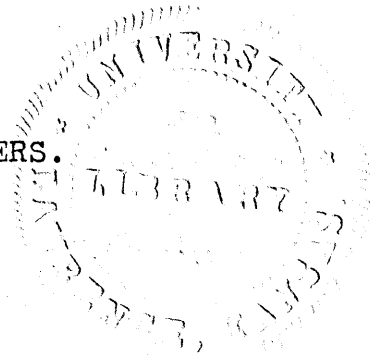THE USE OF THE NEGATIVE IN CICERO'S LETTERS.

BY

MILLIE MANN

A thesis submitted to the Department of Latin

and the Faculty of the Graduate School in

partial fulfillment of the require-

ments for the Master's Degree.

A. T. Walker
Department of Latin

May 15, 1915.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Table of Contents---Concluded.   Page

THE USE OF THE NEGATIVE IN CICERO'S LETTERS.

The purpose of this study of Cicero's Letters is to discover the facts regarding the use of negatives with the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative Modes; to test the applicability of various statements made by grammarians, and, if neccesary, to formulate new rules. The statistics were gathered only from those letters which were written by Cicero, not from those which were sent to him.

On the following page appears a general table of the negatives which were found in my examination pf the Letters, to which it is perhaps well to prefix these remarks regarding the classifications:-

I. The subjunctive of desire includes all those subjunctives which express an idea of will or wish.

2. The subjunctive of obligation and propriety, though undoubtedly derived from the subjunctive of desire (See page 47), having lost all idea of volition or wish, is classified in a division apart from the Independent Subjunctive of Desire. It will be noticed that there is one example of ne with this use of the subjunctive, but it is one of the only two examples of this kind in all Cicero.

3. There will be no attempt to distinguish between the forms neque, nec, or neve, neu, because it is evident that there is no syntactical difference between them. Emory B. Lease in his article "Livy's Classical Philology Volume 3, Part I, proved that the shorter forms were merely a later growth from the longer and were in part a matter of stylistic pecularity with different authors.

GENERAL TABLE OF NEGATIVES.

	Ind.	Indep.		Subj. (Desire)		Dep. (Statements-corresponding assumptions-questions)		Subj. (Desire)				Imp.
		Ideal Cert.	Ob. Prop	Pro.	Opt.	Result	Others	Pur.	Comp.	Prov.	Con.	
Non a.	1958:	65:	6:	3:	3:	134:	378:	11.	36:	0:	3:	4.
Et non	88:	I:	0:	0:	0:	I:	9:	0:	0:	0:	0.	0.
b. Non (modo) —.(sed. (etiam)	146:	7:	0:	I:	0:	12:	26:	6:	5:	0:	0:	0.
Neque (nec)	754:	35:	0:	5.	3:	31:	87:	6:	8:	0:	0:	2.
Nihil	535:	15:	0:	6:	I:	46:	59:	4:	4:	I:	I:	I.
Nullus	199:	8:	0:	I:	0:	23:	35:	2:	4:	0:	I:	0.
Nemo	113:	2:	0:	0:	0:	13:	14:	0:	2:	0:	0:	0.
Neuter	6:	0:	0:	0:	0:	2:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	0.
Nequisquam	2:	0:	0:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Nihilo	16:	I:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Nihildum	7:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Nondum	36:	0:	0:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	0.
Necdum	5:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Nusquam	8:	0:	0:	0:	0:	I:	2:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Numquam	91:	12:	0;	0:	0:	5:	10:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Neutiquam	2:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	0.
Haud	6:	I:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0.
Ne quidem	92:	6:	0:	I:	2:	16:	16:	3:	5:	0:	0:	0.
Ne	0:	0:	I:	16:	6:	0:	120:	183:	347:	6:	0:	0.
Neve	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	II:	0:	0:	0.
Nedum	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	I:	0:	0:	0:	0.

The figures in this table show clearly that the negative for any idea other than that of desire is in general "non", (Hale Buck 464,I; Bennett, 277,280,284,297), whereas in clauses of desire ne is the most commom negative. (Hale Buck 46I,I; Bennett, 274,279,295, Allen and Greenough, 266,269,I83). Other negatives, too, such as nihil, nemo, etc. are used infrequently in such clauses in comparison with the Indicative and other Subjunctives. It is in expressions of the latter two types, then, that details concerning the usage of negatives other than ne and neve are to be studied.

