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The Use of Simul, Simul ac (atque) and Synonyms,
Cum Primum, Ut Primum and Ubi Primum, from
the Ciceronian Period on.



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The Use of Simul, Simul ac (atque) and Synonyms, Cum
Primum, Ut Primum and Ubi Primum from the Ciceronian
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A language when compared to a people shows many points of similarity. Though both are continuous themselves, each is made up of individual units that have their birth, growth and death, but in the case of words, as not in individuals, their length of life depends on their usefulness. With both, though foreign immigration is sure to take place, as long as the units born of the original stock remain in the majority, the newcomers are soon naturalized and the whole is enlarged and strengthened thereby.

To carry the parallelism farther, as individuals may be united in families by descent from a common ancestor, or banded together in guilds or unions because of a similar life work, so words are connected with certain words because derived from the same root and with others because of a similar or identical contribution to the language. Words are bound by no cast system, hence we find a great variety of development. We must also, for words at least, accept the theory of the transmigration of souls.

This paper has to do with a group of words belonging in classical times to the Guild of Temporal Constructions, being equivalent to the English expression "as soon as." These may be divided in-

to ^{three} ~~four~~ classes, according to the original notion underlying them; and to these *one mixed form is added.*

I. Simul and simul ac (atque).

II. Cum ^z ~~ex~~emplo.

III. Cum primum, ut primum and ubi primum.

IV. Mixed forms

I. Simul and simul ac (atque).

The early spelling of simul was semol, (C. I. L. i. 1175), and semul (MSS. of Plautus). If not the Accusative Neuter of similis, the spelling simul undoubtedly came from association with that word. In its root meaning, the idea of unity or oneness was strong, so originally simul expressed the relation of exact likeness and this idea lived on in the word simultas, a striving for the same thing. The idea of resemblance, or likeness to, developed later, but became more general, as in similis, simulacrum, simulo and the like.

Originally, then, simul when used in clauses meant that two occurrences took place at exactly the same time. For example in parataxical clauses one could say:

1. Caesar venit, simul tonuit,
2. Caesar venit simul, tonuit,
3. Caesar simul venit, tonuit,

all meaning that Caesar's coming and the thunder were simultaneous occurrences.

Simul could also have three positions in case of parataxis with copula;

1. Caesar venit, et simul tonuit,
2. Caesar venit simul, et tonuit,
3. Caesar simul venit, et tonuit,

or with -que;

1. Caesar venit, simulque tonuit,
2. Caesar venit simul, tonuitque,
3. Caesar simul venit, tonuitque,

or with ac;

1. Caesar venit, ac simul tonuit,
2. Caesar venit simul, ac tonuit,

3. Caesar simul venit, ac tonuit.

Of these three copulas, et and -que with simul kept their copulative force, and except in rare instances acquired no other. That is, simul----et, ----simul et----, simul----que, and ----simulque---- are about equivalent to et----et, as illustrated by the following examples:

----simul et----

Tacitus: Agric. VII. Ita successor simul et ultor electos---

Quintus Curtius: Hist. V. 9. 13. Sed attonitus maestitia simul et desperatione tabernaculo se inclusit.

simul----et.

Livy, III. 11. 12. Caesonem simul civem et legem----habere non posse?

Seneca: De Bene. VI. 37. 1. in quod multos simul cum illo seditiosa civitas et intemperanter lib^era expulerat.

----simulque----

Quintus Curtius, V. 13. 23. aestu simul/que vulneribus fatigata.

Pliny: Epistl. V. 6. 40. His quoque fons nascitur simul/que subducitur.

simul----que.

Livy. III. 17. 11. sed simul patres plebemque.

Seneca: De Bene. I. 3. 3. simul et accipientium reddenti-umque.

Ac (atque) with simul, unlike et and -que, lost its copulative force in many instances, the comparative notion prevailing. This change was not strange, since ac (atque) was used with adjectives and adverbs of likeness. For example;

Caesar: B. G. VII. 38. ut simili ratione, atque ipse fecerit, suas injurias persequantur.

Cicero: Phil. I. 4. 9. Neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi .

Cic: Nat. Deo. 3. 3. 8. similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur te----

As we shall see later simul ac (atque) though seldom used as a copula in the Augustan Age, was, in the following periods, more and more frequently so used.

For the use of simul and simul ac (atque) from the Ciceronian period on, I have examined the following representative authors:

1. For Augustan Age;

Poets: Vergil and Horace.

Prose writers: Livy, First Decade.

2. For Silver Age, 14 A. D.---117 A. D.;

Poets: Lucan, Statius and Silius Italicus.

Prose writers: Pliny, Tacitus and Seneca.

3. From 117 A. D. on;

Prose writers: Quintus Curtius and Apuleius.

I. Augustan Age.

Vergil.

A. Simul ac (atque)

Vergil does not use simul ac (atque) in the Eclogues or Georgics and but twice in the Aeneid. In both instances it is used with the Perfect Indicative.

Aen. XII. 222. Quem simul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vidit sermonem----in medias dat.

Aen. IV. 90. Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri----adgreditur

Venerem----

(Both these examples show also the use of simul ac with a Relative).

B. Simul.

Simul is used in the Eclogues, in the sense of "as soon as," but once and then with the Future Indicative.

Ec. IV. 26. At simul heroum laudis----poteris cognoscere---- flavescit campus arista.

In the Georgics also, simul occurs but once. It is then used with the Perfect Indicative;

G. IV. 232. Bis gravidos cogunt fetus----tangete simul os terris ostendit Pleas et----reppulit.

In the Aeneid, Vergil uses simul once and then with the Perfect Indicative;

Aen. III. 630. Nam simul----cervicem inflexam posuit---- nos----fundimur----

Vergil's usage of simul and simul ac (atque) may be summed up as follows:

Simul-----three times,

Simul ac-----two times,

or, classified according to Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----four times,

Future Indicative-----One time.

a. Simul and not simul ac occurs in Eclogues and Georgics.

b. Simul occurs but once and simul ac twice in the Aeneid.

Horace.

A. Simul ac or atque.

Though Horace uses simul exclusively in his Odes and Epodes, he is far from doing so in his Satires, for here simul ac (atque) oc-

curs six times; three times with the Perfect Indicative, twice with the Future Perfect and once with the Present Indicative.

With the Perfect Indicative;

S. I. 2. 18. 'Maxime,' quæ non, 'Juppiter!' exclamat, simul atque audivit?

S. I. 2. 33. 'Nam simul ac venas inflavit taetra libido----aequum est----

S. I. 8. 21. Has nullo perdere possum^o modo, simul ac vaga luna decorum protulit os.

(Main verb precedes in one and three. Inversion natural in one, because it is a question.)

With Future Perfect Indicative;

S. I. 4. 119. Simul ac duraverit aetas membra animumque tuum nabis sine cortice.

S. I. 9. 34. Loquacis, si sapiat, vitet simul atque adoleverit aetas.

With Present Indicative;

S. I. 1. 67. At mihi plaudo ipse domi simul ac mimmos contemplos in arca.

Epistles.

