. Simul atque enim se inflexit hic rex in donimatum iniustiorum, fit continuo tyrannus...

De Leg. 1. 34.amicitiae nomen....cuius est ea vis, ut, simul atque sibi aliquid alter maluerit, nulla sit.

De Leg. 3, 42.....cui liceat concilium, simul atque intercessum turbarique coeptum sit, dimittere.

De Off. 2, 45....ii simulac iuvenes esse coeperunt, magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere.

(b) ORATORICAL WORKS.

In the orations simulac is used alone forty times, in connection with primum three times, making a total of forty-three times.

In Varro 1, 27/ Verres simulac tetigit provinciam, statim Messana litteras dedit.....

In Verr. 1, 34.....simul ac primum ei occasio visa est.....

aversa pecunia publica quaestor consulem, exercitum, sortem,
provinciamque deserunt.

In Verr. 1, 138, Simulac potestas primum data est, adeunt hi,
quos dixi.

In Verr. 2, 46. Qui simul ac profugit, quam impudenter...
illa bona direpta sunt.

In Verr. 2, 52. Metellus simulac venit Syracusas, utrumque
rescidit...

In Verr. 1, 90 Nam Tyndaritani statuas istius....deturbarunt,
simulac successum isti dudierunt.

In Verr. 5, 19 Simulac tute coeperis tua iudicia rescindere,
mihi suscensere desinito.

In Verr. 5, 141. Quod isti simulac renuntiatum est, hominem
jubet Libybae vadimonium Venerio servo promittere.

Pro Caec. 46.....si vero, simulac procul conspexit armatos,
recessisset, eo minus dubitaretis.

De Leg. Agr. 2, 82. Primo quidem acres ad vim prompti...qui,
simulac decem viri concrepauerint, armati in cives....esse possint...

Ad Quir. 2?Lentulus consul.....simulac de sollenni
deorum religione rettulit, nihil humanarum rerum sibi prius quam de
me agendum iudicavit.

De Har. Res. Itaque hominem furem exultantemque continui,
simul ac periculum iudicii intendi,....

In Vatin 4. Venisti iratus omnibus, quod ego, simulac te
aspexi....sensi atque providi.

Pro Caelio 34.....qui simulac pedem limine extulerat, omnis
prope civis virtute, gloria, dignitate superabat.

Pro Planc. 98 Hic vero simul atque mare me transisse cognovit....

Pro Planc, 98 Nam simulac me Dyrrachum attigisse audivit, statim ad me....profectus est.

Pro Scaur 12. Confirmata vero suspicio est, quod amu mortua libertus statim...Roman est profectus, Aris autem simulac liberatus de morte uxoris nuntiavit, continuo...duxit uxorem.

Phil. 2, 89. Dicebam...omnia te promissurum; simulac timere desisses, similem te futurum tui.

Phil. 4, 1.....tempora defuerunt, quae simulac primum aliquid lucis ostendere visa sunt, princeps...fui.

Pro Quinct. 18,...simul atque sibi hic annuisset numeraturum se dicebat.

Pro Sext. Rosc. 22,.....ut , simulatque ille despexerit aliquid huiusce modi moliantur.

Pro Sext. Rosc. 27. Quod hic simul atque sensit....Roman confugit.....

Pro Sext. Rosc. 60, Quem simul atque attigi, statim homo se erexit.

In Verr. 2, 17. Qui simulatque ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, statim....quaerere...coepit.

In Verr. 2, 19. Simul atque e navi egressus est, dedit...

In Verr. 2, 63. simul atque ego in siciliam veni mutatus est.

In Verr. 2, 90.....confirmabit eos.....simulatque ad se detulissent, probaturos.

In Verr. 3, 125.....ut temporibus illis, simulatque hostis, superatus esset ager araretur omnis.....

In Verr. 4, 47. Qui simul atque in oppidum quodpiam venerat immittebantur illi continuo.....

In verr. 5, 98....quod simul atque adisset.....magnam partem
urbis relinqueret....

Pro Cluent. 40. Simul atque introductus est, rem confecit.

Pro Cluent. 69....quae pecunia simul atque ad eum delata est
homo statim coepit....

Pro Cluent. 71, Ille vero simul atque hoc audivit "ne gratis "
"quo voles" inquit "sequar".

In Cat. 1, 16.....simul atque adsedit, partem istam
subsilliorum nudam reliquerunt.

In Cat. 2, 12....simul atque ire in exilium jussus est,
paruit, ivit.

Pro Mur. 22. simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus artes
ilico nostrae conticiscunt.

Pro Mur. 30, Omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur,
simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coegit.

Pro Mur. 43.....fit, simul atque candidatus occasionem
meditari visus est, ut honorem desperasse videatur.

Post Red. in Senatu 34....illa, simul atque revocata est me secum pariter
reportavit.

De Harusp. Resp. 2....simulatque Cn. Luntulum Consulem aspexit,
concidit....

Phil. 2, 95....simul atque audivit eius interitum, quo Marte
res suas recipere.

Phil. 8, 31.....teneo Scaevolam augurem memoria....cotidie,
simul atque luceret, facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem....

In Pisonem 69. Itaque admissarius iste simul atque audivit
voluptatem a philosopho tanto opere laudari nihil expiscatus est...

(c) LETTERS.

Only the Epist. ad Atticum have been read. The following examples occur:-

1. 20-6. Sed mihi crede, simul atque hoc nostrum legerunt, nescio quo pacto retardantur.

10/ 9A-4. Hoc, ⁵quod tu non dicendo mihi significati, Caesar audierat ac simulatque Have mihi dixit, statim quid de te audisset exposuit... *12.7, 2. De Balbo et in codicillis scripseram et ita cogito, simulac redierit....*

12, 40-5. Simulac constituero, ad te scribam....

