ATTRACTION OF MOOD
IN EARLY LATIN

A DISSERTATION
Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

(DEPARTMENT OF LATIN)

BY

TENNEY FRANK
INTRODUCTION.

Notwithstanding the great activity of scholars in the field of Latin syntax during the last half century, the subject of attraction of mood in the Latin language has passed almost unnoticed. The reason is not that the subject is already clearly understood. On the contrary, most of the statements in regard to it in the handbooks are, at least in part, erroneous, and confessedly are based upon very meager data. Neither is it a matter of small importance; for at few points does fine feeling for the shades of meaning of moods more affect the interpretation of a Latin sentence than in the usages of this construction. Nevertheless it has been slighted. I find but one treatment of the subject that pretends in any way to be thoroughgoing. Even this touches a very limited field, namely a part of Cicero; does not get complete data from this; makes little attempt at digesting the material gathered; and uses a method of treatment which is somewhat antiquated. I refer to the program of Franz Peters,\(^1\) published in 1861. The substance of his treatise may be found in Draeger,\(^2\) whose lists are as full and valuable as any yet published on the subject. Draeger's examples are taken mainly from Cicero. The same is true of Kühner's examples.\(^3\) Ziemer\(^4\) should also be mentioned for some suggestive remarks on the subject.

Several dissertations upon special constructions have of necessity touched upon the subject in passing, but have hardly affected the discussion of the problem, since they have approached it only

\(^1\)De attractione quadam temporum ac modorum linguae latinae. Progr., Deutsch-Crone, 1861.
\(^2\)Historische Syntax der Lat. Sprache, I, sec. 151, 2–5.
\(^3\)Lat. Grammatik, II, 2.
\(^4\)Junggrammatische Streifzüge; Colberg, 1883.
from the point of view of their special topic. Thus Lübbert\(^1\) places certain cum-clauses in Plautus under the category of attraction. Elste\(^2\) Richardson\(^3\) and Boettger\(^4\) explain certain examples of the subjunctive with dum as due to the same influence. Schubert\(^5\), Lange\(^6\) and Rodenbusch\(^7\) should also be mentioned as having touched the subject incidentally, the latter two at least with some insight. The lists of Holtze\(^8\), which are supposed to cover the field of Early Latin, are not half complete, constantly betray a lack of understanding of Early Latin usage, and make no analysis of the material. Nevertheless they have been of value as presenting the largest collection of such material from that important period. To all of the above I have given due credit where they have been found serviceable.

My attention was first called to this subject by Professor Hale, who in several of his works has thrown new light upon the obscure problem. References to these will be found in the body of this treatise, in which it will become apparent how great is my indebtedness to him, not only for specific suggestions, but also for my point of view, method, and even grammatical nomenclature and classification. In saying this, however, I do not wish to be understood as implying that Professor Hale agrees with me in the interpretation of every example, nor in all of my reasoning.

As regards my way of approaching the subject, it may be said that, after working for a considerable time over the whole range of Latin literature, I discovered that I was dealing with a changing construction, and that, therefore, a historical treatment was the only logical one. Furthermore, it became apparent that the origins of the use of the subjunctive by attraction are not to be looked for in the language of artistic prose, with its various conscious artifices; for the construction appears before the time of such writing, and in simpler form. On the other hand, since the

\(^1\)Die Syntax von Quom, 1870, cf. p. 125 ff.
\(^2\)De Dum Particulae Usu Plautino, 1882.
\(^3\)De Dum Particulae apud Prisc. Ser. Lat., 1886.
\(^4\)De Dum Particulae Usu apud Terentium et in Rel. Trag. et Com., 1887.
\(^5\)Zum Gebrauch der Temporalekonjunktionen bei Plautus, 1881.
\(^6\)De Sententiarum Temporalium apud Prisc. Ser. Lat. Syntaxi, 1878.
\(^7\)De Temporum Usu Plautino, 1888.
construction, in the very nature of the case, belongs to hypotaxis and a fairly well developed complex sentence, we need not become involved in the mists of parataxis. Early Latin, as we have it, may therefore confidently be called on to explain the beginnings. I have accordingly tried to make a thorough survey of Early Latin down to Lucretius. From the point of view thus gained I propose in a second paper to sketch the later usage of the construction. The so-called construction of "attraction by the infinitive" has some things in common with the one here treated, but since the data offered by early Latin are too meager to ensure safe generalization, I propose to postpone its discussion to a later paper in which I intend to use statistics gathered from classical authors as well. The field covered by this paper includes Plautus,\(^1\) Terence, Cato, the early dramatic fragments, which are found in Ribbeck's\(^2\) collection, and the remaining fragments of the early Roman poets, which are found in the sixth volume of Baehrens'\(^3\) collection. I have, with few exceptions, adopted the text as given in the editions named. The lists of examples being large, the errors are likely to balance one another. On the other hand, the discussion of all examples for which the manuscript readings vary would swell the work to impossible limits.

My treatment falls under two heads: (1) the sources of the construction; (2) the uses\(^4\) of the construction.

\(^1\) I have used the following editions: for Plautus, that of Götz and Schöll, Leipzig, 1893–1898; for Terence, that of Dziatzko, Leipzig, 1884; for Cato's Agri Cultura, that of Keil, Leipzig, 1894; for the fragments of Cato, that of Jordan, Leipzig, 1860.


\(^3\) Poetae Latini Minores, VI, Leipzig, 1885.

\(^4\) I regret to say that I have not been able to avail myself of a study upon the same subject which was announced after my paper had gone to print. I refer to the paper of F. Antoine (L'Attraction modale en Latin, Mélanges Boissier, Paris, Fontemoing). Judging by the accurate and sane work of that scholar, I feel that the loss to my study must be great indeed; and I can only make it good by referring the reader to his work which may supplement and correct the views expressed by mine.
A number of years ago Professor Hale pointed out the way in which the origins of the construction now under examination must be studied. He says in his 'Sequence of Tenses' (*American Journal of Philology*, VIII [1888], 1, p. 54; and *American Journal of Philology*, IX [1889], 2, pp. 175-6): “In complex sentences made up of a main sentence with subjunctive verb and one or more subordinate sentences, the modal feeling in the speaker’s mind which expresses itself in the main sentence is, in the nature of things, very likely to continue in the speaker’s mind in the subordinated sentence or sentences, either quite unchanged or but slightly shaded. If, for example, I say in Latin, ‘Let him send whom he will,’ mittat quem velit, the mood in velit is not a case of ‘attraction’ or ‘assimilation’ at all. Velit is as much a jussive as mittat is. The meaning is, ‘Let him choose his man, and send that man’; or, in older English, ‘Choose he his man and send him.’ In sei ques esent qui sibi deicerent necesus esse Bacanal habere (C. I. L., I, 196), the deicerent is as much a future condition (== sei ques deicerent) as esent is.” Again, “the frequent recurrence of such examples gives rise to the occasional use of a dependent subjunctive with only a formal likeness to the main subjunctive, and no true modal feeling.” Later he reiterates the statement in a paper on the Anticipatory Subjunctive¹ (p. 63, footnote).

This wording implies, of course, that the construction in question is a thing brought about and developed. As for Professor Hale’s interpretation of the mood of velit and deicerent, there can be no dispute, and it is my belief that, in the other main divisions of the subjunctive also, a great number of the cases usually treated as examples of attraction are to be interpreted in the same

way; and that these must be distinguished from those which are in reality due to the habit of attraction pure and simple. The distinction might well be expressed in the terms of Professor Hale, who speaks of the mood of "like feeling" and that of "formal likeness."

We are to seek, then, for combinations in which the modal feeling expressed by the main verb may naturally cast its shadow over the subjunctive clause. Obviously, there would be a limited number of conditions under which this is possible.

The conditions are favorable when both the verbs (main and subordinate) are in the same grammatical tense, and are placed in the same actual time-sphere. Such a state of affairs may be illustrated by the examples above, or by Aul. 491, quo lubeant, nubant, "let them marry where they please," i. e., "let them choose their place, and marry there."

These clauses occur freely in dependence upon subjunctives of "volition," "wish," "permission" and the like. I add further illustrations:

With a subjunctive of permission:

Bacch. 656, furetur quod queat, "let him steal what he can" ("what he shall be able to steal").

With a subjunctive of wish:

Hec. 197, di uortant bene quod agas, "May the gods further what you do" ("shall do").

With a substantive volitive clause:

Bacch. 674, occasio . . . fuit . . . ut quantum velit tantum sumeres, "there was opportunity to take as much as you wished" ("as much as you should wish").

The conditions are less favorable when the subjunctive verb, though in the same grammatical tense, is not in the same time-sphere as that of the main clause. An example may be seen in Cas. 252, iam domuisti animum . . . ut, quod uir velit fieri, id facias? "have you brought your mind to do (i. e., will you do?) that which your husband desires?"

Between the more favorable conditions and the less favorable lie the conditions in which it is impossible to tell from the context whether the subordinate verb is in the same time-sphere with

the main verb, or, though grammatically in the same tense, is not in the same time-sphere,—or, to state the matter in another way, the conditions in which either relation is reasonable, and there is nothing to determine which is meant. Such a state of things may be seen in Epid. 283, iam igitur amota ei fuerit omnis consultatio nuptiarum, ne grauetur quod uelis, "dismiss at once then the whole question of marriage, lest he shall begrudge you what you wish." Either "wish" or "shall wish" is here reasonable, and nothing in the context bars either meaning. Such combinations formed a bridge from the use of the subjunctive of "like feeling" to the use of the subjunctive of "formal likeness" in the dependent clause, and thus carried the mood over from its original domain in the former field to a new domain in the latter.

Distinctly unfavorable are the conditions when there is a shift in tense as well as in time-sphere, as when a verb in the past depends grammatically upon a future verb of willing or wishing, as in Cas. 503, ut quod mandaui curet, "that he may execute the commissions which I have given"; or, to take a subjunctive, in Rud. 1243, ut cum maiore dote abeat quam aduenerit, "that she may depart with a larger dowry than she brought with her." Here aduenerit, a verb of past time, could not share in the future volitive idea expressed by the mood and tense of abeat. In sentences of this type, then, is found the extreme of the fully developed habit of attraction.

With this preliminary explanation, we pass to an enumeration and discussion of the various kinds of subjunctives after which the verb of the dependent clause is at times found to contain the same modal feeling as that of the main clause ("subjunctive of like feeling").

I find these kinds to be as follows:

1. Volitive Subjunctive
   - Jussive and Permissive.
   - "Deliberative" and its extensions
   - (Subjunctive of Surprise or Indignation).
   - Dependent Volitive.

1 The order in this list is that of the treatment which follows, and is determined by practical considerations of exposition.
2. Optative Subjunctive—dependent and independent.
3. Subjunctive of Obligation or Propriety.
4. Anticipatory Subjunctive, for the present or the past (present-future or past-future).
5. Conditional Subjunctive.
6. Subjunctive of Ideal Certainty (as in Subjunctive Conclusions).
7. Subjunctive in Indirect Questions.

A.

Subjunctives depending upon subjunctives with simple volitive or optative force have been sufficiently treated above (pp. 5–6).

B.

The clauses which depend upon a subjunctive of "surprise or indignation," though of volitive ("deliberative") origin, may well be treated in a separate paragraph, since they show some important peculiarities. Through the very nature of this construction, it matters little whether the main and the dependent verbs are in the same time-sphere; for surprise or indignation is expressed as readily at an act that took place in the past as at one of the present time. Ordinarily, in this group, it is easy to tell from the context whether the secondary verb has naturally the feeling of the main verb. The following sentence affords a good illustration of this class: Phorm. 970–3, ubi quae lubitum fuerit peregre feceris neque huius sis ueritus feminae primariae, . . . uenias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum!

The mood of uenias expresses the speaker's (feigned) indignation. That same feeling extends,¹ it seems to me, through feceris, and sis ueritus, since these dwell upon the very acts which caused the anger. It probably does not extend into the explanatory clause quae lubitum fuerit, or, if it does, it extends with far less force. I should say that feceris and sis ueritus are in the subjunctive for the same reason that uenias is, but that lubitum fuerit

¹In the following examples, in which the main verbs are in the indicative, I should prefer to interpret the dependent subjunctives as due to indignation and surprise rather than to an adversative feeling.

Pers. 76, sumne ego stultus qui rem curo publicam ubi sint magistratus quos curare oporteat!
is a case of attraction. This statement may become clearer if we compare the following sentence, in which the explanatory clause, which is much like the one just discussed, is left in the indicative:

Men. 560, Egone hic me patiar in matrimonio

Ubi uir compilet clanculum quicquid domist?

