

**On Pronouns in Oratio Obliqua and
Kindred Constructions.**

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Introduction.

It has frequently been said that 'he who knows Oratio Obliqua knows Latin.' This is doubtless not the whole truth. A fact universally recognized, however, is that much careful, painstaking study is requisite for the mastery even of the general principles of this very complicated subject. In this study three points, especially, have to be considered carefully: the use of Mood, the use of Tense, and the use of Pronouns. Modern research of eminent scholars has done much to elucidate the principles and exemplify the rules governing the Oratio Obliqua expression from these several standpoints; but the whole subject has not as yet received the exhaustive, minute study that its relative importance demands. This is true in particular of the use of Pronouns—without doubt the most intricate of the three questions presented, and the one most difficult to reduce to rigid grammatical rule. The inadequate discussion of Pronouns found in even the most excellent of our grammars is the best apology for this dissertation. The subject is usually dispatched in a few paragraphs or at most a few pages. The elementary principles are stated sometimes vaguely, sometimes dogmatically, and never with sufficient fullness. We are told, for instance, that *ipse* may be used almost at will for the Reflexive; that the Reflexive is sometimes used for the Demonstrative and *vice versa*, and that these exceptional uses are very frequently due to the author's whim or carelessness of style. From the large majority of English, French, and German grammars one can get but little more knowledge of the subject. Of the English grammars Roby's is perhaps the best; of the German, Kühner's or the Billroth-Ellendt. In these the exposition is fuller and more definite. Riemann and Kühnast in their works on the grammar of Livy treat the subject with greater exactness and elaboration of details, but in general they confine their investigations to Livy alone. The most satisfactory presentation in English of the principles governing the whole sphere of pronominal

reference in *Oratio Obliqua* is the succinct, exact discussion found in Peters' *Syntax of the Latin Verb*.

To many of the school grammars in common use, to the notes in the best editions of the authors studied, and to the works just mentioned, I am indebted for many examples and suggestions as to the interpretation of certain unusual or irregular constructions; but the conclusions drawn and the rules deduced are in largest part the result of careful investigation and study of Latin authors for the purposes of this dissertation. As it was not possible to study with any degree of thoroughness the whole range of Latin prose, the Historians were selected as the best field for investigation. This investigation has embraced the whole of Caesar (with Auct. B. G. VIII, B. Afr., B. Hisp., and B. Alex.), the whole of Sallust, of Nepos; most of Livy, of Tacitus, and of Curtius; parts of Suetonius, Velleius, and Val. Maximus. Numerous examples from Cicero have been added for comparison, but for this purpose only a few Orations and Letters, and portions of *de Off.*, *de Invent.*, and *de Div.* have been read. Citations from any authors not read or parts of works not studied have been borrowed without scruple from every available source. All the abbreviations used are self-explanatory. In references the name of the author quoted is frequently omitted as unnecessary. Thus, B. G. for *Caes. B. G.*; Cat. or Jug. for *Sall. Cat.*, *Sall. Jug.* The Lives of Nepos are cited by numbers.

Pronouns in Oratio Obliqua.

In this dissertation the term Oratio Obliqua will be used in its widest application to include indirect statement of words, thought, or feeling, whether formally expressed, as when the leading clause is the Acc. with Inf. construction; or merely implied or imputed, as in clauses introduced by *qui*, by *quod*, *quia*, etc. The discussion will include also constructions closely allied in sense to subordinate clauses of Indirect Discourse—Indirect Questions, clauses of Purpose or Design, clauses introduced by the conjunctions *quin*, *quominus*, etc.—and will treat, besides, the use of the Pronouns in clauses containing a Participle, a Gerund, or an Infinitive (as with *iubeo*)—clauses which are not, it is true, in the sphere of Oratio Obliqua proper, but which admit of treatment as Abridged Propositions more or less remotely akin in meaning to subordinate clauses in the Indirect Discourse. In a word, this treatise aims to exemplify the uses of Pronouns, especially the Reflexive, the Demonstrative *is*, and the Intensive and Distinctive *ipse*, in all dependent clauses of Subjective conception, expressed as a rule in the Subjunctive Mood.

The Reflexive.

IN O. R.

The Reflexive is the Pronoun of Subjective reference. Its primary and regular use is to refer to the Subject of the clause in which it is found. This subject may be *Grammatical*: B. G. 2, 21, 2 fugae sese mandabant. B. C. 3, 97, 3 Caesar copias suas divisit—or it may be *Logical*: Nep. 14, 8, 3 spes omnis consistebat Datami in se (= Datames sperabat). Liv. 29, 1, 17 suas res Syracusanis restituit (= Syracusani receperunt). It is necessary to exemplify further the reference to a Logical Subject, as this principle explains many apparent anomalies in Oratio Obliqua. This use of the Reflexive to refer to a word which, though not in the Nominative, is yet

essentially the Subject of the sentence, as being the real author of the action expressed by the verb, or the person most prominently in the mind of the author, obtains especially in the following cases :

(1) When the verb is *Impersonal* :—Cic. in Verr. I, 12, 35 sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taceat.—Nep. 13, 4, 1 cum populum iudicii sui paeniteret.

(2) Referring to an implied *Indefinite* subject, “one” :—Cic. de Off. 1, 39, 5 habenda ratio non sua (one’s own) solum, sed etiam aliorum.—Liv. 7, 40, 2 ultima rabies secessio ab suis habebatur.

(3) To an oblique case of *quisque* :—Cic. de Off. 3, 10, 42 suae cuique utilitati serviendum est. De Amicit. 15, 55 amicitiarum sua cuique permanet stabilis possessio.

(4) In the Prepositional Phrases *per se*, *inter se*, and the like :—Liv. 5, 48, 9 rei foedissimae per se. 6, 38, 5 certamine inter se tribunorum.—Often also with other prepositions and especially *cum* :—B. C. 3, 24, 3 quadriremem cum remigibus defensoribusque suis ceperunt.—In some instances these phrases are, in effect, abridged subordinate clauses, and the reference of the Reflexive to the real subject can be made obvious by restatement in some expanded form. See page 30.

(5) With the Gerund, the Infinitive, and the Participle, particularly in the Ablative Absolute construction. As here also we usually have the equivalent of a subordinate clause, the Pronouns in these expressions will be discussed with those in clauses allied in sense to the Oratio Obliqua.

(6) Sometimes the Logical subject must be inferred from the context :—Cic. Verr. 2, 13, 33 haec omnia isto praetore non modo perturbata, sed plane et Siculis etcivibus Romanis crepta : primum suae leges (= suas leges amiserunt).—Liv. 39, 55, 3 quod vero etiam sua reddiderint (sc. *iis*).

It should further be noted that the Possessive *suus* is used more freely than the Pronoun *sui*, *sibi*, *se*. In particular, *suus* is often used in an emphatic sense meaning his, her, their, one’s own, as opposed to *alienus* (= belonging to others), and can

then refer to other words than the subject; as, Nep. 20, 3, 2 civibus veteribus sua (= their own property) restituit. The Possessives also may designate that which is *suitable, correct, or favorable*, especially in the phrases *suo loco, suo (meo, nostro) tempore*. It is needless to cite here examples of these uses in Direct Discourse. (See Madvig, Gramm. §§ 490, 491.)

IN O. O.

IN ORATIO OBLIQUA *and kindred constructions* the Reflexive is used to refer not only to the subject of the clause in which it is found; but also to refer to the subject of the Principal clause whenever the Subordinate clause in which the Reflexive occurs is conceived as presenting the thought of that subject. This rule is *entirely general* in its application, obtaining whether the subject be grammatical, logical, indefinite, or implied; whether the dependency be single or manifold, or whether it be expressed as an Accusative with Infinitive, as an Indirect Question, or as a clause introduced by a Relative or a Conjunction. In reality the use of the Reflexive in O. O. is not radically different from its use in O. R., since the increased possibilities of its reference are due merely to the extension of the sphere of subjective conception, which extends throughout every Oratio Obliqua period when viewed from the standpoint of the Subject of the Governing Verb.

A—The Reflexive Refers to the Subject of the Governing Verb of Saying, etc.

I. WHEN THIS SUBJECT IS GRAMMATICAL.

(a) *In the Acc. & Inf. Construction*:—B. G. 4, 8, 3 Caesar respondit: hoc se Ubiis imperaturum. Here the subjects of the clauses are the *same* and the Reflexive is necessarily used to reproduce the Speaker. The following examples show a like reference when the subjects are *different*: B. G. 1, 34, 2 Ariovistus respondit: illum ad se (A.) venire oportere. 1, 43, 5 Caesar commemoravit: illum beneficio ac liberalitate sua (C.) ac senatu ea praemia consecutum.—Cat. 46, 2 poenam illorum sibi oneri fore credebat.—Nep. 10, 4, 3 audivit cum sibi bellum facere conari.—Liv. 1, 46, 1 Servius ausus est

ferre ad populum vellent iuberentne se regnare.—Tac. Ann. 3, 69 disseruit Caesar: Non quidem sibi ignara, quae de Sileno vulgabantur.—Of course also in a Rhetorical Question: Liv. 24, 26, 8 (Heraclia dixit): quod ab se cuiquam periculum esse?

(b) *With Simple Subjunctive (Imperative)*:—Nep. 2, 7, 3 (Themistocles Lacedaemoniis dixit): interea se obsidem retinerent. 2, 7, 6 Quare se remitterent.

(c) *Indirect Question*:—B. G. 1, 47, 6 (Ariovistus) conclamavit, quid ad se venirent.—Cat. 51, 7 quid se dignum foret, quaerebant.—Jug. 109, 1 edocet quae sibi responderentur.—Liv. 23, 27, 10 Hasdrubal litteras mittit, indicans, quanto fama profectionis suae damno fuisset.

(d) *Clauses introduced by a Conjunction or Relative presenting the thought of Governing Verb*:—[*ut*] B. G. 1, 47, 5 His mandavit, ut, quae diceret Ariovistus, ad se referrent. 4, 16, 5 Ubii orabant, ut sibi auxilium ferret.—B. C. 3, 60, 1 (Caesar) illos castigavit monuitque, ut ex sua amicitia omnia expectarent et ex praeteritis suis officiis reliqua sperarent.—Cat. 21, 5 Catilina cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, conventum dimisit.—Nep. 15, 8, 1 Quibus ille permisit, ut omnem causam in se transferrent suaque opera contenderent, etc.—Liv. 21, 4, 2 (Hannibal) effecit, ut pater in se minimum momentum ad favorem conciliandum esset.—[*ne*] Liv. 31, 41, 8 itaque ne (Pure Purpose) temeritas eorum negligentiaque sibi ac suis etiam cladis alicuius causa esset, tumultum cepit.—Nep. 4, 4, 6 Pausanias orare coepit, ne (Complementary Final) enuntiaret nec se proderet. 10, 8, 5 Ille concitatus est, verens, ne (Fear) consilium aperiretur suum.—[*neve, neu*] B. C. 1, 76, 1 Petreius milites, neu se neu Pompeium imperatorem suum tradant, obsecrat.—[*quo*] Cat. 49, 4 ut nonnulli equites Romani, quo studium suum clarius esset, Caesari minitarentur.—Nep. 2, 8, 4 (Themistocles), quo maiore religione se tueretur, filiam eius parvulam arripuit.—[*quoniam*] Liv. 25, 19, 1 Hannibal copias eduxit handquaquam dubius, quin multo minus se suumque exercitum sustinere Romani possent.—[*quominus*] Cic. Deiot. 13, 35 (Deiotarus), quominus a se, qui in altera parte fuisset, ea sumeres, non recusavit.—[*quod*] B. G. 1, 41, 2 decima legio ei gratias egit, quod de se

optimum iudicium fecisset. 7, 19, 4 indignantes milites, Caesar, quod conspectum suum (= militum) hostes perferre possent. . . . edocet, etc.—Nep. 17, 5, 2 (Agesilaus) tantum auit ab insolentia gloriae, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Graeciae, quod tam multi a se victi vitio adversariorum concidissent.—Liv. 1, 21, 3 lucum sacravit, quod ibi concilia cum coniuge sua Egeria essent. 21, 39, 8 Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat.—[*dum*] Cat. 14, 6 (Catilina) neque sumptui neque modestiae suae parcere, dum (Conditional Wish) illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret.—[*priusquam*] B. G. 8, 14, 2 (duces) copias instruunt, ne prius Romani persequi se inciperent, quam longius agmen impedimentorum *suorum* processisset.—Nep. 18, 3, 6 prius in aciem exercitum duxit, quam milites sui scirent, etc. The Reflexive in these sentences is entirely regular, as *priusquam* is here clearly Final, though by no means always so.—[*quasi, velut, etc.*] Cic. Quint. 2, 9 Qui quasi sua res agatur, ita Naevii studio morem gerunt.—Nep. 13, 3, 4 at ille non cessit auctoritati, velut in sua manu esset fortuna.—[*qui*] Jug. 13, 3 (Adherbal) legatos miserat, qui (Final) senatum docerent de caede fratris et fortunis suis. Cf. Liv. 23, 7, 7 misit qui vocarent Magium ad sese in castra.—Cic. ad Att. 2, 1, 12 Pactus omnes libros, quos frater suus reliquisset, mihi donavit (Implied O. O.).—[*si, ni, etc.*] Cat. 23, 3 (Curius coepit) minari ferro, ni sibi obnoxia foret.

