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

by

FRANCES SMITH, A.B., B.S. in Ed.

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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 Philippicae 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. Caecilium 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 reeditum in senatu
post reeditum ad Quiretes
de domo sua ad pontifices
de haruspicium responso
pro P. Sestio
in P. Vatinium testem
pro M. Caelio
de provinciis consularibus
pro L. Cornelio Balbo
in L. Calpurnium Pisonem
pro Cn. Flancio
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 Philippicae 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 Philippicae. 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. Muller 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 Orationes. 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. Roec. 43) and once in the last (Phil. III 31)). In two places in the early period (Sex. Roec. 48, Verr. III 138) the form *patribus familias* occurs. Müller writes *patribus familias* Landgraf (Ciceros Rede für Sex. Roscius aus America, 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 familii* 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.

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<tr>
<th>First Period</th>
<th>Second Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quint. 11 <em>pater</em> <em>familias</em></td>
<td>Catil. IV 12 <em>matrum familias</em></td>
<td>Phil. II 106 <em>matres familias</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 <em>patris familias</em></td>
<td>12 <em>pater familias</em></td>
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<td>Deiot 27 <em>pater familias</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First Period                  Second Period                  Third Period.
55 patrem familias           Flacc. 71 patres familias
Tull. 19 pater familias      Cael 32 matrem familias
Verr. I 62 matribus familias 36 filium familias
II 136 matres familias       57 mater familias
III 120 patrum familias      Piso 51 patrum familias
120 patres familias  
IV 58 patri familias  
116 matres familias  
V 137 matres familias  

familiae (gen.sing)

Sex. Rosc. 43 patres familiae
120 patris familiae

familias (dat.Plur.)

Sex. Rosc. 48 patribus familias
Verr. III 183 patribus familias

In a few words of the second declension Cicero retains the old genitive plural form in -um. These words are deus, iugurum, liberi and numnum. 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 lv 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 iugurum 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 *milie", otherwise the form is *nummorum*.

First Period.  Second Period.  Third Period.

**deum**

Qu.Rosc.23,33,50  
div.Caec.7 Verr.I 25,  
III 127 IV 7

**jugerum**

Verr.III 39,38,53,55  
70,113,114.

**liberum**

Verr.I 7,40,70,153  
III 91 V 23, 109,118,  
119.

**liberorum**

Verr.I 66,76,IV 78  
Catil.IV 18 Sulla  
18 Flacc.dom.34,96  
Sest.46 Cael 79 Milo  
100
<table>
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<tr>
<th>First Period</th>
<th>Second Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sex. Rose. 6, 21</td>
<td>Cluent. 66, 74, 87</td>
<td>Phil. VI 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr. II 56, 119 III 118, 119, 140, 201 V 141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quinct. 16 Verr.</td>
<td>Cluent. 70, 179</td>
<td>Phil. II 97</td>
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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 in 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 Proprietatisbus Quae in Prioribus Ciceronis Orationibus Inveniuntur", page 8)
that *cive* and *civi* are each found twenty times, *lucii* two times, 
*luce* seven. However, not all of the variations from Hellmuth’s 
results have been noted in this paper.

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<th>First Period</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>civi</em></td>
<td>Sen. 9 dom.42,47,</td>
<td>Phil.V 52 VII 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr.II 3</td>
<td>58 Sept. 12,29,29,</td>
<td>XIII 33,43</td>
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<td></td>
<td>61 Piso 36 Planc 51</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>cive</em></td>
<td>Font.11,27 Rabir 16</td>
<td>Phil.XI 9 XIII 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr.II 32</td>
<td>Flacc. 5 Arch.11</td>
<td>XIV 6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sen.19 Quir.9 har.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>resp.44,54, Sept 144</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balb.27, 27 Planc.51</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>lucii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tull. 47</td>
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<td>Phil. XII 25</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>luce</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quinct 74 Sex.Rosc.</td>
<td>imp. Pomp.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>56,121,Tull.48,50</td>
<td>leg.agr.II 1,71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr.II 186 V 25</td>
<td>Rabir 13,Catil.I 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sulla 52, Sept 83</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vatin 2,34 Cael 22,47</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Piso 3,23, Planc.42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Milo 6.</td>
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</table>
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抄ist. 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 pernic, 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 fereuit 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 Chrysogomus 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 hapax legomenon.

