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A COMPARISON OF CICERO'S STYLE
IN HIS EARLY AND LATE ORATIONS.

by

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INTRODUCTION.

Cicero's oratorical activity extends over a period of thirty-eight years. His first oration pro P. Quinctio belongs to the year 81 B.C., his last ones in M. Antonium orationes Phillippicae I - XIV to the years 44 and 43 B.C. During this time his style in regard to the use of particular words, expressions and sound effects underwent very noticeable changes. His Orations may easily be grouped into three periods, so as to include in the first all that were written between the years 81 B.C. and 69 B.C., in the second, those between 69 B.C. and 52 B.C., in the third those between the years 46 B.C. and 43 B.C., as follows:-

First Period (81 - 69 B.C.)

pro P. Quinctio
pro Sex. Roscio Amerino
pro Q. Roscio Comoedo
in Q. Caecilius divinatio
pro M. Tullio
in C. Verrem actio prima
in C. Verrem II lib. I-V

Second Period (69 - 52 B.C.)

pro M. Fonteio
pro A. Caecina
de imperio Cn. Pompei
pro A. Cluentio
de lege agraria I - III
pro C. Rabirio

in L. Catilinam I - IV
pro L. Murena
pro L. Flacco
pro P. Sulla
pro Archia poëta
post reditum in senatu
post reditum ad Quiretes
de domo sua ad pontifices
de haruspicium responso
pro P. Sestio
in P. Vatinius testem
pro M. Caelio
de provinciis consularibus
pro L. Cornelia Balbo
in L. Calpurnium Pisonem
pro Cn. Plancio
pro M. Aemilio Scauro
pro C. Rabirio Postumo
pro T. Annio Milone

Third Period (46-43 B.C.)

pro M. Marcello
pro Q. Ligario
pro rege Deiotaro
in M. Antonium orationes Phillipicae I-XIV

Owing to the extent to which this subject might be carried the scope of this paper has been limited to a consideration from

a linguistic and grammatical standpoint of various peculiar forms and expressions suggested in the orations pro Sex. Roscio and in M. Antonium orationes Phillipicae. These orations were selected as being particularly illustrative of his earliest and latest style of writing. An attempt has been made to discover the extent to which he has used certain archaic or colloquial expressions and to examine parallel expressions in the three periods of his oratorical career.

References have been made to the writings of Plautus and Terence on the supposition that forms occurring frequently in their writings but seldom in later Latin may be regarded as archaic or colloquial. In the former the text followed in every case is that of Leo, in the latter that of Dziatzko. In Cicero's Orations the text of C. F. W. Müller in the Teubner series has been followed except when stated otherwise.

I. Peculiarities as shown in Nouns and Adjectives.

There is a remnant of an archaic form in the genitive singular of the first declension in the expression pater (mater, filius or filia) familias, - a form so crystallized as to be accepted as the classical expression. Cicero uses this expression twenty-five times in his Oration. In twenty of the twenty-five times the genitive form familias occurs (eleven times in the first period, seven times in the second, and twice in the third.) According to the best manuscripts the genitive form familiae occurs twice (once in the first period (Sex. Rosc. 43) and once in the last (Phil. III 31)). In two places in the early period (Sex. Rosc. 48, Verr. III 138) the form patribus familiis occurs. Müller writes patribus familias. Landgraf (Ciceros Rede für Sex. Roscius aus Ameria, Erlangen 1882) also writes patribus familias ascribing the text reading to the scribe who, has misunderstood patres familiae as a nominative plural and has written patribus familiis as a dative of the same. It seems even more probable that he would be misled by the more common form patres familias, by considering it as an accusative plural form. Thus however Cicero's usage of this expression is practically the same in all three periods. Whether referring to one or more persons, regardless of case, he uses the genitive singular, - generally the archaic form familias, occasionally familiae; but never the plural form familiarum, as in his Letters.

First Period	Second Period	Third Period
	<u>familias</u> (gen. sing.)	
Quinct 11 <u>pater familias</u>	Catil IV 12 <u>matrum familias</u>	Deiot 27 <u>pater familias</u>
11 <u>patris familias</u>	12 <u>pater familias</u>	Phil. II 105 <u>matres familias</u>

First Period	Second Period	Third Period.
55 <u>patrem familias</u>	Flacc. 71 <u>patres familias</u>	
Tull. 19 <u>pater familias</u>	Cael 32 <u>matrem familias</u>	
Verr.I 62 <u>matribus familias</u>	36 <u>filium familias</u>	
II 136 <u>matres familias</u>	57 <u>mater familias</u>	
III 120 <u>patrum familias</u>	Piso 51. <u>patrum familias</u>	
120 <u>patres familias</u>		
IV 58 <u>patri familias</u>		
116 <u>matres familias</u>		
V 137 <u>matres familias</u>		
	<u>familiae</u> (gen.sing)	
Sex.Rosc.43 <u>patres familiae</u>		Phil.III 31 <u>matres familiae</u>
120 <u>patris familiae</u>		
	<u>familiis</u> (dat.Plu.)	
Sex.Rosc.48 <u>patribus familiis</u>		
Verr.III 183 <u>patribus familiis</u>		

In a few words of the second declension Cicero retains the old genitive plural form in -um. These words are deus, iugerum, liberi and nummum. The genitive deum occurs only in the first period and then only in the expression pro deum hominumque fidem, all in the first period (Qu. Rosc.23,50 div.Caec.7 Verr.I 25 III 137 IV 7), and in the expression deum benignitate (Qu.Rosc. 33). In similar expressions deum is found in Terence, And 237, 246 Heaut. 61 Hec. 198,351.

The genitive iugerum occurs seven times in the first period (in Verr) and three times in the last (in Phil.) The form iugerorum is never found in the Orations.

In the first period Cicero prefers the form liberum (nine times in first period, three in the second) while later he prefers the form liberorum (three times in the first period, nine times in the second and once in the third.) The only example of the genitive of this word in Terence is liberum, Adelph. 793.

The genitive nummum is always found in Cicero's Orations with the word mille or milia, otherwise the form is nummorum.

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

deum

Qu.Rosc.23,33,50

div.Caec.7 Verr.I 25,

III 137 IV 7

iugerum

Verr.III 39,38,53,55

70,113,114.

Phil.II 43,101 III
22liberum

Verr.I 7,40,70,153

Cluent.171,195,200

III 91 V 23, 109,118,

119.

liberorum

Verr.I 68,76,IV 78

Catil.IV 18 Sulla

18 Placc.dom.34,96

Sest.46 Cael 79 Milo

100

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>nummum</u>	
Sex. Rosc. 6, 21	Cluent. 68, 74, 87	Phil. VI 15
Verr. II 56, 119 III 118, 119, 140, 201 V 141		
	<u>nummorum</u>	
Quinct. 16 Verr.	Cluent. 70, 179	Phil. II 97
II 47, III 117, 118 181, 195, 196, V 10.		

In the third declension in the ablative singular, and in the accusative singular and plural forms in i and e are used interchangeably. In the consonant declension according to classical usage the forms were e, em, es. In the nouns with i stems the accusative singular ended in im, the ablative singular in i, the accusative plural in is. But later to a large extent these endings were displaced by the -em, -e and -es, the endings of the consonant declension. But some nouns with consonant stems have taken on the forms of the i stems in the genitive plural and accusative plural. It is impossible to decide on Cicero's use in this declension, as the manuscripts vary greatly in the writing of an e or an i. Such a variation was very easily made by the scribe in copying. A couple of words may indicate to some extent this variation as written by Müller.

The results differ here as occasionally elsewhere from those given by Hellmuth who writes ("De Sermonis Proprietatibus Quae in Prioribus Ciceronis Orationibus Inveniuntur", page 8)

that cive and civi are each found twenty times, luci two times, luce seven. However, not all of the variations from Hellmuth's results have been noted in this paper.

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

civi.

Verr.II 3

Sen. 9 dom.42,47,
58 Sest. 12,29,29,
61 Piso 36 Planc 51

Phil.V 52 VII 20
XIII 33,43

cive

Verr.II 32

Pont.11,27 Rabir 16
Flacc. 5 Arch.11
sen.19 Quir.9 har.
resp.44,54,Sest 144
Balb.27, 27 Planc.51

Phil.XI 9 XIII 2
XIV 6

luci

Tull. 47

Phil. XII 25

luce

Quinct 74 Sex.Rosc.

imp. Pomp.7

56,121,Tull.48,50

leg.agr.II 1,71

Verr.II 186 V 25

Rabir 13,Catil.I 6

Sulla 52, Sest 83

Vatin 2,34 Cael 22,47

Piso 3,23, Planc.42

Milo 6.

The archaic form of the genitive singular of the fourth declension in - uis is found in Sex. Rosc. 145 in the word metuis. Landgraf, together with many other editors, departs from the manuscript reading and writes the classical genitive form metus. Bergk (Philologus XXVIII, 463) justifies this on the ground that such a form as metuis would too far surpass all archaic forms used by Cicero and should therefore be attributed to the error of the copyist. This form of the genitive is, however, found in Terence in the word anuis, (Heaut. 287) as well as in other words by him and other early writers:

In Sex. Rosc. 131 the manuscript reading pernicie occurs when the sense clearly demands a genitive case, pernicie causa. Müller writes the form pernicii without any comment in regard to the variation from the manuscript reading. Landgraf, as well as Gellius and Nonius, makes this same change. Charisius writes pernicies. There seems no stronger evidence for the one change than for the other, as this is the only time the genitive of this word occurs in Cicero's Orations. Therefore it seems as reasonable to leave the form pernicie as to leave the form metuis referred to in the preceding paragraph; for although it is true that an old form of the genitive of the word occurred in pernicii, pernicies or pernici, it is equally true that the diphthong ei of the genitive singular of fifth declension nouns sometimes became e as die for diei, acie for aciei, etc. Such a genitive form is found in Vergil. Geo. I. 208 Libra die somnique pares ubi fereit horas. Sallust Jug. 52,3 iam die vesper erat; 97,3 vix decima parte die reliqua, and other places.

Forbiger in his comment on Vergil Geo.I 208 gives many other references to show that this form of the genitive was frequently found. It occurs also in Plautus, Caesar, Livy and other writers.