II. THE REFLEXIVE REFERS TO THE LOGICAL SUBJECT OF GOVERNING VERB.

(1) In such references the real subject is apparent when the elements of the clause are restated :—B. G. 5, 53, 6 (Caesar) ab Lucio Roscio certior factus est (= Caesari Lucius nuntiavit), magnas Gallorum copias oppugnandi sui (L.) causa convenisse neque longius millia passuum octo ab hibernis suis (L.) auisse.—Nep. 14, 9, 2 cum ei nuntiatum esset (= audivisset), quosdam sibi insidiari. 4, 4, 1 eique in suspicionem venisset (= suspicatus esset), aliquid in ea de se esse scriptum.—Liv. 1, 5, 5 Faustulo spes fuerat (= Faustulus speraverat), regiam stirpem apud se educari. 2, 31, 11 apparuit causa plebi, suam

vicem indignantem magistratu abisse (i. e., the commons believed that he had abdicated from indignation at the treatment they had received. Cf. 45, 32, 4 id apparuit multitudini pro libertate sua esse factum). 2, 37, 9 proficiscentibus deinde indignatio aborta, se ut sceleratos abactos esse (= proficiscentes indignati sunt). 22, 56, 7 litterae allatae sunt ab T. Otacilio : nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ad insulas stare (= Otacilius scripsit). Cf. 35, 6, 1 litterae allatae sunt Q. Minucii (= Minucius scripsit) : comitia suae sortis esse. See also in Livy : 9, 16, 3 ad se ; 26, 45, 5 suis ; 37, 33, 5 sibi ; 41, 10, 2 sibi ; 42, 47, 8 se. 8, 35, 1 concensus populi Romani ad obtestationem versus (= populus obtestabatur), ut sibi poenam magistri equitum dictator remitteret—shows the same reference of the Reflexive in a Complementary Final *ut*-clause. Examples from Cicero of reference to a Logical subject are :—ad Att. 2, 18, 3 a Caesare invitor (= Caesar me invitavit), sibi ut sim legatus. 6, 1, 5 numquam enim ex illo audiui (= ille mihi dixit), illam pecuniam esse suam. Cf. pro Milon. 16, 44 vos ex M. Favonio audistis (= vobis M. Favonius dixit), Clodium sibi (F.) dixisse periturum Milonem triduo.—We may add also Plaut. M. G. 3, 1, 205 a tua mi uxore dicam delatum et datum (= tuam uxorem mi dedisse), ut sese (= uxorem) ad eum conciliarem.

(2) This Logical subject may be only *implied* :—Cic. Verr. 5, 22, 58 testimonio sunt, se etc. = testantur se.—Jug. 83, 1 quia stultitiae [sc. Mario] videbatur alienam rem periculo suo curare, legatos mittit.—Also in a Secondary (Dependent) O. O. clause of Purpose :—Jug. 111, 1 (Sulla) patefecit : faciedum [sc. Boccho] esse aliquid, quod (= ut id) illorum magis quam sua rettulisse videretur. It will be noted, however, that in these examples *suus* may mean “his *own*”—suo opposed to alienam and sua to illorum. This reference to a subject inferred from the context, though rare in other authors is freely used by Livy, as the following examples attest : 2, 46, 1 prope certa spes erat [sc. *eis*], non magis secum pugnatos quam pugnarent cum Aequis (= certam spem habebant). In 3, 47, 2 the Reflexive refers to the Implied Logical subject of the Primary O. O. clause : (Verginius dixit) quid prodesse

[*eis*], si, quae timeantur, liberis suis (O. R. vestris) sint pati-
tienda? The following are examples in subordinate clauses: 7,
37, 10 quia multitudo sua haud procul ab inopia esset, placuit
[sc. ducibus = decreverunt duces] militem duci. 23, 10, 10
extemploque (Magius) Carthaginem missus [sc. ab Hannibale
= Hannibal Magium misit], ne offendendi sibi (H.) novi socii.
36, 5, 6 hac legatione [sc. Epiratorum] id agi apparebat, ut
integra sibi omnia essent. 31, 15, 3 in litteris [sc. *eius*] com-
memoratio erat beneficiorum primum suorum, ad postremum
adhortatio capessendi belli, dum se haberent (= commemorabat
.....adhortabatur). Cf. 40, 23, 8 deprecatio in litteris erat
[sc. T. Quinctii], si quid adulescens secum (= cum Quinctio)
egisset, etc.

This reference to a Logical subject expressed or implied has
been thus fully exemplified to show the wide application of
the principle. In fact, as regards reference to the subject
of the Governing verb, the construction according to *sense* is
the *rule*, and the construction according to *form* the compara-
tively rare *exception*. Only a few of these exceptions need be
noted:—Liv. 23, 19, 5 Gracchus, quia praedictum erat dic-
tatoris, ne quid absente *eo* rei gereret, nihil movebat (where
se might be expected, with praedictum erat dictatoris = pra-
dixerat dictator; but Gracchus is most prominent in the
mind of the Writer, and the Subordinate clause is stated
Objectively (by *eo*) and not from the standpoint of the dictator.
—Cic. Div. in Cacc. 20, 65 delectus sum ab universa pro-
vincia, qui *eius* iura fortunasque defendere (where *sua*
could stand, with *ab provincia* as Log. Subj.). Ad Quint. Fr.
2, 15, 1 (litterae Caesaris datae) quarum initium est, quam
suavis *ei* (C.) tuus adventus fuerit. . . deinde *se* (C.) effecturum,
ut etc. (where the Writer passes from the formal *ei* to the
logical *se*).

III. THE REFLEXIVE REFERS TO AN INDEFINITE SUBJECT.

This reference, which is found principally in Cicero and
Livy, most frequently obtains in Infinitive clauses, more or
less closely related to regular O. O. The Reflexive here,
however, usually refers to the Implied subject of the Infinitive,

not to that of the Governing verb :—Jug. 3, 3 neque aliud se (=one's self) fatigando nisi odium quaerere dementiae est. —Cic. de Inv. 1, 43, 81 aut a se potius quam ab adversariis stare. Verr. 3, 72, 169 quanto est honestius alienis iniuriis quam sua commoveri (sua = *one's* own and is also in contrast with alienis). Acad. 1, 4, 16 non arbitrari sese scire, quod nesciat, etc. De Off. 1, 38, 137 deforme est etiam de se ipsum praedicare (where *se*, one's self, refers grammatically to the subject of the Infinitive, *ipsum*, which is itself Indefinite. Cf. de Amic. 22, 82 par est autem primum *ipsum* esse virum bonum (i. e., to be a good man *one's self*), tum alterum similem *sui* quaerere). Other examples from Cicero are : De N. D. 1, 44, 122 suarum ; de Off. 1, 28, 99 de se ; Parad. 6, 3, 51 suis rebus.—Livy 28, 44, 1 ab se (one's self) remoto periculo alium in discrimen adducere quale sit. 39, 5, 2 collegae plurimum oratio movit : ne suas quidem similitates pro magistratu exercere boni exempli esse (where *suas* = one's own, not referring to the Log. Subj., collegae, of the Governing verb). In 7, 40, 2 ultimaque rabies secessio ab suis habebatur—*suis* probably means "one's people, country" ; but it may be interpreted as referring to the Log. Subj. implied in habebatur. The meaning would then be : *they thought* that it was downright madness to secede from their people.—Tac. Dial. 6 quid enim dulcius libero et ingenuo animo quam videre plenam semper domum suam concursu splendidissimorum hominum ? idque scire non pecuniae, sed sibi ipsi dari (where *suam* and *sibi* refer to an Indefinite Subject implied in *animo*.—Seneca de Tranq. 1, 7 placet intra parietes suos coercere. Cornific. ad Her. 4, 1, 2 illa relinquere et ad sua devenire.

The phrase *sua sponte* both in O. O. and elsewhere is frequently used in an entirely vague sense, but usually with reference in a general way to the subject of the sentence. But this subject may be (1) Inanimate, as in Liv. 2, 43, 3 redibatque non sua sponte plebi mos detrectandi militum ; 9, 7, 8 iustitiumque in foro sua sponte coeptum ; 9, 41, 17 clamor sua sponte ortus ; 10, 36, 3 sua sponte pugna coepit.—2, 23, 2 invidiamque eam sua sponte gliscentem calamitas accendit (referring to the Object ; but the Participle may be expanded

into a Relative clause, quae sua sponte gliscebat).—The subject may be (2) a Clause, as in Liv. 22, 38, 13 sua sponte apparebat (eum) tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum; 35, 14, 4 secutum tamen sua sponte est, ut, etc.

WHEN THERE IS A SERIES OF DEPENDENCIES.

The reference of the Reflexive to the subject of a Governing Verb obtains not only where there is a Single Dependency, as in the citations that have been made, but also where there is a *Series* of Dependent Clauses. When the subjects of these clauses are the *same* as that of the Governing verb, the Reflexive must of course be used, and it is unnecessary to quote examples. When the subjects are *different* from that of the Governing verb, reference is still made by the Reflexive, with comparatively few exceptions, and these as a rule for good and obvious reasons.

(a) *In a Twofold Dependency*:—B. G. 1, 20, 2 (Divitiacus dixit): nec quemquam plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod (ille) per *se* crevisset. 1, 34, 2 Ariovistus respondit: si quid ille *se* velit, illum ad se venire oportere. 5, 27, 3 Ambiorix locutus est: sua esse eius modi imperia, ut non minus haberet iuris in *se* multitudo quam, etc. [*se* stands here even in an O. O. clause of Result]. 4, 3, 1 putant hac re significari, magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse.—B. C. 1, 9, 4 (Caesar dixit): retineri legiones duas, quae ab se sint abductae.—Cat. 31, 7 Catilina postulare coepit, ne existumarent sibi perdita republica opus esse.—Jug. 22, 4 Iugurtha respondit: populum Romanum neque recte neque pro bono facturum, si ab iure gentium sese prohibuerit.—Sall. Hist. (Dietsch) 1, 41, 24 neque aliter rem publicam et belli finem [*esse*] ait (Sulla), nisi maneat ius iudiciumque omnium rerum penes se.—Nep. 7, 4, 1 ille postulabat, si quid de se agi vellent, potius de praesente quaestio haberetur, quam, etc. 15, 8, 1 quibus ille permisit, ut omnem causam in se transferrent *suaque* opera factum contenderent. 23, 12, 3 illud (Prusias) recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent.—Liv. 3, 58, 8 (testis) nihilum deprecans, quin, si quam *sua* noxam reus dicere posset, privatus iterum in se saeviret. 23, 2, 8

(Calavius dixit): eo se periculo posse liberare eos, si permittant *sibi*. 24, 23, 7 praedicant (se) paruisse imperio eius, cuius imperator *suus* voluerit. 26, 25, 13 precatique (Acarnanes) simul Epirotas sunt, ut, qui *suorum* (= Acarnanum) cecidissent, eos uno tumultu contegerent.

(b) *In a Threefold Dependency*:—B. G. 7, 8, 4 (Vercingetorigem) Arverni obsecrant, [1] ut suis fortunis consulat neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, [2] praesertim cum videat, [3] omne ad *se* bellum translatum. 7, 19, 5 (Caesar dixit): [2] cum sic animo paratos videat, [3] ut nullum pro sua laude periculum recusent, [1] summam se iniquitatis condemnari debere, nisi, etc.—Nep. 1, 3, 2 (Darius) putavit [1] se Graeca lingua loquentes sub sua retenturum potestate, [2] si amicis suis oppida tradidisset, [3] quibus *se* oppresso nulla spes salutis relinqueretur.—Liv. 2, 12, 12 cum rex [1] circumdari ignes iuberet, [2] nisi expromeret, [3] quas insidiarum *sibi* minas per ambages iaceret. 24, 48, 8 [1] facturos se quod vellet legati respondent fide accepta, [2] ut remitteret eum, [3] si imperatores *sui* non comprobassent factum. There is practically a fourfold dependency here, as fide accepta = si fides accepta esset.

(c) *In a Fourfold Dependency*:—B. G. 7, 5, 5 (Aedui) renuntiant, [1] se Biturigum perfidiam veritos revertisse, [2] quibus [3] id consilii fuisse cognoverint, [4] ut Arverni *se* circumsisterent.—Liv. 22, 56, 8 litterae allatae sunt ab T. Otacilio (= Otacilius scripsit): [1] nuntiatum sibi esse, [2] aliam classem stare paratam, [3] ut, [4] ubi *se* ad tuendam Syracusanam oram Poeni sensissent, Lilybaeum aggredierentur.

B. The Reflexive refers to a Governing Verb not the Introductory Verb of Saying, etc.

If a verb of Saying or Thinking is made to depend upon another of the same kind, causing a double Oratio Obliqua, the Reflexives in the Subordinate clauses may refer either to the subject of the first, the Leading (Independent) Verb, or of the second, the Dependent Verb. Examples of reference to the Leading Verb in such sentences are given above in (b) and (c):—B. G. 7, 8, 4; Liv. 22, 56, 8. (In B. G. 7, 19, 5

and 7, 5, 5 the subjects of the two verbs are identical.) Often, however, and perhaps more frequently, the Reflexives refer to the subject of the second, the Dependent, verb of Saying, Thinking, etc.—Cic. Verr. Act. I, 10, 26 *nam hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te non fato, sed opera sua* (V.) *consulem factum*. Verr. Act. I, 14, 40 *cum praesertim planum facere possum, [1] C. Verrem dixisse, [2] se habere hominem potentem, cuius fiducia provinciam spoliaret neque [2] sibi soli pecuniam quaerere, sed ita triennium illud praeturae Siciliensis distributum habere, [3] ut secum praeclare agi diceret, [4] si unius questum in rem suam converteret* (where in a fourfold dependency the Reflexives in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th refer to the subject of *dixisse* in the 1st Dependent clause).—B. G. 1, 35, 2 *Caesar legatos mittit: Quoniam hanc gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur neque de communi re dicendum sibi putaret, haec esse, quae, etc.*—Liv. 23, 22, 7 *cum T. Manlius esse etiam nunc eius stirpis virum diceret, ex qua consul minatus esset Latinum . . . cum sua manu se interfectorum* (*se, sua* referring to *consul*, subj. of 2nd Verb). Cf. also the following: Liv. 24, 29, 8 (*Epicides dixit*): *renuntiandum esse, Leontinos aequum censere liberos esse, vel quod in solo urbis suae (L.) tyrannus ceciderit, vel, etc.* 26, 29, 4 (*Siculi*) *affirmantes . . . quid iratum, quod Romam de se questum venisse Siculos sciat, facturum?* 32, 11, 4 *Charopus renuntiari iubet: ita crederet (consul), ut suae (cons.) omnia potestatis essent.* 42, 26, 6 [1] *mittendosque legatos censuerunt, [2] qui nuntiarent [3] senatum existimare, [4] non aequum cum facere, [5] qui ab sociis suis non abstinere iniuriam* (where the dependency is fivefold, but the Reflexive refers rather to *senatum* than to the subject of *censuerunt*, though they are really the same).—In B. G. 4, 6, 3 *Caesar cognovit: missas legationes ab nonnullis civitatibus ad Germanos invitatosque eos, uti ab Rheno discederent, omniaque, quae postulassent, ab se fore parata*—*se* refers to the Logical Subject, *civitates*, in *ab civitatibus*, and a verb of Saying is implied in *legationes* and in *invitados*.