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<tr>
<td>Sex. Rosc. 44</td>
<td>Caecin 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>amandatio</td>
<td>sauciatic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tull. 47 vulneratio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr I 16 reditio</td>
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<td>Verr. I 35 relictio</td>
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<td>Verr III 125 interitio</td>
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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 quisquisius. This form is not found among ancient Latin writers, but reference is made to it in Neue, Formenlehre II 512, in old grammarians, Probus, Pompeius and Cledonius. In place of this genitive form quicum 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 aliquidnam was often joined with num. Such a combination is found in each of the three periods of Cicero's orations,

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<tr>
<td>Sex. Rosc. 107</td>
<td>leg. agr. I, 11</td>
<td>Phil. VI, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>numquisnam</td>
<td>numquisnam</td>
<td>numquidnam</td>
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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 sorpulum qui se dies noctesque stimulat aec pungit, ut evellatis, postulat and in Verr. V 128: dexo hic, quem videtis, non quae publice Tyndarine, 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 those of later classical authors. He uses addentio once in the second period (imp. Pomp. 48, addenserint) and once in the third (Phil. XI 19, addensum 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 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 Pleno. 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. 552, 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 (seclera 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 liquisse 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.

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<tr>
<th>First Period.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>licitum est (sit, esset, esse, erit)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex. Rosc. 127</td>
<td>Caecin 48 Cluent 130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qu. Rosc. 32</td>
<td>leg. agr. II 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr. a. pr. 14 III 81. 113, 116, 150, 169, 222</td>
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<td>V 76, 76, 129.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liquit (licuerit, liquisset, liquisse)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV 27, 44, 44 V 45, 151</td>
<td>27, 27, 55, 55, 59</td>
<td>III 33, 33, 33</td>
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</table>
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 Sept.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,

First Period.


11 17,51,100,114,154 III 141,224 IV 179.
latitare - Quinct. 54, 60, 60, 75, 84, 86
recolatitare - Sex. Rosc. 63.
fugitare - Sex. Rosc. 78.
munitare - Sex. Rosc. 140.
adfectare - Sex. Rosc. 146.
facitare - 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, Plan. 4, 37.
facitare - Caecin. 81 har resp. 32.
adfectare - leg. agr. I 5.
latitare - Cluent 39. dom. 82.

Third Period.
facitare - Phil. II 4.
agitare - Phil. VI 1.

Both the forms quaero and quassus are used by Cicero, though the former is used much more frequently than the latter. Even though the form quassus is the more archaic it is less frequently used by Terence (according to Westerhoven quaero is used forty-two times) in Cicero quassus 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.  
96,118,129, Qu.Rosc.  
37 Tull 24,26  
Verr.a.pr.16,28,1 32,  
42,66,72,106,106  
120,143 II 52,98,104  
144,182 III 26,52,100  
106,167,170,196 IV  
102,105 V 25,42,147.

Second Period  
196, leg.agr.II 49,  
71,75,77,95 Catil.  
I 27 Flacc.20,46,65,  
74 Arch. 3 dom.  
53,130,144,146,147  
53,150,144,146,147  
Sest. 10 Planc. 102  
Milo 23,33,77.

Third Period  
Phil.I 30,35, II  
34,35,50,118, IV 10  
13 VII 8 VIII 12 XI  
23 XII 23 XIII 32,41.

The old form of punio is found in the forms poenio and poenior in the second period Caecon 6 Balb. 19 Milo 19,19,33,86 and in the Phil.VIII 7. The classical form punio is found in Catil. III 15 V 11, Murin 67,67,67, dom. 76 and Milo 9,16.

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

In the early period (Sex.Rosc.104) we read: mini auscultia: 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 saucium 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.

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<th>First Period.</th>
<th>Second Period.</th>
<th>Third Period.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>reliquum facere</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marcell 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verr. I 36, II 86, III</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phil.XIII, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48, 70, 104, 128, 132, 147</td>
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<tr>
<td>175.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>saucium facere</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tull. 56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr. I 67 (<strong>sauciare</strong>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>perspicuum facere</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex. Rosc. 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr. a. pr. 5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>planum facere</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caecin 92 Cluent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinct 78, 86, Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td>97, 98, 99, Rab. Post 37</td>
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<td>Rosc. 54, 54, 58, 65</td>
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<td>101, Qu. Rosc. 11, 39,</td>
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<td>101, Qu. Rosc. 11, 39,</td>
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<td>41, 42 Tull. 1, 30 Verr.</td>
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<td>a. pr. 39, 40, 56 I 27, 52,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>83, 100, 127, 156, II 50,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>81, 143, 174, 178, III 131,</td>
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<td>189, V 165</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
First Period.    Second Period.    Third Period.