The first part (A) of my paper, therefore, will be devoted to a consideration of the uses of various negatives in the Indicative and the Subjunctive in statements and corresponding assumptions and questions; the second part (B) to a discussion of the negatives used with the Imperative and the Subjunctive of desire.

PART A.

I. Et Non and Neque.

There is no question that neque is used regularly instead of et non to connect a negative idea with a preceding idea. Et non, however, sometimes appears. Grammarians have attempted to explain it on the ground that non is used to modify a single word. Roby (2235) for instance says that et or ac non is used in clauses in which a single word is to be negatived, or which is intended as a correction of what has preceded.

Hale and Buck, 307, Sections 3 and 7, limits et (atque) non to those expressions in which a contrast is to be expressed or emphasis to be gained. His examples are "manere et non discedere", Caecil, 2.5; and "perinquum et non ferendum", Pomp. 22.63. The second example is evidently intended to illustrate what Hale means by emphasis. He might better have said that the non was used to negate a single word, for such is its function in relation to "ferendum", Lane(659) says that while neque was ordinarily preferred to et non, the latter was sometimes used in Cicero and Livy. He, however, attempts no explanation. There is then only one reason given by grammarians for the use of et (atque;-que) non instead of neque: the negation of a single word or phrase, sometimes for the sake of contrast or correction.

There are in all 99 passages in the Letters containing et (atque,-que) non as compared with 907 instances of neque. This means that in 90% of the examples in which a negative idea is joined to another idea,neque is used in preferenceto et non. An examination of the 99examples (or the 10-%) referred to above shows that in 77 at least the non negatives, a single word or phrase, as often as 47 times expressing clear contrast, and that in 22 the negative appears to modify the whole idea or clause rather than a single word or phrase. The examples are as follows:-

Non as the negative of a single word or phrase.

Contrast.

I. Sum enim avidior etiam quam satis est gloriae et tamen non alienum est dignitate tua-, Fam. 9.14.2.

2. Hoc-rei publicae malum est, et-mihi praeter ceteros non rectum me- a Pompeio dissidere. Att. VII, VI, I9.

3. Multi-sunt, non in suburbanis, non in hortis, non in ipsa urbe, et, si nunc sunt, non erunt. Att. VIII, 38.

4. Id et nobis erit perιucundum et tibi non sane devium. Att. II, IV. 7,I.

5-6. Sed haec (legatio) et praesidii apud pudorem Pulchelli non habet satis et a fratris adventu me ablegat; ill a et munitior est et non impedit quominus adsim cum velim. Att.II, XVIII. 3, 88IO.

7. Nunc et nostri hostes ibi sunt et te non habemus et veremur. Att. III,VII. I.I6.

8, Ut enim alia omittam decem annorum peccata, quae condicio non huic fugae praestitit? Ne vero, nunc quid cogitet scio, ac non desino per litteras sciscitari. Att. VII,XIII. 2I.

9. Itaque eum malui properare Romam quam ad me venire simule (-) animum inducere non potui. Att. III, IX. 8.

IO. Iam ista tua culpa est, qui verecundiam tecum extuleris, et non hic nobis cum reliqueris. Fam. 7.8.2. (XXVI).

II. Et hic eventus,-, non minori curae est quam tibi semper fuerunt casus mei.(Fam.VI.X. I.7).

I2. Teneor tamen,-, et mehercule non tam sum peregrinator iam, quam solebam. Fam. VI. XVIII. 5.5.

I3. Tu enim me afflixisti, tui me inimici tua me invidia, ac non ego te misere perdidi. Q. pr. I.III. I.6.

I4. Et mediocris quidem est visus consecutus, non in te sed magis in errorem meum,-, Fam. V.II. 2.5.

15. Et hoc quidquid attigi non feci inflammandi tui causa sed
testficandi amoris mei. Fam. II. IV. 2.II.

16. Simulque non de me is peiùs quam de te existimat. Fam. III.
VIII. 7.IO.

17. Magnas habet certe copias et habebit non Italiae vectiqal,
sed civium bona. Att. IX.XIII. 4.8.

18. Sed certe et haec perdita sunt et illa non salutaria. Att.
IX.X. 4.5.

19. Atque hoc nonopinione timeo, sed interfui sermonibus. Att.
IX.IX. 38.

20. Ecquid amas Deiotarum et non amas Hieram? Att. XVI.III. 6.4.

21. Ac mihi quidem videtur non sane magna varietxas esse nego-
tiorum in administranda Asia, sed ea tota iurisdictione
maxime sustineri, Q. pr. I.X. 20.8.