Simul ac (atque) occurs three times in the Epistles, once with the Future Perfect Indicative, once with the Perfect Subjunctive and once with the Future Indicative.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

Epl. I. 13. 11. simul ac perveneris illuc, sic positum servabis onus.

With Perfect Subjunctive;

Epl. II. 1. 226. Ut simul atque carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro arcessas.

With Future Indicative;

Epl. I. 16, 78. Ipse deus, simul atque volam, me solvet.

B. Simul.

Horace shows a decided preference for simul, using nothing else in his Odes and Epodes.

Simul occurs nine times in his Odes, seven times with the Perfect Indicative, ^{and twice} ~~once~~ with the Future Perfect Indicative, and ~~once~~ with the Perfect Subjunctive.

Simul with the Perfect Indicative;

C. I. IX. 9. qui simul stravere ventos----nec cupressi----agitantur.

C. I. XII. 27. Quorum simul----stella refulsit, defluit----humor.

C. II. VIII. 5. sed tu simul obligasti----caput enitescis pulchrior.

C. II: XVI. 2. Otium----rogat----simul atra nubes condidit lunam.

C. III. IV. 37. Vos----militia simul fessas cohortes reddidit oppidis
----recreatis.

C. III. XII. 7. Minervae studium aufert----Liparaei nitor Hebri, simul unctos Tibirinis humeros lavit in undis.

C. III. XXVII. 33. Quae simul tetigit----Creten, ----dixit.

Contrary to the usual order the main verb precedes in examples four and six.

The main verb is often in the Present Indicative when the Perfect is used in the temporal clause, but the Perfect Indicative is used in both clauses in example seven.

Simul with the Future Perfect Indicative;

C. I. IV. 17. quo simul mearis, nec----sortiere----nec----mirabere.

C. IV. VII. 10. ver proterit aestas interitura simul pomifer Autumnus fruges effuderit.

Epodes.

Simul occurs twice in the Epodes:

1. With Pluperfect Indicative;

Epodes XI. 13. Querebar adplorans tibi simul colentis inverecundus
Deus fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco.

2. With the Perfect Subjunctive;

Epodes XVI. 25. Simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, ne redire sit
nefas.

Simul in Satires.

It occurs six times in the Satires; once with primum, twice
with the Perfect Indicative, twice with the Future Perfect and once
with the Present.

With the Perfect Indicative;

S. II. 3. 226. Hic simul accepit----edicit.

s. II. 6. 32. At simul atras ventum est Esquillas aliena negotia----
saliunt.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

S. II. 2. 73. at simul assis miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis
dulcia se in bilem vertent.

With the Present Indicative:

S. I. 1. 36. Quae, simul inversum contristat aquarius annum, non us-
quam prorepat----

Simul in Epistles.

Simul occurs four times in the Epistles, three times with the
Perfect Indicative and once with the Present Indicative:

With the Perfect Indicative;

Epistles,

I. 7. 90. Quem simul adspexit----Philippus ait.

I. 10. 8. Vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui----

I. 19. 10. Hoc simul edixi non cessaverē poetae nocturno certare mero.

With the Present Indicative;

I. 6. 11. pavor est utrobique molestus omprovisa simul species exter-

The use of simul with a relative is very common in Horace. See above under Odes I. IX. 9, I. XII. 27, III. XXVII. 33, and I. IV. 17; under Satires, I. i. 36., and under Epistles, I. 7. 90.

The summary of Horace's usage is as follows:

simul ac (atque)-----nine times,
simul-----twenty times;

or classified according to tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----fifteen times,
Future Perfect Indicative-----seven times,
Pluperfect Indicative----one time,
Present Indicative-----three times,
Perfect Subjunctive-----two times,
Future Indicative-----one time.

- a. Simul and not simul ac (atque) is used in the Odes and Epodes.
- b. Simul ac (atque) and not simul occurs in Sat. Bk. I., except I. i. 36.
- c. Simul and not simul ac (atque) occurs in Sat. Bk. II.
- d. Simul occurs four times and simul ac (atque) twice in Epl. Bk. I.
- e. Simul ac (atque) but not simul occurs in Epl. Bk. II.

Livy, Books I.--X.

A. Simul ac (atque)

Livy uses simul ac in First Decade but once and then with its original copulative force;

VII. 26. 5. 4. donec territorium----visu oculisque simul ac mente turbatum Valerius obtruncat.

B. Simul.

In the first ten books of his history, Livy uses simul twenty

-10- times, twelve times with the Perfect Indicative, three times with the Future Perfect Indicative, once with the Present Indicative, once with the Perfect Subjunctive and three times with the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

With the Perfect Indicative;

I. 59. 7. 3. Quo simul ventum est----advocavit.

III. 26. 10. 1. Qua simul----velatus, processit dictatorem eum legati
----consalutant.

IV. 31. 5. 3. Simul fortuna----egit, nihil----effecit.

V. 25. 11. 1. Simul ab religione animos remiserunt, integrant----

V. 25. 13. 1. Simul----viderunt tribunos----reficiunt.

VI. 24. I. 1. Simul----concrepuere arma,----pedem rettulit.

VIII. 32. 2. qui simul----ad tribunal accessit, tum dictator----
inquit.

IX. 40. 8. Simul est concursus, ingens fuit----certamen.

X. 17. 7. Simul admota sunt signa----in moenia evasere.

X. 28. 11. simul territos hostes vidit, Gallica acies----se dedit.

X. 34. 5. Igitur, simul advenit consul,----successit.

X. 35. 18. Itaque simul conspecta sunt Romana signa----perfertur.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

IV. 5. 2. simul ego tribunus----coepero, tu statim consul----adiges
----educes----miraberis----?

VI. 7. 6. Simul concurreritis----faciet.

VI. 19. 7. Simul multitudo----viderint et----facti erunt,----intrebunter.

With Present Indicative;

V. 38. 6. simul est clamor----fugerunt.

With Perfect Subjunctive;

IX. 25. 5. docent suos----simul----pugnatum audierint, pro victis
Romanos habuisse.

With Pluperfect Subjunctive;

IV. 18. 6. dictatore----respectante, ut----simul aves admisissent----

tollere retur signum.

IX. 26. 12. intellecturosque ita id esse, simul magistratu abissent.

IV. 32. 6. Simul castra castris coniunxissent, satis confidere----

The first ten books of Livy furnish three examples of the use of simul with a relative. See above, I. 59. 7, III. 26. 10 and VIII. 32. 2.

Livy's usage in Books I.--X. is as follows:

Simul ac (atque)-----one (copulative)

Simul-----twenty times,

or classified according to moods and tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----twelve times,

Future Perfect Indicative----three times,

Present Indicative-----one time,

Perfect Subjunctive-----one time,

Pluperfect Subjunctive-----three times.

Livy's usage by books is as follows:

I.----1, II.----0, III.----1, IV.----4, V.----3, VI.----3, VII.----0, VIII.----1, IX.----3, X.----4.

Summary of the uses of simul ac (atque) and simul in the Augustan Age.

Simul was first used in the sense of simul ac by the poets, hence we are not surprised to find it used more than simul ac (atque) by Vergil and Horace. As we have seen, Vergil uses simul three-fifths and Horace about two-thirds of the time, and furthermore that Horace uses only simul in his most careful writings, the Odes and Epodes.