In colloquial language especially as exemplified in the writings of Plautus and Terence, diminutives were in constant use. Aside from the expression of diminution they came to be terms expressive of endearment, contempt and other such feelings. In Sex. Rosc. 141 servulus is used with the idea of conveying the refinement and effeminacy of the slave of Chrysogonus in contrast to the hardened slaves of the elder Roscius. With similar force puerulos occurs in Sex. Rosc.120. Servulus also occurs in Quinct 27 Caecin. 52,55,58,58, Cluent 175 and Piso 88. In the Phil II 61 occurs the diminutive mimula evidently with feeling of contempt.

In the early period Cicero uses several verbal nouns ending in io when another more common form is used both by him and other classical writers. Those quoted by Hellmuth, (page 25) are all but one in the first period. Amandatio is hapaxlegomenon.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
Sex. Rosc. 44	Caecin 43	
<u>amandatio</u>	<u>sauciatio</u>	
Tull. 47 <u>vulneratio</u>		
Verr I 16 <u>reditio</u>		
Verr.I 35 <u>relictio</u>		
Verr.III 125 <u>interitio</u>		

In Sex. Rosc. 86 manuscripts vary in reading eo or ei perspicuum most editors write it eo perspicuo as an ablative absolute. Should this be the correct reading, according to Landgraf it is the only example of an adjective thus used in an ablative absolute in Cicero, though it is thus used by Livy and Tacitus. In similar sense Cicero elsewhere writes cum id ita perspicuum sit (div.Caec.15), 'quod cum esset perspicuum (Verr.II,91) and cum sit perspicuum(Verr.III,119).

II. PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN PRONOUNS.

The full form of the genitive singular of quisquis would be expected to be cuiscuius. This form is not found among ancient Latin writers, but reference is made to it in Neue, Formenlehre II 512, ~~dictionary~~ ^{in the} old grammarians, Probus, Pompeius and Cledonius. In place of this genitive form cuicui occurs but only in connection with modi, as twice in each of Cicero's first two periods (Sex. Rosc. 95, Verr. V 107, Flacc. 40 Cael. 24.)

In colloquial language the indefinite pronoun quisnam for aliquisnam was often joined with num. Such a combination is found in each of the three periods of Cicero's orations, -

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
Sex. Rosc. 107	leg. agr. I, 11	Phil. VI, 12
<u>numquisnam</u>	<u>numquisnam</u>	<u>numquidnam</u>

This expression occurs also in Terence, - And 325 Eun. 272 Heaut. 429, Adelph. 265, Hec. 267, and in Plautus, Bacch. 1110

A non classical use of the reflexive pronoun is found twice in the early period of Cicero's Orations. In Sex. Rosc. 6 we read: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat and in Verr. V 128: dexo hic, quem videtis, non quae publice Tyndaride, non quae privatim sibi eripuisti sed unicum miser abs te filium optimum atque innocentissimum flagitat.

According to classical style the indirect reflexive pronoun is admissible only in subordinate clauses that express

the thought of the subject of the main verb. When it expresses the thought of the writer or speaker a form of the demonstrative is is used. In the passages quoted above this usage is violated, for Cicero is there expressing his own idea in the subordinate clauses, and the reflexive pronouns sibi and se are used in place of the demonstratives ei and eum. This usage is characteristic of colloquial speech and was indulged in by Cicero only in his early period. The same use is found frequently in Plautus, Mil.187, Merc.238, Poen.956, Pers.472.

III. PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN VERBS.

In verb forms Cicero frequently follows colloquial usage or uses forms ^{different from} ~~contrary to~~ those of ^{other} ~~late~~ classical authors. He uses assentio once in the second period (imp. Pomp.48, adsenserint) and once in the third (Phil. XI 19, adsensum sit) in the former in the active voice, in the latter in the passive voice with passive signification. In the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae we learn that ~~by~~ Cicero the deponent form occurs ^{at least} two hundred times; the active, eleven times, the passive seven. In Plautus it occurs once in deponent, twice in active form. The usual form- the deponent - corresponds more to the real significance of the word in designating a friendly joining of oneself to anyone. This form occurs most frequently in Cicero's Orations (div.Caec.23 Verr.II 13, III 206, IV 4, VI 16, prov. cons. 25, 25, 27, 41, Balb 61, 61 Plane. 37, Phil. I 3, 14 II 13, IV 4 VI 3, 12, 14 VII 14, 27 VIII 2 X 6, XI 15, 15, 19, XII 1 XIII 8, 50 XIV. However, the active form is found frequently in Plautus, in Cicero de Inventore and in the post Augustan writers; Ovid, Livy, Tacitus, Suetonius, Curtius, and Gellius.

Both the active and deponent forms - ludificare and ludificari belong to colloquial usage. Only the deponent form occurs in Terence, Phorm. 948 Eun. 645, 717. Both forms are common in Plautus, the active in Am.585,1041, 1047, Cas 560, Cist.214, Most 1150, Men.523, Mil.488,495, Merc.307, Capt.487 Pers.833, Rud.147; the deponent in Am.952, Cas.558, Cist.501, Bacch 642,1099, Mil.490, 538,904, 923, 1161, Truc.26,636,Capt. 612.

Cicero uses each form but once in the Orations; each time in the early period, the active in Quinct. 54, the deponent in Sex. Rosc. 55.

Contrary to the general classical usage complexa is found in the first period with passive signification (scelera omnia.complexa esse videantur Sex. Rosc. 37.)

Once in the second period (Milo 33 - poenitus es) and once in the third (Phil. VIII 7 - poeniretur) Cicero uses the deponent form of the verb, while elsewhere he uses the active form or the passive form with passive signification. (Caecin.6 Catil.III 15 V. 11, Muren.65, 67, 67 dom.76 Balb. 19 Milo 9, 18, 19, 19, 85.)

In the perfect tenses Cicero uses promiscuously the active and passive forms of licuisse and licitum esse. The passive forms occur only in the first two periods, while the active forms occur in all three. Both forms are used promiscuously by Terence.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
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licitum est (sit, esset, esse, erit)

Sex.Rosc. 127

Caecin 48 Cluent 130

Qu.Rosc. 32

leg. agr. II 3

Verr.a.pr.14 III 81,

113,116,150, 169,222

V 76,76,129.

licit (licuerit, licuisset, licuisse)

Verr.I 12,72 III 167,

Caecin 12 imp.Pomp.62 Ligar 20 Phil.

169,169,205,225

Cluent 131,134 Flacc I 16,25 II,3,60

IV 27,44,44 V 45,151

27,27,55,55,59

III 33,33,33

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

59,59,59 Quir.10

V 30 XIII 2,9

dom.26,26,51,124

XIV 21

138,Sest 39,68

In colloquial Latin frequentative verbs very often came to be used with no more force than the primitive word. In the writings of Plautus and Terence this use is especially noticeable. The frequentatives used by Cicero without frequentative force as given by Hellmuth, (page 23) are agitare, adfectare, factitare, fugitare, latitare, meritare, munitare, and reclamitare. Of these Cicero uses twenty-eight in the first period seventeen in the second and only two in the third. Owing to the fact that reclamitare in Sex. Rosc. 63 is hapaxlegomenon and that Cicero frequently uses the form reclamare (in Verr.IV 76, 85 imp. Pomp. 63 dom.10 Sest.126, Balb. 12, Piso 5,29 Phil. V 22, VI 12) Richter - Fleckheiser write here reclamare.

Many of the other frequentative forms used by Cicero are found in the writings of Terence.

agitare - Heaut. 733. Phorm. 351,615 Hec.93.

adfectare - Heaut. 301. Phorm. 964.

factitare - Eun. 783 prol. 43.

fugitare - Heaut. 434 Adelph. 872 Hec.776 Phorm.623, 835, Eun.847

meritare - And. 531, 574 Eun.186, 387 Heaut. 360, 915, Adelph.946, Hec.240,470,505, 580,839. Phorm.894.

First Period.

agitare - Quinct. 10,98 Sex. Rosc.66,67,67,Verr.I 6.

II 17,51,100,114,154 III 141,224 IV 179.

latitare - Quinct. 54,60,60,75,84,86

reclamitare - Sex Rosc. 63.

fugitare - Sex. Rosc.78.

munitare - Sex. Rosc. 140.

adfectare - Sex. Rosc. 146.

factitare - Verr. III 209, 211 V 60.

meritare - Verr. III 119.

Second Period.

agitare - Font.22 imp.Pomp. 26 Cluent 4,82,138, 139, 182 leg.

agr.II 58 Muren 21,81 Sulla, 60 dom 9 Balb 57, Plane.
4, 37.

facitare - Caecin. 81 har resp.32.

adfectare - leg. agr. I 5.

latitare - Cluent 39. dom. 83.

Third Period.

factitare - Phil. II 4.

agitare - Phil. VI 1.

Both the forms quaero and quaeso are used by Cicero, though the former is used much more frequently than the latter. Even though the form quaeso is the more archaic it is less frequently used by Terence (according to Westerhoven quaero is used forty-two^{times}). In Cicero quaeso is used thirty-nine times in the first period, twenty-eight in the second, twenty in the third.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
Quinct. 24,36,79	Caecin. 10,86	Marcell 25,26
Sex. Rosc.11,25,45,	Cluent 8,11,30,66,	Ligar 6,8,26,32

First Period.	Second Period	Third Period
96, 118, 129, Qu. Rose.	196, leg. agr. II 49,	Phil. I 30, 35, II
37 Tull 24, 26	71, 75, 77, 95 Catil.	34, 35, 50, 118, IV 10
Verr. a. pr. 16, 28, I 32,	I 27 Placc. 20, 46, 65,	13 VII 8 VIII 12 XI
42, 66, 72, 106, 106	74 Arch. 3 dom.	23 XII 23 XIII 32, 41.
120, 143 II 52, 98, 104	53, 130, 144, 146, 147	
144, 183 III 26, 53, 100	Sest. 10 Plane. 102	
106, 167, 170, 196 IV	Milo 23, 33, 77.	
102, 105 V 25, 42, 147.		

The old form of punio is found in the forms poenio and poenior in the second period Caecin 6 Balb. 19 Milo 19, 19, 33, 85 and in the Phil. VIII 7. The classical form punio is found ⁱⁿ Catil. III 15 V 11, Muren 67, 67, 67, dom. 76 and Milo 9, 18.