In fact, the Reflexive may refer in any part of the O. O. period to the subject of the verb on which its clause *immedi-*

ately depends. Such reference almost always obtains whenever the clause in which the Reflexive stands expresses the *thought* of the subject of the clause immediately governing it, when the Reflexive would be employed also in the Direct form. Here belong :—B. G. 1, 9, 4 a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur (where *suos* refers not to the leading subject nor to that of its own clause, but to the subject of *patiantur*, on which its clause depends). Cf. 2, 4, 2 sic reperiebat: Belgas solos esse, qui Teutonos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint.—Jug. 15, 1 legati respondent: Iugurtham ab senatu petere, ne *se* alium putarent ac, etc. neu verba inimici ante facta *sua* ponerent.—Liv. 21, 45, 6 daturum se operam, ne cuius *suorum* popularium mutatum *secum* fortunam esse vellent (the Reflexives refer to Subj. of *vellent*). Liv. 42, 6, 8 shows the reference also from a 2nd dependency :—(Apollonius dixit): petere regem, [1] ut, [2] quae cum patre *suo* societas atque amicitia fuisset, ea *secum* renovaretur.

C. The Reflexive refers to the Subject of the Clause in which it Stands.

On the other hand, as in the Oratio Recta, so in Oratio Obliqua and allied constructions pronominal reference to the subject of any clause must, within the limits of that clause, be made by the Reflexive.

(a) *In O. O. Proper with Acc. & Inf.*:—B. G. 1, 36, 1 Ariovistus respondit: populum Romanum victis ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. 1, 43, 8 (Caesar) docebat: populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratia, etc. auctiores velit esse (where *sui* refers to socios atque amicos, subjects of its clause).—Jug. 20, 4 existumans Adherbalem iniurias suas (= Adherbalis) manu vindicaturum.—Nep. 2, 7, 4 (Themistocles) professus est: Athenienses deos publicos suosque patrios ac penates muris saepsisse.—Liv. 2, 10, 8 (Horatius) increpare omnes: servitia regum superborum suae libertatis immemores alienam oppugnatum venire (*suae* to *servitia* = *servos*).—Tac. Ann. 3, 69 disseruit Caesar: neque posse

principem sua scientia cuncta complecti.—Jug. 64, 2 (Metellus dixit): debere illi res *suas* placere (*suas* to its Log. Sbj. *illi*).

(b) *With the Subjunctive (Imperative)*:—B. C. 1, 9, 5 (Caesar dixit): proficiscatur Pompeius in suas provincias. 1, 13, 1 decuriones docent: proinde habeat rationem periculi sui.—B. Alex. 23 Alexandrini legatos ad Caesarem mittunt: ut dimitteret regem transireque ad suos (= regis) pateretur.—Liv. 23, 7, 6 Decius Magius vociferatus est: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent Romanis se.

(c) *In Constructions Allied to O. O.*:—B. G. 2, 21, 2 Caesar milites cohortatus, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent. 7, 29, 1 (Vercingetorix) consolatus cohortatusque est, ne se admodum animo demitterent.—Cat. 59, 5 (Antonius) rogat, ut meminerint se pro aris focusque *suis* certare.—Jug. 26, 1 Adherbali suadent, uti seque et oppidum Iugurthae tradat.—Nep. 19, 1, 3 cum (legati) admonerent, liberis suis prospiceret, etc.—Liv. 2, 6, 2 Tarquinius orare Veientes Tarquiniensesque, ne *se* (Abl.) ortum, eiusdem sanguinis, extorrem egentem ante oculos *suos* perire sinerent (where *se* and *suos* refer to subject of *sincerent*. Cf. 2, 9, 1, a very similar passage in which *se* refers to the subject of the Leading verb: Tarquini orabant, ne *se* oriundos ex Etruscis, eiusdem sanguinis nominisque egentes exulare pateretur). Liv. 45, 4, 7 Paulo, ut *se* suaque omnia in fidem et clementiam populi Romani permitteret, tendente.

Whenever in a Dependent clause containing a Reflexive *ipse* is used to qualify the subject, the *Reflexive* must always refer to the subject of the *Dependent*, not the Leading clause: B. G. 7, 20, 3 persuasum loci opportunitate, qui *se ipse* sine munitione defenderet. 7, 52, 1 Caesar temeritatem militum reprehendit, quod sibi ipsi iudicavissent, quo procedendum, etc.—Nep. 4, 4, 3 Neque prius (Lacedaemonii) vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam *se ipse* (Pausanias) indicasset. Liv. 27, 3, 2 Flaccus (milites) sibimet ipsos tecta militariter coegerat aedificare. Cf. 2, 12, 7 (Mucius) timens sciscitari, uter Por-senna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, etc., and Nep. 25, 22, 2 cum Agrippa [Atticum] obsecraret, ne id, quod natura cogeret, ipse sibi acceleraret.

D. Double Reference.

Of course it frequently happens that in a single O. O. period *two or more* Reflexives are found referring to *different* subjects, according to the various rules above stated. These Reflexives may occur in different clauses or in the same clause, often standing side by side. In such cases the Latin writers usually made no effort to shun an apparent ambiguity, since the context and the general sense of the passage make plain the reference in each instance to the proper subject.

Cic. Verr. II, 1, 47, 124 itaque ei Verres possessionem hereditatis negat se (V.) daturum, ne posset patronum suum (to *ei*) proscriptum iuvare. De Or. 2, 67 ut meminisset opera sua (Salinatoris) se (Maximum) Tarentum recepisse.—B. G. 1, 44, 8 Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris respondit: Quid sibi vellet? cur in suas possessiones veniret (*sibi* refers to Subj. of its own clause, *suas* to subj. of Leading verb). 1, 36, 2 Ariovistus respondit: si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo (pop. R.) iure uteretur, non oportere sese (Ariov.) a populo Romano in suo (Ariov.) iure impediri. 1, 47, 1 Ariovistus ad Caesarem legatos mittit: si id minus vellet, e suis (C.) aliquem ad se (A.) mitteret.—B. C. 1, 19, 4 Pompeius rescripserat neque suo (P.) consilio aut voluntate Domitium se (D.) in oppidum contulisse. 1, 22, 6 Lentulus petit, quod de *sua* salute impetraverit, fore etiam reliquis ad *suam* spem solatio (where *sua* refers to *Lentulus* and *suam* to *reliquis*, the Log. Subj. of *fore* = id habituros reliquos, etc.). 3, 107, 2 (Caesar) ostendit, sibi (C.) placere, Ptolemaeum atque Cleopatram de controversiis iure apud se (C.) potius quam inter se (Pt. and Cl.) armis disceptare.—Nep. 2, 7, 4 (Themistocles) professus est: Athenienses suo (Th.) consilio deos publicos suosque (Ath.) patrios muris saepsisse. 2, 7, 6 [Themistocles Lacedaemoniis dixit]: Quare, si suos (Lac.) legatos recipere vellent, se (Th.) remitterent. 23, 12, 2 patres legatos miserunt, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum (patrum) secum (rege) haberet sibi (patribus) dederet. 25, 22, 2 cum Agrippa [Atticum] obsecraret se (Att.) sibi (Agrip.) suisque (Att.) reservaret.—Jug. 81, 3 Iugurtha ratus, si dux Romanus auxilio suis venisset, proelio sese certaturos

(where *suus* refers to *dux* and *sese* to *Iugurtha* and *Bocchus*, as the context shows). 112, 1 rex legatum appellat dicitque sibi (regi) cognitum posse bellum poni; quamobrem regis sui (legati) sententiam exquireret.—Liv. 1, 13, 2 mulieres hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, ne se (patr. and vir.) sanguine respergerent; ne parricidio macularent partus suos (mul.). 2, 6, 3 [Tarquinius dixit alios] inter se (al.) partes regni rapuisse; bona sua (Tarq.) populo dedisse.....patriam se (Tarq.) regnumque suum (Tarq.) repetere.....[Veientes] suas (V.) iniurias ultum irent. 24, 31, 8–9 [Syracusani consuli scripserunt].....nec umquam Syracusas quieturas, donec quicquam externorum auxiliorum in exercitu suo (Syrac.) esset; itaque daret operam, ut eos, qui cum suis (Syrac.) praetoribus castra haberent, in suam (consulis) potestatem redigeret. 32, 2, 6 Narnensium legatis querentibus ad numerum sibi (Narn.) colonos non esse et immixtos quosdam non sui (Narn.) generis pro colonis se (quosdam) gerere. 36, 25, 6 rex haud dubius, quin, si prius Heraclea capta foret, Romanis se (to subj. of dedituri essent) potius quam sibi (regi) dedituri essent suamque (cons.) gratiam consul facturus esset. Cf. further Liv. 1, 50, 6 se, suam; 26, 29, 4 suo, se, se; 35, 6, 1 suae, se; 37, 17, 5 sibi, sibi; 40, 23, 7–8 secum, suorum, sese.—Curtius 8, 1, 9 [ab Alexandro] Scythae petebant, ut regis sui (Scyth.) filiam matrimonio sibi (Alex.) iungeret; si dedignaretur affinitatem, principes Macedonum cum primoribus suae (Scyth.) gentis conubio coire pateretur.

E. The Reflexive in the Speeches of Ambassadors and Messengers.

When the speeches of Ambassadors or other Messengers are reported in the Indirect form, the Reflexive may refer not to the Speakers—the Ambassadors themselves,—but to the people by whom they are sent and in whose name they speak. This is quite natural, since the spokesman, or messenger, is himself one of the nation or people for whom he speaks and in his address can employ the first person plural (*nos*, *noster*), which in the *Oratio Obliqua* report regularly becomes the third person Reflexive (*se*, *suus*):—B. G. 1, 13, 6 Divico

(legationis princeps) dixit : in eam partem ituros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset. se ita a patribus suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent (where Divico first calls his people by name, *Helvetios*, but later includes himself by using *se*, *suis*—direct form (nos), nostris).—Liv. 31, 14, 3 Atheniensium legati orantes, ut se (= Athenienses = nos) obsidione eximeret. 31, 5, 5 Atheniensium nova legatio venit, quae regem appropinquare finibus suis (= Ath. = nostris) nuntiaret. 32, 1, 9 legati ab Ardea questi in senatu erant, sibi (= Ardeatibus = nobis) carnem datam non esse. 22, 37, 1–4 (ab Hierone) legati nuntiarunt caedem C. Flamini aegre tulisse regem Hieronem ; itaque se (Hieronem) omnia misisse, etc. Here the introduction of *se* is easy on account of the mention of Hiero by name in a preceding clause.

Sometimes *two* Reflexives are used, one referring to the *ambassador*, the other to his *nation* :—Liv. 24, 33, 5 Romanus orator non bellum se (= Rom. orat. = ego) Syracusanis, sed opem afferre ait eis, qui perfugerint ad se (= Romanos = nos) 32, 33, 9–16 Princeps Aetolorum Alexander iam dudum se (= Alex. = ego) reticere ait. [Philippum] suae (= Aetol. = nostrae) dicionis urbem funditus evertisse. 40, 47, 4 (legati Celtiberorum) petierunt, ut *sibi* in castra Celtiberorum ire liceret ad auxilia accienda ; si non impetrassent, tum separatim ab illis *se* consulturos (where *sibi* refers to the envoys and *se* to their people, the inhabitants of the city Certima).

On the other hand, if it is desired to distinguish between the envoy and the sender, the latter may be referred to by *name*, by a *Demonstrative*, or by a distinctive *ipse* :—B. G. 1, 13, 3 (Divico) cum Caesare egit : si pacem populus Romanus cum *Helvetiis* faceret, in eam partem ituros *Helvetios*, ubi eos Caesar constituisset.—Jug. 102, 2 legati a Boccho veniunt, qui ab Mario petivere, duos ad *eum* (= Bocchum, the Log. Subj.) mitteret.—Nep. 23, 7, 2 legati Carthaginienses (= Carthaginensium) Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum iis (Carthaginensibus, who sent the embassy) pacem fecissent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum (Carthag.) Fregellis essent.—Liv.

32, 33, 8 praetor Aetolorum Phaeneas cum eadem fere postulasset redderenturque *Aetolis* urbes, quae dicionis *eorum* fuissent. 41, 19, 5 simul venerant et ab rege Perseo oratores, qui purgarent, nec accitos ab *eo* Bastarnas nec auctore *eo* quicquam facere. 45, 13, 5 Ptolemaei legati communi nomine regis et Cleopatrae gratias egerunt: plus *eos* senatui populoque Romano quam parentibus suis debere (where *eos* = Ptol. and Cleop., and *suis* refers regularly to *eos*, the subject of the clause in which it stands). 41, 17, 3 (a Ti. Sempronio) legati missi, qui peterent, ut ob eas res, ductu auspicioque *Ti. Semproni* prospere gestas, diis honos haberetur, *ipsique* exercitum *secum* deportare liceret. In these sentences the Envoys are not permitted, as it were, to speak for the Sender, the writer reporting their speeches from his own standpoint and using the Demonstrative as the regular pronoun of Objective reference. Examples have been cited at some length for the reason that many presumable cases of the use of the Demonstrative for the Reflexive are probably justified by this rule. Thus, for instance, B. G. 1, 11, 3 (Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt: Ita *se* meritos esse, ut liberi *eorum* in servitutem abduci non debuerint) it is probable that *eorum* is used to refer distinctively to *Aedui*, exclusive of the envoys, though *se* may be inclusive. Cf. Liv. 42, 25, 8 legati [who had been sent by the Romans] rettulerunt: regem inclementer locutum, querentem, quod alii super alios legati venirent, quod se ad nutum imperiumque *eorum* (i. e., the Romans) omnia facere aequum censerent (subject is *legati*). Cf. also Cic. Verr. 4, 39, 84 *eos* referring not to the Envoys, but to all the *Tyrriditani*; Div. in Caec. 1, 2 *eorum* referring perhaps to *omnes Siculi*, not to the Envoys nor the many (*cuncti*) districts they speak for in particular.