Livy is the most poetic of the prose writers up to his time and his exclusive use of simul (as far as our investigation goes) is only one of his many poetical characteristics.

The examples cited above show that with Horace a decided preference for simul in the sense of simul ac (atque) begins. Vergil has no very decided preference. Livy took up the poetic use of simul. Hence in the Augustan Age, simul in the sense of simul ac (atque) was the favorite form in both prose and poetry.

2. The Silver Age. 14 A. D.--117 A. D.

M. Annaeus Lucanus.

A. Simul ac (atque)

Simul ac (atque) is not used by Lucan.

B. Simul.

Lucan uses simul in the sense of simul ac (atque) three times in his Pharsalia, once with the Perfect Indicative and twice with the Present Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

IX. 912. simul jussit statui tentoria ductor----expurgat----

With Present Indicative;

IV. 685. solitus----errate----ferrique simul fiducia non est----
operire----

VI. 611. At simul a prima descendit origine mundi causarum series,----
potest.

Lucan's Usage;

Simul ac (atque)----0,

Simul-----three times,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect-----one,

Present-----two.

P. Papinius Statius.

Statius furnishes no examples of either simul or simul ac,

(atque).

Silius Italicus.

B. Simul.

Silius Italicus uses simul four times in his Punica, three times with the Perfect Indicative and once with the Pluperfect indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

II. 211. Ac simul aerati radiavit luminis umbo----convertunt agmina.

II. 526. Quam simul invisae gentis conspexit in arce----increpitat-----.

XII. 648. Quem simul attolens----obruit----Poenus adest.

With Pluperfect Indicative;

XIV. 328. Qui, simul----sustulerant sublime ratem,----reddebant----

The last three examples show that simul is still used with a relative.

A. Simul ac (atque)

Simul atque occurs once in Silius Italicus but then with its original copulative ~~meaning~~ force, in the sense of simul et.

IX. 143. invento simul atque amisso redde parenti oscula.

Silius Italicus' usage.

Simul atque----one (copula,)

Simul-----four times.

Perfect Indicative-----three times,

Pluperfect Indicative----one time.

Pliny, the Younger.

Pliny uses neither simul nor simul ac (atque) in his letters and Panegyric, always preferring the basic forms, cum, ut or ubi primum.

Cornelius Tacitus.

Tacitus does not use simul or simul ac (atque) in the sense of "as soon as", but uses the latter very frequently with its original

-14- copulative force. The following are some examples of this usage:

1. To connect nouns;

Dial. de Orat. 5. 29. eloquentia, praesidium simul ac telum----

Hist. I. 75. 1. Ita promissis simul ac minis temptabantur.

2. To connect adjectives;

Agric. 24. 2. gentis crebris simul ac prosperis proeliis domuit.

3. To connect prepositional phrases;

Germ. 34. 10. obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri.

4. To connect verbs;

Germ. 30. 5. Chattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit.

L. Annaeus Seneca.

A. Simul ac (atque)

Seneca uses simul ac (atque) twice in the sense of "as soon as," once with the Future Perfect and once with the Present Indicative.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

De Beneficiis V. 12. 1. hoc verius dices simul ac te ad has latebras perduxero.

With Present Indicative;

Epistl. Mor. VIII. 1. 5. sed simul atque occurrunt molesta et tranquillitatem turbantia, emittit se.

B. Simul.

Unlike Pliny and Tacitus, Seneca still uses simul in the sense of simul ac, though the examples are not frequent. He uses it in all ten times, nine times with the Perfect Indicative and once with the Present Indicative:

With Perfect Indicative;

Dial. III. 1. 5. Non vides ut omnium animalium, simul ad nocendum

insurrexerunt, praecurrant notae----

Dial. III. 1. 7. ut non adpareat in illo, simul ira invasit, nova feritatis accessio.

Dial. V. (3) 41. 3. Sed simul aequalitas vitae fidem fecit----veneratur illos populus idem colitque.

Dial. X. 3. 1. simul ad jacturam temporis ventum est, profusissimi in eo----

De Clem. I. 14. 1. simul deploratum est, ultima experitur.

Nat. Quaest. VI. 19. 2. quem simul alius superne incidens percussit, agitat----

Epistl. Mor. IV. 3. 5. quae, simul intellecta sunt, possidentur.

Epistl. Mor. IX. 5. 31. et cothurnati, simul exierunt, excalceantur.

Epistl. Mor. XX. 48. sic infans----, simul temptare vires suas coepit, cadit----

With Present Indicative;

Epistl. Mor. XX. 4. 21. simul enim conciliatur saluti suae quidque et juvantia petit laessura formidat.

Seneca's Usage:

Simul ac (atque)----two times,

simul-----ten times,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----nine times,

Present Indicative-----two times,

Future Perfect Indicative----one time.

Summary of the Silver Age.

We have examined the works of Lucan, Statius and Silius Italicus for the use of simul and simul ac (atque) by the poets of the Silver Age, and Pliny, Tacitus and Seneca for the prose usage. Simul in the sense of simul ac is used seven times by Lucan and Silius Italicus and ten times by Seneca. Statius, Pliny and

Tacitus do not use it at all.

Simul ac (atque) as a temporal conjunctive occurs but twice as against the seventeen examples of simul with that usage. Both examples are in Seneca.

The original copulative force of simul ac is beginning to be felt again, as shown in one instance in Silius Italicus and many in Tacitus.

- 3. From 117 A. D. on.
- Quintus Curtius Rufus.
- A. Simul ac (atque).

We find Quintus Curtius going back to the original use of simul ac (atque) as a copulative as did Tacitus and Silius Italicus in the preceding period. The following are some examples of this use:

III. 5. 2. 2. Pulvere simul ac sudore perfusum regem invitavit liquor fluminis.

VI. 5. 19. 2. ira simul ac dolore stimulatus----

IX. 5. 29. 3. clamor simul atque ploratus amicorum oritur----

IX. 10. 17. 1. Rex dolore simul ac pudore anxius-----.

B. Simul.

In his History of Alexander the Great, Quintus Curtius uses simul in the sense of simul ac but twice, once with the Pluperfect indicative and once with the Future Perfect.

With Pluperfect Indicative;

III. 11. 4. 4. Simul erant emissa,----inPLICABANTUR----

With Future Perfect Indicative;

VI. 3.10. 2. simul terga nostra viderint, illos sequentur.

Quintus Curtius Usage:

Simul ac (atque)----often as a copula,

Simul-----two times.

Moods and Tenses;

Pluperfect Indicative-----one time,

Future Perfect Indicative-----one time.

Apuleius.

Apuleius uses simul to the exclusion of simul ac (atque).

It occurs twelve times, eleven times in the Metamorphoses and once in the Apologia. For tenses he uses the Perfect Indicative nine times and the Future Perfect, Pluperfect and Present Indicative each once.

Metamorphoses.