13. 16-1.....Simulac veni ad villam eosdem illos sermones ad Catonem...transtuli.

13, 21-2. ⁵Exspectabam hodie aut sumrum cras ab eo tabellarios, qui simulac venerint, mittentur ad te.

13, 21)2. Quid possum de Torquato, nisi aliquid a Dolabella ? Quod simulac, continuo scietis.

13, 22-3. Varroni, simulac te videro, si tibi videbitur, mittam.

13, 36-2. Varroni scribas te (datum libros) simulac venerit.

4. 22-1. ὑπόθεσιν autem hanc habent....irrita fore quae ille egisset simulac desisteremus timere....

15, 12-1.....statim ait se iturum, simulac ludorum apparatus iis qui curaturi essent, tradidisset...

(d) RHETORICAL WORKS.

In the Rheotrical Works simulac (atque) is used ten times.

De Oratore, 2, 214. Three examples in one paragraph,--Non enim, sicut argumentum, simulatque positum est, arripitur alterumque et tertium poscitur, item misericordiam aut invidiam aut iracundiam, simul atque intuleris, possis commovere. Argumentum ratio ipsa

confirmat atque simul atque emissum est adhaerescit.

De Oratore 2, 234. Nam te in viam simulac perpaulum gustaris, extrudam et eiciam.

De Oratore 2, 117.ad instituendos adolescentulos magis aptum est ut, simulac'posita causa sit, habeant.

De Oratore, 2, 145. Me tamen ista pascitans, sapientia, simulatque ad eam confugero in libertatem vindicabit.

De Oratore, 2, 282.....suadebat Granius, ut mulsum, frigidum biberet, simulac domum redisset.

De Oratore 1, 259. A quibus enim nihil praeter voluptatem aurium quaeritur, in iis offenditur, simulatque immenuitur aliquid de voluptate.

De Oratore 1, 121.....quod contimo consilium dimiserit, simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit.

De Oratore 1, 179. Fufius autem, simul atque exaedificari coeptum est in quadam parte urbis....egit statim.....

B. SIMUL.

In the writings of Cicero which have been examined seven examples occur of simul, three in the Philosophical Works, one in the Oratorical works and three in the Epist. ad Att. The examples are as follows:

(a) PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.

De Fin. 3, 21, Simul autem cepit intelligentiam vel notionem potius, multo eam pluris aestimavit.

Tusc. Disp. 4, 12. Quam ob rem simul objecta species est cuiuspiam, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura.

Acad. 2, 86. Pictor videt, quae nos non videmus, et simul

inflavit tibicen a perito carmen agnoscitur.

(b) ORATORICAL WORKS.

In Ver. 5, 56.....simul pronuntiasti libenter te Mamertinis remittere, te audierunt et.....

(c) LETTERS.

8, 11, 7. Simul aliquid audiero, scribam ad te.

9, 7A 1. id quod...facere oportere ut simul Roman venerit, agat.....
exilimamus

3, 18, 1.....quum scripseras.....simul a Caesare ei litterae quas expectaret, remissae essent, actorem etiam daturum.

Simul is not used in the Rhetorical Works.

An examination of the examples shows that Cicero greatly prefers the perfect indicative, using it fifty out of eighty-two times; also that he uses the indicative wherever the construction admits of its use.

CAESAR.

A. SIMULAC(SIMULATQUE) ..

In Caesar, the first basic form is used much less frequently than in Cicero, Simul ac (atque) is used ten times as follows:-

B.G. 4, 27-1. Hostes proelio superati, simulatque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos....miserunt.

B.G. 7, 12-5. quem simul atque oppidani conspexerunt... murum complere coeperunt.

B.C. 1, 18)2. Sulmonenses simul atque signa nostra viderunt, portas aperuerunt.

B.G., 5, 3-3.....e quibus alter, simulatque de Caesaris legionumque adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit....

B.C. 3, 26-5. Quo simulatque intro est itum....auster...
in Africum se vertit.

B.C. 2, 20-2.....litterae Gadibus redduntur"simul atque sit
cognitum de edicto Caesaris, consensisse Gaditanos principes...
ut urbem insulamque Caesari servarent."

B. Africum 4. Quo simulatque captivus (cum) pervenisset
^{Considio porrigere coepisset}
litterasque priusquam acciperet ille, "Unde", inquit, "istas" ?

B. Africum 8. Caesar....nuntios...dimisit ut sibi auxilia...
simulatque litteras legissent mittenda curarent....

B. Africum. 74. gravis enim armaturae miles simulatque
ab his insectatus constitit in eosque impetum fecerat, illi
veloci cursu periculum facile vitabant.

B. His. 37. Didius, quae Gadibus classi praefuisset, simul
atque nuntius allatus est, confestim sequi coepit.

B. SIMUL.

In the same works simul is found six times.

B. Afr. 35. Qui simul ad eum sunt deducti, petierunt ut
sibi liceret verba sine periculo proloqui.

B. His. 4.....qui, simul in conspectum oppidi se dederunt, equis
recipiuntur.

B. His. 31. Quae simul est mota equitatus Caesaris sinistro
cornu premere coepit.

B. His 34. Oppidani autem, simul Caesar castra contra oppidum
^{posuit}
~~posuit~~ discordare coeperunt.

B.G. 4, 26, 5. Nostri, simul in arido constitierunt...impetum
fecerunt.

B.C. 1, 30, 3. Caralitani simul ad se Valerium mitti audierunt...
Cottam ex oppido eiciunt.

We observe in Caesar's usage,

(a) in the B.G. he uses *simulac* (*atque*) always with the perfect indicative. (b) The same usage occurs in the B.C. except *II*, 20, 3 where the perfect subjunctive, due to indirect discourse is used.