In the following the subordinate verbs are, if my interpretation is right, in the subjunctive, not by mechanical attraction, but

Pseusd. 184, Eo uos t uostros pantucesque adeo madefactatis quom ego sim hic siccus! Here Lange (De Sententiarum Temporalium apud Prisc. Scr. Lat. Syntaxi, p. 45) needlessly proposes to emend madefactatis to madefaciaties, in order to get a raison d'être for the mood of sim.

Capt. 892, dubium habebis etiam, sancte quom ego iurem tibi!

In the first of these examples the force is not felt with such strength, at the moment when sum and curio are uttered, as to call for the subjunctive; but the speaker's indignation rises as he proceeds, and finds full expression in sint and oporteat. I would add to this list Ad. 166, noui ego nostra haec "nollem factum, dabitur is iurandum, indignum te esse iniuria hac," indignis quom egomet sim acceptus modis. The tone of the last clearly is "to think of coming with such excuses, after I have been abused in this way!" Lange (ibid., p. 43) goes far afield in saying that the mood of the cum-clause is due to its dependence upon the infinitive, and Lübbert (Die Syntax von Quom, p. 140) makes it one of the two clauses in Terence which are in this mood because of a causal quom. If we are right in recognizing this force in the dependent temporal clauses above (with a main verb in the indicative), we shall also recognize it when a subjunctive clause with ubi or cum is found in dependence upon a subjunctive; for the existence of such clauses after an indicative proves that those which we find after a subjunctive are not necessarily in that mood because of attraction, but possibly by their own inherent force. I should likewise suggest that many of the so-called causal and adversative qui-clauses in Plautus and Terence should rather be explained as due to the presence of this other force. For, if we are right in recognizing the subjunctive of surprise or indignation after a cum (cf. Bacch. 1192, Egon quom haec cum illo accubet inspectem?) and ubi (Epid. 588, Non patrem ego te nominem ubi tu tuam me appelles filiam?), we should naturally do so after qui in clauses of the same nature, as in Pers. 27, deisne adurser quasi Titani, cum eis belligerem, quibus sat esse non queam! and in Rud. 1244, Egone ut quod ad me allatum esse alienum sciam cecem? Note how closely, in the two examples following, the qui-clause and the cum-clause correspond: M. G. 964, Vah, egone ut ad libertina esse auderem internuntius, qui ingenuis satis responsare nequeas! Most. 896, Tibi obtemperem quom tu mihi nequeas!

I do not wish to be understood as giving my assent to the view adopted by Dittmar, Lateinische Modus-Lehre, a view credited to Luchs by Guthmann (Über eine Art unwilliger Fragen, Nürnberg, 1891, p. 1; see also Stolz-Schmalz Gram. [1900] p. 370), that this force was the origin of the subjunctive in qui-causal clauses. An examination of all the data will disprove the
because of their own inherent force of surprise, indignation, or the like. Thus, the first of the following examples is practically equal to: Haec cum illo accubet, et ego inspectem! cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18, tu rebus omnibus copiosus sis, et dubites! “You a man provided with everything,—and you hesitate!” ¹

With quom:

Bacch. 1192, Egon, quom haec cum illo accubet, inspectem?
Most. 896, Tibi obtemperem, quom tu mihi nequeas?
Heaut. 413–15, Verum quom uideam miserum hunc tam cruciariier eius abitu, celem tam insperatum gaudium quom illi perici nil ex indicio siet?
Hec. 341, Non uisam uxorem Pamphili, quom in proximo hic sit aegra?
Andr. 944, Egon huius memoriam patiar meae uoluptati obstandra, quom ego possim in hac re medicari mihi!
Bacch. 285, Adeon me fuisse fungum ut qui illi crederem,

Quom mi ipsum nomen eius Archidemides
Clamaret dempturum esse!

With ubi temporal:

Epid. 588, Non patrem te nominem, ubi tu tuam me appelles filiam?
Men. 560–1, Egone hic me patiar in matrimonio,

Ubi uir compilet clanculum quidquid domist
Atque ea ad amicam deferat?

Ubi local:

Bacch. 1190, Egon, ubi filius corrumpatur meus, ibi potem?

I should add to this list, for reasons given in the footnote (p. theory. One of the numerous weaknesses in Dittmar's general procedure lies in the fact that his theories are bolstered up by a few cleverly chosen examples which are interpreted to suit the theory in question. As for the interpretation of the cum-clauses given at the beginning of this note, I am well aware of the fact that it is by no means certain. It may be that all of the subjunctives with cum in Plautus and Terence (outside of cases of attraction or indirect discourse) are due to unconscious corruption on the part of copyists who were following the usage of their own times. Cf. Hale, Cum-Constructions, p. 211. Ubi sint of Pers. 76 may likewise be adversative.

¹ This is classed in the Hale-Buck Grammar, § 503, as illustrating the extreme development from the volitive question. It is ordinarily classed as a Potential subjunctive.
8), the qui causal-adversative clauses which show the same force. Cf. Asin. 838,

An tu me tristem putas?
Putem ego quem uideam acque esse maestum ut quasi dies si dicta sit?

C.

Akin to the subjunctive of indignation in feeling, though of a different origin, is that which expresses “obligation or propriety,” and I accordingly treat it next. In Hec. 658, nunc, *quom* eius alienum a me esse animum *sentiam*, . . . quam ob rem redducam? the main verb asks a question of propriety in a tone of surprise, which latter feeling has full possession of the subordinate verb and makes it subjunctive. The same is true in Eun. 566, quid ego eius tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem, Antipho, *quom* ipsus me *noris* quam elegans formarum spectator siem?

Again, I should add to this list many of the so-called qui-causal clauses which may be interpreted as expressing the same feeling, and depend upon verbs in the subjunctive of propriety. So, for instance, I do not see why subjunctives like the following, with *qui*, should be placed in a different class from those just cited with *quom*:

M. G. 426, Quin ego hoc rogem *quod nesciam*!
M. G. 556, Vidi: cur negem *quod uiderim*!
Amph. 434, Quid ego ni negem *qui egomet siem*!

The number of these examples in Plautus and Terence is large.

There are also certain subordinate clauses depending upon verbs like *mereo*, which belong to this group. Thus in Men. 1067, non edepol ita promeruisti de me ut pigeat *quae uelis*, “you have deserved better of me than that you should express a wish and be disappointed,” I should say that the mood of *velis* is not due to attraction, but conveys the idea of propriety quite as clearly as *pigeat* does. The feeling of remonstrance is also strong in the cum-clauses of the following, in which *ut siet* must be classed as a substantive clause of propriety (I should not, with Lübbert, p. 81, take the Subjunctives with *cum* as due to mechanical attraction):

1Cf. Hale, Proceedings Am. Phil. As., Vol. 32 [1901], p. 120.
THE SOURCES OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

Bacch. 140-2,

Non par uidetur neque sit consentaneum,
Quom haec intus intus sit et cum amica accubet,
Quomque osculetur et conuiuae alii accubent,
Praesentibus illis paedagogus una ut siet.

In none of the above, then, is the dependent clause mechanically attracted. It may be said to be in the subjunctive because it is within the penumbra of the subjunctive shadow extended by the main verb. And it seems highly probable that the mechanical habit of assimilation was helped on by the occurrence of a great number of such instances.

D.

The part played by the anticipatory subjunctive is probably the most important of all in the creation of this construction. In the first place, all futures, when thrown into the past, of necessity are expressed by the subjunctive.

Epid. 501, Conducta ueni ut fidibus cantarem seni dum rem diuinam faceret.

In which faceret represents a future dum faciet projected into the past. Contrast:

Epid. 47, Ipse mandauit . . . ut fidicina quam amabat emeretur sibi,
in which amabat represents a present amat thrown into past discourse. Other examples of the past future are:

1 The existence of such a type of the Subjunctive is now coming to be generally recognized. See Hale's "The Sequence of Tenses" A. J. P., VIII (1887) p. 48 (act "in view"); Rodenbusch, De Temporum Usu Plautino, 1888; Sonnenschein, Cl. Rev., vol. VII, Feb. (1893); Hale, Cl. Rev. vol. VIII, April (1894), and Anticipatory Subjunctive, 1894; Schmalz, Lat. Gram. (1900) p. 370; Blase, Hist. Lat. Gram. (1903) III, p. 124.

2 See the Hale-Buck Latin Grammar, § 508-9, and Hale's Anticipatory Subjunctive, p. 64, footnote. It is customary, of course, to treat the mood in such cases as due to attraction, or, if after verbs "sentiendi et declarandi," as due to indirectness of discourse. So Lübbert treats Amph. 128, and Bacch. 955 (cf. pp. 86 and 93). Holtze's treatment is similar. See pp. 192-5 passim. It must be understood, however, that the verbs in such cases could not have been in the indicative, and therefore it is impossible to say that they have been attracted. They are, as explained in the Supplement to the Hale-Buck Grammar, not due to the habit of using the subjunctive, but factors contributing to bring about that habit.
Pseud. 57, Ea causa miles hic reliquit symboolum . . .
   ut qui huc adferret eius similem symboolum
   cum eo simul me mitteret.
Amph. 128, ut ne qui essem familiares quaerent
   uorsari crebro hic quom uiderent me domi.

Cf. also Epid. 316, faceret; Epid. 356, redisses; Epid. 386, ins-
   spexissent; Amph. 83–4, mandasset, fecisset; Amph. 225, uicti
   sint; Bacch. 955, scinderetur; Trin. 1144, darem; 314, esset;
   Adel. 109, eiecisset; Hec. 545, egissem; Curc. 346, attulisset.

It is not a great step from sentences like these to the following,
in which one cannot be positive whether the original verb of the
dependent clause was a future or a present: Bacch. 550, ille
   . . . accuratum habuit quod posset mali faceret in me. Cf. 554.
Here posset could stand for either potero or possum. From such
examples the step is short to the use of the imperfect subjunctive
for a dependent clause thrown from the present into the past.
Cf. Merc. 152, me rupi causa currendo tua ut quae scirem scire
   actutum tibi liceret; Bacch. 788, orabat quod istic esset scriptum
   ut fieret. To such cases it is correct to apply the word attraction,
since the verbs could be in the indicative if emphasis required it.
Cf. Eun. 574, (ut) . . . essem una quacum cupiebam.

In the second place, our study of early Latin seems to bear out
the belief of Professor Hale1 that “in such a case as di tibi dent
quaequomque optes (‘the gods grant you whatever your heart
shall wish”), Plaut., As. 44, we have the descendant of an origi-
nal determinative anticipatory clause.” “I have long believed,”
Professor Hale says,2 “that the anticipatory subjunctive supplies
a large factor to the development of this construction (attraction).
Especially in Plautus and Terence, a considerable proportion of
the subjunctives of ‘assimilation’ after primary tenses seem easily
to be accounted for as simply anticipatory, if we assume that the
anticipatory power still remained to the mood at that time. This
has been shown to be the case for Terence, in a paper written for
the degree of A.B. by Mr. F. O. Bates, a student of mine at Cor-
nell, in the year 1891–2.”

1 Antic. Subj., p. 63, footnote.
2 Ibid., p. 64, footnote.
An examination of the expressions of this kind in early Latin certainly gives strength to the belief that the anticipatory power still persisted in them, though the Roman grammarians, like the modern, may have lost sight of the origin and referred the mode to "attraction." The case of dum, meaning "while" and "as long as" and pointing to the future, furnishes a good illustration. Whenever its clause is subjunctive in early Latin and depends upon a subjunctive, it is the practice to say that the mood is due to attraction. In this way Boettger (De Dum Particulae Usu, etc., p. 20) explains dum-clauses in the following: habet haec ei quod dum uiuat usque ad aurem obganniat, Phorm. 1030; ita uelim me promerentem ames, dum uiuas, mi pater, ut me . . . dolet? Adel. 681; and ut dum uiuat meminerit semper mei, Heaut. 951. In the same way the dum-clauses in the following are explained by Elste (De Dum Particulae Usu Plautino, p. 26): quid dotis? egone; ut semper, dum uiuat, me alat, Curc. 664; neu sessum ducat, dum histrio in scaena siet, Poem. 20; faciam ut mei memineris, dum uitam uiuas, Pers. 495; quaeo dum uiuas uti omnes tui similes hospites habeas tibi, Rud. 499. And Richardson (De Dum Particulae apud Priscos Scriptores Latinos Usu, p. 72) similarly explains the dependent clause in Epid. 501, which is a sentence of the same kind, in dependence upon a verb in the past. But the occurrence of subjunctives after dum with the same meaning, which do not depend upon subjunctives and which clearly show anticipatory force, proves that the cases just mentioned should be considered as instances of the anticipatory subjunctive. The following will illustrate what I mean:

Truc. 716, Ego* interim hic restiti tricis praesidebo
iste dum sic faciat domum ad te exagogam.