Simul with Perfect Indicative;

II. 5. nam simul quemque conspexit speciosae formae juvenem, renu-
state eius sumitur----

IV. 3. Simul eum----despexit,----ad eum statim prosilit.

VII. 13. Quam simul accessimus, tota civitas----effunditur.

VIII. 6. Quae quidem simul percepit----per plateas populosas et arva
rurestria fertur.

VII. 24. Quam simul conspexi,----conterritus----recello----

VIII. 26. Hic me simul domi conspexi----gaudens adloquitur.

IX. 36. Qui simul signo solito pastorum incensi atque inflammati sunt
----eunt.

X. 7. Simul enim finita est dicentium contentio----instrui nec----
permitti placuit.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

VI. 18. cui te limine transmeato simul commiseris----perges ad ipsam
Orci reginam.

Plu
With Perfect Indicative;

VII. 10. Quae quidem simul viderat illum juvenem----coepit risu
laetissimo gestire.

With Present Indicative;

VIII. 22. Quae simul----nidorem persentiscunt----membra nudarunt.

Apologia.

Simul with Perfect Indicative;

LX. 2. vidi te quoque----simul libellus ille prolatus est.

Apuleius' Usage.

Simul ac (atque)-----0,

Simul-----twelvetimes.

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----nine times,

Future Perfect Indicative-----one time,

Pluperfect Indicative-----one time,

Present Indicative-----one time.

a. Apuleius uses simul with a relative six times. See above, Met. VI. 18; VII. 13; VII. 24; VIII. 6; IX. 26; VII. 10;

Summary of the uses of simul and simul ac (atque) in the period following 117 A. D.

Simul ac (atque), whose popularity as a temporal conjunctive began declining in the Augustan Age, is not used at all as such by the writers of this period whose works we have examined. Quintus Curtius, however, uses it often as a copula.

Simul is not popular with Curtius but Apuleius uses it in the sense of simul ac (atque) more than any prose writer since Livy.

The comparative use of simul and simul ac (atque) during the three periods under consideration is shown by the following table:

| | Simul | Simul ac (atque) |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Augustan Age----- | 43 times----- | 11 times, |
| Silver Age----- | 17 " ----- | 2 " |
| After 117 A. D.----- | 14 "----- | 0 " |
| Total----- | 74 "----- | 13 " |

As may be seen from the above table, the use of both simul and simul ac (atque) became less frequent in succeeding periods but simul ac as a temporal conjunction disappeared more rapidly because of the return to its original use, as a copula.

Group II. Cum ~~ex~~^zemplo.

Cum ~~ex~~^zemplo is not used in the sense of simul ac (atque) after the Ciceronian Period.

Group III. Cum Primum, Ut Primum
and Ubi Primum.

Of the three expressions, cum primum, ut primum and ubi primum, cum primum as a temporal expression is the oldest. It differed in its original meaning from simul ac (atque) in that it indicated that one action took place first and a second immediately after. Cum primum Caesar venit, tonuit, with cum primum used in its original sense means that Caesar came first and then it thundered.

The original distinction between this and simul ac soon faded out and they were used interchangeably to express the relation "as soon as," according to the taste of the author. In later times however, we sometimes find cum primum used in its original sense of "when first."

The same representative authors have been examined for the use of cum, ut and ubi primum as for simul and simul ac (atque).

1. Augustan Age.

Vergil.

Cum Primum.

Cum primum occurs ten times in Vergil, twice in the Buccolics,

twice in the Georgics and six times in the Aeneid. Twice the Perfect Indicative is used, the Present, five times, the Future twice and the Present Subjunctive once.

Buccolics.

Cum primum with the Present Subjunctive;

VI. 39. camebat----incipiant silvae cum primum surgere.

(Cum primum here has its original meaning, "when first.")

With Future Indicative;

VII. 39. cum primum pasti repentent praesaepia tauri----venito.

Georgics.

Cum primum with Present Indicative;

I. 113. Quid qui----depascit----cum primum sulcos aequant sata----?

(Inversion due to interrogative form).

I. 427. revertentes cum primum colligit ignis----parabitur imber.

Aeneid.

With Perfect Indicative;

II. 117. sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa, cum primum Iliacas----venistis ad oras.

(Cum primum is used here in the original sense of "when first.")

VII. 39. Cum primum Ausoniis exercitus adpulit oris, expediam----

With Present Indicative;

VIII. 170. Et lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet----dimittam.

VIII. 408. cum femina primum----sopitos suscitatur ignes----Ignipotens
----surgit.

XII. 114. spargebat lumine montis orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt solis equi lucemque----efflant.

With Future Indicative;

XII. 76. Cum primum crastina caelo Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit, non Teucros agat in Rutulos.

Ut Primum.

Ut primum occurs once in the Georgics and eight times in the Aeneid, nine times in all. Vergil uses only the Perfect Indicative with ut primum.

Georgics.

II. 426. Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensere valentis et viris habuere suas,----nituntur.

Aeneid.

I. 306. Aeneas----ut primum lux alma datast exire----constituit.

IV. 259. Ut primum----tetigit magalia----conspicit.

IV. 586. ut primum albescere lucem vidit----ait.

VI. 102. Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt, incipit Aeneas heros.

VI. 452. quam Troius heros ut primum juxta stetit adgnovitque per umbras obscuram,----dimisit. lacrimas.

XI. 300. Ut primum fari placati animi et trepida ora quierunt----rex inquit.

XII. 47. Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore.

XII. 669. Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti----torsit.

Ubi Primum.

Ubi primum is used but once by Vergil and then in the Aeneid and with the Perfect Subjunctive:

Aen. XI. 19. ne----ubi primum vellere signa adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris, impedeat----

Summary of Vergil's Usage:

Cum primum-----~~ten~~ten times,

Ut primum-----nine times,

Ubi primum-----one time,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----eleven times,
Present Indicative-----five times,
Future Indicative-----two times,
Present Subjunctive-----one time,
Perfect Subjunctive-----one time.

a. In his most careful work, the Aeneid, Vergil uses *ut primum* eight times, *cum primum* six times and *ubi primum* once.

b. Vergil uses no tense but the Perfect Indicative with *ut primum*.

Horace.

Horace does not use *cum primum* or *ubi primum* and uses *ut primum* but once. This single occurrence is in the Epistles and with the Perfect Indicative.

Ep. II. 1. 93. *Ut primum positus nugari Graecia bellis coepit----
nunc arsit.*

Livy.

Cum Primum.

Cum primum is used in the First Decade three times, twice with the Perfect Indicative and once with the Future Perfect Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

I. 4. 8. *Cum primum adolevit aetas----venando peragrarare saltus.*

III. 55. 10. *tribunos vetere jure jurando plebis, cum primum eam
potestatem creavit, sacrosanctos esse.*

With Future Perfect Indicative;

IX. 9. 1. *dedatis deinde et istos sacrosanctos, cum primum magistratu
abierint.*

Ut Primum.

In the first ten books Livy uses *ut primum* but once and then with the Perfect Subjunctive.

VII. 6. 11. *quae ut primum contacta sint----deletum----exercitum docu-*

mento fuisse, ne----comitia haberentur.

Ubi Primum.

Ubi primum is used six times in the First Decade, always with the Perfect Indicative.