(c) This is not the case with his *Fortsetzer*. Of the four examples found in B. *Africum* and B. *Hisp.* two contain the pluperfect subjunctive; in only one example is the perfect indicative used.

(d) He uses *simulac* (*atque*) with a correlative in two examples. B.G. *IV*, 27. and B. *Hisp.* 37.

(e) He uses *simul* twice only, once in B.G. and once in B.C.

(f) His *Fortsetzer* use it four times, three times in B. *Hisp.* and once in B. *Africum*.

(g) He does not use *simul* with a relative. In three of the four examples found in his *Fortsetzer* *simul* is used with a relative. This difference in usage, in addition to those noted above under (c), (e) and (f) tend to show that Caesar was not the author of B. *Hisp.* and B. *Africum*.

SALLUST AND NEPOS.

Simul ac is found only twice in Sallust, once with the meaning "as soon as" and once with the meaning of "both and", which usually attaches to *simul et*.

A. *SIMULAC* (*SIMULATQUE*).

Cat. 7-4. Jam primum juvenus, *simulac* belli patiens erat, in castris per laborem usu militam discebat.

In the sense of *simul et*,

Cat., 28-4. Intera Manlius in Etruria plebem sollicitare,

egestate simul ac dolore injuriae novarum rerum cupidam...

Nepos uses simul(atque) four times. The following are the examples:-

7, 1, 14....idem, simulac se remiserat neque causa suberat
quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus....reperiebatur.

16, 5, 3....non dubitavit simulac conspexerit hostem configere.

17, 2-1. Hic simulatque imperii pot^{it}us est, persuasit
Lacedaimoniis ut.....

18, 4-3. Quam cum impetrasset, in fide non mansit et se,
simulac potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit.

Sallust and Nepos use simulac (atque) with the indicative exclusively. In three out of four examples Nepos uses the perfect indicative. Sallust uses the imperfect.

If their usage is compared with that of previous prose writers of this period, Cicero Caesar and Varro, it will be seen that they agree with Cicero and Caesar in preferring the perfect form; Varro, however, prefers the future perfect. They also agree with Cicero and Caesar in their preference for simulac (atque) over ~~simulac~~ in the same sense.

LUCRETIVS.

A. SIMULAC (SIMULATQUE).

Lucretius uses simulac (atque) thirteen times as a temporal conjunction. The examples are as follows:-

1. 10. Nam simulac species patefactast verna diei....aeriae...
volucres te....significant.

1, 1040.....sic omnia debent dissolui simulac defecit
suppeditare materies.

3, 14. Nam simulac ratio tua coepit vociferari naturam rerum...

diffugiunt animi terrores....

3, 211....quod simul atque hominem leti segura quies est
indepta....nil ibi libatum de toto corpore cernas ad speciem....

4, 211 Quod simulac primum sub diu splendor aquai ponitur,
extemplo....sidera respondent....

4, 782.....et simul ac volumus nobis occurrit imago ?

4, 1041 Quod simul atque suis e^cextum sedibus exit, per
membra atque artus decedit corpore toto in loca conveniens....

4, 319 qui simulatque visas oculorum luce replevit atque
patefecit.....simulacra secuntur.....

5, 286. id licet hinc cognoscere possis, quod simul ac
primum nubes succedere soli coepere,.....extemplo inferior pars
horum disperit.

6, 402. an simul ac nubes successere, ipse in eas tum
descendit.....

6, 440 quam simul ac gravidam detrusit ad aequora ponti ille
in aquam subito totum se immittit.

6, 757 In Syria quoque fertur item locus esse videri
quadripedes quoque quo simulac vestigia primum intulerint, graviter
vis cogat concidere ipsa....

6, 821.....ut spatium caeli...veneret quo simul ac primum
pennis delata sit ales, impediatur ibi caeco correpta veneno,
ut cadat.....

In nine cases Lucretius uses simulac (atque) alone in
four cases he uses it with primum. This is a mixed form arising
from the combination of the first basic form with the third.

B. SIMUL.

Simul is used three times. The following are the examples.

6, 1024 quod simul a fronte est anelli rarior aer factus
inanitusque locus magis ac vacuatus continuo fit, ut.....

6, 87-89, Two examples in one paragraph.

Simul infula virginis circum data

Cui comptus ex utraque pari malarum parte profusast, et
maestum simul ante aras adstare parentem sensit....terram....
genibus...petebat.

CATULLUS.

A. SIMULAC (SIMULATQUE).

Catullus has the following examples of simul(atque).

64-12. Quae simulac rostro ventosum proscidit aequor...
emersere.

64, 86. Hunc simulac cupido conspexit lumine virgo...
cuncto concepit corpore flammam.

64-147. Sed simulac cupidam mentis satiata libido est,
dicta nihil meminere....

64-233. Ut simul ac nostros invisent lumina collis,
funestam antennae deponant undique vestem.

64-366 Nam simulac fessis dederit fors copiam Achivis urbis
Mardaniae Neptunia solvere vincla....madfient...sepulcra...

In 64, 233 several variations occur in MS: reading.

Simul hec is the reading of Codex Paris, 14137 and Codex Oxon.

Simul ac is the reading of inferior MSS. and early editions.

In the reading of 64, 366 variations also occur. Simul hanc
is the reading of Codex Paris, and Codex Oxon. Simul ac is the
reading of inferior MSS. and of the early editions.

B. SIMUL.

Catullus is the first writer of the Ciceronian period who

who uses simul more frequently than simulac (atque).

He has six examples of simul as follows:-

22, 1 5. idem infaceto est infacetior rure, simul poemata attigit.