The imperative expressed by fac, facite or facito and the subjunctive is found six times in the first period (Sex. Rose. 74 Verr. a. pr. 51 II 184, 221 III 154, 157) and twice in the second (Cluent. 111, Placc. 57). In Terence it occurs very frequently, as in Adelph. 500, 948, Heaut. 828, and many other places.

In the early period (Sex. Rose. 104) we read: mihi ausculta: vide, ne tibi desis. The writing of ausculta in this way together with another imperative following is a familiar colloquial expression. [Landgraf in his comment on this line says this is the only place in classical Latin where this colloquial expression is found. It is a favorite expression with Plautus and Terence.]

More frequently in the early period than in the late, Cicero combines adjectives, participles and nouns with the verbs facere or capere to form a transitive verb force, as durum facere

for durare sauciun facere for sauciare, reliquum facere for relinquere, missun facere for mittere, etc. From the table of the few examples quoted it is easily seen to what an extent such expressions predominate in the early period. This method of speaking was frequently used by Terence, Plautus and Lucretius, as is shown in Terence: Hec. 344, 409, 780, And 512, 720, 870, 991, Phorm 946, Eun. 90, 864, Heaut 266, 399, 574, Adelph. 822.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>reliquum facere</u>	
Verr.I 36, II 86, III 48, 70, 104, 128, 132, 147 175.		Marcell 10 Phil.XIII, 48
	<u>saucium facere</u>	
Tull. 56 Verr.I 67 (<u>sauciare</u>)		
	<u>perspicuum facere</u>	
Sex.Rosc.18 Verr.a.pr. 5		
	<u>planum facere</u>	
Quinct 78, 86, Sex Rose.54, 54, 58, 65 101, Qu.Rosc.11, 39, 41, 42 Tull. 1, 30 Verr. a.pr.39, 40, 56 I 27, 52, 83, 100, 127, 156, II 50. 81, 143, 174, 178, III 131, 189, V 165	Caecin 92 Cluent 97, 98, 99, Rab.Post 37	

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>missum facere</u>	
Quinct. 46, Sex. Rosc. 76, 131, 132, Verr. II 28, III 104, 134, 173, 178 V 61, 104	leg. agr. I 14 Sest. 138	Phil. V 53 (<u>missas facere</u>)
<u>medicinam facere</u>	<u>occisionem facere</u>	<u>exordium capere</u>
Quinct. 8	Caecin 41	Phil. V 35
<u>coniecturam capere</u>	<u>fugam facere</u> Caecin 43	
Sex. Rosc. 98 Verr III 111	<u>coniecturam facere</u> Rabir. 31, Muren 44	
<u>coniecturam facere</u>	<u>coneicturam capere</u>	
Verr. a. pr. 16 I 125 II 164, 83 III 106, 121 IV 34, V 23, 34	Muren. 9	<u>exordium capere</u>
<u>laborem capere</u>	leg. agr. I 8	
Qu. Rosc. 49		
<u>taxationem facere</u>		
Tull. 7		
<u>redemptionem facere</u>		
Verr. a. pr. 16		

Haerere is generally followed by in and the ablative as it is in Cicero Tull. 33, 34 Verr. III 106 V 23, Cluent 86, Catil. I 13, IV 22 har. resp. 47, 57, Cael. 15, Sest. 60, Vatin 13, Piso. 74, Milo 56, Deiot. 28, 39, Phil. I 36, XIII 51. But twice in the first period (Qu. Rosc. 17 Verr. II 187), once in the second (Sest. 62) and twice in the third (Phil. II 64, 74) it is followed by the dative and once in the second period (Cael. 75) by ad and accusative.

Cicero uses interesse followed by in and the ablative eight times in the first period (Sex.Rosc.39,111 Tull.27,27 Verr.a.pr. 48 I 103, 103, III 14) three in the second (Font. 14, Cluent.162, Muren, 25). He uses it followed by the dative six times in the first period (Tull.17,34, Verr. I 28, II 23,80, III 64) nine in the second (Sulla 11,12, Sest.111 dom.32,130 har. resp.43 Cael.42, Balb. 5 Milo 93) three times in the third (Ligar 35, Phil.VI,1,18).

Mitto in the sense of omitto or remitto was common in colloquial speech. Examples of this use from Terence are Haut. 900 - Mitto iam osculari atque amplexari, Eun.528. Misit porro orare. Ad. 795 mitto maledicta omnia, etc. This use is found in Cicero's Orations only twice in each of the first two periods. Quinct 85 - haec omnia mitto; Sex.Rosc.53, mitto quaerere qua de causa; Sulla 22. mitto iam de rege quaerere; Piso 50. mitto exire de provincia,educere exercitum,bellum sua sponte gerere,etc.

The union of magno, tanto or maximu opere with verbs of asking was especially common in colloquial speech as is exemplified in Plautus Cas.531 Epid.720, Most 420,752, Mil.75, Cas.21, and in Terence Eun.532. [In Cicero it occurs but four times, }
three times in the first period (Sex.Rosc.11, magno opere quaeso; Verr.IV 1 magno opere quaeretis, V 141, magnopere - requiram) and once in the second (Planc.56. magnopere oro-atque obsecro.)

In Sex. Rosc. 91 Cicero says ut coepi dicere. In all similar places (three times in the first period - Verr.II 41, 65,III 24 and once in the second - Caecin 15).Cicero later says

ut institui dicere. The formula quem admodum (ante) dixi is found three times in the first period (Sex.Rosc.91, Verr.III, 24, II 178), once in the last (Phil.VIII 3. Ut dico is found only in the first period (Verr. I 137, 139, II 36, 136, III 62, V 17, 60, 127.

IV. PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN ADVERBS.

Throughout his Orations Cicero uses [many adverbs that belong particularly to colloquial language] and are seldom used by the later classical writers. Among these are the adverbs inibi, quorsum, humane, audaciter, sat with an adjective, and auspicato.

The adverb inibi is found only twice in Cicero's Orations, once in the second period (leg.agr.I 20) and once in the last (Phil.XIV 5). It seems that it is not used by the later classical writers but is found among other places in the writings of Plaut. Pers. 125, Cato.R.R. 18,2; Cels.V 26,23, Gellius 17,12, 13;17,8,2.

The adverbs quorsus and quorsum are both found in Cicero's writings, but only the form quorsum in his Orations. It occurs only once in the first period (Qu.Rosc.43,) twice in the second (Quir.5, dom.116) and once in the third (Phil.VII 26). The form quorsum is used throughout by Terence, And.127,176,264,361, Eun. 155, 306, Hec.193, Adelph. 100.

The adverb humane is found only once in Cicero's Orations, in the last period (Phil.XIII,36). This form is found also in Ter. Adelph. 145. The more usual form is humaniter.

Both the forms audacter and audaciter are found in Cicero's Orations. The one he uses in the majority of cases in the usual classical form audacter; six times in the first period (Sex. Rosc.31,118,Qu.Rosc.16,17, Verr.II 134 IV 184) and three times in the second (Sulla 67,70 Cael 13.) The original but unusual form audaciter is used only once in the

first period (Sex.Rosc. 104) and twice in the second (Font.11, dom.28). This form does not occur in Terence. In regard to it Quintillian I 6,17 writes: "inhaerent ei (analogiae) quidam molestissima diligentiae perversitate ut audaciter potius dicant quam audacter."

For the more usual form satis modifying an adjective Cicero uses sat in the expression sat bonus in the first period (Sex.Rosc.89). Although sat plus an adjective occurs only here in the Orations, it is found elsewhere according to Harper's Dictionary, in Cicero's philosophical writings, and in his letters, in Plautus, Cato, and others. It is to be regarded especially as a poetical form.

Only once in each of the three periods does the adverb auspicato occur (Verr.I 104, Muren 1, Phil.II 102). It occurs also in Terence And.807.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>inibi.</u>	
	leg.agr. I 20	Phil.XIV 5
	<u>quorsum</u>	
Qu.Rosc.43	Quir. 5 dom.116	Phil.VII 26
	<u>humane</u>	
		Phil.XIII 36
	<u>audaciter.</u>	
Sex.Rosc. 104	Font.11. dom.28	
	<u>sat.</u> (plus adj.)	
Sex. Rosc. 89		
	<u>auspicato</u>	
Verr. I 104	Muren 1.	Phil. II 102.

Cicero follows colloquial usage in the use of the adverbs bene and summe. He uses the former with adjectives in the positive degree to give superlative force. Bene is thus used four times in the first period, five times in the second, and once in the third. Summe is thus used only once in the first period. Bene is thus used in Terence, Eun.1074 and in Plautus Capt.966, Pseud. 1138.

Summe with intensifying force in connection with verbs is characteristic of Cicero's early style. [It is found only six times,- in his early Orations]

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

Bene (to give superlative force).

Quinct. 12 <u>sane bene</u>	leg.agr.II 59 <u>bene</u>	Phil.VI 18 <u>bene</u>
<u>culta et fructuosa</u>	<u>capillata bene</u>	<u>firmum</u>
div. Caec. 48 <u>bene</u>	<u>nummatus</u> Catil.II	
<u>robustumatque ex-</u>	22 <u>bene barbatus</u>	
<u>ercitatum</u>	Muren 69 <u>bene magna</u>	
Verr. I 63 <u>summe of-</u>	Sest.23 <u>sanum</u> .Milo 93	
<u>ficiosi.</u>	<u>bene moratam et liberam</u>	

summe (intensifying verbs)

Quinct. 61,69,77

div.Caec.57.

Verr.II 187.

Following the style of the colloquial expression res ita est so common in Plautus and Terence, Cicero uses ita or sic with the force of an adjective three times in the first period and twice in the second. Similar examples are common

in Terence, Phorm.70, 527, Hec. 460, Ad.739 and Plautus Most.
10 21, Pers.707, Amph.569, Asin.55.

First Period.	Second Period	Third Period.
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ita or sic with adj.force.