missum facere
Quinct. 46, Sex. Rosc.  leg. agr. I 14    Phil. V 53
76, 131, 132, Verr. II    Sest. 138
28, III 104, 134, 173,    (missas facere)
178 V 61, 104

medicinam facere
occisionem facere
exordium capere
Quinct. 8

conisaturam capere
fugam facere
Caecin 41

Sex. Rosc. 98 Verr III
coniecturam facere
Rabir. 21, Muren 44
111

coniecturam facere
conisaturam capere
Verr. a, pr. 16 I 125

Muren. 9
II 164, 83 III 106, 121

IV 34, V 23, 34
laborem capere
exordium capere
Qu. Rosc. 49

leg. agr. I 8

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, 54, Verr. I 28, II 23, 80, III 64) nine in the second (Sulla 11, 12, Sest. 111 dom. 22, 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 Haaut. 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. Quint. 85 - *haec omnia mitto*; Sex. Rosc. 53, *mitto quaerere qua de causa*; Sulla 22. *mitto iam de rege quaerere*; Piso 50. *mitto exire de provinciis, educere exercitum, bellum sua sponte gerere*, etc.

The union of *magnus*, tanto or *maximae 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, *magnus opere* .... quaeso; Verr. IV 1* magnus opere quaeretis*, V 41, *magnopere requiram*) and once in the second (Planc. 56. *magnopere cre-atque obsero.*

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 instituí 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.VII 3. Ut dico is found only in the first period (Verr. I 137, 139, II 26, 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 Cicerone'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 Plant. 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 Cicerone's Orations, in the last period (Phil. XIII, 36). This form is found also in Ter. Adelph. 145. The more usual form is humanitāter.

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.ll, 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 l, Phil.II 1021. It occurs also in Terence And.807.

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<tr>
<th>First Period.</th>
<th>Second Period.</th>
<th>Third Period.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>inibi.</em></td>
<td><em>leg.agr. I 20</em></td>
<td><em>Phil.XIV 5</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>quorum</em></td>
<td><em>Quir. 5 dom.116</em></td>
<td><em>Phil.VII 26</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Qu.Rosc.43</em></td>
<td><em>humane</em></td>
<td><em>Phil.XIII 36</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sex.Rosc. 104</td>
<td><em>Font.11. dom.28</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>sat.</em>(plus adj.)*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sex. Rosc. 89</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Phil. II 102.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Verr. I 104</em></td>
<td><em>Muren 1.</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 sane bene  leg.agr.II 59 bene  Phil.VI 18 bene
culta et fructuosan  capillata bene  firmum
div. Caec. 48 bene  numma tus Catil.II
robustum atque ex-  22 bene barbatos
ercitatum
Muren 69 bene magna
Verr. I 63 summe of-  Sest.23 samum. Milo 93
ficiosi.

summe (intensifying verbs)
Quinct. 61,69,77
div.Caec.57.
Verr.II 187.

Following the style of the colloquial expression res
ta 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, Héc. 460, Ad. 739 and Plautus Moset. 10 21, Pers. 707, Amph. 569, Asin. 55.

First Period. Second Period Third Period. 

*ita* or *sic* with adj. force.

Sex. Rosc. 84 Rabir 35

*sic vita hominum est* *non ita mos est*

Qu. Rosc. 29 Sulla 22

*sic est vulgus* *si ita sum*

Verr. II 87

*itaque dicantur*

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 Crations 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 audaciissimum** Verr. II 53. **longe primus**) three times in the second (Font. 39 **longe ingeniosissimi atque eloquentissimi**; Caecin. 55 **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 60 **multo maxima et locupletissima**, 109 **multo antiquissimum** 159 **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 unus, - septem decem (leg. agr. II 16) for septem 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.399,636,Hee.68, Phorm. 617, 840. In Adelph.254 he even writes abs quivis homine.

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<tr>
<th>First Period</th>
<th>Second Period</th>
<th>Third Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>abs te</td>
<td>Font.2,2 Caecin.65,</td>
<td>Rabir.7,28,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinct.45,54,56,79</td>
<td>82,Cluent.10,143,147,</td>
<td>31 Catil.I.16,21,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex.Rosc.12,73,73,95,</td>
<td>148,187</td>
<td>60, Sulla 3,3,11,23,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119, 119, 120 Qu.Rosc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>44, dom.110 (aps te)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,26, div.Caec.19,21,Tull.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vatin.11 (aps te) 13,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,6,6,31 Verr.I 78,94</td>
<td></td>
<td>(aps te)41,Cael. 50,</td>
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<tr>
<td>111,118,II 98,98,104</td>
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<td>141,150,161,175,186,187,</td>
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<td>114,137,139,144,149,150</td>
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<td>50,Piso 40,62,62,88,</td>
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<td>152,155,166,III 16</td>
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<td>187,191,196,IV 7,17,20,29,</td>
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<td>43,52,63,63,101,135,138</td>
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<td>96,Planc.18,46,55,72,</td>
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<td>32,36,37,43,79,81,82,82,</td>
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<td>Rab.Post.30.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
First Period  Second Period  Third Period
151, V 4, 7, 60, 75, 76, 188, 154, 156, 155, 156, 164, 165.  