51, 6. Nam simul, te, Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi.

63-27, simul haec comitibus Attis cecinit notha mulier,
Thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat

63, 45 simul ipsa pectore Attis sua facta recoluit....

64-31 Quae simul optatae finito tempore luces advenere...
tota frequentat Thessalia...

99, 7 Nam simul id factum est, multis diluta labella abstersti
guttis omnibus articulis...

In 99, 7 We have a difference in MS. readings. simul ad
factum est, G. simul hoc factum est. b. simul est id factum est H.

To this period belongs one example of simul from Decimus
Laberius 27. itaque leni pruna coctus, simul sub dentes mulieris
veni bis ter, memordit.

(Rib. Com. Poet. Frag. page 283)

In the Ciceronian Age we find then that simulac (atque)
is used one hundred and twenty times as a temporal conjunction.

It is used by Cicero 82 times

. Caesar 10 "

. Sallust 1 time

. Lucretius 13 times

. Nepos 4 "

. Catullus 5 "

. Varro 5 "

Simul is used in this period twenty-two times.

It is used by Cicero 7 times

" " " " Caesar 6 "

" " " " Lucretius 3 "

" " " " Catullus 6 "

That simulac (atque) and not simul is the favorite form in this period is shown by the following facts.

- (1) Varro does not use simul at all
- (2) Cicero uses it comparatively seldom.
- (c) Caesar uses it only once in B.G., but his Fortsetzer use it as often as they use simulac(atque).
- (4) Neither Nepos nor Sallust uses simul.
- (5) Lucretius prefers simulac.
- (6) The preference for simul begins with Catullus and with him it is not strong. In this period, then, simulac is the form preferred.

SIMULAC(SIMULATQUE) AS A COPULATIVE.

An examination of the writers in the Augustan Age brings out the fact that simul rapidly encroaches on simulac(atque). This was due to the use of simul ac(atque) as a copulative conjunction in the sense of "both"...and". Simul et is often used in this sense in all periods of the literature and we find simulac (simulatque) used a few times previous to the Augustan Age, where it became quite common. It occurs three times in the poetry of the literature embraced in the period of this investigation. The first example is in Naevius, *Bel. Poen.* 7,47. *convenit regnum simul atque ut locos haberent.* (Baehrens *Poet Rom. Frag.* p. 50)

Two examples are found in Lucretius:-

1, 777...mixtus que videbitur aer cum terra simul atque ardor
cum rare manere.

Lucretius 4, 40.....aliquid nostri post mortem posse relinqui,
cum corpus simul atque animi natura perempta in sua discessum
dederint primordia quoique.

In prose it occurs first in Cicero de Invent. 2, 8, quos ipsos
simulatque illos. The common prose use begins in Sallust who uses
it once.

Cat. 28, 4 Inter^o Manlius in Etruria plebem sollicitare,
egestate simul ac dolore injuriarum novarum rerum cupidam...

This use as a copulative conjunction which is ^{so} rare in this
period, was greatly extended in the Augustan Age and was the chief
cause of the decrease in the use of simulac (atque) as a temporal
conjunction.

Some observations in regard to the use of moods and tenses
with simulac (simulatque) as a temporal conjunction.

The perfect indicative is used most frequently; it is found
eighty-eight times.

In Cicero 50 times

" Caesar 12 "

" Lucretius 12 "

" Nepos 3 "

" Varro 2 "

" Catullus 9 "

The perfect subjunctive is used sixteen times.

In Cicero 13 times

" Caesar 1 time

" Lucretius 2 times.

The future perfect indicative is used 13 times.

In Cicero 9 times

'\ Varro 3 ''

'\ Catullus 1 time.

The present indicative is used three times.

In Cicero 1 time

'\ Lucretius 2 times.

The future indicative is used once by Catullus.

The present subjunctive is found once,- in Cicero.

The imperfect subjunctive is used in Cicero 2 times.

The pluperfect subjunctive is used ~~10~~ times.

In Cicero 9 times

'\ Caesar 2 ''

The pluperfect indicative is used four times.

In Cicero 2 times

"" Caesar 1 time

"" Nepos 1 ''

The imperfect indicative is used in Sallust 1 time.

The preference for the perfect indicative which was noted in the archaic period, still continues.

A comparison of the usage of different authors is interesting. Beginning with the first one ⁹considered, Varro, we note the following :- in five examples.

The future perfect indicative is used 3 times

The perfect indicative is used 2 times.

In summarizing Cicero's use, we find that it is as follows:-

The perfect indicative 50 times

The perfect subjunctive 13 times

The pluperfect subjunctive 9 times

The future perfect indicative 9 times

The present indicative 1 time

The pluperfect indicative 2 times.

The present subjunctive 1 time

The imperfect subjunctive 2 times (~~in subordinate clauses~~)

~~on account of brevity~~. Two cases are obscure on account of brevity.

In the thirteen examples of the perfect subjunctive, four are subjunctive because of being in subordinate clauses of indirect discourse; eight are attracted to the subjunctive because of being involved in subjunctive clauses. In the nine examples of pluperfect subjunctive, four are attracted and five are in subordinate clauses of indirect discourse. Both examples of the imperfect subjunctive are in subordinate clauses of indirect discourse.

In the sixteen examples found in Caesar

The perfect indicative is used 12 times

The pluperfect indicative is used 1 time

The perfect subjunctive is used one time

The pluperfect subjunctive is used 2 times.

The perfect subjunctive form is explained by attraction.

The two examples of the pluperfect subjunctive both occur in the Bellum Africum. In the first (4.7) simulatque seems to be used like a cum temporal. Recognizing this as an unusual usage, early grammarians inserted a cum also. Wölfflin, however, in his edition of Bellum Africum thinks that simulatque is used with the force of cum temporal and cites (8,1) the second example, as a parallel passage.