Sex. Rosc. 84	Rabir 35
<u>sic vita hominum est</u>	<u>non ita mos est</u>
Qu. Rosc. 29	Sulla 22
<u>sic est vulgus</u>	<u>si ita sum</u>
Verr. II 87	
<u>itaque dicantur</u>	

In giving a negative reply the non without any other word was common in colloquial language. The classical writer avoided this method and usually wrote non together with some word or phrase added from the interrogation. The simple non as a negative reply is found in Cicero's Orations four times in the first period, and only once in the second.

non (alone in reply)

Sex. Rosc. 54	Cluent 92
Qu. Rosc. 41	
Verr.a pr. 20 II 106	

Propter is rarely used as an adverb in the sense of nearby. But Cicero uses it four times, once in the first period (Sex.Rosc.64), and three times in the second (imp. Pomp.13, Cluent. 78, Piso 6). Terence uses it in this way in Eun. 368, 373, Adelph.576.

In preclassical Latin only multo was used to intensify the superlative. But Cicero uses both longe and multo for this purpose. Longe occurs thus twice in the first period (Sex. Rosc. 33 longe audacissimum Verr. II 53. longe primus) three times in the second (Font. 39 longe ingeniosissimi atque eloquentissimi; Caecin. 53 longe eloquentissimus Rabir 26 longe maxima). Multo occurs thus six times in the first period (div. Caec. 36, multo molestissima, Verr. I 41, multo-maxima III 108 multo maximam IV 50 multo maxima et locupletissima, 109 multo antiquissimum 139 multo maximam) and four times in the second (imp. Pomp. 1 multo iucundissimus, 54 multo maxima, Catil. IV 17, multo maxima har. resp. 11 multo maxima.)

V. PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN NUMERALS.

Although the numerals from eleven to eighteen are usually formed by composition undecim, duodecim, tredecim, etc. we find in the early period the combinations, -decem et tres (Sec. Rosc.20), de tribus et decem (Sex.Rosc.99), decem et septem (twice in Verr. I 36); in the second period ~~one~~, - septem decem (leg.agr.II 16) for septen decim, a form written by Müller.

VI. PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN PREPOSITIONS.

The preposition abs was confined almost exclusively to the expression abs te during the whole anticlassical period and the early period of Cicero's literary career. The form abs te (with the variant aps te) occurs seventy-nine times in the first period, forty-two in the second and never in the third, while the form a te occurs only nine times in the first period, thirty-six in the second, fifty-six in the third. Thus during the first period he is more inclined to use the form abs te, during the second he hesitates between the two forms, and during the third he uses only the form a te. The form abs te is the one used exclusively by Terence, - And.291,489,582 Eun.171, Heaut.399,638, Hec.68, Phorm. 617, 840. In Adelph.254 he even writes abs quivis homine.

First Period.	Second Period	Third Period.
	<u>abs te</u>	
Quinct.45,54,56,79	Font.2,2 Caecin.65,	
Sex.Rosc.12,73,73,95,	82,Cluent.10,143,147,	
119, 119, 120 Qu.Rosc.	148,187 Rabir.7,28,	
12,26,div.Caec.19,21,Tull.	31 Catil.I.16,21,27	
6,6,6,31 Verr.I 78,94	Muren.76,77,Flacc.66,	
111,118,II 98,98,104	80,Sulla 3,3,11,23,24	
114,137,139,144,149,150	44,dom.110 (<u>aps te</u>)	
152,153,155,166,III 16	Vatin.11 (<u>aps te</u>) 13,	
43,52,63,63,101,135,138	(<u>aps te</u>)41,Cael. 50,	
141,150,161,175,186,187,	50,Piso 40,62,62,88,	
187,191,196,IV 7,17,20,29,	96,Planc.18,46,55,72,	
32,36,37,43,79,81,82,82,	Rab.Post.30.	

First Period	Second Period	Third Period
151, V 4, 7, 50, 75, 78, 128, 154, 154, 155, 156, 164, 165.		
	<u>a te</u>	
Quinct. 57 Sex. Rosc. 44	Catil. I 27 Muren	Marcell 21, 33, 34,
Verr. I 54, 93 II 180 III	15, 31, Flacc. 83	Ligar 1, 6, 10, 15, 18
85, 115, IV 43, V 164	dom. 3, 6, 14, 24, 25,	19, 26, 31, 33, 35, 36,
	40, 40, 128, 134, har.	Deiot. 14, 15, 22, 24,
	resp. 29, Vatin. 3, 3,	32, 34, 35, 39, 39, 41,
	3, 5, 7, 10, 24, 29, 41,	42 Phil. I 31, 31, 31
	Cael. 68, Balb. 46	32, 32 II 3, 5, 6, 9,
	Piso. 85, 87, 97, 99,	17, 30, 30, 31, 31, 32,
	Planc. 9, 17, 44, 52,	32, 33, 49, 49, 60, 60,
	75 Milo. 68, 99	73, 90, 96 IV 6, VIII
		17 IX 3 X 5 XII 14,
		15, 15, 18.

Cicero uses many words compounded with prepositions cum (con) de, per and ad, with no more force than the primitive word. Some occurring in Cicero's Orations are:

First Period.	Second Period	Third Period
<u>confictio</u> Sex. Rosc. 35	<u>commonere</u> Font. 47	
<u>concredere</u> . Quinct. 62	leg. agr. II 31	<u>consimilis</u>
Sex. Rosc. 113	Muren 50	Phil. II 28
<u>commonere</u> -Sex. Rosc.	<u>deludere</u> leg. agr.	
45 Verr. a. pr. 51 I 154	II 79.	
III 40 IV 57, 141	<u>adaugere</u> <u>sen</u> 30	
V 29, 109		

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
<u>deludere</u> Sex. Rosc. 26		
<u>adungere</u> Sex. Rosc. 30		
<u>adpromittere</u>		
(hapaxlegomenon)		

Many of these can be traced to Terence:

commonere And. 280, 812.
deludere And. 203, 583.
adungere Heaut. 435.
consimilis Heaut. 209, 382, 393, 1019 Eun. 586.

The use of prepositions ad or apud for in and the ablative belongs to colloquial speech. It is especially common in the formula ad (or apud) forum or villam. In the early period Cicero used ad or apud in this way five times (Sex. Rosc. 44, Tull. 20, 20 Verr. IV 36, 48). Later he said in villa (Piso 89, Milo 51, Phil. I 8 II 42, 104, 105). The colloquial use is found in Terence, Eun. 763, Adelph. 154, 277, 404, 512, Hec. 273, Phorm. 312, 598, 859, 921, And. 226, 254, 302, 355, 745.

Though the preposition cum is usually placed after the relative pronoun which it governs, it is placed before three times in the second period (Sulla 7, prov. cons. 25 Sest. 82) and twice in the third, (Phil. IV 11 XII 11). The inverted order of writing prepositions and objects is especially common in the early period, as

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
Verr. I 24 V 153.	Muren. 9	Phil. II 18
<u>quem contra</u>	<u>quem contra</u>	<u>quem contra</u>

32.

Verr.III 50

Piso 15

quos inter

quem propter

Verr.IV 107

quam circa

Verr.II 31, Sex.Rosc.118

quo de

VII. PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN CONJUNCTIVE PARTICLES.

An excellent example of the numerous ways in which Cicero expresses the same idea is found in his use of adversative particles. Even in these he shows preference in various periods; for some that are frequently used in the early period are scarcely ever used in the last. He combines non modo, non solum, neque tantum with verum, verum etiam, sed, sed etiam, sed quoque, sed (or verum) ne--quidem in a number of ways. The combinations non(neque) solum (non) and non(neque) modo (non) -- sed etiam are the most usual in all three periods, - the former two hundred and twenty-two times (sixty-six in the first period, one hundred and fourteen in the second, and forty-one in the third), the latter, two hundred and eighteen times (fifty-three in the first, one hundred and thirty-two in the second, thirty-three in the third.) Others that are common in the first two periods but rare in the third are non (neque) modo (non) --verum etiam (forty-three times in the first period, forty in the second, twice in the third,) non (neque) solum --verum etiam (thirty-one times in first period, fifty-six in the second, and seven in the third). non modo (non) -- sed (thirty-nine times in each of first two periods, twelve in the third) non (neque) solum-sed (thirteen times in first period, twenty-six in second, four in the third) non modo (non) sed ne--quidem (thirty-seven times in the first period, fifty-one in the second, ten in the third). Others that are but seldom used in any period are: non modo (non)-- verum (nine times in first period, four times in the second, twice in the third); non solum--verum (once in

first period, twice in the second.) non modo (non)--verum ne-
quidem (once in each of the first two periods.) Those that
 occur but once are neque tantum-verum etiam, neque tantum--sed
etiam (both in the second period in the same paragraph, Milo
 61) and non modo--sed quoque (in the first period.)

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>non modo---verum etiam.</u>	
Quinct.39,74 Sex.Rosc.	Font.35 Caecin.41	Phil.V 1.
3,8,12,13,15,15,31,45,	Cluent.39,leg. agr.	
69,88,111,122,126,154,	II 6,54,66,102 III	
div.Caec.31 Tull.8	10, Rabir.21,Catil.	
Verr.a.pr.53 I 39,78	I 25,30 II 3,5,8,14	
136 II 47,79,116,138,	III 15,21 Flacc.60,61	
161 III 80,142,143 IV	Sulla 59,Arch.3,21,31,	
4,21,40,57,145,V 1,53,	sen.26,27,dem.142,har.	
71,94,127.	resp.6 Vatini.28,31,Cael.5,	
	23,45,48,Scaur.46,Milo 9,	
	80.	

neque modo--verum etiam

Milo 3

non modo--verum

Sex.Rosc.66,79,Tull.	Caecin.39,leg. agr. II
35,Verr.a.pr.9 II 46,	54 Catil.I 7 dem.114
161 III 153 IV 25.	

non solum---verum etiam

div.Caec.39 Verr.I	Font.22,Caecin.26,35	Ligar.33,35,
1,56 II 4,13,68,74,	75,78,Cluent.12,16,	Deiot.13,Phil.

115, 116, 124, 136, 184, 16, 121, 141, 159, 196, III 23, XI 33, XIII
 III 2, 15, 76, 81, 121, leg. agr. II 7, 9, 50, 54, 6 XIV 21
 148, 190, IV 38, 72, 72, 82,
 87, 110, 130, 151 IV 33, 64, 97, Rabir. 13, Catil.