a te  
Quint. 57 Sex. Rosc. 44  Catil. I 27 Muren  Marcell  21, 33, 34,  
Verr. I 54, 93 II 180 III 15, 31, Flacc. 83  Ligatur 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, 125, 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  
15, 15, 18, 17 IX 3 X 5 XII 14,  

Cicero uses many words compounded with prepositions sum  
(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  
confictio Sex. Rosc. 35  commonere Font. 47  consimilis  
concradere. Quint. 62  leg. agr. II 31  
Sex. Rosc. 113  Muren 50  Phil. II 28  
commonere - Sex. Rosc.  
45 Verr. a. pr. 51 I 154  deludere leg. agr.  
III 40 IV 87, 141  II 79.  
V 29, 109  adungere sen 30  

First Period.  Second Period.  Third Period.

deludere  Sex.Rosc.26
adangere  Sex.Rosc.30
adpromittere
(hapaxlegomenon)

Many of these can be traced to Terence:

commonere  And.280,812.
deludere  And.203,583.
adangere  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 (Fiso 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, 598,559,921, 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 Sept.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
quem contra  quem contra  quem contra
Verr. III 50  Piso 15
quo 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 quocum, 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-
guidem (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.)

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<tr>
<th>First Period.</th>
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<th>Third Period.</th>
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<tr>
<td>non modo—verum etiam.</td>
<td>Font. 35 Caecin. 41</td>
<td>Phil. V 1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quint. 39, 74 Sex. Rosc.</td>
<td>Cluent. 39, leg. aqr.</td>
<td>II 6, 54, 66, 102 III</td>
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<td>3, 8, 12, 13, 15, 15, 31, 45,</td>
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<td>10, Rabir. 21, Catil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69, 88, 111, 122, 126, 154,</td>
<td>II 25, 30 II 3, 5, 8, 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>div. Caec. 31 Tull. 8</td>
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<td>III 15, 21 Flacc. 60, 61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verr. a. pr. 53 I 39, 78</td>
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<td>Sulla 59, Arch. 3, 21, 31,</td>
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<tr>
<td>161 III 80, 142, 143 IV</td>
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<td>resp. 6 Vatin. 28, 31, Cael. 5,</td>
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<td>4, 21, 40, 57, 145, V 1, 53,</td>
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<td>23, 45, 48, Scaur. 46, Milo 9,</td>
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<td>71, 94, 127.</td>
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<td>80.</td>
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</table>