Cf. τώφρα . . . κτήματι ἐδοντα δφρα κα χεινη τοῦτον ἔξων. β 123. ἄφρο δὲ μὲν κεν δούρατ' εν ἀρμονίαν ἀρήγη, τόφρ' αὐτοῦ μενέω. τ 361.

Truc. 103, Oenus eorum aliquis† oculum amicae
usque oggerit dum illi agant.

The same subjunctive with other particles is illustrated by the following:

Amph. 439: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia.¹

¹ This interpretation is given by Lange, De Sententiarum Temporalium apud Prisc. Scr. Lat. Syntaxi, p. 41.
ATTRACTION OF MOOD IN EARLY LATIN.

Cf. ἔτην δή μοι σχέδιν διὰ κόμα ταύτα, νικήσομαι. 363.

See also in Umbrian: pone esonome ferar . . . ere fertu—
Iguv. Tab.¹ VIb, 50, which Bücheler translates: cum in rem
divinam feretur . . . is ferto.

Trin. 1131, id repetundi copiast quando uelis.

Blase² goes so far even as to accept Rodenbusch's explanation
for the subjunctive for the following independent sentences in
Plautus:

Amph. 1060: Nec me miserior feminast neque ulla videatur
magis.

Truc. 907: Nunquam hoc uno die efficiatur opus.

Now that the existence of this subjunctive has become so widely
recognized, it will no longer seem an unnatural interpretation to

¹ Buck, The Oscan-Umbrian Verb-System, Studies in Class. Phil., Chicago,
1895, p. 146; also Buck, Osc.-Umbr. Grammar, 1904, p. 219, of which he has
kindly permitted me to use the proof sheets.

² Historische Lateinische Grammatik (1903), p. 123. Cf. also p. 124,
where Blase with Rodenbusch and Hale takes quaecumque optes, cited above,
as an example of the Anticipatory subjunctive, rather than as due to attraction.
His words are: "Ähnlich nahe stehen sich Konj. Präs. und futur im
Relativsatz . . . So ist der unklassische Konjunktiv in verallgemeinernden
Relativsätzen zu erklären wie As. 44, di tibi dent quaecumque optes; Stich.,
69 pati nos oportet, quod ille faciat quious potestas plus potest. Denn da,
wo futurale Bedeutung ausgeschlossen ist, steht der Indikativ, wie Pers. 293
eveniant tibi quae optas (= modo optavisti) . . . Eine Reihe von Typen des
konjunktivischen Gebrauchs in untergeordneten Sätzen führt auf diesen von
ihm 'prospektiv' genannten Gebrauch zurück Hale, The Anticipatory Sub-
junctive, etc." Blase is, however, not correct in stating that "wo futurale
bedeutung ausgeschlossen ist, steht der indikativ." The futures of this kind
are, to be sure, usually in the subjunctive; but it has escaped Blase's notice
that these very cases had by the time of Plautus gone so far in creating a
habit for attraction that even present generalizing clauses of the same gen-
eral nature are frequently in the subjunctive, and that this habit had
been strengthened by a factor already referred to (p. 5), in which, even in
the present tense, the subordinate clause is subjunctive by the extension of the
modal feeling from the governing verb. The dependent clause of Pseud. 936,
tantum tibi boni di immortales duint quantum tu tibi exceptes, certainly refers
to the present time, for the wish in question had just been expressed.
Nevertheless it is in the subjunctive mood. The context is equally explicit in
referring the dependent verb of M. G. 1038, di tibi dent quaequomque optes, to
the present. For further examples, see the list on p. 32. Furthermore
Blase, by his interpretation, which is correct enough, of the illustration which
he cites (eveniant tibi quae optas [=modo optavisti]), shows that he is
really not dealing with a generalizing ("verallgemeinerenden") clause, but
with a determinative clause; and he has failed to see that quae optas is in
take optes of the sentence cited by Mr. Hale (di tibi dent quae-
cumque optes) as a survival of the Anticipatory subjunctive, and
to state that these anticipatory subjunctives, surviving, as is nat-
ural, after present subjunctives referring to the future, formed
an important influence in the development of the habit of attrac-
tion. An examination of the table following will show that a
very large percentage of the verbs referring to the future and
depending upon a verb in the subjunctive is placed in the same
mood; that in fact the percentage is far higher here than in any
other time-sphere; and that if, in addition to referring to the
future, the subordinate verb is placed in close proximity to the
governing subjunctive (cf. p. 46), it is almost invariably in the
same mood.

the indicative, not because it does not refer to the future, but because it is
a very definite determinative clause (= quae modo optavisti) (cf. p. 49).
Blase was probably led astray by the erroneous statement of Lange (loc. cit.,
p. 45): Hie usus apud Plautum et Terentium certis etiamdum finibus con-
strictus fuit: tum enim solum adhibitus est cum in enuntiatione demon-
strativa futura aliqua notio continetur. But Lange had himself seen that
the subordinate verb, even when referring to the future, was less frequently
in the subjunctive when it preceded the main subjunctive than when it was
closely attached to it (p. 39). A sharper analysis then, even if Blase failed
in data, would have led him to the conclusion that the mood in these cases
was not wholly a matter of the expression of the idea of futurity, but in some
of them was due to the proximity of the clause to the subjunctive of the
governing clause, i.e., to mechanical attraction.

1 In this connection it should be noted that the examples of attraction—
so-called—which occur in Oscan and Umbrian are verbs which refer to the
future. The list is as follows:

1. pun far kahad, nip putiiad edum. (Curse of Vibia.) (When he takes
food may he not be able to eat.) (Buck, Osc.-Umbr. Verb-System, p. 147.)

2. prehabia, āře uraku ri esuna si herte, et pure esune sis. Iguv. Tab.
V, a, 5. (praehibeat quidquid ad illam rem diuinam sit oporteat, et qui in

3. persei marsei (?) depending upon a subjunctive. Iguv. Tab.
VI, a, 28, 38, 48. (“So far as is right.”) This is not an undoubted instance. See

Mr. Buck, from whose paper (The Oscan-Umbrian Verb System) I have taken
these examples, adds in a footnote (p. 149) “Assimilation may be a conserving
rather than a creative force, may merely tend to preserve an old construction
against the inroads of the future indicative.”
Subjunctives Which Refer to the Future and Depend Upon Subjunctives.

A. Depending upon Independent Volitive Subjunctives.

In the Second Person.

qui. Hec. 391, id facias quod in rem sit tuam.
Stich. 149, neque tu me celassis quod scias.

cum. Cato, R. R. 61, agrum frumentarium cum ares bene . . . ares.

In the Third Person.

cum. Asin. 776–7, neque illaece ulli pede pedem homini premat quom surgat,
. . . neque quom descendat inde, det quoiquam manum.
Asin. 780, quom iaciat "te" ne dicat.
Cf. Oscan, Pun far kahad, nip putiiad edum (when he takes food, may he not be able to eat).

ubi. Truc. 233, ubi nil habeat alium quaestum coepiat.
Cato, R. R. 3, olea ubi lecta siet, oleum fiat continuo.

dum. Poen. 20, neu sessum ducat dum histrio in scaena siet.
Truc. 232, dum habeat, dum amet.

quando. Pseud. 307, quando nil sit, simul amare desinat.
ubicumque. Bacch. 652, ubicumque usus siet, pectore expromat suo.

qui. Plaut. Frag. Fab. cert. 91, quique liceat, ueneat.
Cato, R. R. 2, quae satis accipienda sint, satis accipiantur.
" " 2, frumentum quod supersit uendat.
" " 5, cui iussus siet, auscultet.
" " 2, quae opus sint locato, locentur.
" " 89, ex gula consideret, quod satis sit.

Aul. 156, quae cras ueniat, perendie foras feratur.

1 As Cato's treatise is a series of directions for a definite person, with a view to future contingencies, we need not doubt that the subjunctives quoted from the De Re Rustica refer to the future, and further that they are never instances of the subjunctive in the second person indefinite.

From the "Curse of Vibia," see Buck, Oscan-Umbrian Verb System, p. 147.
B. Depending upon Dependent Clauses of Plan.

cum. Aul. 278, ibo intro ut . . . facta quom ueniat sient.
Asin. 185, ut quom uideat gaudeat.
Cas. 133, unde auscultare possis quom ego illam ausculer.
Cur. 253, ut sit paratum prandium quom ueniat.
Most. 1064, astate, ut quom extemplo uocem, conti\-nuo exiliatis.
Most. 249, ornata ut sim quom huc adueniat.
Pseud. 168, ne mora quae sit . . . cocus quom ueniat.
Pseud. 1115, ne quom adsiet metuam.
Pers. 190, ut domi sis quom ego te esse illi censeam.
Pers. 191, uti domi sim quom illi censeas.
Pers. 152, ut fleat quom ea memoret.
Cato, R. R. 73, ne quaeras quom opus siet.
Heaut. 711, ut quom narret senex . . . non credat tamen.
Adel. 354, curre . . . ut quom opus sit, ne in mora nobis siet.
Andr. 424, i nunciam intro ne in mora quom opus sit sies.
Phorm. 839, ne quom hic non uideant, me conficere credant argentum.
Hec. 694, ut cum illa uiuas testem hanc quom abs te amoueris.
Eun. 933, ut quom cognorit perpetuo oderit.
Men. 543, ut te lubenter uideam quom ad nos ueneris.
Cap. 435, tu me ignores quom extemplo meo e conspectu abscesseris.
Heaut. 854, ut quom desponderim des.
quando. Bacch. 768, ut quando exeat, extemplo . . . ei tabellas dem.
Men. 1045, ne tum quando sanus factus sit, a me argentum petat.
Bacch. 730, ut pater cognoscat litteras, quando legat.
Poen. 552, ut quando agas, quid agas, sciant.

1The dependent verbs are probably in the subjunctive, cf. p. 51.
ATTRACTION OF MOOD IN EARLY LATIN.

priusquam. Eun. 751, caue ne priusquam¹ hanc accipias, amitas.

ubi. Bacch. 43, ut ubi emeritum sibi sit se reuehat domum.

" 45, ut reuehatur domum ubi ei dederit operas.

M. G. 3, ut ubi usus ueniat . . . praestringat oculorum aciem.

Pers. 230, ne ubi uorsicapillus fias, foede semper seruias.

Truc. 230, quin ubi nil det . . . eum mittat . . . domum.

M. G. 1122, ut ubi illaec prodeat me prouoces.

M. G. 946, nequid, ubi miles uenerit, titubetur.

dum. Cur. 664, ut semper dum uiuat me alat.

qui. Aul. 600, herile imperium ediscat ut quod frons uelit oculi sciant; quod iubeat . . . properet persequi.

Pseud. 883, ut quisque . . . gustauerit . . . faciam.

Pers. 156, adferto causiam quam ille habeat qui hanc . . . uendat.

Merc. 504, ut quod imperetur facias.

Cato, R. R. 137, quod bubus satis siet, qui illic sient.

comparison. Truc. 96, nequis aduentor granior abeatet quam adueniat.

ubicumque. Pseud. 580, ut ubicumque hostibus congradiar . . . ut uinceam.

C. Depending upon Clauses of Proviso.

qui. M. G. 785–6,² dum modo eam des quae sit quaestuosa, quae alat corpus corpore, quoique sapiat pectus.

D. Depending upon Substantive Clauses of Fear.

cum. Heaut. 1017, metuis ne non quom uelis conuincas esse illum tuom.

qui. Bacch. 1172, non metuo nequid mihi doleat quod ferias.

¹See p. 53.
²Perhaps this illustrates the volitive subjunctive.
E. Depending upon Substantive Clauses of Plan, Wish, or Request.

**cum.**

Amph. 542, numquid uis? Ut quom absim me ames.

Amph. 983, fac sis . . . ut ministres mihi, mihi quom sacrificem.

Aul. 273, curata fac sint quom a foro redeam domum.

Capt. 494, irrogabo multam ut mihi cenas decem meo arbitratu dent quom cara anonna sit.

Stich. 65, facite sultis nitidae ut aedes meae sint quom redeam.

M. G. 578, ut miles quom extemplo a foro adueniat domum, comprehendar.

Cato, R. R. 28, caueto cum uentus sieé aut imber, effodias.

**quando.**

Truc. 433, (uolo) ut quando otium tibi sit ad me reuisas.

Pseud. 663, uide sis ne in quaestione sis quando¹ accersam.

**ubi.**

Aul. 613, quin ubi accersat meam extemplo filiam ducat domum.

Rud. 1220, (fac) ut mi Ampelisca nubat ubi ego sim liber.

Poen. 855, ut ubi mihi uapulandum sit tu corium sufferas.

Eun. 394, hoc prouiso ut ubi tempus siet deducam.

Cato, R. R. 2, ubi ea cognita aequo animo sint . . . uti perficientur.

**dum.**

Pers. 495, faciam ut mei memineris dum uitam uiuas.