I. 13. 5. Monumentum eius pugnae ubi primum----emersus----equus

Curtium in vado statuit, Curtium lacum appellarunt.

(Here ubi primum is used in its original locative sense).

II. 41. 10. Quem, ubi primum magistratu abiit, damnatum----constat.

III. 14. 4. tribunos, ubi primum submoventes praebuere causam, adorti sunt.

VII. 36. 7. atque ubi primum inlūxit----concitantur.

VII. 40. 1. Ubi primum----ventum est et----agnovere extemplo memoria ----permulsit.

X. 35. 4. Ubi primum inlūxit---- cupiunt .

Livy's Usage.

Cum primum-----three times,

Ut primum-----one time,

Ubi primum-----six times, (one locative)

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----eight times,

Future Perfect Indicative-----one time,

Perfect Subjunctive-----one time.

a. Livy uses only the Perfect Indicative with ubi primum.

Summary of the uses of cum primum, ut primum and ubi primum in the Augustan Age.

Horace does not use ubi primum at all, Vergil only once, but Livy uses it six times. In one of the examples from Livy, however, ubi may be locative in meaning.

Livy and Horace use *ut primum* once only, but Vergil uses it nine times. Horace prefers the basic forms, *simul* and *simul ac* (*atque*), *ut primum* being the only *primum* form used at all by him.

Vergil shows a slight preference for *cum primum* over *ut primum* and a decided preference over *ubi primum*. Livy in the First Decade prefers *ubi primum*.

2. The Silver Age.

Lucan.

Cum primum.

Lucan in his *Pharsalia* uses *cum primum* four times, three times with the Perfect and once with the Future Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

II. 7. *parens rerum cum primum informia---recepit, fixit.*

V. 717. *cum primum---aer puppibus incubuit---praetereunt.*

IX. 947. *Quanta dedit miseris melioris gaudia terrae, cum primum saevos contra videre leones!*

With Future Indicative;

VIII. 431. *cum primum gelidum transibis Araxens, umbra---ingeret has voces?*

Ut primum.

Lucan uses *ut primum* very often--sixteen times in all, thirteen times with the Perfect, twice with the Present and once with the Pluperfect Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

III. 544. *Ut primum rostris crepuerunt obvia rostra, in puppim rediere rates.*

IV. 365. *Ut primum---placuerunt foedera---, decurrit miles,---*

IV. 415. *Ut primum---videre ducem, nova furta---exquisita fugae.*

IV. 765. ut primum emisit----tunc campi tremuere sono.

V. 15. Ut primum maestum tenere silentia coetum, Lentulus----pro-
fatur.

VI. 118. Ut primum libuit ruptis evadere claustris----petit----

VI. 180. Ut primum----admovere----, non segnior extulit illum saltus---

VI. 381. Ut primum----patuerunt----arva,---discessit vomere sulcus.

VII.437. ut primum----Romulus----complevit moenia,----servisses----!

VII. 506. Ut primum toto diduxit cornua campo----, insequitur.

IX. 174. Ut primum----pervenit----, cellegit----

IX. 319. Ut primum----propulit----,----fremuit niger imbribus auster.

X. 1. Ut primum----colla secutus adtigit----pugnavit fortuna----

With Present Indicative;

II. 94. Ut primum fortuna redit, servilia solvit agmina.

VI. 69. Ut primum----videt----, ipse----spargit.

With Pluperfect Indicative;

II. 374. Ut primum tolli feralia viderat arma,----passus erat.

Summary of Lucan's Usage.

Cum primum----four times,

Ut primum-----sixteen times,

Ubi primum----0.

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----sixteen times,

Future Indicative-----one time,

Present Indicative-----two times,

Pluperfect Indicative-----one times.

P. Papinius Statius.

Cum Primum:

Statius uses cum primum six times, twice in his Silvae,

26- twice in his Achillæis and twice in his Thebais, and always with the Perfect Indicative.

In the Silvae;

III. 4. 86. Ipsi, cum primum----decretum est----adcurrunt.

V. 1. 109. Qualem te superi----benigno aspexere die, cum primum----
admotus coniunx.

In the Achilleis and the Thebais;

Ach. I. 43. Non potui, infelix, cum primum gurgite nostro Rhoeteae
cecidere trabes, attollere.

Ach. I/ 886. cuius cum grandia primum lamenta----accepit----haesit.

Th. III. 442. Aurora----purpureo vehit ore diem, Perseus heros cum
primum----sese extulit aula.

Th. IX. 740. Cum primum crescere sensit colla----, indignatur ali.

Ut primum.

All the examples of ut primum in Statius occur in the Thebais. He uses it three times with the Perfect Indicative and once with the Pluperfect Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

Th. III. 58. Ut primum invisi cupido data copia regis: 'Hanc,----'

VI. 128. Illic infaustos ut primum egressa penates Eurydice,----
rumpit.

VII. 488. Illa duces ut primum aspexit Achivos,----resolvit.

With Pluperfect Indicative;

Th. V. 720. sed Lemnos ad auras ut primum [erat]dictusque Thoas, per
tela manusque insuerant.

Ubi Primum.

Statius uses ubi primum four times, once in the Silvae and three times in the Achilleis and Thebais, twice with the Perfect In-

dicative, once with the Present Indicative and once with the Present Subjunctive.

In the *Silvae*.

With the Present Subjunctive;

III. 2. 140. qua puppura suco Sidonlis iterata cadis, ubi germine
primum candida felices sudent opobalsama virgae.

(Here *ubi primum* is used in its original locative sense).

IN *Achilleis* and *Thebais*.

With Perfect Indicative;

Th. I. 123. praecipit ubi culmine primum constitit----animos subiit
furor.

Th. III. 34. ubi primum maxima Tethys impulit,----ponderibus trepi-
davit humus.

With Present Indicative;

Ach. I. 30. Illa ubi discusso primum subit aera ponto----ait.

Staius' Usage.

Cum primum-----six times,

Ut primum-----four times,

Ubi primum-----four times,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Tense-----eleven times,

Pluperfect Indicative---one time,

Present Indicative-----one time,

Present Subjunctive-----one time.

a. Staius uses only the Perfect Indicative with *cum primum*.

b. *Cum primum* occurs once with a relative. (Ach. I. 886.)

c. One of the four examples of *ubi primum* is locative and not temporal.

Silius Italicus.

Cum primum.

Silius Italicus in his Punica uses cum primum but once and then with the Perfect Indicative.

VI. 369. Fert lumina contra pacatus frontem, qualis cum litora primum attigit.

(Here cum primum is used in its original sense of "when first").

Ut primum.

Ut primum occurs twice, both times with the Perfect Indicative.

I. 475. Ut tegmina primum fulgentis galeae conspexit----turbidus inquit.

IV. 534. Ut primum insigni fulsit velamine consul,----citat improbus hastam----

Silius Italicus' usage.

Cum primum-----one time,

Ut primum-----two times,

Ubi primum-----0,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----three times.

Pliny the Younger.

Cum primum.

Pliny uses cum primum but once and then with its original meaning of "when first." The tense is the Present Indicative.