In the example found in Sallust the imperfect indicative is used.

In the 16 examples found in Lucretius-- -

The perfect indicative is used 12 times

The present indicative is used 2 times

The perfect subjunctive is used 2 times.

Both subjunctive forms are explained by attraction.

In the four examples found in Nepos--

The perfect indicative is used 3 times

The pluperfect indicative is used 1 time.

In the examples of Catullus--

The perfect indicative is used 9 times

The future perfect indicative is used 1 time

The future indicative is used 1 time.

The position of the temporal clause varies but slightly,
uniformly it stands first in order. The following are the exceptions.:-

In Cicero it stands 9 times in the second place

" Caesar ' ' ' 1 time " " " " " " " "

" " Lucretius " " 1 time " " " " " " " "

" " Catullus " " 1 time " " " " " " " "

" " Nepos " " 2 times " " " " " " " "

We see then that the indicative is the mood usually used with the simulac (simulatque) or simul clause, and that all subjunctive forms found with it are explicable as being attracted by some other subjunctive form, or as being involved in indirect discourse; that some form of the perfect tense was used, preferably the present perfect; that the temporal clause stood first in order in its sentence.

The use of simul with a relative, qui simul, quod simul, etc. which does not occur in the Archaic Period, is found a few times

in Cicero's Fortsetzer, H. 4, 1 quæ simul; 31, 5 quæ simul;
Af. 35, 3 qui simul; also Catullus 64, 31 quæ simul, Lucretius 1, 87;
cui simul; 6, 1024 quod simul. It does not occur in Cicero or
Caesar. It is a poetical construction which was taken up by later
writers and which occurs very often in the Augustan Age.

CUM EXTEMPLIO.

Cum extemplo is a form peculiar to Plautus, occurring throughout his writings more often than any other of the basic forms, indeed more often than all combined. So far as noted, Plautus is the only writer in the period of the literature under survey who makes use of this expression as a synonym of *similac*. It is found sixteen times. The examples will be given under two heads:-

(a) With Correlative.

(1) Continuo,

(2) Illico.

(b) Without Correlative.

The examples occur as follows:-

a. (1) continuo.

Mostellaria 1064....ilico intra limen isti astate, ut cum extemplo vocem, continuo exiliatis.

a. (2) ilico.

Amphitruo §65 huc autem quem extemplo adventum adporto, ilico *Amphitruo* fio.

Bacchides 304. Tristes ilico, quem extemplo a portu ire nos cum auro vident, subducunt.....

Miles Gloriosus 1176.....quem extemplo hoc erit factum ubi intro haec abierit, ibi tu ilico facito uti venias.....

Trinummus 241. Nam qui amat quod amat quem extemplo saviis sagittatis percussus est, ilico res foras labitur, liquitur.

(b) Without Correlative.

Asinaria 442. Aibat reddere quom extemplo redditum esset.

Captivi 434.....ne tu me ignores quom extemplo meo e conspectu
abscesseris.

Captivi 786. Cum extemplo ad forum advenere omnes loquentur:-

Mercator 295 Senex quom extemplo est jam nec sentit sapit
aiunt solere eum rusum repuerascere.

Miles Gloriosus 933.....hanc ad nos, quom extemplo a foro
veniemus, mittite.

Miles Gloriosus 578.....ut Miles cum extemplo a foro
adveniat domum domi comprehendar.

Mostellaria 101.....aedes quom extemplo sunt paratae,
expolitaе, factae probe examussim, laudant fabrum.....

Pseudolus 804. Quia enim, cum extemplo veniunt conductum
coquom, nemo illum quaerit qui optimus et caressimust.

Rudens 979.....quippe quom extemplo in macellum pisces prolati,
sient, nemo emat, suam quisque partem piscium poscant sibi, dicant,
in mari communi captos.

Trinummus 491.....nos homunculi satillum animai qui quom
extemplo emisim^{us} aequo mendicus atque ille opulentissimus
censetur censu ad Acheruntem mortuos.

Trinummus 725.....egomet autem quom extemplo arcum et
pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, cassidem in caput dormibo
placide in tabernaculo.

The use of mood and tense with quom extemplo varies considerably:

the present indicative is used four times,

the perfect indicative is used three times,

the future indicative is used one time,

the future perfect is used three times,

the present subjunctive is used two times,

the perfect subjunctive is used two times,

the pluperfect subjunctive is used one time.

The cases where the subjunctive is used are due to attraction or to indirect discourse.

The cum extemplo clause stands first in order thirteen times.

Trinummus 491

" 725

" 241

Mercator 295

Miles Gloriosus 933

" " 578

" " 1176

Mostellaria 101

" 1064

Pseudolus 804

Rudens 979

Amphitruo 865

Captivi 786

It stands second in order three times.

Asinaria 442

Bacchides 304

Captivi 434

We find that the second basic form, like the first, as a rule, stands first in order in the sentence; that it is used with the indicative unless attracted to some other mood; that the tense forms vary between the present, the perfect, the future and the future perfect.

32.

No examples of quom extemplo appear in the fragments of the comic and tragic poets that have come down to us. It must have disappeared from the language at an early date, as no case of it occurs in Ennius, Cato or Terence.

III.

CUM PRIMUM, UT PRIMUM, UBI PRIMUM.

The third form of the temporal sentence introduced by the Latin equivalent of the English "as soon as" is that introduced by cum primum, ubi primum, ut primum. These forms are not always equivalent in meaning to simulac(simul atque). Sometimes the adverbial force of primum is distinctly felt and the form has the meaning of "when first". Especially is this true of cum primum in both the Archaic Period and in the Ciceronian Age. See Plautus: Asinaria 890. Jube dari vinum; jam dudum factum est, cum primum bibi. Cicero: Verr.a,pr. 5. semel ait se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum primum a me reus factus sit...