80. I 18, 26, 26, 30, II 8,
 22, IV 1, 6, 23, Muren 3,
 4, 29. Flacc. 2, 63, 86
 Sulla. 6, 10, 15, 71, Arch.
 5, 6, 14, sen. 12, 20, 29, 32,
 Quir. 16 dom. 6, har. resp.
 7 Vatin. 15, 41 Sest. 9
 Cael. 47, prov. cons. 41,
 Piso. 11, Planc. 23.

neque (nec) solum---verum etiam.

Verr. I 32 IV 108 sen. 4 Quir. 23

non solum---verum

Verr. V 112 leg. agr. III 10, Planc. 12

neque tantum --verum etiam.

Milo 61.

non modo non---verum.

Sex. Rosc. 66

Deiot. 21, 38

non modo non---verum etiam.

Sex. Rosc. 138, Tull. Flacc. 103 Arch. 4, Phil. XI 20

53 Verr. IV 133 prov. cons. 38

non modo---sed etiam

Quinct. 49, 49 Sex. Rosc. Font. 28, 39, 42, 45, Marcell. 8, 9, 14, 18,
 19, 87, 90 Qu. Rosc. 30, Caecin. 21, 25, 28, 32 Deiot. 15, 29, 30,
 div. Caec. 18, 21, 27, 70 44, 55, 70, 73, imp. 37, Phil. I 4, 35 II

Verr.a.pr.1,17,37, 48 I 7,20,29,42,77, 85,106,146 II 1,18, 123,III 2,5,32,33, 43,53,96,105,107,¹⁹⁸ 128,161,174,181,IV 18,97,103,136, V 6,35,60,66,104, 133,138,183.

Pomp.14,27,48,55,56,61, 46,63,87,113,III 5,12,28,34,V 18, 120,122,leg.agr.II 9,21, 28,VII 6,VIII 2, 29,41,61,Rabir.13,15,16, 12,30,XIII 18,24 23, Catil.III 11,Muren. XIV 16,23. 12,28 Flacc.37,103 Sulla. 56,84,sen.18,24,27,31,32, dom.54,55,57,74,79,82,85, 91,har.resp.10,11,17,Sest. 14,25,33,79,100 Vatin.21,23, 29,Cael.18,26,41,66,prov. cons.44 Balb.4 Piso.8,52,74, 76,80,Planc.19,63,78,81,92, 104,Scaur.15, Rab.Post.1,2, 9,12,26,27,30,Milo.5,15,32, 40,42,42,62,63,95,101,103.

neque modo--sed etiam

Milo.61

non modo--sed

Quinct.18,38,72,77, Font.27,Caecin.35,imp. Marcell.19,Phil.I 15,II 32,67,104, Sex.Rosc.44,48,48, Pomp.54,55,66 Cluent. 62,104,110 Rabir.8 Catil. V 8,VI 12,X 8,XI 36. div.Caec.14,27,46, 62,104,110 Rabir.8 Catil. II 27,IV 22,Flacc.52,59 59,Verr.a.pr.7 I 79, Sulla 31,54,76 sen.10 Quir. 118 II 27,33,49,58, 5 dom.103 Sest.38,45,55, 59 III 56,73,182,183, 108,126, Vatin.3 Cael.15, 204 IV 58,90,126 V 28,Balb.4,9,18 Piso.18,29, 40,113,143,167. 30,64 Planc.76,Rab.Post.18, Milo.75

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

non modo--sed quoque

Quinct.38.

non solum--sed etiam

Sex.Rosc.31 div.	Font.21,25,44,45,Caecin.	Marcell.2,30,32,
Caec.39,41,51,53,	5,24,50,69,76,imp.Pomp.	34,Ligar.36,Deiot.
64 Verr.a.pr.28,29	12,15,16,28,47,67,Cluent.	18,24,27,29,38,
I 19,40,57,88,113,	11,24,28,51,111,144,leg.	Phil.I 20,II 9,25,
127 II 28,29,35,64,	agr.II 87,III 3 Rabir.	34,47,87 III 33,
83,85,113,125,126,	16 Catil.II 23 III 4,22,	IV 10 V 29,37 VII
154,165,168,177,191	Muren.30,40 Flacc.27,31,	3 VIII 21,29,XI 8,
III 29,38,47,65,66,	89,89 Sulla 29,42,70	15,37,XII 14,15,
98,130,135,161,161,	Arch.22,sen.10,29,30,	22,30 XIII 39,
178,IV 14,39,42,81,	Quir.6,16,17,19,dm.3,	XIV 5,25,26.
84,84,98,107,123,124,	15,18,29,48,79,105,106,	
146 V 3,35,71,82,124,	109,136,146,har.resp.3,	
155.	37,46,56,57,Sest.1,49,	
	67,73,107,123,142 Vatin.	
	36,Cael.3,31,49,49 prov.	
	cons.2,4,11,20,22,24,25,	
	28,31,45,Balb.13,27,Piso.	
	70,86,Planc.3,6,79,80,	
	Saur.27,45,Rab.Post.12,	
	27,Milo.8,12,25,45,58,98.	

nec (neque) solum--sed etiam.

Verr.a.pr.14 II 136	Cluent 107 (ne),191	Phil.II 92,92 III
III 38,46,66,120,185	Catil.I 21 Sulla 19	9 V 12 XII 9,13.
IV 41,80 V 101.		

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	Cael.24,40 prov.cons.	
	38,Balb.28 Rab.Post.5,	
	12,16,Milo.3,61.	
	<u>non solum--sed</u>	
div.Caec.6 Tull	Font.41 Caecin 2,43,59.	
8,35,Verr.I 8 II	imp.Pomp.36 Cluent.13	
4,45 III 1,23,225	leg.agr.II 6,Flacc.63	
IV 25,51.	dom.146, har.resp.8 Sest.	
	53,116,Cael.40,45,49,Planc.	
	73,Piso 9,11,21,88 Milo.19,	
	66,74.	
	<u>neque (nec) solum--sed.</u>	
Sex.Rosc.62 Verr.	Sulla.55, sen.12,Planc.	Phil.VII 20,
V 50	102.	XI 35,XII 5,
		XIII 9.
	<u>non solum non--sed.</u>	
	Muren 84 (etiam)	Deiot.10.
	<u>non solum--sed quoque</u>	
	Caecin.86	
	imp.Pomp.64	
	<u>non modo non (nihil etc.)--sed etiam.</u>	
Verr.III 109,214	Font.48,Cluent.94	Deiot.34,Phil.
	leg.agr.III 3,Catil.	II 25 III 14,
	I 29 III 29 Flacc.97,	XII 26.
	100 Sulla.7 sen.36,36	
	Quir.10 dom.24,50,76,76,	
	86,100,Sest.33,85,Cael.	
	2,44,80,Balb.26,Piso.80,	
	Planc.76,91,Seaur.33 Rab.	
	Post.44,Milo.34,80.	

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

non modo non(nihil etc.)--sed.

Sex.Rosc.81 div.	imp.Pomp.7 Cluent.	Phil.II 18 V 51
Caec.29 Verr.I 46	102,190 leg.agr.II	VIII 8.
III 55 IV,140 V 38,	90 Flacc.25,26 Sulla	
39.	12,26 Quir.19,dom.72,	
	95 Sest.25,Cael.15,47,	
	prov.cons.19 Balb.58,	
	Piso.11,32,41,57,Planc.	
	32,42.	

non modo non -verum ne - quidem.

Sex.Rosc.54	leg.agr.I 17.
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non modo - sed ne - quidem.

Quinct.96 Sex.Rosc.	Font.37,imp.Pomp.	Phil.II 26,V 25,
65 div.Caec.34	39 Cluent.9,89,93,	XI 23,XIII 48.
Verr.I 15,98 III 4,48,	178,leg.agr.I 17	
109,134,212 IV 99,99,	II 79, Rabir.8,Catil.	
V 26,133,187	II 20,21,Flacc.8,Quir.	
	11,har.resp.37,Sest.20,	
	73 Cael.23 Piso.97 Planc.	
	45.	

non modo non (nihil etc.)- sed ne-quidem.

Quinct.53,Sex.Rosc.	Caecin.47,50,51,53,	Marcell.14,
79,137,152,div.Caec.	59,85,imp.Pomp.39	Ligar.4.
16,40,Verr.I 64,90,	Cluent.68,120,leg.agr.	Phil.I 14,23,
111,II 57,71,113,120,	II 41,56,Rabir.13,Catil.	VIII 21.
121,178 III 14,33,	I 25,II 8 IV 19,Muren.	
114,115,IV 48 V 46.	8,36,69,Sulla.16,25,50	
	sen.16,Quir.8 dom.26,Sest.	
	64 Piso 1,65,Planc.30,	
	Scaur.19,38.	

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.			
	<u>non solum non-sed ne-quidem.</u>				
Verr.III 225.	Piso.23.				
		1	2	3	Total
<u>non (neque) modo (non)-</u>	<u>verum etiam</u>	43	40	2	85
<u>non (neque) solum -</u>	<u>verum etiam</u>	31	56	7	94
<u>neque tantum -</u>	<u>verum etiam</u>		1		1
<u>non modo (non) -</u>	<u>verum</u>	9	4	2	15
<u>non solum -</u>	<u>verum</u>	1	2		3
<u>non (neque) modo (non)</u>	<u>sed etiam</u>	53	132	33	218
<u>non (neque) solum (non)</u>	<u>sed etiam</u>	66	114	41	221
<u>neque tantum -</u>	<u>sed etiam</u>		1		1
<u>non modo (non) -</u>	<u>sed</u>	39	59	12	110
<u>non (neque) solum-</u>	<u>sed</u>	13	26	4	63
<u>non modo -</u>	<u>sed quoque</u>	1			1
<u>non solum -</u>	<u>sed quoque</u>		2		2
<u>non modo (non)--sed ne -- quidem</u>		37	51	10	98
<u>non modo (non)--verum ne--quidem</u>		1	1		2

In Cicero's use of clauses of result, cause, condition, concession and comparison are found several points of interest. Beginning with the result clauses we find that very commonly some word or phrase is put in the principal clause that points directly to the introductory particle of the result clause, ut or ne. Such words or phrases are id circo, ideo, eo, hac de causa, ob eam causam, ob hanc causam, ob eam rem, ad eam rem, ad hanc rem, and propterea. These combinations are found twenty-eight times in the first period, twenty-two times in the second, and ten times

in the third. The one most frequently used in all three periods is id circo---ut (ne) (twelve times in the first, thirteen in the second, and six times in the third period). Next in number is the combination eo---ut (six times in the first, three times in the second, and once in the third period); then ideo---ut (twice in the first period, five times in the second and once in the third.) Less frequently do we find the combination ad eam (hanc) rem---ut. It occurs only seven times in the early period. The combination ob eam (hanc) causam (rem)---ut occurs only once in each of the three periods. Propterea---ut occurs only once,- in the last period.