Epistl. V. 6. 10. Tantis glaebis tenacissimum solum, cum primum prosecatur, adsurgit.

Ut primum.

Pliny is quite fond of ut primum using it nine times, five

times with the Future Perfect Indicative, twice with the Perfect Indicative, once with the Future Indicative and once with the Perfect Subjunctive.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

Epistl. I. 9. 7. labores, ut primum fuerit occasio, relinque.

Epistl. III. 1. 11. Hanc ego vitam----praesumo, ingressurus avidissime, ratio----permiserit.

Epistl. III. 6. 6. ut primum invenero aliquem----mittam tibi----

Epistl. IV. 27. 5. quem tibi, ut primum publicaverit, exhibeo.

Epistl. VIII. 3. 2. communicaturus tecum, ut primum diligentem tabellarium invenero.

With Perfect Indicative;

Epistl. VI. 6. 5. me certe, ut primum sibi judicare permisit, ad amorem invitationemque delegit.

Pliny to Trajan III. (XX) 1. Ut primum me, domine, indulgentia vestra promovit----remuntiavi.

With Future Indicative;

Epistl. IX. 16. 2. ut primum videbuntur defervisse, mittemus.

With Perfect Subjunctive;

Trajan to Pliny IX. (XXV) 1. Neque enim dubito te, ut primum potueris, ad tam districtum officium reversurum.

Pliny's usage is then as follows;

Cum primum-----one time,

Ut primum-----nine times,

Ubi primum-----0,

or, according to Moods and Tenses;

Future Perfect Indicative-----five times,

Perfect Indicative-----two times,

Future Indicative-----one time,
Present Indicative-----one time,
Perfect Subjunctive-----one time.

Cornelius Tacitus.

Cum primum.

Tacitus uses cum primum twice both times with the Perfect Indicative. In the first example, cum primum means "when first."
Ger. 37. 6. urbs nostra agebat, cum primum Cimprorum audita sunt arma.
Dial. de Orat. 7. peregrini jam in---coloniis suis auditos, cum primum urbem attigerunt, requirunt---

Ut primum.

Ut primum occurs three times, twice with the Perfect Indicative and once with the Future Perfect Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

Hist. I. 86. 15. Utque primum vacuus a periculo animus fuit, id ipsum---vertebatur.

Hist. II. 80. 8. Ut primum---caliginem disjecit, militariter locutus laeta omnia et affluentia excepit.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

Ger. 31. 3. Et aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum raro---in consensum vertit, ut primum adoleverint, crinem barbamque submittere.

Ubi primum.

Tacitus uses ubi primum six times, five times in his Annals and once in his History. It occurs three times with the Perfect Indicative, once with the Present Indicative (understood) and twice with the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

With Perfect Indicative;

Annals. I. 63. 2. ubi primum copia fuit, evehi equites campumque---eripi jubet.

An. III. 1. 9. atque ubi primum ex alto visa classes, complentur----

An. VI. 5. 2. ubi primum facultas data arguitur----

With Present Indicative (understood);

An. I. 58. 14. Atque ubi primum tui copia, vetera novis et quieta
turbidis antehabero----

With Pluperfect Subjunctive;

Hist. IV. 71. 4. militem incendebat, ubi primum congregari licuisset
nullam proelio moram facturum.

An. I. 25. 10. ubi primum a luctu requiesset animus acturum apud
patres deprecatus eorum.

Summary of Tacitus' usage.

Cum primum-----two times,

Ut primum-----three times,

Ubi primum-----six times.

Moods and Tenses:

Perfect Indicative-----seven times,

Future Perfect Indicative-----one time,

Present Indicative-----one time,

Pluperfect Subjunctive-----two times.

L. Annaeus Seneca.

Seneca uses cum primum thirteen times, five times with the
Perfect Indicative, six times with the Future Perfect, and twice with
the Present Indicative.

With Perfect Indicative;

Epigram 5. Corsica terribilis, cum primum incanduit aestas.

(Cum primum here and in the next example means "when first").

Ludus de Morte Claudii. IV. 27. Qualis, cum primum tenebris Aurora
solutis induxit rubicunda diem, Sol adspicit orbem.

Nat Quaes. III. 26. 3. sed cum primum aliquid solidi----occurrit----
repetiere cursum suum----

Epistl. Mor. VIII. 1. 5. sed cum primum illi coepit----diligenter
circumspicit.

Epistl. Mor. XV. 3. 36. complexi sunt, cum primum audiere.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

Dial. VII. 27. 5. Ovos maxime felices, cum primum vobis imitare
vitia nostra contigerit.

Dial. XI. 18. 3. tunc tamen erit agenda, cum primum aequiorem te illi
judicem dies fecerit.

De Benef. VI. 41. 2. ostendam hunc animum, cum primum tempus advenerit.

Epistl. Mor. I. 9. 8. cum primum crepuerit catena, discedet.

Epistl. Mor. VII. 1. 3. Cum primum te observare desieris, imago----
discedet.

Epistl. Mor. IX. 1. 1. Cum primum----speravero moram, tunc istud
in manus sumam.

With Present Indicative;

Dial. V. 10. 2. facile est----, cum primum oriuntur, deprehendere.

Epistl. Mor. IX. 3. 7. cum primum induci videt munuscula, a theatro
fugit.

Ut primum.

Seneca uses ut primum five times, always with the Perfect
Indicative.

Dial. VI. 3. 2. ut primum tamen intulit tumulo, simul et illum et
dolorem suum posuit.

De. Bene. III. 27. 1. Ut primum diluxit, servus----narrat.

Epistl. Mor. VI. 1. 5. Ut primum stomachuum----collegi,----hoc coepi

mecum cogitare.

Epistl. Mor. X. l. 14. ut primum jussus est servili fungi----minis-
terio----, caput rupit.

Epistl. Mor. XVIII. l. 6. Ut primum gravitatem urbis excessi----, sensi.

Ubi primum.

There are no examples of ubi primum in Seneca.

Seneca's usage.

Cum primum-----thirteen times,

Ut primum-----five times,

Ubi primum-----0,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----ten times,

Future Perfect Indicative--six times,

Present Indicative-----two times.

a. Cum primum has its original force, "when first," in two ex-
amples;

(Epigram. 5; Ludus de Morte Claudii IV. 27).

b. Seneca uses no tense but the Perfect Indicative with ut primum.

c. He does not use ubi primum.

Summary of the uses of cum primum, ut primum and ubi primum
in the Silver Age.

Ut primum is the most popular expression during the Silver
Age. Its preeminence is gained, however, more at the expense of the
basic forms, simul and simul ac (atque), then of the other primum forms.

What is true of the period does not hold for all the authors
whose works have been examined. For instance, Statius shows a slight
preference and Seneca a decided preference for cum primum, while
Tacitus prefers ubi primum to either cum or ut primum.

3. From 114 A. D. on.

Quintus Curtius.

Cum primum.

Cum primum occurs but once and then with the Perfect Indicative;

VI. 11. 23. 1. Nam cum primum----jussit rex----ille----inquit.

Ut primum.

Quintus Curtius shows a marked preference for ut primum, using it seven times, always with the Perfect Indicative.