Such cases will, however, be included in this paper and the meaning "when first" will be considered the original meaning.

1. THE ARCHAIC PERIOD.

This period includes the literature down to the first century B.C.. The same authors have been read and examined with the aid of indexes as for simulac (simulatque) and quom extemplo. See p. 13.

(a) Cum Primum.

The following examples of cum primum occur:

Plautus; Asinaria 890. Jube dari vinum; jam dudum factum est, cum primum bibi.

Casina. Prol. 17. Haec cum primum acta est, vicit omnis fabulas.

Terence: Eunuchus 510. jam tum quom primum jussit me ad se arcessier, roget quis, "quid tibi cum illa."

Hecyra. Prol. 33. quom primum eam agere coepi, ... ~~f~~acere.....

Andria Prol. 1. Poeta quom primum animum ad scribendum adpulit, id sibi negati credidit solum dari.

(b) UT PRIMUM.

Plautus: Epidicus 600. Quid ego, qui illum, ut primum vidi, nunquam vidi postea ?

Ennius: Ann. VI. 212. Ut primum tenebris abjectis indallabat.

(c) UBI PRIMUM.

1. With Correlative.

Plautus: Amphitruo 203. Principio ut illo advenimus ubi primum terram tetigimus continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primorum principes.

Menaechmi 599. Ubi primum est licitum, ilico properavi abire de foro.

Poenulus 1420. Ubi primum potero, iligo (ire cogito).

Cistellaria 137. Ubi mihi potestas primum evenit, ilico feci, eius ei quod me oravit copiam.

Cato: de Agr. 17-2. ibi dem sunt nuces binae, inde semen excidit, et anniculae; eae ubi primum incipiunt hiascere tum legi oportet.

2. Without Correlative.

Plautus: Amphitruo 729. Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier implisciscier ? *(Used in sense of "when first")*

Miles Gloriosus 109. Ubi primum evenit militi huic occasio,
sublinit os illi lenae.....

Fragmenta: Ubi primum accensus clamarat meridiem.

(Leo's Edition of Plautus, p. 527, vol. 11).

Terence: Eunuchus 628. hoc est signi; ubi primum poterit,
se illinc subducet, scio.

A comparison of all the first and the third basic forms used in the Archaic Period shows that the third form is used the greater number of times. Sixteen examples of it occur while only eleven examples occur in which the first basic form is used. Of the first and third basic forms, Plautus uses almost exclusively the third. He uses simulac once only, but he uses the third basic form ten times.

Ubi primum is his favorite expression: he uses it seven times out of ten; of the other three examples, two contain cum primum and one, ut primum.

Terence prefers the third basic form. He uses it four times, where he uses the first basic form once. His preference is for cum primum; he uses this expression three times and ubi primum once.

In Cato the usage is equally divided. He has one example of simul and one of ubi primum.

Ennius does not use simulac (atque) or simul (in the sense of simulac) at all; he uses ut primum once.

Cornificius is the only writer of the Archaic Period who prefers the first basic form. He uses simulac three times; cum primum, ut primum, ubi primum not at all.

A classification by tenses of the forms used with *cum* *primum*, *ut primum*, *ubi primum* in the Archaic Period brings out the fact that the perfect indicative is the preferred form. It is used eleven times:

by Plautus 8 times,

by Terence 3 "

The future perfect indicative is used 2 times:

by Plautus once,

by Terence "

The present indicative is used once:

by Cato.

The imperfect indicative is used once by Ennius.

The pluperfect is used once by Plautus:

No examples occur with the Subjunctive.

The temporal clause usually stands first in order, one exception occurs in Plautus. Asin. 890.

11. THE CICERONIAN AGE.

For the Ciceronian Period the same authors have been read and examined with the aid of the same Indexes as in the case of *simulac* (*simulatque*). See page 7

CICERO.

(a) *Cum primum*.

Philosoph. works: Cicero uses *cum primum* only three times

in his Phil. Works according to Merguet, Lexikon zu den Phil.

Schriften, as follows:-

De Nat. Deorum. 2, 124.....effugiunt et....cum primum aquam quasi naturalem domum videre potuerunt....

De Div. 1, 14, (a quotation from his own poetry).....et assiduas jacet ore querellas, cum primum gelidos rores aurora remittit.

De Off. 1, 118. Nam quod Herculem Prodicus dicit.....cum primum pubesceret.....ex isse in solitudinem atque ibi sedentem diu secum multumque dubitasse....

Orations: In his orations cum primum occurs thirteen times according to Merguet, Lexikon zu den Reden des Cicero; in one example (Phil. 14, 4) the reading is doubtful, and one (Cluent 114) should not be considered here. The other examples are as follows:

In Verr. a.pr. 5. Semel ait se in vita pertinuisse, tum cum primum a me reus factus sit,.....

In Verr. 3, 170. Obstipui, iudices cum hoc mihi primum Halaesae de monstravit in senatu Halaesinorum homo summo ingenio...

Fragmenta A 7, 53. Memoria teneo, cum primum senatores cum equitibus Romanis lege Plotia judicarent, hominem dis ac nobilitate perinvisum, Cn. Pompeum, causam lege varia de majestate dixisse.

(Mueller's Edition IV. 3, page 255).

In Verr. 3, 158. Quod crimen eius modi est, ut, cum primum ad me delatum est, usurum me illo non putarem ?

In Verr. a.pr. 45. Ipse denique Cn. Pompeius cum primum contionem ad urbem consul designatus habuit...factus est in eo strepitus....