First Period	Second Period	Third Period
<u>id circo</u> --- <u>ut</u> (<u>ne</u>) or <u>ut</u> (<u>ne</u>)--- <u>id circo</u>		
Quinct.31 Sex.Rosc.111, 137,141,153, Tull.6, Verr.I 77 IV 7,98 V 23, 39,169.	Font.13 Cluent.140, 146 leg.agr.I 4 II 88,Rabir.2 Flacc.91 dom.37,143 Sest.84, Cael.71,Balb.56,Planc. 83.	Deiot.32,Phil. I 14 II 3,77 VII 19,XII 16.
<u>ideo</u> --- <u>ut</u>		
Tull.39 Verr.IV 7	leg.agr.II 82,III 4 Cael.34,34,34.	Phil.II 87.
<u>eo</u> --- <u>ut</u>		
Sex.Rosc.96.Verr.I	Caecin.27 Rabir.9 Sest.68	Ligar.13.
<u>hac de causa</u> --- <u>ut</u>		
Qu.Rosc.31.		

42.

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

ob eam causam -- ut (ne)

Phil.X 22.

ob hanc causam -- ut

Cael. 39.

ob eam rem -- ut

Verr.III 9

ad eam rem -- ut

Sex.Rosc.151 div.

Caec. 62 Tull.49

Verr.IV 33 V 157,

169.

ad hanc rem -- ut

Cael.64

propterea--ut

Ligar.8.

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total.
<u>id circo</u> -- <u>ut</u>	12	13	6	31
<u>eo</u> -- <u>ut</u>	6	3	1	10
<u>ideo</u> -- <u>ut</u>	2	5	1	8
<u>ob eam</u> (<u>hanc</u>)				
<u>causam</u> (<u>rem</u>)-- <u>ut</u>	1	1	1	3
<u>ad eam</u> (<u>hanc</u>)				
<u>rem</u> -- <u>ut</u>	7			7
<u>propterea</u> -- <u>ut</u>			1	1
Total	28	22	10	50

A certain very common redundancy of expression is used by Cicero in combining such words or phrases as propterea, idcirco, ideo ea re, eo, propter hanc causam, ob eam causam with quod or quia by placing them together or by placing the former in the principal clause and the latter in the subordinate one. These combinations are very much more common in the first and second periods than in the last (seventy-one times in the first, sixty-five in the second, and only three times in the last). The only forms occurring in the last period are idcirco--quod ob eam causam--quod and ob eas causas--quod,— each just once. Propterea quod is used most frequently (thirty times in the first period, seventeen in the second), while idcirco--quod or quia is also very frequently used (the former fourteen times in the first, twenty-four times in the second, once in the third period; the latter six times in the first and eight times in the second period). Then with about equal frequency we find ideo--quod (eleven times in the first period, six in the second), ideo--quia (five times in the second period) and ea re, (eo, propter hanc causam) quod (or quia) (ten times in the first period, five times in the second and twice in the third.)

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

propterea quod.

Quinct. 6, 21, 29, 34, 35,	Caecin. 5, 6 imp. Pomp.
73, Sex. Rose. 1, 3, 5, 65,	8, 58, 63, 70 Cluent. 154
81, 111, 113, 116 Qu. Rose.	leg. agr. II 45, 91, Rabir.
10, Verr. a. pr. 24, 27, 29,	1, 1, 6, Muren. 18, Arch.
I 59, 64 II 149, 158,	23 Sest. 100 Cael. 25,
III 10, 120, 129, 149, 225,	Planc. 61, Milo. 21.
IV 37, V 29, 105.	

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

idcirco-quod (or quod-id circo)

Quinct.92, Sex. Rosc.	Caecin.24, Cluent.27,	Phil. II 38.
94, 112, 145, Qu. Rosc. 6,	92, 92, 97, 98, 110, 124,	
29 Tull. 6 Verr. I 1, 77	135, 145, 170 leg. agr.	
II 59 V 17, 49, 133, 157.	I 12 II 9 Catil. II	
	23 Muren. 8, 12, Flacc. 31.	
	Sulla 29, dom. 97, har.	
	resp. 37 prov. cons. 6	
	Planc. 71, 78, 91.	

idcirco-quia (or quia-id circo)

Sex. Rosc. 1 Tull. 6,	Font. 21 Cluent.
27, Verr. I 88, III 150	124, 160 leg. agr.
IV 98	II 67, Catil. IV 12
	Planc. 489, Milo. 84.

ideo--quod (or quod ideo)

Sex. Rosc. 36, 85, Tull.	Caecin. 6, 24, leg. agr.
43 Verr. I 22, 153, III	II 82 III 4, Muren. 28, 28.
151, 190 IV 13 IV 73,	
113, 165.	

ideo-quia (or quia-ideo)

Caecin 8, 8, 59
Muren. 51, Sulla 72

ea re -- quod

Verr. I 25.

eo--quod.

Quinct. 17 Sex. Rosc. 94,	Arch. 13
Verr. I 119 III 63,	
V 69.	

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>eo - <u>quia</u></u>	
Tull.6	Planc.35	
	<u>propter hanc causam--quod.</u>	
Verr.II 131 III 109		
V 71.		
	<u>ob eam causam--quod.</u>	
	Font.45,Cael.29	Phil.II 27,V 46,
	Planc.1.	(<u>ob eas causas</u>)
	<u>ab eam causam--quia</u>	
	Sest.111.	
	<u>non eo -- quo.</u>	

Quinct.5 Sex.Rosc.

51,94.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
<u>propterea quod</u>	30	17		47
<u>id circo quod</u>	14	24	1	39
<u>id circo quia</u>	6	8		14
<u>ideo quod</u>	11	6		18
<u>ideo quia</u>		5		5
<u>ea re, eo, propter hanc causam,</u>				
<u>ob eam causam-quod</u>	9	4	2	15
<u>eo, ob eam causam--quia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	71	55	3	139

Three times in the early period(Quinct.5;Sex.Rosc.51, 94)we read the full expression non (neque) eo--quo for the more common non--quo. This full form is found only here in Cicero's Orations. It occurs in Terence, Heaut.554 neque eo--quo.

In the conditional sentences we find a few unusual expressions. Only four times in the Orations (twice in the first period and once in each of the last two) do we find the expression so common with early dramatists, nisi si. Hand in Turs.IV 239 considers this nisi to be used with an adverbial force. The examples found in Cicero are as follows:

Quinct.60. Non est is Quinctius; nisi si latitant, qui ad negotium suum relicto procuratore proficiscuntur.

Verr. II 62. In utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod restitui posset, nisi si quid moveri loco non potuerat.

Catil. II 6. Quod expectavi, iam sum adsecutus, ut vos omnes factam esse aperte coniurationem contra rem publicam videretis, nisi vero si quis est, qui Catilinae similis cum Catilina sentire non potest.

Phil. II 70. Dixisset etiam conlega meus, patruus tuus, nisi si tu es solus Antonius.

In the second and third examples quoted si seems so closely connected with the respective quid and quis that very probably Cicero felt this as an indefinite pronoun and had no feeling of redundancy whatever. In the other two examples the nisi si seems to be used to strengthen the impossibility of the statement.

A common use of nisi among the early Latin writers, especially the dramatists is alone in a sentence without any reference to a negation. According to the majority of classical writers this nisi was thus permitted only when used with quod, cum, ubi, quantum, quoad, qua or qui. This use is recognized by Cicero in Ligar.33; Phil.II 70 and XI 16. But without

any following subordinate clause we find nisi once in the first period (Sex.Rosc.33.) inter omnes nisi inter eos; twice in the second (Caecin.102) quisquam--nisi tui similis, (Planc.36) ulla in re nisi in hac tribuaria, and once in the third (Phil. XI 24) si quicquam aliud a nobis nisi de instanti bello cogitatum putabunt.

The form ni (generally a poetical form of nisi) is used by Cicero only fourteen times. (six times in the first period, five in the second and three in the third). It is used only in promises or stipulations, or in the expressions ni vereretur, ni ita esset, quodni.

The contracted form sis for si vis is found twice in Cicero's Orationes (once in each of the first two periods) while the full form occurs nine times (five times in the first period, three in the second and once in the third). The form sis is particularly characteristic of colloquial speech and the early dramatists. It occurs in Terence, Eun. 311, 799, Heaut. 212 and Adelph. 766.

Nisi used as an adversative particle with the significance of sed is found in Sex.Rosc.99. Thus it is used in Terence And 664 Adelph.153, Hec.193, Phorm.475, 953.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>nisi si</u>	
Quinet.60 Verr.II 62,	Catil.II 6.	Phil. II 70
	<u>nisi</u> (without negation)	
Sex.Rosc.33.	Caecin.102, Planc.36	Phil.XI 24.
	<u>nisi</u> (as adversative particle)	
Sex.Rosc.99.		

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
<u>ni</u> (in promises and stipulations)		
Verr. III 132, 135, 137 V. 141.	Caecin. 45, Piso. 55.	
	<u>ni vereretur.</u>	
Verr. IV 55.	Piso. 71.	Phil. XIII 13.
	<u>ni ita esset.</u>	
Verr. III 149.		Phil. XI 27.
	<u>quodni</u>	
	har. resp. 22	
	Sest. 82.	
		Phil. XI 26.
	<u>sis</u> (for <u>si vis</u>)	
Sex. Rosc. 48	Milo 60	
	<u>si vis</u>	
Qu. Rosc. 49 div.	Planc. 23, 35, 79	Marcell. 25
Caec. 39 Verr II 148 III 34, 193.		