F. The Reflexive with the Infinitive, Gerund and Participle.

It should be noted that, while, as a rule, in Latin the Infinitive, the Gerund, and the Participle are treated as parts or elements of the clauses in which they may stand, yet very frequently they are looked upon as themselves Abridged Propositions, and pronominal reference by *se* (Subjective) and by *is*

(Objective) must be interpreted and explained accordingly. In particular, though the Acc. & Infin. construction after *volo*, *iubeo*, *cogo*, etc., is not Oratio Obliqua proper, yet pronominal reference here is the same as in the Acc. & Inf. after *dico*, the Reflexive referring either (1) to the subject of the Leading verb, or (2) to the Accusative, the subject of its own clause:—(1) B. G. 4, 2, 6 vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt. 5, 38, 1 peditatumque sese subsequi iubet.—B. C. 1, 4, 4 quod neminem dignitate secum exaequari volebat.—Cat. 46, 2 vocari ad sese iubet Lentulum.—(2) B. G. 1, 28, 3 Helvetios in suos fines reverti iussit.—B. C. 1, 46, 1 reliquos sese convertere cogunt.—Liv. 3, 19, 8 Latinos ne pro se quidem ipsis attingere arma passi sumus. 4, 34, 5 iusso magistro equitum abdicare se magistratu. 27, 3, 2 (milites) sibimet ipsos tecta coegerat aedificare.

As regards the Gerund and the Participle (especially the Ablative Absolute) no precise rule can be given as to when the Verbals shall be considered as Abridged Propositions. It may be observed, however, that reference to the leading subject by *se* occurs (particularly with Abl. Abs.) when the action of the Participle is attributed to the grammatical subject of the sentence, and by *is* (*ille*) only when the Participle expresses an action entirely independent of that subject. In the latter case the *Logical* subject is the *Noun modified by the Participle*, and the *Grammatical* subject from that standpoint is viewed Objectively. In a great many instances either the Reflexive or the Demonstrative may be used according to the standpoint the Reporter or Speaker wishes to assume. Examples are given first of the *Reflexive* referring to the *Grammatical* subject of the sentence, or clause, in which the Gerund or the Participle occurs:—*Gerund*.—(O. R.) B. G. 7, 43, 2 legatos sui purgandi gratia mittunt.—B. C. 1, 29, 1 Pompeius (sc. Caesari) facultatem insequendi sui ademerat.—(O. O. and allied clauses) B. G. 1, 44, 3 Ariovistus dixit: omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse; § 10 debere se suspicari, Caesarem exercitum sui (to Subj. of Governing Verb) opprimendi causa habere. 4, 34, 5 barbari praedicaverunt, quanta sui liberandi facultas daretur.—Jug.

35, 9 veritus, ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi. Cf. Nep. 10, 4, 1 verens, ne aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi.—Nep. 23, 7, 6 Hos Hannibal ratus sui exoscendi gratia missos. Cf. 25, 2, 2 idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis.—Liv. 27, 47, 11 (O. R.) spatium dedit ad insequendum sese hosti. 36, 16, 10 ut haberent copias ad opem propinquis ferendam civitatibus suis.—Suet. Tib. 40 potestatemque omnibus adeundi sui fecit. *Participle*.—B. G. 1, 5, 4 Boios receptos ad *se* socios sibi adsciscunt.—Nep. 14, 4, 5 quem Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit.—Liv. 2, 1, 2 quas novas ipsi sedes ab se auctae multitudinis addiderunt. 3, 5, 9 ad signum a se editum eruptione facta, magnam vim hostium circumvenit. 3, 63, 1 vadunt igitur in proelium ab sua parte omissum. 5, 41, 9 Papirius dicitur Gallo barbam suam permulcenti iram movisse. 23, 36, 8 (Gracchus) verecundia deserendi socios implorantes fidem suam, etc. 40, 32, 8 Acilius manere in captis ab se castris iussus.—Suet. Cal. 1 Germanicus legiones sibi summam rei publicae deferentes compescuit.—*In the Ablative Absolute*.—Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 64 iste quasi praeda sibi advecta, etc. Ad Att. 10, 4, 4 quis potest deserta per se patria beatus esse?—B. G. 1, 47, 6 Ariovistus exercito suo praesente conclamavit. 3, 8, 5 ora maritima ad suam sententiam perducta, legationem mittunt.—Nep. 11, 3, 3 Iphicrates vixit ad senectutem, placatis in se suorum civium animis.—Liv. 4, 39, 9 quibus poterat sauciis ductis secum. 9, 40, 20 legationibus prae se Romam missis. 31, 16, 2 (Philippus), quodam ex praefectis suis misso, pergit. 33, 19, 2 undique se suosque exigente fortuna, urgebatur.—Of course also in O. O. and allied constructions:—B. G. 1, 40, 2 (Caesar dixit): Ariovistum se consule populi Romani amicitiam appetisse. 1, 8, 2 quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Cf. 7, 6, 3 se invito. In these three examples *se* refers to the subject of the *Governing* verb. In B. G. 1, 5, 4 *sui* refers to the subject of the clause of which the Abl. Abs. is a part: Persuadent Rauracis, etc.... uti oppidis suis exustis proficiscantur.—Liv. 21, 45, 9 omnes, velut diis auctoribus in spem suam quisque acceptis, proelium poseunt. 45, 5, 10 metuens, ne, tamquam a *se* subtracto poenae reo, iram in se converteret.

But in very many instances, the Gerund or the Participle and the Substantive on which they depend or which they modify are felt as Subordinate clauses, and the Reflexive, in consequence, refers not to the Grammatical subject of the sentence, or clause, but to the *Logical* subject—the Substantive modified by the Gerund or the Participle.

Gerund (*attracted or unattracted*) oftenest in expressions like “alicui facultatem (copiam, etc.) dare sui recipiendi (colligendi, etc.)” :—B. G. 3, 4, 4 ne saucio quidem sui recipiendi facultas dabatur. Cf. 8, 16, 2 sui recipiendi. 3, 6, 1 neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Cf. 5, 17, 4 and 7, 80, 8 sui colligendi ; 3, 19, 1 ad se colligendos.—B. C. 1, 5, 1 nec tribunis plebis sui periculi deprecandi facultas tribuitur.—Nep. 5, 4, 4 sic se gerendo, minime est admirandum, si et vita eius fuit secura et mors acerba. [Here sic se gerendo = cum sic se gereret ; but the sentence begins as if *Cimon*, not *vita eius* were the subject.]—Liv. 10, 28, 11 Gallica acies nullum (sc. *eis*) spatium recipiendi se dedit. 10, 36, 18 dominis ad res suas noscendas recipiendasque revocatis. 32, 13, 6 rerum suarum ferendarum secum dominis eius fiebat. 40, 8, 13 mos sibi cuique rapiendi tyrannidem exortus sit. 30, 34, 10 principum quoque signa fluctuari coeperant, vagam ante se cernendo aciem. [Here ante se cernendo = cum ante se principes cernerent. Cf. above, Nep. 5, 4, 4.]—Val. Max. 5, 9, 1 defendendi se adulescenti potestatem fecit.

Participle :—Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118 Plato ex materia in se omnia recipiente mundum esse factum censet.—B. G. 5, 36, 1 cum Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset (cf. Liv. 26, 39, 16 Quinctium hortantem suos hasta tranfigit). B. G. 7, 20, 12 quem se ex fuga recipientem ne qua civitas recipiat, provisum est.—B. C. 3, 46, 2 ut praesidio nostris se recipientibus essent (*se* may of course refer to *nostris* used as a Noun in 3rd Person ; cf. B. C. 3, 46, 6).—Jug. 62, 1 is Iugurtham miserantem fortunas suas accedit.—Nep. 22, 2, 1 (Hamilcar) multo aliter ac speraret rem publicam se habentem cognovit. [After these verbs of Perception and Conception, the Participle and the Accusative it defines form, in effect, an O. O. construc-

tion.]—Liv. 10, 14, 18 integrae vires sistunt invehentem se iam Samnitum (cf. 31, 35, 3 invehentem se hostem). 31, 40, 8 Dardanos recipientes sese (cf. 31, 43, 1 Dardanos recipientes se). 35, 30, 9 delectos, nihil praeter gladios secum ferentes. 36, 11, 2 patrem invitum se gravioris fortunae conditioni illigantem. 29, 3, 2 dedentibus sese responsum est. Cf. 23, 44, 2 dedituris se; and 36, 10, 3 dedentium sese—both in O. O.—(Ablative Absolute) Nep. 25, 16, 4 non enim Cicero ea solum, quae vivo se acciderunt, futura praedixit, sed etiam, etc. (where *vivo se*, if considered as forming a clause, may have the Reflexive of subjective reference, although the Relative here has the Indicative).—Liv. 7, 37, 13 pluribus hostium in tentoriis suis quam in portis valloque caesis. 9, 14, 1 parantibus utrisque se ad proelium legati interveniunt. 22, 60, 9 plerisque regressis in castra sua. 32, 14, 8 Amynandro cum suis auxiliis accito. 37, 44, 5 pluribus congregantibus se. 38, 17, 13 natura vertente se.

On such an Ablative Absolute may depend an O. O. or kindred subordinate clause having a Reflexive referring to the Noun in the Ablative as its Logical leading subject.—Liv. 21, 8, 8 Poeno cepisse iam se urbem credente—nec ullo pedem referente, ne in relictum a se locum hostem immitteret (where *se* refers to *Poen* and *a se* to *ullo*, also subject of *immitteret*).

A like reference obtains with *Adjectives*:—Cic. in Cat. 4, 9, 19 habetis ducem oblitum sui.—Jug. 9, 3 En habes virum dignum te atque avo suo, Masinissa. 70, 2 Bomilcar socium sibi adiungit Nabdalsam, carum acceptumque popularibus suis (i. e., Nabdalsae).—Liv. 8, 35, 1 (tribunos) suam iam vicem magis anxios, etc. 25, 18, 2 ingens ferocia superbae suo apte ingenio genti crevit. 42, 16, 6 compotem iam sui regem amici deferunt ad navem. 9, 37, 9 alios semisomnos in cubilibus suis caedes oppressit. Cf. 25, 38, 17 in cubilibus suis oppressos; and 5, 45, 3 cubilibus suis excitos—the same use with a participle. In nearly all these passages, however, *suis* may mean *his, their, its own*.

With *Substantives*:—Cic. de Fin. 5, 13 conservatio sui.—B. C. 1, 4, 3 Scipionem spes impellit, simul adulatio atque ostentatio sui.—Liv. 5, 45, 6 miseratio sui—thus frequently

and in all periods of the language. At Cat. 28, 1 *introire ad Ciceronem ac de improvviso domi suae imparatum confodere*—we may consider the Substantive *domi* as equivalent to a clause = *cum domi esset*, there being no present participle of *esse*, or we may take *sui* = his *own*. Cf. Cic. in Cat. 1, 13, 32 *desinant insidiari domi suae consuli*.

The preceding citations show the reference of the Reflexive (1) to the Grammatical subject of the sentence, (2) to the Logical subject of what is an abridged clause, and (3) in oblique and semi-oblique constructions to the subject of a Leading Verb. Now, it sometimes happens, and especially in Livy, that when these Verbals are considered as forming themselves Subordinate clauses, reference to the *Grammatical* subject of the sentence can be made (oftenest in the Abl. Abs. construction) by the Demonstrative *is*, sometimes *ille*. On this ground can best be explained the presence of a Demonstrative in such sentences as follow :—Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 59 *eius*; Brut. 61, 220 *vivis eius aequalibus*.—B. G. 1, 14, 3 *Caesar respondit: num etiam recentium iniuriarum, quod eo invito iter temptassent memoriam deponere posse?* (where we should expect *se* = O. R. *me*; but the Abl. Abs. is felt as a clause dependent on *quod* *temptassent*, and reference to Caesar from the standpoint of the subject of *temptassent* is Objective).—B. C. 1, 2, 3 *Scipio dixerat: timere Caesarem ereptis ab eo duabus legionibus, ne ad eius periculum retinere eas Pompeius videretur*. Here, again, we look for *se*, but *Pompey* is the author of the action expressed in the Participle and, besides, it is *Scipio* that is speaking; nor is the *ne*-clause expressed from Caesar's standpoint—whence *eius*. It is interesting to compare B. C. 1, 9, 4, where Caesar himself is speaking of this same fact and from his own standpoint—whence *se*: *retineri legiones duas, quae ab se sint abductae*.—Jug. 62, 1 *Bomilear dixit: caveat, ne illo cunctante Numidae sibi consulant*. Here the Abl. Abs. = a *dum*-clause dependent on *consulant* and from standpoint of Numidae; besides *illo* represents the 2nd person of O. R. Cf. Liv. 31, 3, 6 *ne iis cunctantibus*; and Nep. 4, 4, 6 *meritum de illo (= te)*.—Livy 38, 14, 8 *veniendique ad eum tyranno potestatem et copiam purgandi se faceret*

(where the Reflex. *se* refers to its Log. subj. tyranno, and the Demonstr. *eo* to the Grammat. subj.). 45, 44, 16 donec ad classem dono datam ei rex pervenisset (where *ei* refers to *rex*; but datam ei = quae ei data erat, an Indicative explanatory clause in O. O.). 31, 42, 8 Athamanes (Accus.) itinerum periti per calles ignotas sequentibus eos hostibus in Aetoliam perduxerunt. Here the Dative sequentibus hostibus = a *si*-clause not in O. O. and from the standpoint of the Writer. 22, 49, 2 aliquot locis proelium restituit, protegentibus eum equitibus Romanis. Here *eum* refers to the subject of *restituit*; but the Abl. Abs. follows the leading clause and, being entirely detached, forms a clause of its own. Similar are: Liv. 23, 8, 7 (filius) ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque eius (= filii) haud mirabilem perturbationem causante; and 24, 3, 9 arce optimates tenebant se circumsedente eos (= optimates) etiam plebe sua (= their own).