Ad Quir. 10. At de me ut lvaleret, semper senatus flagitavit,

ut aliquando proficeret, cum primum licuit, frequentia atque auctoritate perfecit.

Phil. 13, 9.....quod silentio bellum civile confecerat, cum primum licuit, honores in eum maximos ^{contulisti} contulisti.

In Verr. 5, 9.....cum primum invesperasceret.....jussit.

De Leg. Agr. 19, 3...me esse unum....de quibus meminisse possimus, qui consulatum petierim cum primum licitum sit, consul factus sim, cum primum petierim....

Pro Quinc. 38. Quis tam dissolutus...fuisset...qui... non heredem, cum primum vidisset, certiore faceret...

In some of the foregoing examples, Verr. a.pr. 5,; Verr. 3, 170; Verr. 5, 158; and Verr. a.pr. 45, cum primum is used in its original sense of "when first".

EPIST. AD ATT:

In the Epist ad Atticum, the following examples occur:-

4,1,1. Quum primum Romam veni fuitque, cui recte ad te litteras darem, nihil prius faciendum mihi putavi...

5, 10, 5. Tu, velim, quum primum poteris, tua consilia ad me scribas.....

9, 11A, 2. (ego) qui et illi semper et senatui, quum primum potui, pacis auctor, fui....

11, 17, 1. Itaque matri eam, quum primum per ipsam liceret, eram remissurus.

12, 16, 1. Quodsi esset aliquod levamen id esset in te uno, et quum primum ab aliquo poterit esse, a te erit.

15, 21, 3. quum primum igitur poteris, venies.

(b) Ut Primum.

Phil. Works:

According to Merguet, Lexikon zu den Phil. Schriften, the following examples occur in the Phil. Works:

De Rep. 6, 15. Atque ego ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, inquam.....

De Fin. 2. 97. Ut primum (Epaminondas) dispexit, quaesivit...

ORATIONS.

Ut primum occurs eight times in the Orations; once with statim as correlative and once with both statim and continuo.

Ad Verr. a.pr.) Ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio.... est...facta.

Ad Verr. 1D 48. Et is, ut primum potuit, istum reliquit....

Ad Verr. 4. 84. Qui ut primum in illud oppidum venit...ut signum demolirentur...imperavit.

Pro Cluent. 66. ut primum Oppianicus...quid sibi impenderet suspicari coepit...statim...(se) appli cavit.

Pro Arch. 4. ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias....contulit.

In Phil. 2. 12. qui ut me primum decedens ex Syria vidit,... dixit. In P. iso. 24 *te ut primum asperit, ... repudiavit.*

Pro Caec. 46...hoc dico, si ut primum in Castello Caecinae dixit Aebutius se homines coegisse...statim Caecina discessisset.

EPIST. AD ATTICUM.

Ut primum occurs five times in the Epist ad Atticum as follows:-

1,5,4. De...negotio, quod mihi mandarum, ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni, confeceram.

1, 16, 3....ut primum iudices consederunt, valde diffidere
boni coeperunt.

7, 17.3. Intellexi ex dierum ratione, ut primum de discessu
nostro Caesar audisset laborare eum coepisse....

16. 16A. 4 Ut primum Buthrotium agrum proscriptum vidimus,
commotus Atticus libellum composuit.

16. 16A/ 6.....post interitum autem Caesaris, ut primum ex
senatus consulto causas consules cognoscere instituerunt, haec,
quae supra scripsi, ad eos delata sunt.

(c) UBI PRIMUM.

There are no examples of ubi primum in Cicero.

CAESAR, SALLUST AND NEPOS.

(a) Cum Primum.

According to Merguet's Lexikon to Caesar, cum primum occurs
four times in Caesar and once in his Fortsetzer. The examples are
as follows:-

B.G. ~~11~~ 2,2. Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet...
venit.

B.G. ~~13~~ 9. Ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit,
contendit...

B.G. ~~13~~ 4, 5. cum primum posset in Venetis profisci jubet.

B.G. ~~19~~ 33,3. Constituit, cum primum sit data potestas,
proelio rem committere.

B. Alex. 48. Itaque, cum primum in unum locum exercitum

conduxit, sestertios centenos militibus est pollicitus...

Sallust uses it but once.

Jug. 62, 7. Eorum magna pars, uti jussum erat adducti, pauci, cum primum deditio coepit, ad regem....abierant.

Nepos uses it but once.

20, 3,4. Itaque, cum primum potuit, imperium deposuit...

(b) UT PRIMUM.

There is no example of ut primum in Caesar according to Merguet's Lexikon. There is one in his Fortsetzer, (Hirtius).

B.G. 8, 30....(qui, ut primum defecerat Gallia....impedimenta et commeatus Romanorum interceperat)

There is one in Sallust:

Hist. 4, 28. Exercitum dimisit, ut primum Alpes digressus est.

(c) UBI PRIMUM.

The following examples of ubi primum occur in Caesar and his Fortsetzer according to Merguet's Lexikon:-

B.G. ~~12~~ 12,1. At hostes, ubi primum nostros conspexerunt.... impeto facto, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt.

B.G. ~~71~~ 51, 3. legiones ubi primum planitiem attigerunt... constiterunt.

B.G. ~~113~~ 18, 3. Vibullius...ubi primum e re visum est... agere instituit.

B.G. ~~113~~ 14, 2. quae (classis) ubi convenit ac primum ab hostibus visa est...naves...constiterunt.

B. Alex. 17. Sed ubi primum...pauci nostri in litore

constiterunt,....impetum fecerunt...

The following examples are found in Sallust.

Jug. 63, 4. Ergo ubi primum tribunatum militarem a populo petit, plerisque faciem eius ignorantibus factis notus per omnis tribus declaratur.