A redundancy similar to that in causal clauses is found in concessive clauses. Together with tamen Cicero uses a variety of introductory concessive particles, tametsi, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, cum, si, ut and licet. Licet--tamen is found only in the second period; sin-tamen, once in the first, three times in the second; ut--tamen, three times in the first, twice in the second; tametsi--tamen forty times in the first, thirteen times in the second. All of the other forms are found

frequently in all three periods. His favorite expressions in the first period are si--tamen, tametsi--tamen or cum--tamen, in the second si--tamen, cum--tamen or quamquam--tamen, in the third quamquam--tamen, etsi--tamen, cum--tamen and si--tamen.

As a whole then this redundancy in concessive clauses is characteristic of all three periods of Cicero's Orations. Tametsi as an adversative particle occurs twenty-six times in the first period, twice in the second, and once in the last. Tametsi with no tamen following occurs six times in first period and twice in the second.

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

tametsi--tamen

Quinct.13 Sex.Rosc.49, Caecin.2,63,65,67,94,
55,56,73,85,117,123, imp.Pomp.13,23,51
div.Caec.8,11,47 Cluent.8,31, Muren.16,
(tamen--tametsi) Tull. Cael.27.
5,6,39,Verr.a.pr.46
II 17,47,65,86,88,90,
105,II 15, 21,23,108
III 26,55,129,162 IV
33,113,142 V 11,37,45,63,
82,158,173.

tametsi (as adversative particle)

Quinct.69, Sex.Rosc. Cluent.105. Marcell.
53,83,118,124,135,142, leg.agr.II 13
Qu.Rosc.25,Verr.I 6,
29,149 II 8,17,76 III
135,184,192,209,IV 17,
19,35,94,101,V 132,141,
158.

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

tametsi.

Qu.Rosc. 30, Verr.III Cluent.12,183.

62,IV 17,132 V 47,81

quamquam---tamen

Sex.Rosc.55,85,Qu.Rosc.	imp.Pomp.1,34,	Phil.I 10,II 22,
9 Verr.II 70,74,101	Cluent.49,58 leg.	47,59,90,104 III
III 52,158,199,V 89,92.	agr.I 3 II 77 Catil.	4,13 IV 2 V 21,23,
	I 18 II 19,26,27	35,45,VI 3 VII 6,
	III 15,17,29 Muren.	7,14,27 VIII 18,
	20,66,Flacc.87,	32, IX 12,XI 3,
	Sulla 1,78,sen.30,	XIII 6,9,15,44.
	Quir.4 dom.77,127,	
	141,har.resp.11,13,	
	19,32,53 Sest.13,40	
	Vatin.9,33,Cael.16	
	prov.cons.34,Piso.29,	
	67,75,82 Plano.59,Rab.	
	Post.13, Milo 2,55,81.	

etsi--tamen.

Verr.I 82,IV 67	Font.38,Cluent 63,64,	Marcell.19,21
	76,148,176,leg.agr.	Deiot.1,17,Phil.
	49, Rabir.1 Flacc.51,	II 9,57,114 VII
	dom.42,86,118 har.resp.1,16	X 15,XII
	44,Sest.31,37,Vatin.	1,30.
	1,Cael.25 prov.cons.	
	11,39 Piso 51,Milo 1,	
	2,13.	

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>etiamsi--tamen.</u>	
Quinct.56, Sex. Rosc.	Caec.59 imp. Pomp.13, Ligar.21,25. Phil.I.	
3 div. Caec.32. Verr.	15,64,66 Cluent.81.	15 V 9,16,35 VIII 12
a.pr.56 I 26,95 II	leg.agr.II 30,85,	X 18 XII 26.
145,166 III 159,166,	90,Muren 77 Flacc.	
223 IV 25 V 30,37,	12,24 Sulla 35 sen.	
59,151 (<u>si etiam</u>)	13,23,Sest.73,113	
	Vatin 2 Cael.45 prov.	
	cons.1, Balb.33,Piso	
	42,50,62,81 Planc.20,	
	90,Scaur.49 Milo.14,	
	52,58.	
	<u>cum--tamen.</u>	
Sex. Rosc.62,62,147	Font.32,39,42,Caecin.	Ligar.7 Deiot.7,11
div. Caec.28 Tull.5,	22,42,71,Cluent.43,	Phil.II 49,64,75,101
Verr.a.pr.3 I 74,93,	94,176,leg.agr.II	III 20,VIII 18,21,
139,II 13,22,124,	12,52,56,64,98,	XI 18,XII 22.
159,179 III 13,26,	Muren 34,65,77,Flacc.	
34,46,52,75,90,99,	29,31,59,Sulla 11,12,	
106,125,131,144 IV	34,Arch.17 sen.37,Quir.	
16,21,108,122 V 6,	12 dom.23,86,107,116	
33,63,71,155.	har.resp.28 Sest.35,52,	
	60,70,129 Vatin.1,Cael.	
	40 Balb.55,Planc.28,31,	
	89, Scaur.41,45,Milo.23,	
	98.	

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.
	<u>quamvis--tamen.</u>	
Sex. Rosc. 22, Verr. I 39, 131 III 209.	Planc. 64, Rab. Post. 4 Milo. 21.	Ligar. 26, Deiot. 30, Phil. II 68, 68, V. 10, 26 XI 22.
	<u>licet--tamen</u> har. resp. 14.	
	<u>ut--tamen.</u>	
Verr. III 95, 151, 206	Cael. 29, Milo 51,	
	<u>sin--tamen.</u>	
Sex. Rosc. 10	dom. 124, Piso. 99, Planc. 15	
	<u>si--tamen</u>	
Quinct. 49, 52, 59, 78, 80 Sex. Rosc. 3, 56, 72, 102, 103, Qu. Rosc. 39 div. Caec. 29, 39, 43, 60, 60, 62 Tull. 53, Verr. I 2, 37 (<u>quodsi</u>), 70, 95, 107 (<u>quodsi</u>) II 15, 45, 49, 98, 99, 139, 143, 145, 155, III 32, 40, 49, 91, 95, 127, 169 IV 11, 91, 114, V 19, 20, 74, 89, (<u>quodsi</u>) 148, 150, 151, 171.	Font. 18, 34, Caecin 8, 58, 91, 92, 102, (<u>quodsi</u>) imp. Pomp. 50 (<u>quodsi</u>) Cluent. 10, 18, 42, 60, 96, (<u>quodsi</u>) 103 (<u>quodsi</u>) 126, 174, 174 (<u>quodsi</u>) leg. agr. II 30, 77, 79, 80 (<u>quodsi</u>) 85, 101, Rabir. 14, Catil. II 16 III 7 IV 20 (<u>quodsi</u>) Muren. 8, 77, Flacc. 2, 5, 12, 21, 24, 31, 59, 104 Sulla 25, 26, 36, 37, 61, 71, 83, Arch. 16, 17 (<u>quodsi</u>) sen. 24 (<u>quodsi</u>) Quir. 6 (<u>quodsi</u>) dom. 50, 53, 78, 88,	Ligar. 16, Deiot. 9, 25, 28, (<u>quodsi</u>) Phil. I 10 V 8, 34, 35 VIII 12, X 14, XI 27, XIII 17.

First Period.

Second Period.

Third Period.

122,132,139 har.resp.
 27,32,42,54,Sest.44,
 54 (quodsi) 57,63,134
 Vatin.2,Cael.11 prov.
 cons.18,(quodsi) 35,40,
 41,47 Balb.7,37,(quodsi)
 38 Piso 18 (quodsi) 19,
 32,57 (quodsi) Planc.4,5,
 31,32,58,93,Scaur.30 (quod-
si) 41 Rab.Post.38,Milo.
 54,68,72,78,83,99.

	1st	2d	3d	Total
<u>tametsi--tamen</u>	40	13		53
<u>quamquam--tamen</u>	11	43	26	80
<u>etsi--tamen</u>	2	23	12	37
<u>etiamsi--tamen</u>	16	31	9	56
<u>cum--tamen</u>	35	46	12	93
<u>quamvis--tamen</u>	4	3	7	14
<u>licet--tamen</u>		1		1
<u>ut--tamen</u>	3	2		5
<u>sin--tamen</u>	1	3		4
<u>si--tamen</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>156</u>
Total	162	259	78	499

The same kind of redundancy found in result, causal, and concessive clauses is found in comparative clauses. Besides the form ut--ita so common in every period several other similar

expressions occur, as ut--sic (twenty times in first period, forty-eight in the second, twenty-six in the third) sicut--sic (once in first period, twice in second), quem ad modum-sic (eight times in the first period, five in the second, once in the third), sicuti--ita (once in third period,) quem ad modum-ita (once in each of the first two periods) quo modo--ita (once in last period), ut--item (three times in first period, twice in second, once in third), eodem modo-ut (three times in first period, once in each of last two) and perinde ac si-perinde (once in first period.)

First Period	Second Period	Third Period
	<u>perinde ac si --perinde</u>	
Qu.Rosc.15	<u>sicut--sic</u>	
Qu.Rosc.30	Cluent.5, Scaur.49,	
	<u>sicuti--ita</u>	
	Milo 30	
	<u>ut--item</u>	
Verr.II 59 III 119	Cluent.66, leg. agr.	Phil.XI 31
IV 132.	II 18.	
	<u>quem ad modum--sic</u>	
Qu.Rosc.2, 21, 55, 55,	Caecin.46 leg. agr.	Ligar.33
56, div. Caec.38 Verr.	II 100, Quir.9, 21 dom.	
II 7, IV 69.	17.	
	<u>quem ad modum--ita</u>	
Verr.II 106.	Cluent.32.	

55.

First Period	Second Period	Third Period
	<u>eodem modo</u> -- <u>ut</u>	
Verr.I 92,99,IV 27	leg.agr.II 18	Phil.XIII 26
	<u>quo modo</u> - <u>ita</u>	
		Phil.V 9.
	<u>ut--sic</u>	
Sex.Rosc.40,75,Qu.	Font.33,44,Caecin.7,	Marcell 16,Ligar.37,
Rosc.17,55,div.Caec.	69,88,100 imp.Pomp.	Phil.I 27,32,33 II
48,63,Verr.a.pr.5	12,22,Cluent.43,66,	55,55,60,110,115,III
I 2,17,112 II 95,	75,119,138,146,198,	2 IV 7,8,11,15 V 1,
191 III 47,208 IV	leg.agr.II 84,Catil.I	IX 3,12,13,14 X 5,
6,57,68,115,141 V	31,Muren.29,36 Sulla	XII 18,XIV 1,18,19,
145.	2,87,92, sen.30,Quir.	34.
	4 dom.17,18 har.resp.	
	6 Sest.6,24,107,Vatin.	
	9 Balb.39,59,Piso 41,	
	57,Planc.15,23,27,28,	
	47,48,60,62 Milo.45,49,	
	79.	