Rud. 499, deos immortales queso dum uiuas uti omnes tui similis hospites habeas tibi.

Adel. 681, ulim me . . . ames dum uiuas.

**utquomque.**

Andr. 736, tu ut subseruias orationi utquomque opus sit uerbis uide.

**quam**

Capt. 448, ut quam primum possis redeas.

**primum.**

Trin. 41, teque ut quam primum possim uideam emortuam.

¹ I do not hesitate to class accersam with the subjunctives.
ATTRACTION OF MOOD IN EARLY LATIN.

qui. Stich. 121, pridie caueat ne faciat quod pigeat postridie.
Capt. 386, ut potissimum quod in rem recte conducat tuam id petam.
Most. 558, eum uideto ut capias qui credat mihi.
Pers. 616, scio officium meum, ut quae rogiter uera eloquar.
Phorm. 449, quae in rem tuam sint ea uelims facias.
Eun. 1026, ut faciam quod iubeat.
Hec. 65, quin ... laceres quemque nacta sis.
Heaut. 721, quasi non ea potestas sit tua quo uelis in tempore ut te exsoluas.
Men. 549, ut quantum possint quique liceant ueneant.
Cato, R. R. 2, reliqua quae sint ut compareant.
Cato, R. R. 2, quae supersint uti ueneant.

F. Depending upon Independent Expressions of Wish.

qui. Asin. 44, di tibi dent quaequomque optes.
Trin. 713, bene quod agas ueniat tibi.
Phorm. 552, di bene uortant quod agas. So also Hec. 197.)
Epid. 6, di dent quae uelis. (So also Pers. 483; Poen. 1055; Stich. 469; Trin. 1152.)
Trin. 437, di duint tibi quaequomque optes.
Afranius 358, di tibi dent propria quaequomque exoptes.

G. Depending upon Another Anticipatory Subjunctive.

cum. Heaut. 544, (expectat) dum hic denuo abeat quom tolerare illius sumptus non queat.
qui. Poen. 747, quam ... quod loquantur creduam.

1This expression and its equivalents are often used in salutations and seem to refer to the future. Interesting varieties of it are found in Asin. 623, dabunt di quae uelitis, and in Pers. 16, dabunt di quae exoptes, which betray the tense-tone of the expression. Here uelitis and exoptes are evidently in the anticipatory subjunctive, and depend in both instances upon dabunt, which is virtually a future imperative.
THE SOURCES OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

H. Depending upon Potential Subjunctives.

dum. Phorm. 1030, habet haec ei quod dum uiuat usque ad aurem obganniat.

qui. Cas. 256, ubi educat pueros quos pariat.

cum. Afranius 199,

Non usque quaque idoneum inuenias locum

Ubi derepente cum uelis facias lutum.

ubi. Eun. 1080, facile pellas ubi uelis.

I. Depending upon Conditional Subjunctives.

cum. Men. 454, qui nisi adsint quom citentur census capiat ilico.

Poen. 27, ne uarientur virgis . . . si minus curas-sint quom eri reueniunt domum.

True. 234, nisi modo quom dederit dare iam lubeat denuo.

quando. Merc. 406, flagitium sit si sequatur quando incedat per uiias.


J. Depending upon Clauses of Result.

cum. Andr. 394, patri dic uelle, ut quom uelit tibi iure irasci non queat.

Phorm. 822, quas quom res aduorsae sint, paulo mederi possis.

Accius 337, nunquam erit tam immanis cum non mea opera extinctum sciat quin fragescat.

dum. Heaut. 951, adeo exornatum dabo . . . ut dum uiuat meminerit.

K. Depending upon Indirect Questions of Futurity.

qui. Eun. 790, qui scis an quae iubeam sine ui faciat?

L. Depending upon an Indirect Question of Doubt.

cum. Merc. 344, neque is quom roget quid loquar cogitat-tumst.
Indicatives (Future or Present—Future) Depending Upon Subjunctives. (Not attracted.)


THE SOURCES OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

quom tu eris satura ut puer satur sit facito. M. G. 811, ut cum hic agit, actutum partis defendas tuas.


dum (=while). Rud. 779, ego dum abes ut abeat non sinam.

(--until). Rud. 558, tibi copiast dum lingua uiiuet qui rem soluas. Poen. 1421, dum auctionem facio opust ut maneas.

Rud. 880, suadeo ut ad nos abeant potius, dum rec- cipis. Truc. 874, ut ... sinas ... dum aliquo miles circumducitur. Phorm. 513, ut me maneat ... triduom hoc dum id ... aufero. Eun. 894, uin interea dum uenit domi opperi- amur? Rud. 773, oro ut illas serues ... dum ego erum adduco meum. M. G. 1333, ne inter- ueneris quae so, dum respiscit. Adel. 786, nisi ... dum haec silescent, abeam.
Before we draw conclusions from these tables, a word of warning must be given. It will be noticed that the usage of Cato diverges noticeably from that of the other early writers, a fact which is easily understood by the reader of the De Re Rustica. When Cato has once fairly entered his subject, his work becomes practically a string of sentences shaped after this mould: quom (ubi, si, etc.) ... erit, facito, with remarkable monotony. There are over three hundred sentences of this form in the little volume. Naturally, then, the future indicative becomes so fixed in the dependent clause, that one could hardly expect it to be attracted to the subjunctive when, for any reason, a jussive subjunctive is used instead of an imperative in the main clause. That I am right in saying that the future indicative becomes fixed, is proved by the fact that in the first few chapters, several cases of attraction occur before the use of the regularly recurring future indicative with the imperative becomes noticeable; after that they are remarkably rare. I would also add that conclusions drawn from my lists in regard to priusquam-, dum-, and si-clauses, would be erroneous if accepted without modification (see pp. 52–5).

After dum = until, it is customary to classify the verbs as inherently subjunctive; but the very fact that about sixty per cent. of the verbs after dum = until are in the indicative in early Latin,

1Hale-Buck, Grammar, 571, and footnote, for the explanation of this fact.
and that over half of those which are in the subjunctive are also in
dependence upon subjunctives and infinitives, goes to show that
many of the latter must be due to attraction. In general the same
condition of things obtains with the priusquam-clauses. With
si-clauses, the feeling of the less vivid future is so subtile in early
Latin that, in the majority of cases where the present subjunctive
is found with si in dependence upon another subjunctive, I believe
it is impossible to say with certainty whether the writer would
have used an indicative, if the clause had not been thus dependent
(see p. 54). In cases of this class, accordingly, it must be under-
stood that the list of subjunctives is not as complete as that of the
indicatives.

A fair comparison of the two uses may be made in the temporal
clauses with cum, ubi, and quando, as well as in the qui-clauses
of Plautus and Terence. The following table will show a marked
preponderance of the subjunctive in clauses which refer to the
future and depend upon another subjunctive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>cum</th>
<th>ubi</th>
<th>quando</th>
<th>qui</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This proportion of the subjunctive to the indicative becomes sig-
nificant when one finds that, in early Latin, attraction is rather
the exception than the rule, and that about thirty-five per cent. of
the clauses which, so far as function and position are concerned,
are capable of being attracted, are in fact so affected. The tense,
therefore, is significant; and the examination has confirmed the
theory that the anticipatory subjunctive was still a force in Latin
during the time of Plautus. If then it is found to "supply a large
factor to the development of attraction," it will readily be seen
from the list just given that the factor is exceedingly important,
for this class alone makes up about 55 per cent. of all the early
Latin verbs that are usually classed as subjunctives by attraction
in the grammars.

E.

The note quoted above (p. 4) from Professor Hale's paper
on the Anticipatory Subjunctive gives a good illustration, from
conditional sentences, of the kind of verb now under discussion:
C. I. L., I, 196: Sei quis esent quei sibei deicerent necesus ese
Bacanal habere. Cf. Trin. 472, siquid tibi placeat quod illi congestum siet, edisne? in which the conditional feeling is nearly as strong in the quod-clause as in the si-clause. In the following there is more or less of the conditional feeling. It will be noticed that the dependent clause in the second example is, strictly speaking, in grammatical dependence upon the apodosis of the sentence, that is, upon a subjunctive of Ideal Certainty. Quod uideas is equivalent to si quid uideas.

Amph. 871, Nam mea sit culpa quod egomet contraxerim
Si id Alcumeneae innocenti expetat.

Men. 111, Ni mala, ni stulta sis . . .
Quod uiro esse odio uideas tute tibi odio habeas.

There are numerous examples like the following:
Capt. 205, At pigeat postea nostrum erum si uos eximat unculis aut solutos sinat quos argento emerit,
in which there is a break in time-sphere, and the dependent clause, if emphasis were given to its actual time-feeling, would not be in the subjunctive; but the speaker for the moment conceives of the act from the ideal rather than the actual point of view, and expresses this feeling by using the same mood as in the si-clause.
Cf. Bacch. 778, Ni facta cupiam quae is welit (strictly, “what he now wishes”; ideally, “whatever he may wish”) tua iam virgis latera lacerentur probe. See also Curc., 269; Bacch., 564; Hec., 555.

In the same way a clause depending upon a subjunctive of Ideal Certainty may, strictly speaking, state a general truth or an objective fact, and at the same time express that fact ideally, that is, with the same mental attitude with which the rest of the clause is uttered. The dependent verb is thus thrown into the same mood and tense with the verb on which it depends. A case in point in the present tense may be seen in Cis. 497, quodcumque optes tibi uelim contingere, “if you should desire a thing, I should like you to have it.” Contrast Curc. 82, Nam istune qui fert afflictum uelim. The following is an example of a clause depending upon a verb contrary to fact: Bacch. 488, si opperiri nellem . . . , plus uiderem quam deceret, “more than would be fitting,” instead
THE SOURCES OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

of "more than is fitting." Contrast Adel. 108, si homo esses, sines nunc facere dum per aetatem licet. Deceret has to my mind the same tone as uiderem. The same relation holds true in the dependent clause of the following in Rud. 1261, dum praedam habere se censeret, interim praeda ipsus esset.

In the following, on the other hand, we seem to have a clear case of attraction: Poen. 681, uidere equidem uos uellem quom huic aurum darem, "I should like to have you see when I give him the money." The fact seems to be that, after conditional subjunctives and subjunctives of ideal certainty, Latin freely conceives of the subordinate act from the ideal point of view, unless the fact of its objective reality is to be emphasized, as in Aul. 482, inuidia nos minore utamur quam utimur, or unless its time-sphere is clearly different from that of the governing clause, as in Asin. 860, nunquam faceret ea quae nunc facit. Complete lists of examples may be found on pp. 40-1.

G.

The indirect question was evidently passing through an important change in the time of Plautus. We need not here discuss the process of the change; suffice it to say that the subjunctive was coming to be the mood for these expressions, and that a feeling was arising which demanded the subjunctive for all indirectly quoted questions; and when the quotation included a dependent clause, this too naturally came to be put into the same mood if it was felt to be an integral part of the original question. Thus, in the following sentence, Merc. 623, quin percontatuu's, hominis quae facies foret qui illam emisset? the quoted question includes a relative clause, and the whole question "hominis quae facies erat qui illam amiserat" is thrown into the subjunctive. For the sake of comparison, I quote the following, in which the relative clause is not conceived of as a part of the quotation: Trin. 7, quae illaec siet hic quae abii intro dicam.

I would suggest that the origins of attraction in clauses of this sort go even deeper, and that the so-called relative clause in many instances was still, as in its origin, actually felt as an interrogative in dependence upon the main verb of the sentence.¹ I mean

¹Cf. Sommer, Handbuch der Lateinischen Laut- und Formlehre, 293: Hervorgegangen ist die relativ Funktion hauptsächlich aus den indirekten
that in a sentence like the following: Aul. 29, Is scit quae sit quam compresserit, the speaker may have felt practically the two questions, quis est? quam compressit? Compare Poen. 1027, Narr, quid est, quid ait! ibid. 711, Quid est? quid uoltis, testes? It must be noted that in the example quoted, the interrogative feminine becomes quae in the indirect quotation, though in the direct question it would be quis as a substantive in Plautus. This fact would facilitate confusion between the relative and interrogative in the case of the feminine pronouns. In the case of the masculine, since qui and quis\(^1\) both occurred frequently as interrogatives, there must have been frequent confusion. Of course, in the majority of indirect questions, the possibility of interpreting the dependent relative clause as an interrogative is precluded by the unmistakable nature of the clause. It is entirely out of the question in sentences like the following, as a glance will suffice to show: Pseud. 451, quanto satius est . . . exquaerere sint illa necne sint quae tibi renuntiant; Aul. 17, Coepi obseruari ecqui maiorem filius mihi honorem haberet quam eius habuisse pater. Sentences like the following, however, would allow the possibility: Amph. 1016, pergam exquirere quis fuerit quem propter corpus suom stupri compleuerit; M. G. 261, hominem inuestigando operam huic . . . dabo qui fuerit consuerus qui hodie sit sectatus simiam.