22. Multisque in rebus mihi magno usui fuit et fides et
prudentia, et, ut opinor, tibi in Alexandrino bello, quantum
studio et fidelitate consequi potùit, non defùit. Fam. XIII.
XVI. 3.I.

23. De Buthrotiis et tu recte cogites et ego non dimitto
istam curam. Att. XIV.XI. 2.5.

24. Atque haec non eo dicuntur, ut-, sed potìus ut-; Q. pr.
I.I. 4.5.I.

25. Neque enim res probatur et Pompeius noster in amicitia P.
Lentuli vituperatur et hercule non est idem. Q. pr. II.IV.5.I9.

26. Quod et ipse cupierat et ego non minus. Q.pr.III.II. 7.5.

27. Quod et magnam partem Italiae Caesar occupavit et nos non
habemus exercitum tam amplum neque tam magnum quam ille. Att.
VIII.XIII. C. 4I

28. In Brittaniam te profectum non esse gaudeo, quod et labore caruisti et ego te de rebus illis non audiam. Fam.VII.XVII. 3.IO.

29. Eique legi letteras non tuas, sed librarii tui, Att. VI.VI. 4.I5.

30. Significavit sperasse se aliquid et id quod animum induerat paulisper non tenuit, sed - ad se rediit. Att. VII.III. IO5.

31. Εὐγενῆ tua consilia et tamen pro temporitris non in-cauta mihi valde probantur.

32. Contra dixit L. Torquatus omnibus-que libentibus non obtinuit. Q. pr. III.III. 2.II.

33. Miserias omnes in quas incidi per summam iniuriam et scelus non tam inimicorum meorum quam invidorum. Att. III.VII. 2.7.

34. Cui et virtus illius non minus quam mihi nota est et haec ipsa studia,-, notiora; Brutus, I.XV. 2.4.

35. Si te Tarentum et non Samarobrivam misissem. Fam. VII.XII.I.4.

36. Cum et illi cives optimi sint et ego ab ista laude non absim. Att. VIII.XID. IOI.

37. Qui potes reperire ex eo genere hominum, qui,-, te autem, alienum hominem, ament ex animo ac non sui commodi causa sim-ulent? Q. fr. I.I. I5.

38. Si aut, quo die dixi sententiam, perfecta essent et non in diem exdie dilata. Brutus, II.I. I.I5.

39. Ubi et in foro non sim et tecum essepossim. Att. XIII.XXXI 4.3.

40. Scriberem, si aut tua humanitas expectaret, aut-pateretur, aut res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur. Fam. 3.2.2.

41. Neque tam fideles sunt, et invident non nostris solum, verum etiam suis. Q. fr. I.I. I6.IO.

42. Nam caedam video,-, et impetum-, et exsilium reditum et tabulas novas et turpissimorum honores et regnum non modo Romano homini sed ne Persae quidem cuiquam tolerabile, Att. X.VIII. I9.

43. Atque hoc non soluminte,-, satis habebit sed etiam mihi ipse sua concessit voluntate. Att. IX.VII. 5.I4.

44. His te ita versari, ut et publicanis satisfacias, et socios perire non sinas, divinae cuiusdam virtutis esse videtur. Q. fr. I.I. 33.9.

45. Atque hoc in illis tribunis pl. non laedebat; Att.III.XXIII.39. (A law made by their own body was not binding on the tribunes; it was binding on the people).

46. Scripsi propter diligentiam cautionis meae in qua et maneo et manebo et, idem ut facis, non desistam rogare. Q.fr.I.II.4.I.

47. Propterea quod et omnes vias pecunia norunt et omnia pecuniae causa facuint, et quicum victuri non sunt, eius existimatione consulere non curant. Q. fr. I.I. I6.

Without Contrast.

48. Sed volui-, et interea me esse in oculis civium-non alienum putavi; Att. IV. II. 84.

49. Et erat primi libri sermo non alienus a Scaevolae studiis. Att. IV.XVI. 45.

50. Eas-Philogenes,-, curavit perlonga et non satis tuta via perferendas. Att. V.XX. 96.

51. Quādēre quoniam comitia habita sunt, tuque nihil ad me scribis proinde habeto ac si scripsisses nihil esse, neque temporis non longinqui speductum esse, non moleste feram. Att. III. XIII. IO.