Cat. 39, 3. Sed ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, vetus certamen animos eorum adrexit.

Cat. 40, 2. Ubi primum legatos in foro conspexit percontatus pauca...et...casum requirere coepit.

Jug. 6, 1. Qui ubi primum adolevit...non se luxu...conrupendum dedit.....

Jug. 41, 10. Nam ubi primum ex nobilitate reperti sunt qui veram gloriam iniustae potentiae anteponerent movere civitas...coepit.

Jug. 43, 2. Is, ubi primum magistratum ingressus est....ad bellum...animum intendit.

Jug. 62, 1. Is, ubi primum oportunum fuit, Jugurthum anxium et miserantem fortunas suas adcedit.

Jug. 63, 3....ubi primum aetas militiae patiens fuit, sese exercuit....

Jug. 64, 3.respondit ubi primum potuisset...facturum sese quae peteret.

It is noteworthy that no examples of ubi primum occur in Nepos. In this respect he resembles Cicero.

LUCRETIUS AND CATULLUS.

(a) Cum Primum.

Lucretius uses cum primum almost to the entire exclusion of

ut primum. The following examples occur:

2, 624. Ergo cum primum magnas in vecta per urbis munificat
tacita mortalibus multa salute, aere atque argento sternunt iter...

4, 1038. Sollicitatur id in nobis, semen, adulta aetas
cum primum roborat artus.

5, 224..... cum primum in luminis oras nixibus ex alvo
matris natura profudit...complet...

5, 461. non alia longe ratione ac saepe videntur aurea cum
primum gemmantis rore per herbas, matutina ^urabent radiati lumina
solis exalare lacus.....

5, 1063. inritata ^lanum cum primum immane Molassum ^{iv}molli
ricta fremunt duos nudantia dentes, longe alio....minantur...

6, 462...cum consistunt nubila primum...venti portantes
cogunt ad summa cacumina montis.

Catullus uses cum primum once:-

64, 243. cum primum infecti conspexit lintea veli...jecit...

(b) Ut Primum.

This form does not occur in Lucretius or in Catullus.

(c) Ubi Primum.

Lucretius, 4, 279. Sic ubi se primum speculi projecit imago...
protrudit agitque aera...

If we compare the usage of cum primum, ut primum, ubi primum,
of the writers belonging to the Ciceronian Age, we find considerable
variety. Cicero excludes one form, entirely, ubi primum; he does
not show decided preference for either of the other forms, using

cum primum and ut primum almost the same number of times.

Caesar shows an equal fondness for cum primum and ubi primum. his Fortsetzer use each of these forms sparingly.

Sallust shows a decided preference for ubi primum. He uses it nine times where he uses ut primum and cum primum once each.

Lucretius uses cum primum six out of seven times where he uses the third basic form.

If we compare the use of simulac (simulatque) simul, cum extemplo, cum primum, ubi primum, ut primum, we find that cum extemplo has entirely disappeared. Simulac(simulatque) alone is used nearly twice as many times as cum primum, ut primum, ubi primum taken together. If the examples of simul are added to those with simulac (atque) the number is more than twice that representing the primum series.

Cicero uses simulac(atque) more than twice as often as he uses cum primum and ut primum combined.

Caesar's usage is nearly evenly balanced. He uses simulac(atque) and simul the same number of times that he uses cum primum, ubi primum, but his Fortsetzer use simulac(atque) nearly three times as often as they use cum primum, ut primum, ubi primum.

Lucretius uses simulac(atque) more than he uses simul, cum primum and ubi primum combined.

Sallust is the only writer of the period who shows a decided preference for the third basic form. He uses it eleven times while he uses the first basic form only once as a temporal conjunction.

Nepos, however, uses simulac(atque) in preference to all other forms.

Catullus is unique in being the only writer who prefers simul to all other forms. He almost excludes the third basic form, using cum primum once only.

Some observations on the use of mood and tense with cum primum, ut primum, ubi primum in this period.

The perfect indicative is used forty-one (41) times:-

Cicero uses it 22 times,

Caesar uses it 7 times

Sallust uses it 9 times,

Lucretius uses it 2 times,

Nepos uses it 1 time,

Catullus uses it 1 time.

The present indicative is used seven (7) times.

Cicero uses it 1 time,

Sallust uses it 1 time,

Lucretius uses it 5 times.

The future indicative is used three (3) times by Cicero.

The pluperfect indicative is used once by Caesar

The perfect subjunctive is used four (4) times.

Cicero uses it 3 times,

Caesar uses it 1 time.

The imperfect subjunctive is used ^{Six} five (6) times.

Cicero uses it 4 times,

Caesar uses it 2 times.

The pluperfect subjunctive is used three (3) times.

Cicero uses it 2 times,

~~Sallust~~ Sallust uses it once.

Or, classified according to the usage of the different authors, Cicero uses

the perfect indicative 22 times,
 " present 88 " 1 time,
 " future " 3 times
 " perfect subjunctive 3 times
 " imperfect " 4 "
 " pluperfect " 2 times.

Caesar uses the perfect indicative 7 times

" " subjunctive 1 time,
 " imperfect " 2 times,
 " pluperfect indicative 1 time.

Sallust uses the perfect indicative 9 times,

" present " 1 time
 " pluperfect subjunctive 1 time.

Lucretius uses the perfect indicative 2 times,

" present " 5 times.

Nepos uses the perfect indicative once.

Catullus uses the perfect indicative once.

All the subjunctive forms are found in Cicero, Caesar and Sallust, and all can be explained as being involved in indirect discourse, or as being attracted by other subjunctives except, II.22, B.G. where cum primum, by analogy with cum temporal, is used with the imperfect subjunctive.

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