neque modo—verum etiam

Milo 3

non modo—verum

35, Verr. a. pr. 9 II 46, | 54 Catil. I 7 dom. 114 |
161 III 153 IV 25. |

non solum—verum etiam

div. Caec. 39 Verr. I | Font. 22, Caecin. 26, 35 |
1, 56 II 4, 13, 68, 74, | Ligar. 33, 35, |
75, 78, Cluent. 12, 16, | Deiot. 13, Phil. |
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. I, 17, 37, Pomp. I, 14, 27, 48, 55, 56, 61, 46, 63, 87, 113, III
48 I, 7, 20, 29, 42, 77, Cluent. I, 6, 17, 36, 79, 87, 93, 5, 12, 28, 34, V, 18,
85, 106, 146 II, 1, 18, 120, 122, leg. agr. II, 9, 21, 28, VII, 6, VIII, 2,
123, III, 2, 5, 32, 33, 29, 41, 61, Rabir. I, 13, 15, 16, 12, 30, XIII, 18, 24
126, 161, 174, 181, IV, 12, 28 Flacc. 37, 103 Sulla.
18, 97, 103, 136, 56, 84, sen. 18, 24, 27, 31, 32,
V, 6, 35, 60, 66, 104, dom. 54, 55, 57, 74, 79, 82, 85,
91, har. resp. 10, 11, 17, Sest.
133, 138, 183, 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, Flanc. 19, 63, 78, 81, 92,
104, Scarr. 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, Caecein. 35, imp. Marcell. 19, Phil. I
Sex. Rosc. 44, 48, 48, Pomp. 54, 55, 66 Cluent. 15, II 32, 67, 104,
59, Verr. a. pr. I, 79, II 27, IV 22, Flacc. 52, 59
118 II 27, 33, 49, 58, Sulla 31, 54, 76 sen. 10 Quir.
59 III 56, 73, 182, 183, 5 dom. 103 Sest. 38, 45, 55,
204 IV 58, 90, 126 V, 108, 126, Vatin. 3 Cael. 15,
40, 113, 143, 167, 28, Balb. 4, 9, 18 Piso. 18, 29,
30, 64 Flanc. 76, Rab. Post. 18,
Milo. 75
First Period. | Second Period. | Third Period.
---|---|---
non modo—sed quoque
Quint. 38.
non solum—sed etiam
Sex. Rosc. 31 div. | Font. 21, 25, 44, 45, Caecin. | Marcell. 2, 30, 32,
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, 81, 111, 144, leg. | Phil. I 20, II 9, 25,
127 II 28, 29, 35, 64, | agr. II 87, III 3 Rabir. | 34, 47, 67 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, 66, 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, dom. 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,
146 V 3, 35, 71, 82, 124, | 109, 136, 146, har. resp. 3, | 155.
155. | 37, 46, 56, 57, Sest. 1, 49, | 67, 73, 107, 123, 142 Vatin.
28, 31, 45, Balb. 13, 27, Piso. | 70, 86, Flacc. 3, 6, 79, 80, | 70, 86, Flacc. 3, 6, 79, 80,
Scaur. 27, 45, Rab. Post. 12, | Seaur. 27, 45, Rab. Post. 12, | 27, Milo. 8, 12, 25, 45, 58, 98.
27, Milo. 8, 12, 25, 45, 58, 98.

neo (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.  
Cael. 24, 40 prov. cons.  
38, Balb. 28 Rab. Post. 5,  
12, 16, Milo. 3, 61.  
non solum--sed  
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, 68 Milo. 19,  
66, 74.  
neque (ne) solum--sed.  
Sex. Rosc. 62 Verr.  
Sulla. 55, sen. 12, Planc.  
V 50  
102.  
Phil. VII 20,  
XI 35, XII 5,  
XIII 9.  
non solum non--sed.  
Muren 84 (etiam)  
non solum--sed quoque  
Caecin. 86  
imp. Pomp. 64  
non modo non (nihil et al.)--sed etiam.  
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, Scaur. 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.

non modo - sed ne - quidem.

Quinet.96 Sex.Rosc.  Font.37,imp.Pomp.  Phil.II 26,V 25,
65 div.Caec.34  39 Cluent.9,89,93,  XI 23,III 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.

Quinet.53,Sex.Rosc.  Caecein.47,50,51,53,  Marseull.14,
16,40,Verr.I 64,90,  Cluent.68,120,leg.agr.  Phil.I 14,23,
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.20,
Seaur.19,38.
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 *idcirco*, *ideo*, *eò*, *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 circa---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. *Proptera---ut* occurs only once, in the last period.

First Period  Second Period  Third Period

*id circa---ut (ne) or ut (ne)--id circa*

Quinct.31 Sex.Rosc.111,  Font.13 Cluent.140,  Deiot.32,Phil.
137,141,153, Tull.6,  146 leg.agr.I 4 II  I 14 II 3,77
Verr.I 77 IV 7,98 V 23,  88,Rabir.2 Flacc.91  VII 19,XII 16.
39,169.

dom.37,143 Sest.84,
Cael.71,Balb.56,Flan.
83.

*ideo---ut*

Tull.39 Verr.IV 7

leg.agr.II 82,III 4  Phil.II 87.
Cael.34,34,34.

*eo---ut*

Sest.68

*haec de causa ---ut*

Qu.Rosc.31.
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.*

*Caecl. 62 Tull.49*

*Verr.IV 33 V 157,*  
*169.*

*ad hanc rem -- ut*  
*Cael.64*  

*propterea--ut*  

*Ligar.8.*

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<th>3rd</th>
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<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>eo</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td><em>ob eam (hanc)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>causam (rem)--ut</em></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>ad eam (hanc)</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>rem</em></td>
<td>7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>propterea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
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</table>
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.

Quinot.6,21,29,34,35, Caecin.5,6 imp.Pomp.
73,Sex.Rosc.1,3,5,65, 8,58,63,70 Cluent.154
81,111,113,116 Qu.Rosc. 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 27,V 29,105.
First Period.        Second Period.        Third Period.