52. Disputas tu quidem et amanter et prudenter et a meis consiliis ratio tua non abhorret-, Att. XX. 2.4.

53. Et longum est iter et non tutum,-, Fam. I4.I2.I. (LIII).

54. Is me nec proficiscentem Apameam prosecutus est nec cum postea in castra venisset, atque uide disceret, num quid vellem, rogavit et fuit aperte mihi nescio quare non amicus. Att. VI. III. 6.7.

55. Novi enim te et non ignoro, quam sit amor omnis sollicitus atque anxius. Att. II.XXIV. I.4.

56. Brevitas tuarum litterarum me quoque breviorem in scribendo facit, et vereut dicam, non satis occurrit, quid scribam. Fam. XII.IX. I.2.

57. Sed Pansa fuere videtur de Clodio item-que de Deiotaro et loquitur severe, si velis credere, illud tamen non belle, ut mihi quidem videtur, quod factum Dolabellae vehementer improbat. Att. XIV. 2.6.

58. Et quidem iam etiam non obscoena verba pro obscoenis sunt: Fam. IX.XXII. 4.8.

59. Nam et-virtutem et-iustitiam et-prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit et praeterea mihi non ignotam in consuetudine et familiaritate suavit-atem tuam: Fam. X.III. I.6.

60. Coponianam villam et veterem et non magnam novi,-, Att. XII.XXXI. 2.4.

6I. Atque etiam illa causa est non veniendi: Att. XII.XXIII.I.I.3.

62. Omnia quae in tuis rebus agam et non laboriosa mihi et hon-

esta videbuntur. Fam. V.XI. 2.II.

63. Nam et dissimulavimus, et, ut opinor, non acerrime adser-

vabimur. Att. X.XVI. I9.

64. Tua mandata persequar diligenter et in adiugendis hominibus

et in quibusdam non alienandis: Q. fr. II.XII. 2.2.

65. Acilius maximo meo beneficio est,-, et est non ingratus

meque vehementer observat: Fam. VII.XXX. 3.4.

66. Est enim longum iter discedentemque te,-, non sine magno

dolore dimittam; Att. XII.XVIII. 37.

67. Cosinius-valde mihi bonus homo et non levis et amans tui

est et talis qualem-. Att. I.XIX. II.6.

68. Nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observarit et a

studiis nostris non abhorret; Fam. XIII.XXII. I.3.

69. Quod est subinane in nobis et non ἀψιλόδοξον ,-, id

afficitur quadam delectatione; Att. II.XVII. 2.5.

70-7I. Qui et tibi non privato et prore non privata sua,-,

mittebantur; Fam. III.VIII. 4.I2.

72. Et ego te-, et tu me consiliaro fortasse non impertissimo,-,

usus esses,-. Fam. I.IX. 29.

73. Ut ea scriberem ad te, quae et saluti tuae conducere

arbitrarer et non aliena esse ducerem adignitate. Fam.IV.VII. I.'8

74. Et vidisse mihi multum videras-, et hoc tempore non solum

sapiens,-, sed etiam beatus; Fam. VII.XXVIII. I.8.

75. Quamquam et Pompeio plurimum-debebam, et eum non solum

beneficio sed amore etiam et perpetuo quodam iudicio meo

diligebam,-, Fam. I.IX. 63.

76. Et non omnia nostra corpora opponimus? Att. VII.XXIII. I4.

77. Ac primum Graecis id quod acerbissimum est, quod sunt vecti-gales, non ita acerbum videri debet, propterea quod-. Q. fr. I.I. 33.I2.

2. Non, apparently the negative for a clause.

I. Et tamen Dionysius noster et, qui est nobiscum Nicias Cores non rebatur oppidum esse Piraea, Att. VII.III. II9.

2. Urgebar ab eo ad quem misi et non habebam exemplar. Att.
IV.V.3... Fam. ...

3. Et longum est iter et non tatum et non video quid prodesse possis si veneris. Fam. XIV.XII. I.

4. Nam neque adhuc mihi satis nota sunt, et huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo. Att. I. XIII. 5.I.

5. Qui-numquam-putent, et, cum-dicant, ne malum habeat, non quo id natura rectum sit, non intellegant sede callido homine loqui, non de bono viro. Att. VII.II. 44.

6. Euismodi enim pactiones in ea continione factae sunt,-, ut nemo bonus interesse debuerunt et simul mihi committendum non fuit, ut iis contionibus interessem, quibus Messala excluderetur, Q. fr. III.I. I6.

7. Factum Caesaris de Corfinio totum te probaturum scio, et quo modo in euis modi re commodius cadere non protuit, quam ut-. Att. VIII.XV. A.20.