G. The Reflexive Where the Demonstrative Might Be Expected or Used.

Finally, the *Reflexive* is found in a large number of passages where the Demonstrative is looked for and might properly stand; but in almost no instance do *se*, *suus* occur where their use cannot be explained by the rules already given for their reference. When the Reflexive stands in a clause in which at first view we should look for the Demonstrative, it will be seen on closer observation that either it refers to a Logical subject or *suus* has the meaning of "*own*," or that there is in the sentence *Subjective* statement, O. O. implied or imputed.

(a) *Logical Subject*.—See pages 9, II. ff., and Cf. Tac. H. 5, 5 inter se nihil illicitum. Curt. 5, 6, 6 obvii caedebantur, quos antea pretium sui miserales fecerat.

(b) *Suus* = *his own, proper, etc.*:—B. C. 1, 22, 5 Caesar interpellat: Se non maleficii causa egressum, sed ut tribunos plebis ex civitate expulsos in *suam* dignitatem restitueret (*suam* = which rightly belonged to them and had formerly been their own). Jug. 64, 2 (Metellus Mario dixit): debere illi res suas satis placere (*suas* = his own; and *illi* is Log. Subj.).—Liv. 29, 30, 12 qui Mazaetullo *sua* (= his property) omnia

restitui sponderent. 37, 25, 12 nisi cum suus primum furor, deinde fraus Aetolorum absumpsisset (*suius* opposed to Aetolorum). 32, 11, 4 ut suae potius omnia quam illius potestatis essent—and in several other passages previously cited. Cf. Cic. ad Fam. 11, 11, 1 ex libellis suis; ad Att. 6, 2, 7 sua (cum implied).

(c) *O. O. plainly implied*—as with *tamquam, quam si*, etc. :—Liv. 7, 20, 1 Caerites, tamquam in verbis hostium vis maior quam in suis factis esset, terror invasit. Cf. 8, 3, 8 tamquam de se.—3, 24, 9 quam si lex minuendae suae maiestatis causa promulgata ferretur. Cf. Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 79 quam si ex se simus natae; and see page 9.—So with *quippe & Participle*:—Liv. 3, 63, 2 in hostes iam pavidos, quippe fuso suae (=hostium) partis validiore cornu, impetum fecit. In Liv. 7, 32, 2 (eos) in Campanos stimulabat ira, tam promptos ad accersenda adversus se auxilia,—the Reflexive is correct as it refers to the Log. subject (eos) and promptos = *O. O.* quod prompti essent.—B. G. 8, 54, 3 Caesar tamen, cum de voluntate minime dubium esset adversariorum *suorum*, Pompeio legionem remisit (where the *cum*-clause expresses Caesar's thoughts. Cf. Nep. 15, 3, 5 where *cum . . . captus esset* expresses the thought of Epaminondas).

(d) Sometimes we have clauses in which there seems to be a mingling of *O. O.* with the *O. R.*, a change of standpoint, and the Pronoun of *O. O.* with the Mood of *O. R.* This occurs most frequently in Relative clauses with the Indicative, but also in Causal clauses and others, where for one reason or another the Indicative is retained. (*Relative Clauses*):—Jug. 61, 1 Metellus in eis urbibus, quae ad se defecerant, praesidia imponit. 66, 1 Iugurtha civitates, quae ab se defecerant, formidine aut ostentando praemia affectare. 88, 4 statuit urbes, quae viris aut loco pro hostibus et adversum se opportunissimae erant, singulos circumvenire. 103, 2 Bocchus, seu reputando quae sibi duobus proeliis venerant, seu, etc.—Bell. Afr. 8 qui cum eo bellum contra se gerebant.—Nep. 14, 6, 8 quod ad perniciem suam fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit. 25, 7, 1 quae amicis suis opus fuerant, omnia dedit. 15, 8, 3 quos ante se imperatorem nemo Bocotorum ausus

fuit aspicere in acie (but the text is doubtful. Halm emends *ausus sit*; Riemann, *ausus fuisset*).—Liv. 8, 35, 1 stupentis tribunos et suam iam vicem magis anxios quam eius, cui auxilium ad *se* petebatur. 24, 33, 6 eis, qui ad *se* perfugerunt (where various editors emend to *perfugerint*, against the mss.). 25, 6, 12 Caudinae legiones hostem sub iugum miserint, qui hac sua ignominia lactatus fuerat. 27, 51, 13 Lucanorum, qui suae dicionis erant, in Bruttium agrum traduxit. 37, 25, 4 Antiochus non civitatum modo, quae circa *se* erant (=quas habebat), contrahebat praesidia (where Madvig strikes out *se*, though he lets it stand in 7, 37, 3 centum boves militibus dono dedit, qui secum in expeditione fuerant (=quos habuerat)).—Liv. 2, 43, 6 quantum in *se* fuit (= quantum in *se* positum habuit or per *se* potuit). Cf. Nep. 11, 3, 4 quantum in *se* fuit; but Cicero pro Flacc. 25, 61 has “quantum in ipsis fuit.”—Curt. 5, 5, 6 obvii caedebantur, quos antea pretium sui miserabiles fecerat.—Vell. 2, 56, 1 Caesar omnibus, qui contra *se* arma tulerant, ignovit (Cf. B. G. 6, 9, 2 contra *se*).—Suet. Caes. 34 quae sibi portas clauserat. 74 qui necem suam inimicis promiserat.—(*In other clauses*) B. C. 3, 53, 5 quem Caesar, ut erat de *se* meritis ab octavis ordinibus ad primipilum *se* traducere pronuntiavit.—Nep. 25, 12, 3 cum L. Saufei, aequalis sui, triumviri bona vendidissent, Attici labore factum est, ut, etc. (where the *cum*-clause gives the motive of the Log. subj. *Attici*).—Liv. 1, 17, 2 ne, quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, possessionem imperii amitterent. (Cf. 28, 8, 14 ab *se*.) 2, 55, 6 Volero, ubi indignantium pro *se* acerrimus erat clamor, eo *se* in turbam recipit (i. e., where he *saw* that, etc.; but the Subjunctive would give a different meaning). 26, 38, 1 Hannibalem angebat, quod Capua pertinacius oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab *se* multorum animos averterat. Here the fact is vouched for by Livy (avertat) and at the same time stated as the thought of Hannibal, logically subject, by the use of *se*. In 39, 23, 6 una eum res maxime angebat, quod, qui ab *se* defecerant, in eos ius saevendi ademptum *ei* ab senatu erat—Livy writes *ab se* imputing the thought of the *qui*-clause to Philip; but with immediate change of standpoint writes

Objectively *ei*, thus stating the *quod*-clause as an independent fact.—In Nep. 14, 7, 3 locum deligit talem, ut . . . non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati posset—*suae* is perfectly regular, as the clause is Final. *Non* attaches itself to *multum* and *talem* does not demand *ut*-Consecutive.

(c) In the following, where an apparently irregular *suius* of O. R. is found, it is easy to conceive of the clause as abridged O. O., with *iubeo* or similar verb implied. Thus B. G. 5, 53, 3 Caesar Fabium cum sua legione remittit in hiberna (= Caesar Fabium cum sua legione ire iussit).—B. C. 3, 97, 3 partemque legionum in castris Pompei remanere iussit, partem in sua castra remisit (where we have *iussit* in the first clause, which might have been followed by *redire*; but *sua* may also mean “their own,” opposed to *Pompei*). Cat. 21, 4 admonerat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae (= iubebat alium memorem esse cupiditatis suae. Cf. Tac. Ann. 1, 12 Tiberrimumque ipsum victoriarum *suarum* admonuit).—Tac. H. 1, 64 cohortem duodevicensimam Lugduni, solitis sibi hibernis, relinqui placuit (= iussit). More difficult to explain are these two from Nepos: 1, 1, 1 Miltiades, cum ea esset aetate, ut non iam solum de *eo* bene sperare, sed etiam confidere cives possent *sui* talem eum futurum, etc. The *ut* is plainly Consecutive; *sui* here can hardly mean his *own*, as it is apparently unemphatic; nor can Miltiades be taken as Log. subj. of *possent*, as we have *de eo* immediately before.—17, 7, 4 domo eadem fuit contentus, qua Eurysthenes, progenitor maiorum *suorum*, fuerat usus. It is barely possible that Nepos imputes here to Agesilaus a motive for not quitting this house: “It was the house of my ancestors.” It is a well-known fact, however, that Nepos uses very often an unemphatic *suius*, and especially in certain expressions (as, cives sui, copiae suae) inserts the Possessive where other writers would omit it, even when its reference would be regular. See, for example, Nep. 1, 3, 5; 1, 7, 4; 1, 8, 1; 2, 8, 1; 6, 4, 1; 9, 2, 1; 9, 4, 5; 20, 1, 3; 23, 1, 2 (cives); 1, 4, 2; 1, 5, 4; 5, 2, 3; 17, 3, 1 and very many others.

The Demonstrative.

As the Reflexive is the Pronoun of Subjective, so the Demonstratives are Pronouns of Objective, Reference. In the Simple Sentence the Demonstrative is, therefore, used to refer to a word not the subject; and in all Subordinate clauses not expressing the thought of the subject of the Leading clause *is* or *ille* may refer to the subject of this Leading clause. This is the rule in Indicative Dependent clauses, and in some Subjunctive clauses, as Conditional, Concessive, Temporal, often with clauses introduced by *quin*, *quominus*, and notably in Consecutive clauses. Such use of the Demonstrative, as being out of the sphere of Indirect Discourse, does not concern us here. It may be said that, in general, the use of *is* is the same in O. O. as in O. R., the sphere of its reference, however, being greatly extended. Since this is so, only those uses that are peculiar or irregular require discussion here.

As the conception of the O. O. period is, from the standpoint of the Speaker, regularly Subjective, so from the standpoint of the Reporter it is Objective, and reference to the Leading Subject is made Objectively by the Demonstrative. Although (as has been shown at length) the Reporter usually assumes the standpoint of the Speaker whose words or thought he is quoting and allows him, as it were, to make his own statement indirectly, yet it often happens that, instead of using this Subjective statement and consequent Reflexive reference, the Reporter presents the words or thought of the Speaker Objectively and employs for reference to the Speaker the Demonstrative—usually *is*, sometimes *ille*. As in the case of the Reflexive in Indicative clauses there is an evident mingling of O. O. and O. R. (the Mood of O. R. and the Pronoun of O. O.), so with this reference of the Demonstrative there is a similar two-fold conception, where the Latin has the *Mood* of Subjective and the *Pronoun* of Objective reference. There are frequently very evident reasons for this change of standpoint and employment of *is*, where the Reflexive might be expected. Sometimes the writer chooses to state as an historical fact, objectively, what is evidently the word, thought, or motive of the Leading subject; sometimes he aims at greater exactness

and desires to avoid all ambiguity, especially in a series of dependencies with changes of Subject. This use of the Demonstrative is found most frequently in *Subjunctive* clauses of the O. O., less often in the Acc. & Inf. construction, and always after the introduction of a new Subject. Most of the examples occur in Livy and Caesar. Nepos has several, Cicero fewer comparatively, and Tacitus remarkably few irregular uses of the Pronouns, considering the various peculiarities of his style and diction. But examples are found in practically all authors and in every period of the language. An examination of the passages one by one will nearly always show the reason in each particular case for the employment of *is*. In only a few instances does the use of the Demonstrative seem entirely unnatural. In such cases, where we should certainly expect the Reflexive, the author may have been guilty of a negligence of expression. But, generally speaking, it is unwise to attempt an exact statement of the limits of such Objective reference, and a critical study of the use of these Pronouns in the best Latin writers will convince one of the folly of speaking dogmatically on the subject.

Reference, then, to a Leading subject may be made by the Demonstrative instead of the Reflexive, when the Writer does not wish to present the Subordinate clause as the thought of that subject. In the following passages *is* is perfectly natural, though *se*, *suus* might have been used, giving a different conception:—B. G. 6, 10, 1 *fit ab Ubiis certior Suebos iis nationibus, quae sub eorum sint imperio, denuntiare, ut, etc.* (the Relative clause is the statement of Ubi; the Reflexive would change the meaning entirely). 1, 18, 8 *reperit Dumnorigem odisse Caesarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia eius (Dum.) diminuta sit* (statement of the Writer, and the *quod*-clause would be Indicative but for the O. O. Cf. 1, 31, 10 *quod ad eum venissent*; and Liv. 45, 13, 14 *quod rogasset eum senatus; quod pecuniam ei misisset*). B. G. 1, 31, 12 *Ariovistum in eos omnia exempla cruciatusque edere, si qua res non ad voluntatem eius (Ariov.) facta sit* (the thought in *si*-clause not attributed to Ariovistus). 4, 11, 5 *Caesar dixit: quam frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis*

cognosceret. Cf. Liv. 42, 26, 5 quaesitum est, quid ita non adissent magistratum, ut sciretur denique, venisse eos. In both these sentences the *ut*-clauses are Final, but the purpose is rather that of the speakers (Caesar and those who inquired) than of the persons addressed.—Similar are: Liv. 8, 8, 18 Romano permissum erat ab consulibus, ut succenturionem sibi legeret, qui tutaretur *eum* (purpose of the *consuls*). 21, 59, 10 venienti in Ligures Hannibali quaestores, quo magis ratam fore cum iis pacem crederet, traduntur (*iis* from standpoint of H., rather than *secum* from standpoint of Ligures). 45, 4, 6, alterae litterae [a Perseo] et petiere et impetravere, ut aliqui ad eum mitterentur (where, though Perseus is Log. Subj., the letter is personified and speaks of him Objectively).—Tac. H. 5, 9 iussi a Gaio Caesare effigiem eius in templo locare arma potius sumpsere (*eius* Objective, where we might have had *suam* from the standpoint of the Log. Subj. of the Participle, *Caesare*). In Cic. de Off. 1, 33, 121 praestare debet iustitiam. . . . quo minus ab eo id, quod desit, requiratur—*quo* is Final, but *eo* Objective from standpoint of Cicero or from that of Log. Subj. in *requiratur*.