Fragen, die ja oft der Bedeutung von Relativsätzen sehr nahe kommen. Delbrück, Vergleichende Syntax, III, p. 403, illustrates well the ambiguity of some relatives. He says: Das Relativum entsteht in abhängigen Fragen. Es gibt viele abhängige Fragen, in welchen man das Pronomen ebenso gut interrogativisch wie relativisch auffassen kann z. B. concrepuit ostium, videamus, qui hinc egreditur Men. 348, ‘sehen wir nach, wer kommt hier heraus?’ oder ‘sehen wir nach dem, der hierauskommt.’ The literature on the question of the relation of the relative pronoun to the interrogative and indefinite pronouns can be found by means of the list of references in Delbrück, ibid., p. 400.

\(^1\)Cf. Truc. 708. Nunc speculabor quid ibi agatur, quis eat intro, qui foras ueniat. Cf. also Sommer, Handbuch der Lateinischen Laut- und Formlehre, 293: Für die Flexion machte ursprünglich der Bedeutungsunterschied nichts aus, das Paradigma war für alle drei Verwendungen dasselbe. In R. R. 145, homines eos dato, qui placebunt aut custodi aut quis eam oleam emerit, Cato uses quis as a relative. What has been said in this paragraph must, however, apply to written rather than spoken sentences, for I am aware of the fact that the stress of an interrogative pronoun is often not that of a relative. Cf. Seyffert, Berl. Phil. Woch., 1891, p. 108.
We have also noticed (p. 21) that the anticipatory indirect questions must be reckoned with in this account, if we are right in supposing that their force will help to account for the mood of verbs like *adimāt* in the following: Phorm. 161, expecto quam mox ueniat *qui adimāt* hanc mihi consuetudinem.

**Summary.**

We have now examined the more objective forces which were at work in developing the construction in question, and with our eye upon the facts so far found, are ready to make a partial statement in regard to what attraction is and what it is not. It has become clear, I think, that attraction is more than a "Streben nach Concinnität des Ausdrucks" (Draeger, I, p. 316) in each individual instance,—it is not even a habit which springs purely and simply from such a *streben* ("hervorgegangen," ibid.). The phrase "Streben nach Concinnität" implies a feeling for style which comes with a highly developed prose, and I fear definitions like the one just quoted come from an examination of attraction as used by Cicero in his best prose,—where it actually merges into such an "effort at concinnity,"—and not from an historical study of the construction. This is rather a habit which took shape under the influence of the several similar constructions that we have discussed in the preceding, and it worked outward from those definite starting-points along the lines governed by the laws of analogy. True it is that in the examples of the original type, the subjunctive of the dependent clause was due to the fact that this clause happened to contain the same modal feeling as the governing clause. But in the growing construction of attraction proper, identity of mental attitude is not a sine qua non of its occurrence. Attraction then appears to be in the main a phenomenon of natural linguistic evolution which falls under the category of analogy working mechanically, rather than of a conscious (or unconscious) mental attitude¹ connected with stylistic considerations. As we have seen, its origins are found in the language, not of artistic

¹I have been careful to say that this is only a "partial statement," for I fully understand the danger of neglecting the element of *ψυχικῆ ὁδός* in the discussion of a construction as subjective as this. There are psychological considerations that must be taken into account before the final definition is given. I shall have something to say on this point in a later paper.
prose, but of such prose as we find in Early Latin. They necessarily belong, of course, to the post-paratactic period, but to that part of the period while style was still quite simple and unadorned. The very fact that these origins are to be placed in a fairly well-developed stage of the language, and yet before the feeling for the intricate and finely wrought periods of Cicero’s day arises, is a matter of great significance, and again points to the same conclusion, that the construction is not to be traced to considerations of style.

What the real genetic forces were we have pointed out in the preceding pages, and have illustrated them by sentences in which the dependent clause directly expressed the same feeling as the independent clause, or a feeling kindred to it. These sentences we have found in connection with the following subjunctives: Jussive, Permissive, Deliberative (and its extensions), Dependent Volitive, Optative, Subjunctive of Obligation or Propriety, Anticipatory (present-future and past-future), Conditional Subjunctive, Subjunctive of Ideal Certainty, and Subjunctive in Indirect Questions. In other words, the origins of this construction are found to exist in connection with almost every kind of subjunctive of any importance in Early Latin, and the actual instances of the original kind are there found to be more than half of the verbs usually considered as cases of attraction.
CHAPTER II.

THE USES OF THE CONSTRUCTION, TABLES.

Having discussed the genesis of the construction, we must now see how it behaved, how far it extended, and what forces opposed its workings.

I shall first give a list of subjunctives attracted by volitives in the primary clause, placing in a parallel column unattracted verbs of the same general nature, for convenience of comparison. I shall group these with reference to the relative closeness of time between the dependent and independent verbs, for we have already seen that a shift of time-sphere is a most important consideration in the matter of attraction. The remaining groups will then be treated in the same way in their proper order.

It is also necessary to note that identity of grammatical tense does not by any means imply identity of actual time. A universal present may, for instance, depend upon a present volitive subjunctive; both may be in the present subjunctive, while, in respect to actual time, the volitive is future, and its subordinate verb is present. Of course, for the moment the speaker may be in the future attitude of mind with regard to both verbs, but he is not necessarily so. This general consideration must be applied to verbs in the other tenses as well.

The following tables do not contain the verbs which refer to the future, as a full list of these has been given. On the other hand, I have included the examples of the "subjunctive of like feeling" even when they have already been listed in the preceding, for it is of course quite impossible to state in any given case that the force of mechanical attraction was not at work. For past-futures see p. 12. Except in the case of indirect questions, where I found it necessary to give complete statistics, I have excluded the verbs which were clearly in indirect discourse—explicit or "implied." Such verbs usually depend upon clauses introduced by impero, postulo, etc., or by causal quod.
GROUP I.

IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF WILL OR WISH.

1. BOTH THE GOVERNING AND THE DEPENDENT VERBS ARE IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

**Dependent verb not attracted**  
Dependent verb attracted (Subjunctive).

(a) The governing verb is independent.

*quando.*

Rud. 1229, habeas quod di dant. Asin. 644, facias quod suades. Bacch. 990c, iubeo; Asin. 180, lubet; Cist. 768, est;  
Bacch. 993, iubeo; Most. 594, est; Trin. 351, habes; Trin. 979, lubet; Andr. 393, facis; Heaut. 177, excruciat; Eun. 78, habet;  
Hec. 810, refert; Adel. 622, placet; Men. 349, egreditur; Capt. 609, uolt; Aul. 542, habent; Men. 353, est; M. G. 1054, oro;  
Andr. 697, volunt; Heaut. 464, lubet; Eun. 529, uolt; Truc. 233, habent; Cato, R. R. 4, mutant;  
Aul. 776, uolt; Curc. 180, est; Merc. 991, uolt; Most. 222, volunt; Most. 306, gaudent;  
Pers. 373, uolt; Afranius, 407, lubet; Cato, Frag. p. 79, opus est, necesse est. Phorm. 519 es;  
Phorm. 165, amo; Heaut. 589, extrudis; Hec. 579, exopto; Hec. 469, nuntiant; Men. 308, habitant; Asin. 841, volunt; Eun. 665, volunt; Andr. 931, spero;  
Pseud. 108, dicis; Rud. 158, quaero; Rud. 992, habet; Stich. 320, refert.

*ubi.*

Truc. 163, ubi mortuost quiescat.

*Capt. 548, ne tu quod istic fabuletur auris immissas tuas.*

Most. 1100, quod agas id agas. Pseud. 570, det locum illi qui queat.

Bacch. 656, fueretur quod queat.

Lucil. 572, concedat homini id quod velit.

M. G. 1038, di tibi dent quaequomque optes.
THE USES OF THE CONSTRUCTION, TABLES.

**quom.**


**quonium.**

Truc. 127, *aduenenis*.

**dum.**

Merc. 553, *dum potes ames*; Truc. 163, *uuiut*.

**ut.**

Asin. 731, nunc *ut est* elo-quamur; Adel. 399, est; Tur-pilius 191, *meres*.

**quam.**

Stich. 44, nos faciant *quam aequomst*.

**quantum.**

Aul. 785, di *quantumst perduint*; Heaut. 870, *est*; Pseud. 37, *est*.

**quo.**

Cato, R. R. 1, *ambulant*.

Amph. 960, *eri ut sint*, ipse item sit.

Bacch. 661, *utcumque res sit* ita animum habeat.

Hecc. 634, turbent *quam uelint*.

Pseud. 936, tantum tibi boni di duint *quantum tu tibi exoptes*.

Aul. 491, *quo lubeant nubant*.

(b) The governing verb is dependent.


Epid. 283, iam amota ei fuerit omnis consultatio nuptiarum ne grauetur *quod uelis*.

Pers. 601, ut tibi percontari liceat *quae uelis*.

Trin. 221, pauci sint faxim qui sciunt.

Amph. 630, ut *quae imperes compareant*.

Men. 994, Caue quisquam *quod illic minitetur flocci fecerit*.

M. G. 41, ut praedolat mihi *quod tu uelis*.

Pseud. 207, faciant aduersum eos *quod nolint*.

Phorm. 125, ut orbae *qui sint* genere proximi eis nubant.
intellego; Cato, R. R. 14, sunt; Amph. 879, graudidast; Aur. 251, uis; Bacch. 863, publicat; Cas. 107, dipers; Cas. 206, lubet; Cas. 239, decent; Asin. 256, solent; Curc. 34, palamst; M. G. 227, sunt; M. G. 1050, cupit; Pers. 74, oppugnant; Pers. 372, licet; Trin. 341, uis; Trin. 641, promeres; Phorm. 42, habent; Phorm. 533, dandumst; Hec. 674, nolo; Hec. 768, opust; Adel. 54, faciunt; Adel. 511, potes. Pacu. 282, rogo; Turpil. 146, uolo; Accius, 509, accolunt; Cato, R. R. 23, sunt; Cur. 428, peto; Trin. 979, uolo; Andr. 825, cupis; M. G. 1229, amo; Pers. 293, optas; Rud. 1256, est.

ubi. Eun. 537, amabo ut illuc transeas ubi illast.

cum. Hec. 385, cum orata eius reeminiscor nequeo quin lacrumem; Merc. 178, quom malum audierunt flagitas me ut eloquar.

dum. M. G. 595, ne dum absum sortitae fiat; M. G. 1317, dat; Rud. 123, sudumst; Adel. 312, est; Pseud. 922, dormit; Asin. 914, litigant; Asin. 531, expectamus; Andr. 556-7, datur.

ut. Andr. 623, ut sumam suppli- cium ut uolo; Amph. 559, sunt; Amph. 982, intellegis; Cas. 158, est; Men. 861, minatur; Merc. 989, volt; Phorm. 1020, sunt.

quam. M. G. 1086, ne magis sim pulcher quam sum; Asin. 268, Luba- bentiaist; Heaut. 681, volt; M. G. siem.

Adel. 711, ne imprudens faciam forte quod nolit, sciens cauebo. Trin. 211, non flocci faciunt dum illud quod lubet scient.

Andr. 306, quaeso ... id uelis quod possit.

Curc. 29, ne id quod ames ... tibi sit probro.

M. G. 1230, quod cupiam ne grauentur.

Rud. 874, ut id quod quærant inueniant.

Andr. 160, ut consumat nunc quom nil obsint doli.

M. G. 1342, nequeo quin fleam quom abs te abeam.

Bacch. 907, ut eum castigem quom haec factura ad hunc faciat modum.

Poen. 884, (metus) dum ero insidias paritem ne me perduim.

Capt. 343, alium misero—qui tua mandata ita ut uelis perferat.

Pers. 237, nunquam extere- brabis, tu ut sis peior quam ego.
2. Both verbs are in the imperfect tense.

Eun. 574, ut essem unaquacum cupiebam; Epid. 47, mandauit ut fidicina quam amabat emeretur sibi.

3. Both verbs are in the perfect tense.

M. G. 588, quin id adimatur ne id quod uidit uiderit; Poen. 951, ueni; Pers. 478, credidi.

Eun. 82, uereor ne aliorsum atque ego feci acceperit.

4. The governing verb in the present tense with the dependent verb in a different tense.

(a) The dependent verb in the perfect tense.

1) The governing verb independent.

Aul. 433, utinam auferam quae tuli; Poen. 193, hoc agamus quod cepimus; Truc. 9, uentumst; Cato, R. R. 5, quae dominus tuli; Poen. 193, hoc agamus quod imperauerit flant.

Ibid. quod dominus crediderit Men. 1104, polliciti's; Men. 451, exigat.