III. 6. 15. 1. Atque ut primum----sensit----admonere non destilit.

IV. 8. 8. 4. ut primum fatigatus spiritum laxavit----exanimatus est.

V. 7. 11. 1. Ipsum, ut primum----mentem quies reddidit, paenituisse constat.

VI. 1. 2. 2. Sed ut primum locus----fuit,----dimicatum est.

VI. 1. 6. 2. ut primum----potuerunt,----excepere.

VI. 2. 1. 1. Sed ut primum laxatus est animus----, excepere.

VI. 5. 26. 3. Atque ut primum rex in conspectu fuit,----desiluit.

Quintus Curtius usage.

Cum primum-----one time,

Ut primum-----seven times,

Ubi primum-----0.

Moods and Tenses:

Perfect Indicative--eight times.

Apuleius.

Cum primum.

Apuleius uses cum primum thirteen times; eleven examples occur in the Metamorphoses and in the Apologia and Florida, one each. The Perfect Indicative is found four times, the Future Perfect

Indicative three times, the Pluperfect twice, the Perfect Subjunctive once, the Pluperfect Subjunctive twice and the Imperfect Subjunctive once.

Cum primum in the Metamorphoses:

With Perfect Indicative;

V. 22. 13. sed cum primum luminis oblatione tori secreta claruerunt
videt----bestiam.

V. 26. 5. Sed cum primum----vultus eius aspexi, video----spectaculum.

VI. 14. 5. Sed cum primum----locos appulit, videt----difficultatem.

With Future Perfect Indicative;

V. 20. 16. cum primum illius morte salutem tibi feceris----advolabimus.

VI. 12. 7. Et cum primum----laxaverint oves animum,----lanosum aurum
repperies.

VI. 26. 19. certe ego cum primum----pertulerit, protinus----praecipito.
tabo.

With Pluperfect Indicative;

IX. 28. 15. sed cum primum rota solis lucida diem peperit,----inquit.

XI. 14. 15. nam cum primum----despoliaverat asinus,----velamento me
naturali probe muniveram.

With Perfect Subjunctive;

V. 18. 2. omnes adfirmant----cum primum----maturaverit,----devoraturum.

With Pluperfect Subjunctive;

VII. 7. 2. Sed cum primum litus Actiacum----appulisset,----invadimus.

VIII. 2. 1. Hic cum primum charite nubendo maturuisset inter praecipuos
procos----abierat.

Cum primum in Apologia:

With Imperfect Subjunctive;

LXXXIII. 3. Nonne, cum primum epistolam istam Rufinus mala fide excer-

peret,----nonne tunc----proclamassent?

Cum primum in the Florida:

With Perfect Indicative;

XVI. 171. 1. 20. cum primum igitur apud Persianas----gressum recipere²vi
----veniebam redditum.

Ut primum.

Apuleius uses ut primum eleven times. All the examples are from the Metamorphoses. The Perfect Indicative occurs six times, the Imperfect twice and the Pluperfect three times.

Ut primum in Metamorphoses:

With Perfect Indicative;

- II. 1. Ut primum----sol novus diem fecit,----considerabam.
- II. 2. qui ut primum me conspexit----inquit.
- II. 6. ut primum----nomen audivi,----afui.
- IV. 27. eumque, ut primum meis amplexibus viduatus est,----consequi.
- IX. 40. Nec ille ut primum humi supinatus est, vel repugnare vel omnino munire se potuit.
- X. 32. Haec ut primum ante iudicis conspectum facta est,----polliceri videbatur.

With Imperfect Indicative;

- VII. 1. Ut primum----dies in¹abebat et----curriculum----conlustrabat, quidam----pervenit.
- IX. 23. Sed ut primum----potionem----contingebat adolescens----maritus adventat.

With Pluperfect Indicative;

- III. 10. At ego, ut primum illam laciniam prenderam, fixus in lapide steti gelidus.
- VIII. 9? At illa ut primum maesta quieverat toro,----genas cohumidat.

IX. 25. atque ut primum----maritus acceperat sonum sternutationis,----
fuerat imprecatus.

Ubi primum.

Apuleius uses ubi primum three times in his Metamorphoses
and always with the Perfect Indicative.

II. 13. At ille, ubi primum consaviatus eum juxtim se ut adsidat ef-
fecit,----oblitus inquit.

III. 25. quae ubi primum me talem aspexit, percussit.

VI. 9. Quam ubi primum inductam oblatamque sibi conspexit Venus,
laetissimum cachinnum extollit.

Apuleius' usage.

Cum primum-----thirteen times,

Ut primum-----eleven times,

Ubi primum-----three times,

Moods and Tenses;

Perfect Indicative-----thirteen times,

Future Perfect Indicative--three times,

Pluperfect Indicative-----five times,

Imperfect Indicative-----two times,

Perfect Subjunctive-----one time,

Pluperfect Subjunctive-----two times,

Imperfect Subjunctive-----one time.

a. Apuleius uses ut primum with a relative once (Met.II. 2. 6.)
and ubi primum with a relative twice (Met. III. 25. 18 and VI. 9. 9.)

b. Apuleius is the only writer whose works are under survey that
construes cum primum like cum temporal. This he does twice in the
Metamorphoses. See above, Met. VII. 7. 2. and VIII. 2. 1.

Summary of period following 114 A. D.

Cum primum is the favorite expression with Apuleius and ut primum with Curtius. When averaged cum primum leads for the period by two-ninths. Curtius does not use ubi primum at all and it occurs only three times in Apuleius.

The comparative use of cum primum, ut primum and ubi primum during the three periods under consideration is shown by the following table:

| | cum primum | ut primum | ubi primum |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Augustan Age----- | 13----- | 11----- | 7----- |
| Silver Age----- | 27----- | 39----- | 10----- |
| After 117 A. D.----- | <u>14</u> ----- | <u>18</u> ----- | <u>3</u> ----- |
| Total----- | 54----- | 68----- | 20----- |

Ut primum was in all the most popular expression, but as we have seen, different authors differ a good deal in their usage, even in the same period. Ubi primum was never used as much as cum and ut primum, some important authors like Cicero, Seneca, Philos. and Pliny the Elder not using it at all. It would seem to have been used most in the Silver Age but the above table is misleading because the amount of literature which has been examined is not the same for all the periods.

IV. Mixed forms.

Simul primum is the only mixed form I have found and that but twice, both examples being from writers of the Augustan Age. The Perfect Indicative is used in both instances.

Horace.

Epistl. II. 2. 49. Unde simul primum me dimesere----paupertas im-
pulis----

VI. 16. Simul primum magistratu abiit----dicta dies est.

Conclusion in regard to the use of simul, simul ac (atque), cum primum, ut primum and ubi primum from the Ciceronian period on.

1. Order of clauses;

The regular order with all these temporal expressions is temporal clause first, and main clause second. Inversion is much more common with simul and simul ac (atque) than with cum, ut, or ubi primum. Horace and Seneca are most free with the order. We should expect greater freedom in poetry but that this should be true of Seneca is somewhat surprising. The inversion is, however, often capable of easy explanation.