In the following Final clauses the Demonstrative appears less natural :—Cic. de Off. 1, 30, 108 callidum factum Solonis, qui, quo tutior vita eius esset, furere se simulavit. (Here the idea of Result also may be present, and Cicero is speaking rather of the “shrewd trick *that saved Solon’s* life.”) Cf. a similar use of *is* in B. C. 3, 30, 5 ignesque fieri prohibuit, quo occultior esset eius adventus. B. G. 6, 29, 5 (Caesar Lucium) monet, ut ignes fieri prohibeat, ne qua eius adventus procul significatio fiat (where, however, *eius* conduces to clearness). 8, 42, 4 ita quisque, quo notior testatiorque virtus esset eius, telis hostium se offerebat.—Tac. Ann. 4, 67 Caesar, quamquam edicto monuisset, ne quis quietem eius irrumperet (Objective from standpoint of Tacitus, or as quoting the *edict*). Tac. H. 2, 9 (Nero), ut cum in Syria aut Aegypto sisterent, orabat (milites).

Differing somewhat from these are the following :—B. G. 1, 5, 4 Persuadent Rauracis . . . uti una cum iis proficiscantur (cf. 1, 6, 3 eos). 1, 35, 3 Caesar legatos cum his mandatis

mittit: Sequanis (Ariovistus) permetteret, ut quos illi haberent, voluntate *eius* (Ariov.) reddere illis liceret (*eius*, because of the introduction of a 3rd Subject *illi*). 2, 1, 2 coniurandi has esse causas: primum, quod vererentur, ne ad *eos* exercitus noster adduceretur (*eos* from standpoint of Writer, or of *exercitus* the new subject). 2, 14, 5 Divitiacus fecit verba: petere non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Aeduos, ut sua clementia in eos (Bellov.) utatur (where *eos* is correct, as the clause is construed from standpoint of Aeduos). [Here may belong also B. G. 1, 11, 3, if not at page 21; and 1, 14, 3, if not at page 26. For B. C. 1, 2, 3 ab eo, eius, see page 26 and cf. 2, 1, 2 above. For Jug. 62, 1 illo, see also page 26.]—Nep. 2, 8, 3 cum principes animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum iis Lacedaemonii et Athenienses indicerent (where, *se* having been used to refer to subject of *animadvertisset*, Nepos uses *iis* to refer Objectively to the subj. of *timere*; yet *sibi* would certainly not cause ambiguity, although there are *three* different subjects in the passage). Similar is Nep. 23, 9, 4 inscientibus iis.—Liv. 32, 8, 11 Attalum orare patres conscriptos, ut, si sua (Att.) classi suaeque opera uti vellent, mitterent ipsi praesidium ad regnum *eius* (Att.) tutandum; si id nollent, ipsum ad sua (Att.) defendenda redire paterentur. Here the first reference is by *sua*, regularly; the Distinctive *ipsi* has the effect of transferring the point of view to *patres*, whence *eius*. Later *ipsum* again reverses the standpoint.—Liv. 42, 33, 3 pro centurionibus M. Popilius ita verba fecit: (*eos*) id tantum deprecari, ne inferiores *iis* ordines attribuerentur (*iis*, because Popilius is reporting to the people the request of the centurions). Cf. 5, 2, 5 eorum.

The use of the Demonstrative in the following Relative clauses should be noted:—B. G. 1, 47, 1 Ariovistus ad Caesarem legatos mittit: velle se de his rebus, quae inter *eos* (= O. R. nos) agi coeptae essent, agere cum eo (*eos* is grammatically clearer than *se* would be).—B. C. 1, 35, 4 (Massilienses dicunt): principes esse earum partium Cn. Pompeium et C. Caesarem, quorum alter agros Volcarum, etc. . . . *iis* (Massil.) concesserit.—Liv. 41, 19, 6 moneri cum iussit, ut curaret, ut sanctum habere foedus, quod *ei* (= O. R. tibi) cum Romanis esset, videri pos-

set. 42, 62, 5 mitteret ad consulem, qui foedus in eadem leges renovarent, quibus Philippus pater *eius* (= O. R. tuus) pacem accepisset.—In all these clauses the Reflexive could have been used with a slightly different feeling.

The same use occurs in clauses introduced by various *Conjunctions*:—[*Causal*] B. G. 5, 27, 2 Ambiorix locutus est: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod . . . quodque *ei* (= Ambiorigi) et filius et fratris filius ab Caesare remissi essent. Here we should expect *sibi*, not *ei*; for ambiguity is not possible and, besides, the Demonstrative has been twice used already to refer to *Caesar*. We have here, then, the Mood of O. O. with the Pronoun of O. R. Although the clause is evidently a part of the speech of Ambiorix, the Author at the same time gives the reason Objectively. Cf. B. G. 1, 37, 2 veniebant Aedui questum, quod Harudes fines eorum popularentur.—Liv. 5, 1, 4–5 graviam is antea genti (Etruscae) opibus superbiaque, quia sollemnia ludorum diremisset, cum ob iram repulsae, quod sacerdos *ei* praelatus esset, artifices abduxit (where the context shows that the *quod*-clause is in the Subjunctive to give the alleged reason of the *Etruscans* rather than of the Veientan king).—[*Conditional*] B. G. 2, 17, 4 quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si praedandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent.—Liv. 3, 64, 7 consules interrogati, si eos populus Romanus, memor libertatis per illos receptae domi, consules iterum facerent (*eos* and *illos* from standpoint of pop. Rom.). Cf. Liv. 7, 5, 5 patris eius; 31, 11, 12 ei.—Nep. 14, 10, 1 (Mithridates) pollicitus est regi, se eum (Datamen) interfecturum, si *ei* (Mithrid.) rex permetteret, etc. (where *ei* is the Objective statement of Nepos, or perhaps the *si*-clause may be conceived as representing the promise of the king: O. R. “tibi permitto,” *is* regularly replacing the pronoun of 2nd Pers.). *Sibi* also could have been used. Cf. Cic. de Off. 3, 22, 86 perfuga (Fabricio) est pollicitus, si praemium *sibi* proposuisset, se eum (Pyrrhum) necaturum.—[*priusquam*] B. G. 7, 1, 6 rationem esse habendam dicunt, priusquam eorum clandestina consilia efferantur, ut Caesar intercludatur (*se* would seem more natural, as *priusquam* implies *purpose* = *ne prius*). See also Nep. 2, 8, 4 inde non

prius egressus est, quam rex *eum* in fidem reciperet.—[*Indirect Question*] Liv. 35, 46, 8 viderent quid patiendum *iis* (to Subj. of viderent) extemplo foret.—[*Rarely with Acc. & Inf.*] B. C. 3, 28, 3 tirones perterriti iure iurando accepto, nihil *iis* (tiron.) nocituros hostes, se Otacilio dediderunt (perhaps = *cum hostes* iurassent, se nihil *iis* nocituros). Cf. Liv. 7, 5, 5 patris *eius*, and Nep. 1, 4, 5 de *eorum* virtute. In Nep. 17, 3, 4 vidit, hostes non credituros . . . neque dubitatueros aliud *eum* facturum—we have *eum* referring to the Subj. of vidit from the standpoint of *hostes*, or, as most often is the case, from the standpoint of the Author.

The use of *is* (*ille*) from the standpoint of the Reporter or other person than the Subject, seems more strange in these passages:—Cic. Verr. II, 1, 34, 86 Milesios navem poposcit Verres, quae *eum* (V.) prosequeretur.—Jug. 96, 2 (Sulla) magis id laborare, ut illi (Sul.) quam plurimi deberent (but the text is questioned).—Liv. 1, 54, 5 (filius) seiscitatum Romam ad patrem mittit, quidnam *se* (fil.) facere vellet, quandoquidem, ut omnia unus Gabiis posset, *ei* (fil.) di dedissent (where the first dependency has, regularly, *se*, but the second has *ei*. Perhaps in the *quandoquidem*-clause Livy quotes the *messenger*). 9, 5, 9 (proponere sibi met ipsi ante oculos) reditum in patriam ad parentes, quo saepe ipsi maioresque eorum triumphantes venissent (where *ipsi* and *eorum* refer to Subject of proponere (= proponebant); but *se*, *sibi*, *sibi* immediately follow referring to the same). 31, 34, 1 Philippus aliquid et ad caritatem suorum et ut promptius pro *eo* periculum adirent ratus profecturum *se*, etc. 32, 8, 9 ii regem vereri dixerunt, ne id praestare *ei* (regi) ultra non liceret (*ei* perhaps from standpoint of *dixerunt*). 32, 34, 5 an, quod a sociis eorum non abstinuerim, iustam querelam habent? Cf. 38, 56, 12 castigatum enim quondam ab *eo* populum ait, quod *eum* perpetuum consulem vellet facere and B. G. 5, 27, 2 cited above. In these three we have a mingling of the Direct with the Indirect style, with the Mood of O. O. and the Pronoun of O. R. The second example (38, 56, 12) is the most natural, as *ab eo* is only a *Log.* Subj. to castigatum.—At Livy 31, 11, 12 iussique polliceri, si, quid *ei* opus esse, indicasset, enixe id populum Romanum

praestaturum—*ei* refers to the subject of the Subordinate clause from the standpoint of the Senate sending the envoys. Madvig's emendation *eis* does not seem necessary. For similar reference compare the examples under the Gerund, Participle, etc., pp. 26, 27.

In these two passages from Livy there are especial reasons for the use of the Demonstrative, although the Reflexive would have been more exact or more according to rule: 1, 56, 10 cupidus incessit animos iuvenum seiscitandi, ad quem eorum regnum esset venturum (O. R., Partitive Gen. *nostrum*; but the corresponding form of the Reflexive does not exist, though, if emphatic, *ex ipsis* is used; but cf. Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 quisnam ex ipsis).—41, 8, 8 Fregellas millia quattuor familiarum transisse ab *se* Samnites Paclignique querebantur, neque eo minus *hos* aut *illos* in dilectu militum dare (*se* is first employed regularly; then to refer to the different peoples separately the Demonstratives *hos*, *illos* are used. The contrast could hardly be expressed otherwise; and besides it is only *Envoys* from these nations who are speaking and, as we have seen, they may use the Objective reference to their Senders.

Iipse.

As in the case of the Reflexive and the Demonstrative, so with the *Intensive*, *Distinctive ipse*, the principles underlying the reference and use of the pronoun in O. O. are the same as in O. R., except that the sphere of reference is greatly extended. *Iipse* is regularly used for Emphasis, Distinction, or Contrast, and may qualify nouns or pronouns of any of the three Persons. As all pronouns in O. O., especially in the Historians, are usually of one Person—the third, distinction by means of emphasis and contrast is more often necessary than in the direct form, and in consequence *ipse* appears more frequently. Since, moreover, the subject of the Governing Verb is usually the principal actor, the most prominent personage in the mind of the writer, *ipse* naturally and most frequently refers to that subject—distinctively and in contrast to other persons mentioned in the sentence, and particularly when that subject is opposed to the subject of a Subordinate

Clause. Thus, while the *Reflexive* regularly reproduces the Speaker without emphasis, *ipse* will be employed not only when it stood in O. R., but also whenever in direct style *ego* or *nos* would be *expressed*, if these pronouns should be in the Nominative. For instance, B. C. 1, 9, 5 *ipsi* exercitus dimittant—reproduces an O. R. *nos* dimittamus; and in Liv. 42, 47, 2 *apparatus belli fuisse instructum (regem), ipsis nulla parata re*—if the Abl. Abs. be expanded, we should have, O. R., *cum nos . . . haberemus*.

Following are examples of reference to the subject of a Governing Verb, which might easily be multiplied:—B. G. 1, 19, 1 *quare aut ipse animadverteret aut civitatem animadvertere iuberet* (Caesar contrasts what he should do *himself* with what he should *order* done. Cf. 1, 19, 5 *vel ipse . . . vel civitatem*; and for the same contrast in O. R. see Cat. 55, 2 *tres viros parare iubet, ipse Lentulum deducit*). B. G. 1, 20, 2 *Divitiacus dixit . . . nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum, ille minimum posset, etc. (ego would be expressed in O. R. Cf. 1, 20, 4 *cum ipse = ego*).*—B. C. 1, 11, 1 *Erat iniqua condicio (sc. Pompeium) postulare, ut Caesar excederet . . . ipsum provincias tenere (ipsum to Pomp., contrasted with Caes.)*. 3, 16, 5 (*dixerunt*): *illum* per se acturum hortantibus *ipsis*.—Nep. 7, 5, 1 *pertinuerunt, ne ab ipsis descisceret et cum suis in gratiam rediret (ipsis contrasted with suis)*.—Jug. 46, 2 *Iugurtha legatos mittit, qui ipsi liberisque vitam peterent (ipsi = O. R. mihi, in distinctive, emphatic sense)*. Similar expressions occur very frequently in Livy: 3, 34, 2 *ipsis liberisque eorum*; 40, 5, 1 *ipsum liberosque eius*; 9, 5, 9 *ipsi maioresque eorum*; 2, 31, 3 *ipsi posterisque*; 1, 4, 3 *aut ipsam aut stirpem*; 1, 26, 12 *nec patris nec ipsius*; 24, 31, 12 *cum ipsos tum cognatos eorum, etc.* In B. G. 1, 44, 2 *sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas—ipsis = Gallis, the inhabitants in contrast to their country*. Cf. also B. G. 1, 19, 1 *inscientibus ipsis*—and Liv. 40, 8, 12 *ipsis* (the same use in O. R.).