Men. 1104, Commentust; M. G. 1010, sum agressa; M. G. 1100, instruxisti;

1 The mood of scirem may be due to the adversative force of the clause.
Heaut. 31, fecit; Heaut. 745, attulerunt; M. G. 1127, instruxisti; Eun. 302, remoratust; Plaut. Frag. 21, and Aquilius. 1, rep- perit; Naen. 19, protulit. 

Trin. 63, and Truc. 844, habeas ut nactu’s.

cum. Poen. 208, obtulisti.


2) The governing verb dependent.

Amph. 291, imperauit; Amph. 948, noui; Aul. 278 imperauit; Capt. 515, orauisti; Cas. 503, mandaui; Cas. 512, condiui; Men. 445, imperatumst; Men. 666, commisi; Men. 991, impereaui; Men. 1057, fecisti; Merc. 669, fugit; M. G. 949, conduxi; Pseud. 639, missus sum; Rud. 587, potau; Trin. 1123, egi; Truc. 893, perdidi; Amph. 629, imperaui; Asin. 38, locutu’s; Aul. 671, fecit; Curc. 272, portentumst; Curc. 433, emti; Bacch. 1020, obiurigauit; Men. 672, dedit; Curc. 464, locau; Most. 416, turbauimus; Pers. 613, iussit; Trin. 141, concreditumst; Heaut. 1067, fecit; Hec. 54, commisit.

Phorm. 845, ut haec quae contingint sciat. Most. 413, quae dissipata sint . . . tranquille cuncta ut proueinuant.

Trin. 1105, iubeto Sagaronem quae imperauerim curare ut efferantur.

Phorm. 272, non causam dico quin quod merit sit ferat.

Heaut. 1040, ut serues quod labore inuenerit.

Poen. 7, ut . . . sedeant . . . qui unerint.

Rud. 1242, ut cum maiore dote abeat quam aduenerit.
5. The governing verb in a past tense with the dependent verb in a different tense.

(a) The dependent verb in the present tense.

qui. Andr. 583, ne faceres quod uol- gus solet; Andr. 793, ut sciret quae volumus; Bacch. 689, lo- guar; Pers. 433, faciunt; Phorm. 656, debeo.

ut. Eun. 93, dolet; Trin. 375, re- percis. Merc. 427, est.

(b) The dependent verb in the perfect tense.

qui. Cas. 933, ut quo ego bibi, biberet; Merc. 230, ne noceret quam habui; M. G. 74, consi- gnauit; M. G. 186, uidit; Pseud. 72, sciui.

quom. Rud. 498, adduxisti.

priusquam. Capt. 537, periisti.

(c) The dependent verb in the pluperfect tense.

qui. Capt. 720, ut melius consu- lerem tibi quam illi quicum ... ad me attulisset nuntium ne exegeram. spernerem.

Group II.

In which the main verb is in the subjunctive of deliberation or an extension of it.

(a) The main verb is a subjunctive of deliberation.

qui. Hec. 445, quo pacto celem quod me orauit; Stich. 675, habito; Eun. 1046, fuit; M. G. 199, uidit.
(b) The main verb is a subjunctive of "surprise, remonstrance, or indignation."

Eun. 47, non eam quom accensor?

[cf. p. 9. Most. 896, Heaut. 413–15; Hec. 341; Andr. 944; Bacch. 286; 1192; Trin. 733; Epid. 588; Men. 560–1; Bacch. 1190; Phorm. 970–2.]

Bacch. 66, penetrem ubi desudascitur!

Phorm. 970, ubi quae lubitum fuerit peregre feceris ...

Asin. 94, Ten defrudam quoi est? Asin. 885, habet; Men. 560, domist; Men. 763, expetit; Most. 301, cupio? Heaut. 784, daturus sum; Andr. 271, credidit! Adel. 677, ueneram?

Pers. 340, mirum quin regis Philippi causa ... potius uen-dam quam mea quae sis mea.

GROUP III.

IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF "OBLIGATION OR PROPRIETY."

(a) Both verbs are in the present tense.

M. G. 55, quid ... dicam quod omnes sciunt? Phorm. 345, ea qui praebet, non hunc habeas ... deum?

[See p. 10 and Hec. 658; Eun. 566; Amph. 434, etc.]

Hec. 760, meritus ... est quod queam ut commodem.

Men. 1067, ut pigeat quae ulcis.

Men. 1100, promeruisti ut ne-quid ores quod ulcis.

1 There are a great number of verbs in the subjunctive which correspond to this indicative, but since they are usually classed among the qui-causal and adversative subjunctives, I have omitted them. Cf. Amph. 434, quid ego ni negem qui egomet siem, and see footnote p. 8. What is here stated will also apply to the clauses of the same nature in the next group, no. III. In group II, I have not classified as regards tense, for reasons which have been given, p. 7.

2 These may be qui-causal subjunctives.
THE USES OF THE CONSTRUCTION, TABLES. 39

quam.

Eun. 75, ut redimas quam queas minimo ... at quanti queas.

quom.

Stich. 114, ut quom ambulent ... os obturent.

Bacch. 139–42, non par uidetur neque sit consentaneum quom haec intus intus sit et cum amica accubet quomque osculetur et conuiuae alii accubent praesentibus illis paedagogus una ut siet.

ut.

Asin. 49, cur filio suscenseam patres ut faciunt ceteri.

(b) Both verbs are in the imperfect tense.

qui.

Hec. 230, quae hic erant cura- rares; Poen. 391, dicebas.

(c) The dependent verb is not in the same tense as the main verb.

qui.

Cas. 701, cur non impetrem quod coepi; Trin. 1024, periiit; Most. 435, voluisti; Rud. 1397, sum iuratus; Pers. 637, fuit; Aul. 222, facis; Phorm. 468, domist.

GROUP IV.

IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

(a) Both verbs are in the present tense.

qui.

Asin. 234, habeo unde quod Capt. 937, lingua nullast qua poscis dem; M. G. 82, uolt; negem quidquid roges.

Heaut. 855, opus sunt.

ut.

Epid. 445, postulas.

quam.

M. G. 615, tu's?

dum.

M. G. dum ductant, uideas.

(b) The dependent verb not in the same tense as the main verb.

qui.

Merc. 175, quaerelas? Pers.

434, ut faceres quod faciunt.

unde.

Epid. 115, sumpsi.
Group V.

IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF "IDEAL CERTAINTY."

(a) A verb in the present tense depending upon a "less vivid future" apodosis.

\textit{Cur.} 82, istunc \emph{qui} fert afflic-tum ulim; Capt. 237, \emph{suadeo}; Pseud. 427, \emph{gestant}; Poen. 971, \emph{iubes}; Rud. 96, \emph{mactat}; Truc. 349, \emph{culpant}; Heaut. 642, \emph{sciunt}; Hec. 794, \emph{intellego}; Cas. 999, \emph{dicitis}.

\textit{quam.} Aul. 493, mores meliores sibi parent \emph{quam} nunc \emph{ferunt}; Aul. 482–4, \emph{utimur}; . . . \emph{metuont . . . sumus}; M. G. 493, \emph{facit}.

\textit{quom.} Capt. 961,\textsuperscript{1} quod ego fatear credin pudeat \emph{quom} \emph{autumes?} Eun. 863,\textsuperscript{1} debeam . . . si id fecerim praesertim \emph{quom} se ser-vom fateatur!

(b) Verbs in the present tense (if attracted, in the imperfect) de-pending upon verbs "contrary to fact in the present" (imperfect subjunctive).

\textit{dum.} Adel. 108, sineres illum facere \emph{dum licet}.

\textit{quam.} Phorm. 11, minus \emph{quam} nunc laedit \emph{laederet}; Bacch. 434, \emph{quamst}.

\textit{quom.} Phorm. 208, \emph{quom} hoc non pos-sum illud minus possem.

\textit{qui.} Asin. 503, crederes . . . \emph{quod fers}; Asin. 860, \emph{facit}; Hec. 657, \emph{intellego}.

\textsuperscript{1}I am not at all sure that we are right in placing subjunctives after cum-causal in the list of "attraction." The data are too meager to furnish trustworthy results; besides, the question is of no practical importance to classical Latin. Cf. p. 51. The habit of using that mood to express cause with \emph{cum} may have had its beginning before the time of Terence. Besides, the examples here in question contain a strong suggestion of "remonstrance."

\textsuperscript{2}Cf. p. 26.
(c) Miscellaneous examples in which the two verbs refer to different time-spheres.

Heaut. 953, non auderet facere quae fecit; Adel. 314, produxit;
Cist. 506, dedi; Most. 202, dedi;
Truc. 349, dedit; Capt. 705, dabam; Eun. 1 606, simulabar.

GROUP VI.

IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF ASSUMPTION.

(a) A verb in the present tense depending upon a "less vivid future condition."

Capt. 906, si memorem ea quae conducunt; M. G. 1429, scio;
Rud. 978, memoras; Rud. 1021, quovisst; Trin. 470, vocant;
Andr. 165, uolo; Phorm. 171, mhist; Pacuuius 407, euentura sunt; Pers. 393, damus.

(b) A verb in a past tense depending upon a "less vivid future condition."

Capt. 417, si memores quae fecisti; Bacch. 698, dixit; quos . . . emerit.
Merc. 419, emptast; Andr. 142, si illum obiurges qui tulit; Cist. 187, uiderat.

1 In this sentence the verbs are in the same tense to be sure, but essem refers to the present, which of course simulabar does not.
(c) Miscellaneous examples in which the two verbs are in different tenses.

Capt. 754, absque hoc esset qui Bacch. 564, nisi cum illa quam hoc fecit; Trin. 967, sunt mortui. mandassem occiperes amare.
quantum.
Pseud. 1236, loquere.
quam.
M. G. 1083, illest.

GROUP VII.
IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF RESULT OR CHARACTERISTIC.

(a) Both verbs are in the present tense.

Heaut. 76, ut cures ea quae nil attinent; Most. 396, ut facias quod iubeo; Eun. 396, facio; Andr. 390, sunt certa; Asin. 175, uolt; Curc. 66, nullist.

(b) Both verbs in the imperfect tense.

Men. 20, ut non posset quae mammam dabat; Pers. 261, qui daret quoius ingenium nouerat.
quantum.
(c) The dependent verb is not in the same tense as the main verb.

quis.

Poen. 21, quis dormierunt decet
... stent; Naeuius 58; opus est.
Pers. 825, faciebat.

ut.

Hec. 150, accepi; Eun. 870, studui.

Capt. 467, nec uidi quoi minus
procedat quicquid facere oceperit.

Capt. 473, qui ... quom ederint reddant domi.

Trin. 621, quoi tuam quoi rem credideris sine ... cura dormias.
M. G. 742, quin ubi triduom ... fuerit, iam odiosus siet.

Trin. 699, ut ubi adstrinxeris ...
... atque dederis ... nec sit ...
... effugias.

Pseud. 725, qui quando principium prehenderit ... teneat.

Hec. 859, ut uoluptati ...
... aduentus tuos quoquomque adueneris ... sit.

**GROUP VIII.**

**IN WHICH THE MAIN VERB IS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF INDIRECT QUESTION.**

(a) Both verbs are in the present tense.

quis.

Asin. 27, quid sit quod scire expetis eloquere; Men. 972, sunt;
M. G. 1012, quaeris; Pseud. 216,
loquor; Pseud. 451, renuntiant; Trin. 257, eget; Naeuius, 60,
times.

ut.

Aul. 800, praedico; Bacch. 400,
oporetet.

Cas. 572, adsitne ei ... quem adeocet.

Cato, R. R. 2, possitne quae reliqua sint conficere.

Trin. 210, falsone an uero culpent quem uelint.

Poen. 92, quid id sit hominis quoi Lyco nomen siet.

Trin. 306, utrum itane esse mavetur ut ... censeat an ...
... ut ... uelint.
ATTRACTION OF MOOD IN EARLY LATIN.

(b) Verbs in a past tense depending upon verbs in the same tense.

- M. G. 97, quo modo deuenerim
- Amph. 1016, exquirere quis
- ... quoi servuii: M. G. 345–6, fuerit quem propter corpus...
- utrum egon id quod uidi uiderim; compleuerit.
- Rud. 1310, periiit.
- M. G. 261, qui fuerit ... qui sit sectatus.
- Mer. 623, quae facies foret qui illam emisset.

(c) The dependent verb is not in the same tense as the main verb.

- Amph. 106, quantus amator
- Aul. 29, is seict quae sit quam
- siet quod complacitumst; Curc.
- Aul. 65, condidi.
- 630, elusit; Trin. 7, abiiit; Hec.
- Aul. 17, coepi obseruari ecqui
- 732, iussi; Hec. 873, feci; Andr.
- maiorem filius mihi honorem
- 525, dixit.
- haberet quam eius habuisset pater.