_idcirco-quod (or quod-\textit{id} circo)

Quinct. 92, Sex. Rosc. 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. II 12 II 9 Catil. II
23 Muren. 8, 12, Flacc. 31.
Sulla 29, dom. 97, har.
resp. 27 prov. cons. 6
Planc. 71, 78, 91.

_idcirco-quia (or quia-\textit{id} circo)

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

_ideo--quod (or quod ideo)

Sex. Rosc. 36, 85, Tull. 43 Verr. I 22, 153, III 151, 190 IV 13 IV 72,
113, 165.

_ideo-quia (or quia-ideo)

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

_\textit{ea re} -- quod

Verr. I 25.

_co--quod.

Quinct. 17 Sex. Rosc. 94, Arch. 13
Verr. I 119 III 63,
V 69.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>First Period</th>
<th>Second Period</th>
<th>Third Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>eo</strong> - <strong>quia</strong></td>
<td><strong>propter hanc causam-quad.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Verr. II 131 III 109</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tull. 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Planc. 35</strong></td>
<td><strong>V 71.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ob eam causam-quad.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Font. 45, Cael. 29</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phil. II 27, V 46.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planc. 1.</strong></td>
<td><strong>(ob eae causas)</strong></td>
<td><strong>ab eam causam-quaia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sest. III I.</strong></td>
<td><strong>non eo -- quo.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Quinct. 5 Sex. Rosc.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 94.</td>
<td><strong>1st.</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propter eam quad</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>id circa quod</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>id circa quaia</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ideo quod</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ideo quaia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ea re, eo, propter hanc causam, ob eam causam-quad</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eo, ob eam causam-quaia</strong></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

Quint. 60. Non est is Quinctius; nisi si latitant, qui ad negotium suum relictum procuratorem proficiscuntur.

Verr. II 62. In utrisque bonis nihil erat, quod restituit posset, nisi si quid moveri loco non putaret.

Caiil. 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 Lig. 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, (Plano. 36) ulla in re nisi in haec tribuaria, and once in the third (Phil. XI 24) si quisquam aliud a nobis nisi de instanti bello cognition tum 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 vererer, ni ita esset, quodini.

The contracted form sis for si vis is found twice in Cicero's Orations (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, Haaut. 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.

nisi si

Quinct. 60 Verr. II 62, Catil. II 6. Phil. II 70

nisi (without negation)

Sex. Rosc. 33.

Caecin. 102, Plano. 36

Phil. XI 24.

nisi (as adversative particle)

Sex. Rosc. 99.
First Period. Second Period. Third Period.

ni (in promises and stipulations)

Verr. III 132, 135, 137 Caecin. 45, Piso. 55.

V. 141.

ni vererer.


ni ita esset.

Verr. III 149. Phil. XI 27.

quodni

har. resp. 22

Sest. 32.

Phil. XI 26.

sis (for si vis)

Sex. Rosc. 48 Milo 60

si vis

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, quam-

quam, 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 favorit 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 Craters.
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.

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<td>Cae cin.2, 63, 65, 67, 94,</td>
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<td>55, 56, 73, 85, 117, 123,</td>
<td>imp. Pomp.13, 23, 51</td>
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<td>div. Caec.8, 11, 47</td>
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<td>(tamen--tametsi) Tull.</td>
<td>Cael. 27.</td>
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<td>5, 6, 39, Verr. a. pr. 46</td>
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<td>II 17, 47, 65, 86, 88, 90,</td>
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<td>105, II 15, 21, 23, 108</td>
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<td>III 26, 55, 129, 162 IV</td>
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<td>33, 113, 142 V 11, 37, 45, 63,</td>
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<th>tametsi (as adversative particle)</th>
<th>Cluent. 105.</th>
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<td>29, 149 II 8, 17, 76 III</td>
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<td>168.</td>
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50.