2. Use with a relative;

The use of these temporal expression with a relative has been noticed when the examples were quoted. The use of simul with a relative is most common, being used by Horace, Livy, Silius Italicus, Seneca and Apuleius; that is in all three periods. Horace and Apuleius use it most commonly. Simul ac (atque) is used twice with a relative, both examples being in Vergil. One example of ut primum so used is found in Livy (First Decade), one in Pliny and one in Apuleius. The use of ubi primum with a relative is confined to Livy (one occurrence) and Apuleius (two occurrences). Livy and Apuleius exhibit the greatest variety, each using three of the temporal expressions with a relative.

3. Use in Original Sense;

Simul never went out of use as an adverb pure and simple; it was used in every period with et, also with ac (atque), especially from Sallust on, as a copula; it was often used as a preposition with

the Ablative, meaning "together with." Its use as a temporal conjunction, very common in classical times, went on side by side with the other uses.

Simul ac (atque) as a copula occurs in all the periods, as is attested by one example in Livy and one in Silius Italicus, besides many in Tacitus and Apuleius. As we have noticed, the return to the original use was the cause of its disappearance as a temporal conjunction.

Cum primum occurs occasionally in its original sense of "when first," as in the following passages: Vergil, Aen. XII. 76; II. 117; Livy, III. 55. 10; Silius Italicus, VI. 369; Tacitus, Ger. 37. 6; Seneca, Epigr. I. 5; Lud. de. M. Cl. IV. 27.

Ubi primum is used in its original locative sense once by Livy in the first period and once by Statius in the second period.

4. Use with a correlative;

Some of the writers occasionally use a correlative word in the main clause. This is the case four times with cum primum, once with ut primum, once with ubi primum and once with simul. Tunc is the most common correlative word, being used three times with cum primum, - (Seneca. Dial. XI. 18. 3; Epist. Mor. IX. 1. 1, and Apuleius Met. LXXXIII. 3) and once with ut primum (Lucan, Phar. IV. 765). For other correlatives, statim is used with simul (Apuleius, Met. IV. 3), protinus with cum primum (Apuleius, Met. VI. 26. and extemplo with ubi primum (Livy VII. 40. 1).

5. Moods and Tenses in Temporal Clauses;

The Perfect Indicative is regularly used with the temporal expressions under consideration, but other tenses of the Indicative and even the Subjunctive are not uncommon. The moods and tenses



used by individual authors are given below in order of frequency.

Vergil: Perf. Ind.----Pres. Ind.----Fut. Ind.----Perf. Subj.

Horace: Perf. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.----Pres. Ind.----Perf. Subj.----

 | Fut. Ind.

 | Plup. Ind.

Livy: Perf. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.----Plup. Subj.----Perf. Subj.----

 Pres. Ind.

Lucan: Perf. Ind.----Pres. Ind.----(Fut. Ind.----Plup. Ind.)

Statius: Perf. Ind.----(Pres. Ind.----Plup. Ind.----Pres. Subj.)

Silius Italicus: Perf. Ind.----Plup. Ind.

Pliny: Fut. Perf. Ind.----Perf. Ind.----(Pres. Ind.----Fut. Ind.----

 Perf. Subj.)

Tacitus: Perf. Ind.----Plup. Subj.----(Pres. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.)

Seneca: Perf. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.----Pres. Ind.

Q. Curtius: Perf. Ind.----(Fut. Perf. Ind.----Plup. Ind.)

Apuleius: Perf. Ind.----Plup. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.----(Plup. Subj.

 Imp. Ind.)----(Pres. Ind.----Perf. Subj.----Imp. Subj.)

The use of the moods and tenses by periods is similarly given below:

Augustan Age: Perf. Ind.---- Fut. Perf. Ind.----Pres. Ind.----Perf.

 Subj.----Fut. Ind.----Plup. Subj.----Plup. Ind.

Silver Age: Perf. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.----Pres. Ind.----Plup.

Ind.----(Fut. Ind.----Plup. Subj.)----(Pres. Subj.----Perf. Subj.)

After 114 A. D.: Perf. Ind.----Plup. Ind.----Fut. Perf. Ind.----

 (Plup. Subj.----Imp. Ind.)----(Perf. Subj.----Pres. Ind.----Imp. Subj.)

In comparing the use of moods and tenses in the different periods it is interesting to note that the Pluperfect Indicative used ~~ix~~ used first and but once by Horace, stands second to the Perfect

Indicative in the third period.

Pliny is the only writer using another tense more than the Perfect Indicative.

Apuleius uses the greatest variety of tenses, next comes Horace, then Livy and Pliny with the same number, then Vergil, Lucan, Statius and Tacitus, then Seneca and Curtius and lastly Silius Italicus.

In comparing the moods and tenses used with the different temporal expressions we find in the first period the greatest liberty taken with simul and next cum primum. In the second period the greatest variety of tenses is found with ut primum and in the third period with cum primum.

Only the Perfect Indicative is used by Vergil with simul ac; by Vergil, Horace, Silius Italicus, Seneca and Curtius with ut primum; by Livy and Apuleius with ubi primum; and by Statius, Silius Italicus, Tacitus and Curtius with cum primum.

The Subjunctive mood occurs most often with simul, next often with ubi primum, ut primum and cum primum, according to order. In seven instances the Subjunctive is in subordinate clause in Indirect Discourse, twice it is dependent on a Subjunctive of Result and once on one of purpose, once it is in an Indirect Question, once dependent on contrary to fact condition. Statius uses the Subjunctive with ubi primum, locative, once and twice Apuleius construes cum primum like simple cum.

6. Comparative use of all the expressions;

In the Augustan Age simul is most common and cum primum next; simul ac and ut primum are used the same number of times, and ubi primum is least popular. This statement is not true for the usage of the individual authors, however, since Vergil is most fond of cum

and ut primum. The usage of Horace and of Livy (First Decade) accounts for the high place simul takes in the period.

In the Silver Age there is a decided change. Ut primum comes to the front, followed by cum primum. Simul has retired to third place and simul ac as a conjunction has all but disappeared. Lucan and Pliny are especially fond of ut primum, Seneca of cum primum and next of simul and Tacitus of ubi primum.

In the third period, following 114 A. D., as in the preceding, ut primum, cum primum and ~~simul~~ ^{hold} and ubi primum ^{hold} respectively first, second, third and fourth place, but simul ac has entirely disappeared. Individually, Apuleius prefers cum primum, and Quintus Curtius ut primum.

Simul in the sense of simulac is not used at all by Statius, Pliny and Tacitus.

Simul ac (atque) is not used at all by Lucan, Statius, Pliny and Apuleius and only as a copula by Livy (First Decade) (once), Silius Italicus (once), and by Tacitus and Curtius frequently.

Horace is the only writer who does not use cum primum at least once and all use ut primum.

The use of ubi primum is confined to Vergil, Livy, Statius, Tacitus and Apuleius, not quite half the writers using it.

Simul primum is the only mixed construction occurring, and that is used by Horace and Livy in the Augustan Age.

Taking all three periods together simul leads, followed closely by ut primum, then cum primum, ubi primum and lastly simul ac (atque).

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