- Heaut. 2, sunt.
- Eun. 522, periiit.
CHAPTER III.

The Uses of the Construction, Limitations.

Some of the conclusions to be drawn from these comparative lists are obvious. Mechanical attraction is of relatively rare occurrence in Early Latin. Even when the dependent verb is in the same tense as the governing clause, very little emphasis is needed to prevent assimilation. In fact, only about thirty-five per cent. of the verbs closely attached to a verb in the subjunctive are found in the same mood, and more than half of these belong to the class which seemed in the preceding discussion to be influenced to a great extent by the anticipatory subjunctive. It is impossible, however, to give absolutely accurate ratios, since, as will appear later, it is not often possible to fix in either class the verbs connected with conjunctions that may take either the indicative or the subjunctive. Such conjunctions are, for instance, *priusquam dum* and *si* in early Latin.

By a closer analysis of the lists of examples given above, we may discover to some extent the conditions under which the habit of attraction began to spread, or, the converse, the conditions under which the new construction did not thrive. The following conclusions are based not only upon the examples of mechanical attraction, but on the examples discussed in chap. I, as well; for it is obviously impossible to state in every case whether the subjunctive is entirely or merely in part due to the force of mechanical attraction.

1. The Time and Tense of the Dependent Clause.

The most important element is that of *time*, as has been implied by the classification itself. To be sure, this is not of equal importance in all constructions. So, for instance, attention has been called to the fact that a break in time-sphere does not affect the mood of clauses in dependence upon subjunctives of surprise, remonstrance, or indignation. Of course, conditional and independent
expressions of wish also present abnormal situations as regards tense. Tabulating the rest with reference to the time relationship which exists between the dependent and the governing verb, we find the following ratios of verbs attracted to those not attracted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs in the future depending upon other verbs in the future</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other verbs depending upon verbs in the same time-sphere</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs in the present depending upon verbs in the future</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs in the perfect depending upon verbs in the future</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other verbs depending upon verbs not in the same time-sphere</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Position of the Dependent Clause.

The position of the dependent clause is also found to be a factor. A sentence may well open with a subordinate clause, even when the speaker’s mind has not yet clearly given the exact shade of meaning to the main verb with which it is finally uttered. Thus in shaping a sentence like the following:

Rud. 485, Qui homo sese miserum et mendicum uolet, Neptuno credat sese,
the mind may well have conceived the relative clause in entirety, before it had any definite feeling in regard to the main verb. In like manner the dependent clause may be forming when the main verb has already been uttered and its modal tone is growing indistinct, as may be the case in sentences like the following:

Lucil. 440, Ut ego effugiam quod te imprimis cupere apisci intellego.

Sometimes the dependent verb is attracted, though it precedes the main verb; very often when it follows. The favorite position, however, seems to be between the subjunctive verb and its introductory word, when this,—like ut, ne, etc., or any verb, like persuadeo, which calls for a subjunctive clause,—signals the approach of a subjunctive. A case in point is:

Andr. 424, Inunciam intro ne in mora quom opus sit sies.

1This term “future” refers, of course, not only to the future and future-perfect tenses, but also to many of the verbs in the present indicative and to very many verbs of the present subjunctive—especially those of the volitive subjunctive.
In sentences containing independent subjunctives, and in many conditional periods and in indirect questions, there is usually no possibility of a central position for a dependent clause, but the following table will show the relative importance, under normal conditions, of the three positions mentioned:

(When the dependent clause lies before the governing subjunctive and precedes all sign of its coming, it may be said to be in the first position. The second position is the central one just illustrated. The third position is that in which the clause lies after the governing verb.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appears that the central position claims fifty-five per cent. of the attracted verbs, while only a third of those not attracted are in that place.

The dependent clause is occasionally found between the introductory conjunction and its verb, in conditional clauses like the following:

Pers. 206, si ut digna's faciant, odio heree habeant, and in imprecations and expressions of wish, as in:

Aul. 785, ut illum di immortales omnes deaeque quantumst perduint;

but instances of this kind are not very numerous. The data in regard to the position of verbs depending upon independent volitive and optative sentences and upon conditional clauses and clauses of ideal certainty are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Precision in Tense and Modal Feeling.

When precision in certain respects is required, the dependent verb is seldom attracted.

(a) As regards time, the present subjunctive may stand for a present or a future indicative, and therefore is often of itself somewhat ambiguous. In the same way, the imperfect subjunctive may be confusing in that it represents an imperfect indicative or a future thrown into the past. It may be for the sake of avoid-
ing this possible ambiguity that the future indicative occurs in a few sentences like the following:

Bacch. 989, Volo ut quod iubebo facias.

and the present indicative in many sentences like this:

M. G. 1054, Age, ... fiat quod te oro.

In the same way, the imperfect indicative (cupiebam) in the following prevents the interpretation of the verb as a past future of a generalizing clause, which would have been possible if the verb had become imperfect subjunctive by attraction:

Eun. 574, Ut essem una quacum cupiebam.

It is at least true that no verb in Early Latin is attracted if it is modified by a temporal adverb which refers to a time differing from that of the governing clause. Cf.:

Andr. 339, ubi inueniam Pamphilum

ut metum in quo nunc est adimam?

(b) Further, the indicative must obviously stand when precision in modal feeling is called for. So often does the tone of the governing clause penetrate to the dependent verb that the mind is continually expecting to find it there. In a great number of cases, though it is not definitely called for, it matters little if there is a shading of it; but often it is very essential to state a plain fact which is wholly devoid of the volitive, optative or conditional attitude of the governing verb. The terms "integral part" or "essential part" are ambiguous for the reason that they ignore considerations of this nature. A clause may be functionally an integral part of its sentence, and essential to its meaning without having its mood. On the other hand, if these terms are used with the understanding that they convey the modal and temporal feeling of the main sentence, such use ignores the fact of mechanical attraction. The following sentence will illustrate what I mean in speaking of precision in mood secured by the indicative:

Pers. 293, Di deaeque me omnes perdant—||

eueniant uolo tibi quae optas.

Quae optas refers definitely to the prayer just uttered. A subjunctive here would have been ambiguous, as it might have been equivalent to the above if attracted, or could have been understood as partaking of the optative nature of eueniant, or as conditional.
In fact both of these points are well illustrated by a number of sentences in which the contrast of time and of modal feeling is brought out by contrasting a subjunctive verb with the indicative of the same verb. See the following:

Trin. 351, Quod habes ne habeas et illuc quod non habes habeas.

Aul. 482, Et invidia nos minore utamur quam utimur
   Et illae malam rem metuant quam metuunt magis
   Et nos minore sumptu simus quam sumus.

(c) In fact, as any contrast necessarily calls for an explicit statement of the contrasted parts, wherever such a condition prevails there is less likelihood of attraction. So in the following there is a contrast between the subjects tu and ego:

Trin. 341, Non eo haec dico quin quae tu uis ego uelim.

A contrast of this kind may be brought out by some other word in the sentence, as by pariter in the following:

Cap. 329, Nunc hoc animum aduorte ut ea quae sentio pariter scias.

or by the tone of the context, as in the following:

Trin. 979, Dum ille ne sis quem ego esse nolo.

4. The Function of the Dependent Clause.

A comparison of the determinative with the generalizing clauses will prove that the readiness with which a verb is attracted depends to a great extent on the function of its clause as a part of the sentence. The determinative clause is necessarily precise in its statements. It aims at accuracy in the expression of its modal and temporal feeling, and is apt to possess a peculiar emphasis from this fact. In dependence upon a volitive or optative verb it is therefore likely, by remaining in the indicative, to deny that it partakes in any respect of the tone of the governing verb; and in subjunctive conditional sentences, where the Roman was so prone to cast the shadow of the ideal even over clauses which expressed facts generally known to be true, the determinative clause is much less frequently attracted than is the generalizing clause. Contrast, for example, the following, which is determinative:

Rud. 978, si istuc ius sit quod memoras, piscatores perierint,

with this, which is generalizing:
Bacch. 778, ni meum
Gnatum tam amem atque ei facta cupiam quae is
uelit . . .
tua iam uirgis latera lacerentur.

An examination of the attracted verbs which refer to the present, while in dependence upon volitive, optative, potential, or conditional clauses in the present subjunctive, will show that even though they are determining rather than generalizing, and are to be interpreted as referring definitely to the present in connection with the events spoken of in the rest of the sentence in which they are found, they will, with but few exceptions, allow of an ideal interpretation which removes them from the sphere of a determined time or circumstance. They are of the type illustrated by the following:

Amph. 630, memor sum et diligens ut quae imperes compareant, in which, to be sure, quae imperes refers to the commands just being given, but may in a larger sense mean “whatever commands you give” or “shall give.” So in M. G. 1230, (oro) quod cupiam ne grauetur, quod cupiam seems to refer to the wishes just expressed, but may here be conceived of as a part of a general prayer, “May not Venus begrudge my wishes!” Contrast the more definite statement:

Hee. 674, cogis ea quae nolo ut praesente hoc loquar.

My point then is that such clauses, while actually serving in their proper context as determinative clauses, are also given a form which suggests a general meaning of universal application, much as the universal presents in conditional sentences may be so expressed as to serve as such, while at the same time they adapt themselves to the feeling of the sentence in which they are found. Cf. Tuse. Disp., III, 35: Diceres aliquid et magno quidem philosopho dignum, si ea bona esse sentires, quae essent (i. e., sunt) homine dignissima.

5. The Temporal Versus the Relative Clauses.

The temporal clauses in Early Latin, when attached to a subjunctive, are found in the same mood more frequently in proportion to the number of occurrences, than the relative clauses under the same condition. There are a great number referring to the
future, of the nature discussed under the anticipatory, and we saw that these were as a rule subjunctive, if conditions were not unfavorable. This very fact would naturally give a strong impetus to attraction in the temporal clauses in particular. Before giving the general table, I would point out the more important habits of some of the individual temporal connectives.

*Cum.*—I have attributed the subjunctive with cum, eleven times to the inherent feeling of surprise, indignation, etc. (see pp. 8–11), three times to the necessities of its service as a past-future (see p. 12), forty-three times to its future force after a subjunctive (see pp. 16–21), ten times to a more mechanical attraction. After a subjunctive, the cum temporal clause has been found in the future indicative twelve times, in the present indicative seven times, and in the perfect indicative twice. We have found the verb with cum-causal attracted five times, and unattracted seven times; I would, however, call attention to the fact that the causal connection is not functionally a close one, as is seen in the case of the numerous loosely attached qui-causal clauses. Adding to this consideration the interesting fact that the quando-causal clause, out of fifteen opportunities, is not once attracted in Plautus and Terence, I would suggest that the word attraction must not be employed too frequently as a waste-basket, in attempting to remove troublesome subjunctive cum-clauses from Early Latin. The following verbs after cum I have classed with perfect subjunctives rather than future perfect indicatives after comparing their nature and position with those to which no doubt is attached:

Men. 543, ut te lubenter uideam quom ad nos ueneris.
Trin. 621, Capt. 434, Truc. 234, Capt. 473, Eun. 933, Hec. 694.

The following, I think, are indicative: Cas. 130, Heaut. 557, Phorm. 185.

*Quando.*—This conjunction does not seem to be used in Terence as purely temporal. The statistics which are found below regarding this conjunction apply, therefore, mainly to Plautus. As verbs after quando-causal are not found to be attracted, I have not even placed the non-attracted indicatives of this class in my tables, but for the sake of completeness give a list of them here: Capt. 12, Men. 834, M. G. 1269, Bacch. 445, Poen. 815, Rud.

1 Cf. P. Scherer, De Particula Quando, Studemund Studien, II, p. 130.
In the following, which belong to the same class, the conjunction is quandoquidem: Mer. 170, Trin. 351, Trin. 991, Eun. 373, Andr. 487, Hec. 490. As ubi and the remaining temporal conjunctions show no marked peculiarities, it will be sufficient to refer to the table given below for the facts regarding them.

The following is a synopsis which will give as fairly as can be done the comparative frequency of attraction in the temporal and relative clauses. It summarizes the said clauses which are tabulated in the collections of pp. 16–44, omitting the clauses in which the causal or adversative force predominates.

The proportion of subjunctives in these temporal clauses as compared with the subjunctives in relative clauses is thus seen to be about five to one.

A few words of explanation are also needed in regard to the behavior of the conjunctions commonly used with the anticipatory subjunctive.

Dum.—It is not within the scope of this paper to decide when dum takes the subjunctive because of its own force without regard to its position, and I have thought it sufficient to call attention to the fact that the mood of the main clause must be reckoned with, for which purpose I have tabulated the uses of dum in Early Latin with the present and future tenses.

This table does not take into account clauses in indirect discourse or in dependence upon infinitives.