First Period.                        Second Period.                        Third Period.

quamquam---tamen

Sex.Rosc.55,85,Qu.Rosc.               imp.Pomp.1,34,                        Phil.I 10,II 22,
9 Verr.II 70,74,101                   Cluent.49,56 lead.                    47,59,90,104 III
III 52,158,199,V 89,92.               agr.I 3 II 77 Catal.                 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 Flaco.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.
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<td><em>tamen</em></td>
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<td><em>Caec. 59 imp. Pomp. 13, Ligar. 21, 25. Phil. I.</em></td>
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<td><em>90, Muren 77 Flacc.</em></td>
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<td><em>59, 151 (si etiam)</em></td>
<td><em>13, 23, Sest. 73, 113</em></td>
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<td><em>cons. 1, Balb. 33, Piso</em></td>
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<td><em>42, 50, 62, 81 Planc. 20,</em></td>
<td><em>90, Scurr. 49 Milo. 14,</em></td>
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<td><em>52, 58.</em></td>
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<td><em>cum</em></td>
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<td><em>Sex. Rosc. 62, 62, 147</em></td>
<td><em>Font. 32, 39, 42, Caecin.</em></td>
<td><em>Ligar. 7 Deict. 7, 11</em></td>
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<td><em>22, 42, 71, Cluent. 43,</em></td>
<td><em>Phil. II 49, 64, 75, 101</em></td>
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<td><em>Verr. a. pr. 3 I 74, 93,</em></td>
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<td><em>34, Arch. 17 sen. 37, Quir.</em></td>
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<td><em>12 dom. 23, 86, 107, 116</em></td>
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<td><em>60, 70, 129 Vatin. 1, Cael.</em></td>
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<td><em>89, Scurr. 41, 45, Milo. 23,</em></td>
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First Period.  Second Period.  Third Period.
quamvis--tamen.
I 39,131 III 209.  4 Milo.21.

licet--tamen
har.resp.14.

ut--tamen.
Verr.III 95,151.  Cael.29,Milo 51,
206

sin--tamen.
Sex.Rosc.10  dom.124,Piso.99,
Planc.15

si--tamen
Quinct.49,52,59,  Font.18,34,Caecin 8,  Ligar.16,Deiot.9,
78,80 Sex.Rosc.3.  58,91,92,102, (quodsi)  25,28, (quodsi)
56,72,102,103,Qu.  imp.Pomp.50 (quodsi)  Phil.I 10 V 8,34,
Rosc.39 div.Caec.  Cluent.10,18,42,60,96,
29,39,43,60,60,62 (quodsi) 103 (quodsi)  XI 27,XIII 17.
Tull.53,Verr.I 2,  126,174,174 (quodsi)
37 (quodsi),70,95,  leg.aer.II 30,77,79,80
107 (quodsi) II (quodsi) 85,101,Rabir.14,
15,45,49,98,99,129, Catil.II 16 III 7 IV 20
143,145,155,III 32, (quodsi) Muren.8,77,Flacc.
40,49,91,95,127,  2,5,12,21,24,31,59,104
169 IV 11,91,114,  Sulla 25,26,36,37,61,71,
V 19,20,74,89,  83,Arch.16,17 (quodsi)
(quodsi) 148,150.  sen.24 (quodsi) Quir.6
151,171.  (quodsi) dom.50,53,78,88,
First Period. Second Period. Third Period.
122,132,139 har.resp.
27,32,42,54, Sest. 44,
54 (quods) 57,63,134
Vatin. 2, Caal. 11 prov.
cons. 18, (quods) 35,40,
41,47 Balb. 7,37, (quods) 19,
36 Piso 18 (quods) 19,
32,57 (quods) Planc. 4,5, 80
31,32,58,93, Scaur. 30 (quods) 41 Rab. Post. 38, Milo.
54,68,72,78,83,99.

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<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>sin-tamen</td>
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<td>162</td>
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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.)

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<th>Third Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>perinde ac si --perinde</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Qu.Rosc.15</strong></td>
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<td><strong>sicut--sic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Qu.Rosc.30</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cluent.5,Scaur.49,</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sicuti--ita</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Milo 30</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ut--item</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Verr.II 59 III 119</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cluent.66,leg.agr.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Phil.XI 31</strong></td>
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<td><strong>IV 132.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>II 18.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>II 7,IV 69.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>II 100,Quir.9,21 dom</strong></td>
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<td><strong>quem ad modum--ita</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Verr.II 106.</strong></td>
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55.

First Period

Second Period

eodem modo -- ut

Verr. I 92, 99, IV 27

leg. agr. II 18

Phil. XIII 26

quo modo - ita

Phil. V 9.

ut--sic

Sex. Rosc. 40, 75, Cu.

Rosc. 17, 55, div. Caec. 69, 88, 100 imp. Pomp.

46, 63, Verr. a. pr. 5

12, 22, Cluent. 43, 66.

I 2, 17, 112 II 95,

75, 119, 138, 146, 198,

191 III 47, 208 IV

leg. agr. II 84, Catil. I

6, 57, 68, 115, 141 V

31, Muren. 29, 36 Sulla

145.