The rule is frequently given that, when in a Subordinate clause the use of the Reflexive might cause ambiguity, *ipse*

should be used to refer to the Subject of the Governing verb, and the Reflexive to refer to the Subject of the Subordinate clause. This cannot be proved. The Latin authors rarely took pains to avoid any apparent ambiguity that would result from the employment of a reflexive, as numerous passages already cited plainly show. When they did, however, strive for absolute clearness or exactness, they either (as has been remarked) used the objective *is* or *ille*, or else repeated some preceding word or inserted the noun or Proper name for the Pronoun. Always, then, when *ipse* appears to be inserted merely to prevent ambiguity, a close examination of the context will show that it has one or another of its various meanings common in the Direct form. Passages like the following are quoted in justification of this supposed use of *ipse*:—B. G. 1, 13, 5 ne ob eam rem aut *suae* magnopere virtuti tribueret aut *ipsos* despiceret. In the first place, *se* for *ipsos* would not have been ambiguous; and, secondly, *ipsos* presents an obvious contrast.—B. G. 1, 40, 4 cur de *sua* virtute aut de *ipsius* diligentia desperarent? Here *sua*, it is true, could hardly have been repeated; but, in reality, *ipsius*, is used to mark a necessary contrast between the soldiers and their *general*. Cf. 7, 62, 2 where Labienus uses, in like manner, *suae* virtutis and *ipsum* Caesarem.—B. G. 1, 44, 8 quid sibi (Caes.) vellet? cur in *suas* (Ariov.) possessiones veniret? provinciam *suam* (Ariov.) hanc esse Galliam, sicut *illam* nostram. Ut *ipsi* concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, quod in suo (Ariov.) iure *se* (Ariov.) interpellaremus. In this passage we have the *unemphatic* Reflexive five times referring to two subjects. A sixth, *sibi*, could easily have been employed, and *ipsi* was inserted only for Contrast: ut *ipsi* . . . sic item *nos*. In a word, *ipse* has its regular force in these and all similar passages, and where no Emphasis, Distinction, or Contrast is required the Reflexive is used, no effort being made to avoid a probable misconception:—Cic. Verr. 2, 25, 60 postulare non desistebant, ut *se* ad leges *suas* reliceret. De Off. 1, 28, 99 negligere, quid de *se* (referring to implied Subj. of *negligere*) quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed, etc. Cf. 3, 14, 58 ante suos.—At Jug. 22, 4 si ab iure gentium sese prohibuerit,

sese is used in spite of the ambiguity, and at B. G. 7, 63, 5 (Aedui) contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii tradatur, *ipsis* is used where no ambiguity could arise, but because the Aedui are emphasizing their own claims.

Moreover, *ipse*, instead of referring to the subject of the Governing verb, refers often to the subject of a Subordinate clause:—Cic. Verr. 3, 7, 18 consulibus senatus permisit, ut vini et olei decumas venderent legemque his rebus, quam ipsis (to consules, Subj. of edicerent) videretur, edicerent.—B. G. 7, 5, 5 renuntiant Aedui, se Biturigum perfidiam veritos revertisse, quibus id consilii fuisse cognoverint, ut, si flumen transissent, una ex parte *ipsi* (= Bituriges), altera Arverni se (Aeduos) circumstisterent (where the *Reflexive* refers to Subject of *Governing* verb and *ipsi* to that of *Subord.* clause).—Nep. 2, 7, 6 (Themistocles dixit): Lacedaemonios iniuste facere, qui id potius intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quam quod universae Graciae utile esset: quare, si suos (Lac.) legatos recipere vellent, se (Them.) remitterent (where *ipsorum* is used merely for contrast, and *se*, which according to the supposed rule should be *ipsum*, is used notwithstanding *suos*). 23, 8, 2 alii a servolis *ipsius* interfectum cum scriptum reliquerunt.—Liv. 6, 36, 11 (Sextius Liciniusque dixerunt): auderentne postulare, ut, cum bina iugera agri plebi dividerentur, ipsis plus quingenta iugera habere liceret (where *ipsis* = patriciis in contrast with plebi, the leading subject being *Sext. Licin.*).—Or *ipse* may be used to qualify or reproduce any *third Person* of the O. R., an emphatic *is* or *ille*:—B. G. 1, 14, 6 Caesar Helvetiis respondit: si Aeduis de iniuriis, quas ipsis (Aeduis) sociisque eorum intulerint, satisfaciant, sese cum iis (Helvetiis) pacem esse facturum. 1, 40, 9 Caesar dixit: hac (ratione) ne ipsum (Ariov.) quidem sperare nostros exercitus capi posse. 1, 18, 3 Caesar reperit esse vera; ipsum esse Dumnorigem (“D. was the *very* man” that had been making trouble).—Tac. Agr. 4 memoria teneo ipsum (= Agric. in person) narrare se hausisse, etc.

Again, *ipse* is used to reproduce with emphasis or in contrast the *Second Person* of the O. R.:—B. G. 1, 40, 11 Caesar dixit haec sibi (mihi O. R.) esse curae; de itinere ipsos (= mil-

ites = vos O. R.) brevi tempore indicaturos. 4, 11, 6 Caesar ad praefectos mittit qui nuntiarent, ne hostes proelio lacerarent et, si ipsi (vos O. R.) lacerarentur, sustinerent, quoad ipse (ego O. R.) propius accessisset (where we have two instances of *ipse*, in one a reference to the 2nd Pers. O. R., in the other a reference to the 1st). 5, 27, 9 ipsorum esse consilium, velintne milites ad Ciceronem deducere, etc. (where Ambiorix uses the Intensive in addressing Titurius and the other envoys). Cf. 5, 36, 2 ipsi (= Titurio) vero nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere (where the Reflexives refer to the Speaker, Ambiorix, and the Intensive to the person addressed through the interpreter Pompeius).—B. C. 1, 9, 6 Caesar dixit: aut *ipse* (= Pompeius) propius accedat aut *se* (= Caesarem) patiaturs accedere (where again *se* reproduces the Speaker and *ipse* the person addressed).—Jug. 38, 9 Iugurtha cum Aulo verba facit: tametsi ipsum cum exercitu teneret, tamen se memorem, etc. . . . missurum (here *ipsum* refers to Aulus and = O. R. “you personally and your army”). 108, 2 quem Bocchus ad Sullam nuntiatum mittit: paratum sese (= Bocch.) facere quae populus Romanus vellet; colloquio tempus ipse (= Sulla, O. R. tu) delegeret.—Liv. 32, 8, 11 Attalum orare patres, si sua classi suaeque opera uti vellent, mitterent ipsi (= O. R. mittite ipsi) praesidium ad regnum eius (= Att.) tutandum; si id nollent, ipsum (= O. R. me ipsum) redire paterentur (where *ipse* is used to refer, first, to the addressed *patres*, and, second, to the speaker *Attalus*, in both instances to mark a contrast. Note that *eius* is used to refer to the *Leaving* subject).—In B. C. 1, 9, 5 proficiscatur Pompeius in suas provincias, ipsi exercitus dimittant; *ipsi* reproduces a Direct nos = ego et tu. Cf. 3, 10, 9 et rei publicae et ipsis (= O. R. mihi et tibi) placere oportere, si, etc.

This is different from ipsi = O. R. nos, when *nos* means the Speaker and a *Third* Person. Sometimes there is such a transition in O. O. from the Singular (the Speaker speaking for himself alone) to the Plural (the Speaker speaking for himself and his Party). Of course when the Infinitive has a declinable element the transition is shown at once and the Reflexive is regular and clear. See page 44. But the Reflexive

se, if used to represent both *ego* and *nos*, may be ambiguous when there is nothing in the context to show a change of number. At Tac. H. 4, 14 Civilis dicit : tradi se praefectis centurionibusque, the context shows that *se* is Plural = O. R. nos. But in similar sentences the Plural *ipsi* is found marking the transition. See B. G. 1, 43, 6 Caesar docebat, quam veteres causae necessitudinis ipsis cum Aeduis intercederent (*ipsis* = nobis = C. et pop. Rom.). Cf. 1, 19, 1 inscientibus ipsis, where *ipsis* may mean nobis O. R., as Caesar is here associated with *civitas*.—Tac. H. 4, 76 Civilis dicit : Germanos, qui ab ipsis (= Civ. and his party) sperentur, non iuberi, non regi, sed cuncta ex libidine agere.—Curt. 3, 7, 9 Parmenio censebat . . . planitiem ipsis (= P. and his soldiers) camposque esse vitandos. It is true that in these passages and in many like them, the *Reflexive* would not necessarily indicate a Plural (nos, nobis, etc.), but in none of them is the Intensive used merely to avoid ambiguity, and in every instance there is, as usual, an idea of comparison, of opposition expressed or easily implied, a contrast of some kind.

And such everywhere is the usage of the best authors. In the later language are found examples of *ipse* used instead of the Reflexive, without perceptible difference in sense. This is especially true of Curtius. Examples are : 3, 1, 8 sexaginta dierum indutias pacti, ut, nisi intra eos auxilium Dareus ipsis misisset, dederent urbem. 7, 6, 18 illi nec de fide nec de potentia regis ipsos dubitare respondent. 7, 8, 8 nuntiare iubent regi velle ipsos ad eum mandata perferre. 10, 2, 10 illi tentari ipsos rati.—Cf. Sen. Ep. 6 sciunt ipsos omnia habere communia.

Pronouns of the First and Second Persons.

The Pronouns of the First Person occur in the O. O. only when the *Reporter* refers to himself, or alludes to what is said about him or imputed to him :—Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1 Antonius se neque *mihî* provinciam dare posse aiebat neque arbitrari tuto in urbe esse quemquam *nostrum*.—Nep. 15, 4, 4 istud faciam, ne aliquis dicat id ad me ereptum pervenisse.

In like manner the Pronouns of the Second Person occur in

the O. O. only when a statement is made *to a Second Person* of what he has himself said, or of what is said about him :—Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 10 Flavius mihi dixit *te* ad procuratores suos litteras misisse. De Sen. 3 sed fortasse dixerit quispiam *tibi* propter opes tuam tolerabiliorem senectutem videri.

Otherwise, the various pronouns of the *Third Person* stand as representatives of the pronouns of the First, Second, or Third Persons of the Direct form,—the Reflexive reproducing the Speaker, the Demonstrative the person addressed, and the various pronouns of the Third Person the object spoken of. When emphasis or contrast is necessary, the Distinctive *ipse* is employed to represent any of the three Persons. The O. O. period should be considered, then, as a Subordinate clause or a series of such clauses, having as a rule Subjects and Objects in the Third Person, with pronouns regularly employed according to the rules of Subjective and Objective reference. And so it often happens that in the Subordinate clauses of O. O., the Reflexive must be used to represent, not only the Speaker, but also the person addressed, or the person spoken of. This is true in all cases when a pronoun refers to the Subject of the clause in which it stands, regardless of the original Person of the predicate :—Liv. 2, 6, 2 (Tarquinius orare) : ne *se* (O. R. me) ante oculos *suos* (O. R. vestros) perire sinerent; alios Roman accitos eos inter *se* (referring to *eos*) partes regni rapuisse (where the Reflexives represent the three different Persons of a Direct form). It is useless to multiply examples. It should be noted that when the Speaker is made to refer not so much to himself as to his party, his nation, or people, *nos*, *noster* of the O. R. may be retained. This is very common in the Historians, and especially Caesar :—B. G. 1, 11, 3 legati dicunt : ita *se* a populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri (= pop. Rom.) agri vastari non debuerint. 1, 46, 4 qua arrogantia Ariovistus usus omni Gallia Romanis interdixisset impetumque in nostros (= Romanos) eius equites fecissent. In B. G. 1, 43 Caesar, who is speaking, first uses “*sua* (= mea) senatusque beneficia,” “beneficio ac liberalitate *sua* (= mea) ac senatu.”; he then employs the distinctive *ipsis* (= nobis), later

“*nostram* amicitiam,” and finally “amicitiam populi Romani.” In chapter 44, where *Ariovistus* replies, the name Roman people is used five times, and then (§ 5) follows : *Provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram* (Romanam). *Ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros* (Rom.) *fines impetum faceret, sic item nos* (R.) *esse iniquos, etc.* Cf. 4, 34, 5 *paucitatemque nostrorum* militum suis *praedicaverunt et, quanta sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt.* It is evident that in the last two examples *nos*, etc., do not refer at all to the Speaker. *We, our, us* must always in such cases be taken from the standpoint of the Romans, no matter who is speaking. Cf. B. G. 1, 17, 5 *Liscus proponit : ab eisdem nostra consilia hostibus enuntiari*—where *nostra* refers to the Romans, not to L. and his people. *Liscus* is referred to by *se, sese*, and his people are mentioned by name, *Aeduis*. In B. G. 1, 22, 3 *nostros* is restricted to the part of the army under *Caesar's* command : *Labienus* (with his two legions) *monte occupato nostros exspectabat, etc.* ; and in the next sentence (*Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri*) *suis* refers to the legions under *Labienus*. Cf. 5, 29, 2–3 *nostri, nostras*, where *Caesar* is not present at all. In the B. C. *suos*, etc., (=his men) is usually used when *Caesar* is subject (3, 45, 4 *suos* ; 3, 46, 1 *suorum*) ; otherwise, *nostri*, etc. (3, 40, 1 ; 44, 4 ; 45, 5 ; 67, 4, etc.), always of *Caesar's* party. To refer to Pompey's party the author uses either *Pompeiani* (3, 44, 4), *hostis* (1, 45, 1 *hostem*), *adversarii* (1, 40, 7 ; 3, 40, 1), or very frequently *illi* (1, 45, 3 ; 1, 64, 1 ; 3, 67, 4, etc.).

Except in the cases mentioned, the Reflexive regularly reproduces the Speaker and the person associated, unless *ipsi* is used for emphasis or contrast : Tac. H. 4, 14 *Civilis dicit : tradi se praefectis centurionibusque.*—Curt. 10, 5, 17 *omnium suorum mala Sisigambis una capiebat ; flebat simul mortuos vivosque : quem enim puellarum acturum esse curam ? iterum esse se captas, etc.*

The Pronoun of the Second Person of O. R. is reproduced in O. O. by the Demonstratives *is* and *ille*, unless the use of the Reflexive is required by the general rules of Subjective reference. *Ille* is of course the more emphatic and is used

oftener in contrasts. It often stands, then, where in O. R. the subject pronoun (tu, vos) would be expressed. *Ipsa* is regularly used instead of, or with, the various forms of *is*, *ille* when greater emphasis or contrast is needed. See p. 41.