Of chief interest is the behavior of dum = until. After seeing how the indicative predominates after this conjunction, and that it
keeps six verbs out of attraction, it is impossible to say that all of
the subjunctive examples are due to the regular habit of dum —
till to take that mood. Since, however, it was impossible to
call any of them undoubted instances of attraction, I have not
admitted any of this kind into my tables in Chapter II. For the
sake of completeness, I shall give a list here of the nine which
are subjunctive and depend upon other subjunctives. They are:
Cist. 782, M. G. 1249, Truc. 482, Andr. 980, Pseud. 1234, Curc.
526, Rud. 328, Rud. 1190, Trin. 757.

A rule is sometimes found in the handbooks stating that cer-
tain conjunctions which are used with both moods avoid attrac-
tion in order to prevent confusion, and that dum is one of these.
A glance at the table will show that so far was Early Latin from
thus distinguishing between dum — till and its other uses, that
there are as many instances (14) of dum — while in the subjun-
tive as of the avoidance of attraction by the same particle. We
have seen (p. 13) that all the evidence seems rather to point to a
survival of an early anticipatory subjunctive use, even with this
meaning, when the verb refers to the future.

Priusquam presents some of the same difficulties as dum, because
even when it stands free, it takes the subjunctive at times. It is,
however, safe to say that a just share of the subjunctives which
are in dependence upon other verbs of that mood should be attrib-
uted to the growing habit of attraction, since priusquam in Early
Latin, when standing free, takes the indicative far more frequently
than the subjunctive. Priusquam does not seem to take the sub-
junctive in Terence.\(^1\) I therefore feel safe in attributing the mood
of Eun. 751 to the influence of the main verb. The passages in
doubt are: Rud. 456, Men. 846, Mer. 1015, Aul. 154, Epid. 277,
Truc. 523, Pseud. 1031, Bacch. 175, Trin. 886.

6. Adverbial versus Adjectival Clauses.

A further reason for the preponderance of the subjunctive in
temporal clauses is that these are usually adverbial clauses and
as such generally depend more closely upon the governing verb
than do relative clauses, which are, as a rule, attached to the sub-
ject or object of the verb. Similarly, it is obvious that relative

\(^1\)Cf. Lange, p. 36. Adel. 583 is an example of the second singular gen-
eralizing subjunctive.
clauses in dependence upon the object of the verb are more closely connected with that verb than those which are attached to the subject, and are in consequence more likely to be attracted, as is proved by the table hereto appended. This table includes only such examples as depend directly upon the subject, verb or object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In Dependence upon the Subject</th>
<th>Upon the Verb.</th>
<th>Upon the Object.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty-six per cent. of the subjunctives are in clauses which depend directly upon the verb, whereas but twenty-eight per cent. of the indicatives are in such clauses.

It is no doubt the failure to make this fundamental distinction which has led grammarians into the erroneous conclusion that the indicative is kept in "circumlocutions equivalent to a substantive," a statement which not only fails to give the real reason for the actual phenomena, but even misstates the facts in the case. A very considerable number of clauses of this kind are in fact attracted. See, for example, the following:

Men. 994, Caue quisquam quod illic minitetur nostrum flocci fecerit (quod minitetur == minas eius).

Eun. 1026, ut . . . faciam quod iubeat (quod iubeat == iussa eius).

Add to these Phorm. 125, Trin. 211, Bacch. 788, Trin. 715, Eun. 790 and many others. It is not true, therefore, that verbs of this kind are never attracted. However, the majority are not, and the real cause of this fact is that such clauses usually modify the subject or object of the sentence or modifiers of these, and are not, therefore, as closely bound up with the governing verb as the adverbial clauses are. In fact, the table just given shows that almost 70 per cent. of such clauses after subjunctive verbs remain in the indicative.

Some of the adverbial clauses present difficulties which call for a few words of explanation.

Si-clauses.—I have already spoken of the impossibility of making a satisfactory statement in regard to the conditional clauses, but it can at least be stated with certainty that the si-clause feels the influence of the mood of the apodosis. Rotheimer’s collection

¹De enuntiatis condicionalibus Plautinis, 1876, pp. 42–7.
of the conditional sentences of Early Latin shows that when there is a question of mixed conditions, the si-clause is quite regularly in the subjunctive if the main clause is an apodosis of the regular type in the subjunctive. There are but thirteen exceptions, of which the following is an illustration:

Mer. 351, si dico ut res est . . . quem ad modum existumet me?

This fact becomes the more noteworthy when one finds that 129 exceptions occur in the converse type, which means that the principal clause of the conditional sentence is very often indicative though connected with a subjunctive protasis, as in:

M. G. 673, siquid sumas, sumptus est.

This contrast certainly points to assimilation of the protasis to the mood of the apodosis.

I find it impossible to be more explicit than this, and as it would be useless to attempt to decide in particular cases whether a si-clause is attracted or not, none of this class will be found in the tables.

The ut- and quam-clauses of comparison.—The ut-clause of comparison is sometimes said, in the hand-books, to avoid the mood used with final- and consecutive-ut, for the sake of clearness. It is true that though this is an adverbial clause, it is not often attracted; but I doubt whether the real cause of the fact is the reason given. This clause often precludes assimilation by its very nature, since, as has been pointed out (p. 49), comparisons and contrasts naturally tend to throw emphasis upon the verbs juxtaposed, which fact entails precision in expression of the modal and temporal force. Cf.:

Merc. 874, si huc item properes ut istuc properas facias rectius.

But this consideration is equally true of quam in comparisons and all other comparative and contrasting expressions. The following may represent a large group of this kind:

Truc. 324, si proinde amentur mulieres diu quam lauant.

Again, the next paragraph will show that many of these clauses, adverbial though they are, depend upon adjectives at a second remove from the verb of the governing clause. These two reasons will account for the fact that such clauses are not attracted as frequently as the other adverbial clauses.
In Early Latin the ut-clauses are found to be attracted four times and to avoid attraction twenty-five times. With quam in comparisons the ratio is 6 : 17.

7. The Proximity of the Dependent to the Governing Clause.

A minuter classification must now be made in order to determine how closely the dependent clause must be attached to the main body of the governing clause, in order to be attracted. It has appeared in the above that not only may those verbs be attracted which are found in adverbial clauses and in direct dependence upon the subjunctive verb, but also those which are attached to the subject or object of the same. In Early Latin this statement is not to be understood as applying to clauses after antecedents complete in themselves, which remain in the indicative (cf. Cato 84, uideto ut bene percecas medium, ubi altissimum est), nor to any of the loosely attached coordinate relative clauses, the "forward moving clauses," or parenthetical asides. It refers to the closely attached clause which is necessary to complete the meaning of the antecedent expressed or understood.

1. In Early Latin the relative clause, when attached to the subject or attribute complement of the sentence, is found to be attracted under the following conditions:

(a) When the antecedent of the relative is not expressed, as in Amph. 630, diligens ut quae imperes compareant (20 examples).
(b) When the antecedent is expressed and is a noun or substantive adjective, as in Most. 413, uiri doctist opus quae dissignata sint . . . tranquille cuncta ut proueniant (2 examples).
(c) When the antecedent is expressed and is a demonstrative pronoun,—is, ille, etc., as in Cure. 29, ne id quod ames . . . tibi sit probro (4 examples).

2. Similarly the relative clause when attached to the object of the verb is found to be attracted:

(a) When the antecedent is not expressed, as in Epid. 6, di dent quae uelis (41 examples).
(b) When the antecedent is expressed and is a noun, as in Cur. 550, tuom qui signum ad me attulisset nuntium ne spernerem (5 examples).
(c) When the antecedent is expressed and is a demonstrative pronoun. Cf. Lucil. 572, concedat id quod uelit (18 examples).

3. It may also be attached to the indirect object of the verb. Cf. Pseud. 570, det locum illi qui queat (5 examples).

4. Or to the object of a complementary infinitive depending upon the subjunctive verb, or forming its subject. Cf. Aul. 600, quod iubeat properet persequi; and Mer. 152, ut quae seirem seire actutum tibi liceret (5 examples).

5. Or to a substantive in an adverbial clause which modifies the predicate, as in Hec. 491, exopto ut relicuam uitam exigat cum eo uiro me qui sit fortunator. So also Cist. 85.

6. As regards the adverbial clauses, the larger part of these (a) (114) depend directly upon the governing verb, usually by means of a temporal conjunction, as in

Pseud. 307, quando nil sit, simul amare desinat.

We have already shown (p. 50) that this is the chief reason why so large a proportion of temporal clauses suffer attraction. Furthermore, many adverbial clauses are attracted which are not directly attached to the verb, but

(b) depend upon some modifier of the subject, as


(c) Or of the object. Cf. Hec. 729,
uidendumst ne minus propter iram hinc impetrem quam pos-


(d) Or which depend upon a second adverbial modifier of the predicate, as in Rud. 1243, ut cum maise dote abeat quam aduenerit. Cf. Bacch. 488; Hec. 555; Aul. 17.

It is worthy of note that the last three classes contain for the most part adverbial clauses of comparison with quam, and that many of these clauses are of necessity far removed grammatically from the governing verb, and therefore remain in the indicative. On the other hand, it is readily seen that in a sentence like the last one cited (Rud. 1243) the dependent verb aduenerit, even though a second remove from abeat grammatically, is, in similarity of function and in position, very near to it; considerations which probably weigh as heavily as that of grammatical proximity in determining the mood of the verb.
Summary and Conclusion.

The first part of this paper makes an attempt (1) to explain the origin and (2) to describe the growth of the construction of modal attraction. (1) It endeavors to show that from several constructions (enumerated on p. 7) in which the dependent clause contained the modal force of the governing clause, the tendency arose which was the source of the construction of modal attraction. (2) It attempts to describe how this beginning developed by the law of analogy into a habit of placing dependent clauses in the subjunctive when attached to clauses of that mood.

The second part of the paper, after giving a complete list of the clauses in dependence upon subjunctives in early Latin, attempts to define the limits of the field into which the construction in question spread in that period, and to point out the obstacles which so limited it. This discussion shows with more definiteness than can be reproduced in a general statement, (1) that the attracted clause is preferably in the same time-sphere as the clause on which it depends; (2) that its favorite position is between the introductory conjunction (when such exists) and the verb of the governing clause; (3) that its verb rarely expresses precise modal and temporal force; (4) that the clause as a whole is rather of the generalizing than of the determinative type; (5) that it is more frequently a temporal than a relative clause; (6) that it is connected with the predicate more frequently than with the subject or object of the sentence, and (7) that, as a rule, it is an essential clause, and grammatically depends very closely upon the main body of the clause to which it is attached.

The above, I think, are practically all and the only statements of importance that can be made regarding the limitations of its uses in Early Latin. It is sometimes said¹ that under given conditions a clause is inevitably attracted. On the contrary, I believe that the comparative tables given above and the discussion of the same have made it evident that attraction is never abso-

¹So for example Riemann et Goelzer (Gram. Comp., p. 724): *Cas où le subjonctif est obligatoire.*—Le subjonctif est nécessaire lorsque la proposition où il doit se trouver exprime une idée qui complète et achève l'expression de la pensée contenue dans la proposition infinitive ou subjonctive à laquelle elle se rattache. The sentence that he gives to illustrate this statement is an example, not of assimilation, but of Indirect Discourse.
lutely necessary. Practically every example of attraction was balanced by one or several non-attracted clauses which, so far as closeness of attachment is concerned, were of the same nature as the attracted clauses which they resembled.

These results may seem somewhat unsatisfactory in that no single short statement has been found adequate in defining the construction. However, a short definition may serve the pedagogical purposes of those who correctly understand the usages of the construction, and know the actual facts about its limitations as I have tried to present them in the preceding. A rule may be formulated somewhat as follows: When a clause depending upon a subjunctive clause forms an essential part of the thought of the governing clause, it may be put in the subjunctive. In this rule, however, the word "essential" must be interpreted in the light of all of the preceding discussion; and it must be remembered that the probability of the assimilation of a clause varies with its success or non-success in complying with the qualifications herein enumerated. These are quite tangible, and, as we have seen, lend themselves readily to definite, statistical treatment. To one who understands these the study may bring satisfactory results.

Finally I would protest against the common custom of treating this construction as a kind of Indirect Discourse. This error is probably due to the fact that the two constructions behave in much the same way, and are to a certain extent affected by the same limitations. It is also true that one often finds it difficult, not to say impossible, to decide whether a verb is influenced by one or the other, or by both. We have seen, however, that there is very little in common between them. Their origins are widely separated, and any grammar that purports to be historical should treat them separately.

Again, the construction of assimilation should be carefully distinguished from that which occurs after an infinitive. The two have in many particulars the same beginnings, they have practically the same habits, but the latter is more closely allied to that of Indirect Discourse than the former, and is of rarer occurrence.