2, 87, 92, sen. 30, Quir. 34.

4 dom. 17, 18 har. resp.

6 Sest. 6, 24, 107, Vatini.

9 Balb. 39, 59, Piso 41,

57, Flacc. 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 mehercole. Of these forms hercules, hercule, mehercules and mehercule are each found but once in the last period. Hercle and mehercole 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; mehercule, 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 libertius 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 *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 hominunque fidem*, *di patrui 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.330 Adelph.440 Eun.225 Heaut.254 *di immortales* Eun.222.

**First Period.**  
**Second Period.**  
**Third Period**  
*hercules*  
Sex.Rosc.31  
Ph.112 14  
*hercule*  
Quint.13,50 Sex.  
Caecin.52 imp.Pomp.  
Phil.111 83  
Rosc.60,89,Verr.II  
54 Cluent.95,Flacc.46,  
72,161 V 180  
72,161 93  
Verr.111 145,169  
leg.agr.II 96,Piso.61
First Period  
Sex. Rosc. 58, 141  
Verr. III 32, 46, 169

Second Period  
Font. 36, Piso 68  
Deiot. 17

Third Period  
mehereules
Quinct. 47, 53, 57, 77, Caecin. 64 leg. agr.  
78 Sex. Rosc. 148, II 20, 48, Catil. I 17,  
div. Caec. 37, Tull. 36, II 7 Sulla 18 Sept.  
54 Verr. a pra. 50 I 120 Caes. 76, Piso. 24,  
133 III 74, 95, IV Planc. 24, 27, 52, 64, 65,  
32, 23 V 151, 153, 173. 90, Milo. 85.

Verr. III 62, 144.

per deos immortales
34, 146, 153, Verr. a. 55, 59 Cluent. 60,  
pr. 43 I 118 II 43, 155 leg. agr. I 1, 26  
145 III 25, 80, 84, Catil. IV 1, Muren. 87,  
106, 157, 218 IV 80, Flacc. 6, 104, Sept. 17,  
105, 113, V 123, 136. 102 Balb. 23, 64 Rab.  
Post. 9, Milo. 61.

di immortales
Sex. Rosc. 37, div. Cluent. 51, 109, 188,  
Caec. 45, Verr. II 46, leg. agr. I 20, Catil.  
110 V 141. 90 X 11, XIV 25.  
IV 15 Muren. 84 Flacc.  
5, 75, 104, sen. 9 Quir.  
4 Piso. 45, Scaur. 29,  
Milo. 40, 64, 75.
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<td>Sest. 19 (o di boni)</td>
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<td>Milo 59.</td>
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<td>decorum hominumque fidem</td>
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<td>IV 7.</td>
<td>Sulla 86</td>
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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.
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balb.</td>
<td>pro L. Cornelia Balbo</td>
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<td>Catil I-IV</td>
<td>in L. Catilinam I-IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caecin.</td>
<td>pro A. Caecina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cael.</td>
<td>pro M. Caelio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluent.</td>
<td>pro A. Cluentio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deiot.</td>
<td>pro rege Deiotaro</td>
</tr>
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<td>div.Caec.</td>
<td>in Q. Caecilium divinatio</td>
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<td>dom.</td>
<td>de domo sua ad pontifices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flacc.</td>
<td>pro L. Flacco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Font.</td>
<td>pro M. Fonteio</td>
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<tr>
<td>har. resp.</td>
<td>de haruspicium response</td>
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<td>de imperio Cn. Pompei</td>
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<td>de lege agraria I-III</td>
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<td>pro Q. Ligario</td>
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<td>Marcell.</td>
<td>pro M. Marcello</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milo</td>
<td>pro T. Annio Milone</td>
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<td>Muren.</td>
<td>pro L. Murenas</td>
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<td>in M. Antonium orationes</td>
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Qu. Rosc. 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. Vatiniun 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. Eumuchus.
Heaut. Heaunon Timorumenos.
Hec. Hecyra
Phorm. Phormio

Plautus.
Am. Amphitruo
Asin. Asinaria
Aul. Aulularia
Bacch. Bacchides
Capt. Captivi
Cas Casina
Uist Cistellaria
Cur Curculio
Epid. Epidicus
Men. Menaechmi.
Merc. Mercator
Mil. Miles gloriosus
Most. Mostellaria
Pers. Persa
Poen. Poemulus
Pseud. Pseudolus
Rud. Rudens.
Stich. Stichus.
Trin. Trinummus
Truc. Truculentus
Vid. Vidularia.
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