Is: B. G. 1, 7, 3 rogare ut eius (=tua) voluntate id sibi facere liceat. 1, 14, 6 si obsides ab iis (vobis) sibi dentur, sese cum iis (vobiscum) pacem esse facturum. 1, 19, 5 sine eius (tui) offensione animi. 1, 34, 1 velle sese cum eo (tecum) agere. 1, 43, 4 sua senatusque in eum (te) beneficia commemoravit.—B. C. 1, 34, 3 quos Pompeius erat adhortatus, ne nova Caesaris officia veterum suorum beneficiorum in eos (vos) memoriam expellerent. 1, 64, 2 milites centuriones tribunosque militum obsecrare, ut per eos (vos) Caesar certior fieret. (Cf. B. G. 7, 17, 8 per *eos*).—Jug. 109, 2 dicit se venisse quaesitum ab eo (te).—Nep. 2, 4, 3 ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiarent suis verbis adversarios eius (tui) in fuga esse. 2, 7, 2 (Themistocles) ad ephoros accessit atque contendit falsa iis (vobis) esse delata. 18, 10, 2 cum exercitus ei iurasset, se cum (te) defensurum.—Liv. 1, 41, 5 propediem ipsum eos visuros (videbitis). Cf. 2, 10, 3 nequiquam eos fugere. 1, 53, 7–8 manere iis (vobis) bellum. quod si apud eos (vos) supplicibus locus non sit. 3, 47, 2 se pro liberis eorum cotidie in acie stare. 3, 98, 8 de Sabino bello eos referre.

Ille: B. G. 1, 3, 7 se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. 1, 43, 5 illum ea praemia consecutum (tu consecutus es). 1, 44, 11 sese illum non pro amico, sed hoste habiturum. 1, 44, 13 magno se illum praemio remuneraturum. 7, 20, 2 regnum illum Galliae malle (tu mavis) Caesaris concessu.—B. C. 3, 10, 5 illum Italia expulsum.—Jug. 8, 2 Scipio dixit: ultro illi et gloriam et regnum venturum. 11, 6 tum idem Hiempsal placere sibi respondit; nam ipsum illum (=tu ipse) in regnum pervenisse. 33, 4 velle manifesta magis ex illo habere. in fide populi Romani magnam spem illi sitam. 51, 4 hortari milites, ne deficerent: neque illis castra esse neque, etc. 77, 1 legati ad Metellum venerant: ni id festinaret, in summo periculo suam salutem, illorum socios fore (where there is a change from O. R. *tuus* to *vester* = tuus (Metelli) et Romanorum). See further 56, 4 illis, illos; 61, 5 illi; 62, 1 illo;

62, 3 illius; 64, 2 illi (bis); 64, 4 illum; 65, 3 illum; 68, 3 illos; 79, 8 illi; 106, 1 illis; 111, 1 illi.—Nep. 1, 1, 5 illi responderunt tum id se facturos, cum *ille* venisset Lemnum. 4, 4, 6 nec se meritum de illo optime proderet. 22, 1, 5 cum Catulus negaret bellum compositurum, nisi ille cum suis Sicilia decederent, etc. 23, 10, 5 id illos facile serpentium multitudine consecuturos.—Liv. 1, 9, 14 illas tamen in matrimonio fore. 1, 25, 1 quicquid civium sit, illorum tunc arma, illorum intueri manus. 2, 15, 2 cum ille peteret. 2, 56, 16 non vim suam illis tempus adempturum. 3, 40, 4 multo id magis se illius causa orare quam rei publicae.

A count through the Cat. and Jug., several books of Caesar and Livy, and a number of the Lives, shows that Livy uses *ille* and *is* with nearly equal frequency; that Caesar and Nepos more often perhaps use *is* (especially the form *eius*); and that Sallust almost *never* uses *is*. As a rule, *is*, except in Sallust, is more frequent in Dependent Clauses allied to Indirect Discourse than in the formal Oratio Obliqua. Sometimes *both* pronouns are employed in the same context:—B. G. 1, 44, 11–13 sese *illum* non pro amico, sed hoste habiturum; quod si *eum* interfecerit *eius* morte magno se *illum* praemio remuneraturum sine ullo *eius* labore.—Nep. 2, 7, 2 (Themistocles) ad eporos accessit atque contendit falsa *is* esse delata: quare aequum esse *illos* viros mittere, etc. 10, 8, 2 Callicrates adit ad Dionem et ait: *eum* magno in periculo esse alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet *illi* inimicum quod inimici *eius*, etc.

When *nos*, *noster*, etc., of O. R. include the Speaker and the Person addressed, they are reproduced in O. O. (1) by the *Reflexive*, as Jug. 62, 1 Bomilcar obtestatur, ut sibi (Jug.) liberisque et genti Numidarum provideat: omnibus proeliis sese (O. R. nos = ego et tu) victos, etc. 70, 5 Bomilcar literas (ad Nabdalsam) mittit: Iugurthae exitium adesse; ceterum, suane (= O. R. nostra = mea et tua) an Metelli virtute periret, id modo agitari—or (2) by the *Demonstrative*, as B. G. 1, 47, 1 Ariovistus ad Caesarem legatos mittit: velle se de his rebus, quae inter eos (me et te) agi coeptae neque perfectae essent—or (3) the *Inflection* alone may show the

transition from Singular to Plural, as Nep. 2, 4, 2 Themistocles unus restitit et [sc. *se* = nos = ego et vos of O. R.] universos pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros. Cf. Jug. 106, 4 ceterum ab eodem monitus, uti proficiscerentur (where the probable Direct form was, “(te) moneo, ut proficiscamur”).

Proper Name or Other Noun Used Instead of Pronoun.

It is worthy of note that frequently the Latin authors for emphasis or clearness used in O. O. a Proper Name or other Noun instead of the various Pronouns representing the different Persons of the O. R. They were no doubt often prompted to do this on account of a possible confusion that would result from the accumulation of Pronouns of the Third Person. Sometimes the Name may be an original (i. e., O. R.) Vocative; at other times it may have been, for some reason, actually used in the O. R. as subject or object. As the discussion of this subject is more the province of an essay on style than of a study in grammar, only a few examples from the various authors will be cited:—B. G. 1, 14, 1 legati Helvetii (whom Caesar is addressing). 1, 20, 4 quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset (he is speaking to Caesar; but *ei*, immediately before, refers to Dumnorix). 5, 53, 7 de victoria Caesaris (although Caesar is Grammatical subject; but *suus* has been twice used to refer to Roscius, the Logical subject).—B. C. 1, 8, 3 Caesari, Caesarem (person addressed).—Jug. 81, 1 candum illos (Romanos) causam belli cum *Boccho* (person addressed) habere quam secum (Jugurtha). Cf. Liv. 24, 29, 12 itaque integro secum (Syracusanis) foedere bellum *Romanos* (persons addressed) cum iis (Leontinis) gesturos.—Liv. 26, 29, 4 (Siculi quaerebant): quid iratum (Marcellum), quod Romam de se (M.) questum venisse *Siculos* (the speakers) sciat, facturum? 32, 11, 7 quattuor millia inde lecta *peditum* et trecentos *equites* tribuno militum tradit: *equites*, quoad loca patiantur, ducere iubet; ubi ad invia *equiti* ventum sit, in planitie aliqua locari *equitatum*; *pedites* qua dux monstraret viam ire. Here pronouns would not make clear the sense, and repetition

is certainly necessary. Cf. the remarkable passage in Liv. 9, 33, 8-9 (*lex Aemilia, eos censores, illos censores, eam legem, aut se aut eorum quemquam, eam legem, censores, ea lege*).

Whenever there is a quotation in the O. O., the Name is naturally retained, as in certain of the above passages and in the following: B. G. 2, 14, 1-3. Divitiacus facit verba: "Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus, qui dicerent, 'Aeduos ab Caesare [whom Div. (not principes) is addressing] in servitutum redactos'" etc.—B. C. 1, 10 (consules Pompeiusque) ad eum (Caesarem) mandata remittunt, quorum haec erat summa: Caesar in Galliam reverteretur Pompeium in Hispanias iturum Caesarem facturum non intermissuros consules Pompeiumque delectus [the proposal is quoted objectively throughout, as if not addressed to Caesar (*ille, illum*) by Pompey (*se*) and the consuls (*se*)]. 3, 43, 3 ut auctoritatem minueret, cum fama pererebisset, illum a Caesare (= ab se) obsideri (Caesar's purpose, but the words of the *report* are quoted). Cf. B. G. 1, 34 and 36, where the Envoys use *Ariovistus'* words: Caesar, a Caesare, Caesarem, etc.

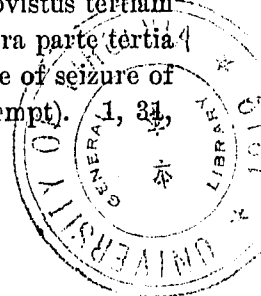
Hic, Nunc, Hodie, etc.

In the Indirect Discourse *hic* of the Direct regularly becomes *ille* (*is*); *nunc* becomes *tum, tunc*; *hodie* becomes *illo* (*eo*) *die*; and in like manner the various pronouns and adverbs of similar meaning are changed to represent the changed conditions of Time and Place in which the Reporter speaks or writes:—Cic. in Verr. 4, 29, 67 rex clamare coepit candelabrum ab se C. Verrem abstulisse: id *tum* in *illo* conventu civium Romanorum dare Iovi.—B. G. 1, 44, 4 Ariovistus dixit: iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod ad *id* tempus peperderint. Cf. B. C. 1, 24, 5 quoniam ad *id* tempus facultas colloquendi non fuerit.—B. G. 4, 11, 5 non longius processurum *eo die* (O. R. *hodie*) dixit. . . . *postero die* (O. R. *cras*) convenirent. Cf. 6, 7, 6 *postero die*.—B. C. 1, 7, 5 quarum rerum *illo* tempore nihil factum. 2, 34, 5 memoria tenerent milites ea, quae *pridie* (O. R. *heri*) sibi confirmassent.—Jug. 49, 3 *illum* diem (O. R. *hic dies*) omnes labores et victorias

confirmaturum. 109, 3 post diem decimum redire iubet, ac nihil *etiam tum* (O. R. adhuc) decrevisse. 81, 1 *tum* sese, paulo ante Carthaginenses, post, etc. Cf. 83, 1 habere *tum* copiam; 102, 14 ac *tum* legatos missurum.—Liv. 1, 50, 8 quia res exemisset *illum* diem. 3, 61, 1 *illo* die primum liberos pugnare. Cf. 10, 41, 11 *illo* die. 3, 62, 1 si *tum* (O. R. nunc) non sint. 29, 1, 6 malle eos iam *tum* fateri. 25, 22, 10 ut *tunc* saltem opem ferret. 22, 5, 2 nec enim *inde* (O. R. hinc) votis sed virtute evadendum esse.—Tac. H. 5, 17 *illum* diem (O. R. hic dies) aut gloriosissimum aut ignominiosum fore.

Hic, nunc, etc., are not seldom retained in the Indirect form. This is the rule when reference is made to what immediately precedes, as in B. G. 1, 18, 4 *his* rebus; 1, 18, 6 *huius* potentiae. 1, 31, 3 factiones esse duas: *harum* alterius principatum, etc.—B. C. 3, 10, 11 *haec* quo facilius probari possent—and very frequently in all the authors. Thus a writer employs *hic, etc.*, to lend animation, where *ille, etc.*, might otherwise have been used:—B. G. 5, 27, 7 habere *nunc* se rationem. 1, 40, 3 cur *hunc* quisquam ad officio discessurum iudicaret. Cf. *ibid.* § 6 *hos*; § 7 *hos*; § 8 *hos*.—B. C. 1, 9, 4 quonam *haec* omnia pertinere. Cf. *ibid.* § 3 *hanc* iacturam. 3, 10, 7 *hoc* unum esse tempus.—Nep. 23, 7, 3 quod Hannibalem *etiamnunc* haberent. Cf. Liv. 23, 22, 7 esse *etiamnunc* virum. Nep. 20, 5, 3 dixit *nunc* demum se voti esse damnatum: namque *hoc* a diis immortalibus precatum, etc. See further Nep. 7, 11, 4–6 *hos*, in *his* rebus, *horum*, in *his*; and 18, 11, 3 *hoc*.—Liv. 3, 72, 3–5 *hoc* legatos referre domum, *hoc* vulgari; Scaptione *hoc* assignaturos putarent finitimos populos—*hac* imagine—*hoc*, etc. 6, 17, 3 *hocine* patiendum fuisse? 22, 38, 9 minari se qui dux iam *nunc* togatus in urbe sciret, etc.

Sometimes, however, there are special reasons for the retention of *hic, etc.*, and this is frequently necessary for clearness or proper contrast:—B. G. 1, 31, 10 quod Ariovistus tertiam partem agri Sequani occupavisset et *nunc* de altera parte *tertiam* Sequanos decedere iubet (*nunc* contrasts the time of seizure of the first third and the time of the present attempt).



11 neque *hanc* consuetudinem victus cum *illa* comparandum (*hanc* is necessary on account of *illa*). Cf. 1, 44, 8 provinciam suam *hanc* esse Galliam sicut *illam* nostram. 2, 4, 7 *nunc* esse regem Galbam (cum tum preceding probably led to retention of *nunc*).—B. C. 1, 85, 5 neque *nunc* se postulare (following ante paulo). 1, 85, 11 omnia et se tulisse et esse laturum; neque *nunc* id agere (contrast of past, future, and present).—Jug. 111, 1 quam *nunc* peteret, *tunc* ultro adventuram.—Liv. 8, 31, 3–4 et *tunc* et *nunc*. 5, 2, 3 *hoc illud* esse, quod aera militibus sint constituta (*hoc* necessarily retained, as *illud illud* would be intolerable. Cf. Liv. Praef. 10 *hoc illud* est, etc.). 2, 32, 9 tempore, quo in homine non, ut *nunc*, omnia in unum consentientia (*tunc* would not be allowable, as the fact is true not only of the time of Menenius Agrippa, but of course also of the time when Livy writes).—Curt. 7, 7, 29 *tum* sollicitudinis causas apparuisse, *nunc* egregie litatum esse. In Curt. 7, 10, 6 *nunc* is properly retained after an unreal conditional sentence to state the actual fact = but *as it is*. But in B. G. 4, 19, 3 *hic* Romanorum adventum exspectare atque *ibi* decertare constituisse (Suebos),—*hic* and *ibi* refer, strange to say, to the *same* place. Cf., however, 5, 43, 5, where a similar use is found in O. R. : *hic dies* gravissimus fuit, sed tamen hunc habuit eventum, ut *eo die*, etc.—On the other hand, certain expressions cannot be retained. For instance, B. G. 4, 11, 5 processurum *eo die* dixit: *huc postero die* convenirent,—though Caesar retains *huc*, he must use *eo, postero die*, not *hodie, cras*.