PECULIARITIES AS SHOWN IN INTERJECTIONS.

Cicero uses a great variety of interjections. These he uses much more frequently in the first and second periods than in the last. The ones based on the name Hercules appear in six forms, hercules, hercule, hercle, mehercules, mehercule and mehercle. Of these forms hercules, hercule, mehercules and mehercule are each found but once in the last period. Heracle and mehercle are not found there at all. In the other periods mehercule is undoubtedly the most common form. It is used eighteen times in the first period and sixteen times in the second, and once in the third. After mehercule, hercule is found most frequently (seven times in the first period, eight times in the second, and once in the third.) Hercules occurs once in the first period and once in the last; hercle twice in each of the first two; mehercle, twice in the first; and mehercules five times in the first period, twice in the second. In regard to the forms mehercules and mehercule Cicero himself says in Oratore 157: "mehercule libentius dixerim quam mehercules."

Interjections based on the name Hercules are especially common throughout the writings of Terence. With him, however, the most common form is hercle - used thirty times, in And.225, 347,495,929 Eun.50,305,356,608,905,1019,1032, Phorm.137,164,384, 523,542,807,870,969 Heaut. 522,612,621,692,736,766,Adelph.227, 578,902,975,Hec.459. Mehercule is used twice in Eun.67,416. The other forms are nowhere used in Terence.

In the middle and later Orations Cicero seems more inclined to use interjections based on the word deus. Per deos immortales occurs nineteen times in the first period,

sixteen in the second and ten in the third. Di immortales or o di immortales occurs twelve times in the first period, twenty-four times in the second, and eight times in the third. Less frequently we find pro di immortales, (five times in the first period, ten in the second, once in the third) and di boni (twice in the second period and five times in the third). Five times in the first period we find the expression pro deum hominumque fidem. Once each we find the expressions deorum hominumque fidem, di patrii ac penates and pro sancte Juppiter (the first two in the second period, the last in the last).

Such expressions as these are by no means so frequent in Terence as are those based on the name Hercules. In Terence such expressions occur in the following places: pro di immortales, Adelph. 447 Phorm.1008 pro deum atque hominum fidem And.246 Heaut.61, Hec.198 di boni And.338 Adelph.440 Eun.225 Heaut.254 di immortales Eun.232.

First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period
	<u>hercules</u>	
Sex. Rosc. 31		Phil. XII 4
	<u>hercule</u>	
Quinct. 13, 50 Sex.	Caecin. 52 imp. Pomp.	Phil. II 83
Rosc. 50, 89, Verr. II	54 Cluent. 95, Flacc. 46,	
72, 151 V 180	dom. 52, Piso 20, 46, Planc.	
	93.	
	<u>hercle</u>	
Verr. III 145, 169	leg. agr. II 96, Piso. 61	

First Period	Second Period	Third Period
	<u>mehercules</u>	
Sex.Rosc.58,141	Font.36,Piso 68	Deiot.17
Verr.III 32,46,169		
	<u>mehercule</u>	
Quinct.47,53,57,77,	Caecin.64 leg.agr.	Ligar.12
78 Sex.Rosc.148,	II 28,48,Catil.I 17,	
div.Caec.37,Tull.36,	II 7 Sulla 18 Sest.	
54 Verr.a.pr.50 I	120 Cael.76,Piso.24,	
133 III 74,95,IV	Planc.24,27,52,64,65,	
32,33 V 151,153,173.	90, Milo.85.	
	<u>mehercle</u>	
Verr.III 62,144.		
	<u>per deos immortales</u>	
Quinct.83 Sex.Rosc.	Caecin.40 imp.Pomp.	Phil.I 29,38,III 29,
34,146,153, Verr.a.	53,59 Cluent.60,	34 V 27 VII 25,XII
pr.43 I 118 II 43,	155 leg.agr.I 1,26	7,13,XIII 5 XIV 10
145 III 25,80,84,	Catil.IV 1,Muren 87,	
106,157,218 IV 80,	Flacc.6,104,Sest.17,	
105,113,V 123,136.	102 Balb.23,64 Rab.	
	Post.9, Milo 61.	
	<u>di immortales</u>	
Sex.Rosc.37,div.	Cluent.51,109,188,	Phil.I 20 II 14,19,
Caec.45,Verr.II 46,	leg.agr.I 20,Catil.	90 X 11,XIV 25.
110 V 141.	IV 15 Muren.84 Flacc.	
	5,75,104,sen.9 Quir.	
	4 Piso.45,Soaur.29,	
	Milo.40,64,75.	

First Period

Second Period

Third Period

Sex. Rosc. 77, Verr.
I 44, 87 IV 8, 84,
V 35, 84.

o di immortales

Catil. I 9 Placc. 97
Sulla 40 dom. 104,
Sest. 93, Piso. 41,
Rab. Post. 6, Milo 104.

Phil. V 39, VIII 29.

pro di immortales.

Qu. Rosc. 4 Verr.
III 121, 132 IV
104 V 97.

Font. 12 imp. Pomp. 33
Cluent. 48, Rabir. 20
har. resp. 25, 42, Sest.
23 (dei) 122 Cael. 59,
Piso 1, (fragment)

Phil. VIII 23.

di boni.

Sest. 19 (o di boni)
Milo 59.

Phil. II 20, 80, V.
14, 25 X 7.

deorum hominumque fidem

Font. 4.

pro deum hominumque fidem

Qu. Rosc. 23, 50, div.
Caec. 7 Verr. III 137,
IV 7.

di patrii ac penates

Sulla 86

pro sancte Juppiter

Phil. II 32.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total
<u>hercules</u>	1		1	2
<u>hercule</u>	7	8	1	16
<u>hercle</u>	2	2		4
<u>mehercules</u>	5	2	1	8
<u>mehercule</u>	18	16	1	35
<u>mehercle</u>	2			2
<u>per deos immortales</u>	19	16	10	45
<u>di immortales</u>	5	16	6	27
<u>o di immortales</u>	7	8	2	17
<u>pro di immortales</u>	5	10	1	16
<u>di boni</u>		2	5	7
<u>deorum hominumque fidem</u>		1		1
<u>pro deum hominumque fidem</u>	5			
<u>di patrii ac penates</u>		1		1
<u>pro sancte Juppiter</u>			1	1

CONCLUSION.

Such a comparison of words and phrases as they occur in the various periods might be carried on indefinitely. But the work done seems sufficient to form the basis of a few general conclusions in regard to Cicero's oratorical style.

In a study of the history of the Latin language a gradual change is noticed to have taken place to such an extent that we, in regarding it as a whole, are enabled to speak of archaic, colloquial and classical Latin. And by classical Latin is generally meant Ciceronian Latin. But a study of Cicero's Orations alone shows that even his style is not static in form. As in the Latin language there is an ever continuing, though undoubtedly unconscious, evolution toward a standard of style attained by Cicero, so in Cicero's own style there was a continuous development toward perfection.

His early Orations are full of both archaic and colloquial expressions that are rarely if ever found in his later writings. This is in part due to the influence of Plautus and particularly Terence, and in part to Cicero's early training in everyday method of speaking. Even in expressions with apparently no difference to us in meaning Cicero varies from time to time, sometimes for the sake of variety in order that he may repeat or emphasize certain aspects of an argument without too gross repetition, other times evidently for the sake of attaining the best expression.

Such changes as these are merely what one would expect to find in a career extending over thirty-eight years, in a style of speech which Cicero considered the highest type of literary expression, in which a constant effort was being made to reach perfection in form.

ABBREVIATIONS.Cicero.

Arch.	pro Archia poeta
Balb.	pro L. Cornelia Balbo
Catil I-IV	in L. Catilinam I-IV
Caecin.	pro A. Caecina
Cael.	pro. M. Caelio
Cluent.	pro A. Cluentio.
Deiot.	pro rege Deiotaro.
div.Caec.	in Q. Caecilius divinatio.
dom.	de domo sua ad pontifices.
Flacc.	pro L. Flacco.
Font.	pro M. Fonteio
har. resp.	de haruspicium responso
imp.Pomp.	de imperio Cn. Pompei.
leg.agr.I-III	de lege agraria I-III
Ligar.	pro Q. Ligario.
Marcell.	pro M. Marcello
Milo	pro T. Annio Milone
Muren.	pro L. Murena
Phil I-XIV	in M. Antonium orationes Phillippicae I-XIV.
Plane.	pro Cn. Plancio.
Piso	in L. Calpurnium Pisonem
prov.cons.	de provinciis consularibus
Quinct.	pro P. Quinctio.
Quir.	post reditum ad Quiretes.

Qu. Rose.	pro Q. Roscio comoedo
Rabir.	pro C. Rabirio.
Rab.Post.	pro C. Rabirio Postumo
Scaur.	pro M. Aemelio Scauro.
sen.	post reditum in senatu.
Sest.	pro P. Sestio.
Sex.Rosc.	pro Sex.Roscio Amerino
Sulla	pro P. Sulla
Tull.	pro M. Tullio
Vatin.	in P. Vatinium testem
Verr. a pr.	in C. Verrem actio prima
Verr I-V	in C. Verrem II lib.I-V.

Terence.

Ad.	Adelphoe.
And.	Andria
Eun.	Eunuchus.
Heaut.	Heauton Timorumenos.
Hec.	Hecyra
Phorm.	Phormio

Plautus.

Am.	Amphitruo
Asin.	Asinaria
Aul.	Aulularia
Bacch.	Bacchides
Capt.	Captivi
Cas	Casina
Cist	Cistellaria
Cur	Curculio

Epid.	Epidicus
Men.	Menaechmi.
Merc.	Mercator
Mil.	Miles gloriosus
Most.	Mostellaria
Pers.	Persa
Poen.	Poenulus
Pseud.	Pseudolus
Rud.	Rudens.
Stich.	Stichus.
Trin.	Trinummus
Truc.	Truculentus
Vid.	Vidularia.

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