8. Homo undique tatius et quum a me maxime vulneraretur, non tulit et me trementi voce exsulem appellavit. Q.fr.III.II.2.I2.

9. Sed ego-, non habeo-neque enim venalia sunt,-, et confici

nisi per hominem et peritum et diligentem non possunt-,Q.fr.
III.IV. 5.6.

IO. De Ocella parum ad me plane scripseras, et in Actis non
erat. Fam. II.^{XV}. 5.2.

II. Atque ego haec tam esse quam audio non puto, et-, Q.fr.
I.II. 9.IO.

I2. Neque hanc vendituram puto,-, et illud alterum quam sit
difficle, te non fugit. Att. XII.XIII. 2.3.

I3. Torquato nostra officia grata esse facile patior eaque
augere non desinam. Att. XIII.XX. 2.i.

I4. Atque haec non ego prius sum suspicatus quam mihi palam
denuntiata sunt, neque eatam pertimui,-, quam-. Att. VIII.XI.
d.90.

I5. Sed,-,non possumus nisi hoc, non videri eam tuam esse dig-
nitatem neque fidem omnibus cognitam, ut contra alterutrum-,
arma feras, et hoc non dubitamus, quin-. Att. IX.VII. a.23.

I6. Neque enim celeriter ex delectibus hoc homines convenire
possunt, et, si convenirent quantum iis committendum sit,
qui inter se ne noti quidem sunt, contra veteranas legiones,
non te praeterit. Att. VIII.XII. d.I9.

I7. De Octavii conicione idem sentio quod tu, ludorumque eius
apparatus et Matuis ac Postumius mihi procuratores non placent.
Att. XV.II. 3.3.

I8. In hac solitudine careo omnium colloquio quumque mane me
in silvam abstrusi deviam et asperam, non exeo inde aute ves-
perum: Att. XII.XV. 4.

19. Nihil esse quod ad laudem attineat quod non tu optime per-
spicias et tibi non sine cuiusquam hortatione in mentem veniat
quotidie. Q. fr. I.I. 45.II.

20. Si (comitia) facta erunt tabellarius non erit profectus, tota
comitia perscribam. Att. IV.XV. 68.

2I. Hos ego sermones, quod et multi sunt et tuam existimationem,
ut ego, sentio, non offendunt, lacessivi numquam. Fam. III.VIII.
7. IO.

22. Epistola-, in qua optas congressum pacemque non desperas.
Att. VIII.XV. 26.

According to my interpretation , then, of the examples of
et (atque,-que) non, in 78-% of the instances at least, the ne-
gative serves to negate a single word, very often for the sake
of contrast. An examination of the examples of neque, however,
shows that it too is used where there is apparently just as
clear a negation of a single word or phrase, often in contrast.
There are in all 57 examples at least of this use of neque.
They are:-

<div style="text-align:center">

Neque used to negate a single word or phrase.

With Contrast.

</div>

I. Iacet in maerore meus frater neque tam de sua vita quam de
mea metuit. Att. X.IV. 66.

2. Modo Italia expulit, exparte persequi,- conatur, nec iam re-
cusat, sed-postulat-.Att. X.IV. 2I.

3. Vicit amentia levissimi hominis nostram prudentiam, nec tamen
tantum in statuenda in Lepidi statua factum est mali, quantum
in evertenda boni. Brutus I.XV. 9.22.

4. Cui te socium neutiquam puto esse oportere nec umquam pu-
tavi. Att. IX.X. I05.

5. Et tamen, mi Attice, auguria quoque me incitant quadam spe
non dubia, nec haec collegii nostri ab **Atto**, sed illa Platonis
de tyrannis. Att. X.VIII. 62.

6. Tanto me dolere adfecit, ut postea iacuerim, neque nunc tam
pro se quam contra me laborare dicitur. Att. XI.IX. 37.

7. Itaque Homerus non Aiacem, nec Achillem, sed Vlixem appella-
vit $\pi\tau o\lambda\iota\pi\acute{o}\rho\vartheta\iota o\nu$. Fam. X.XIII. 2. 8.

8. Atque haec non ego priusquam suspicatus quam mihi palam
denuntiata sunt, neque ea tam pertimui, si subeunda essent,
quam declinanda putavi, si honeste vitare possem. Att. VIII.XI.
d.92.

9. Approbavi tuum consilium, neque nunc muto, si tu in eadem ea
sententia; Fam. XVI.I. I.7.

I0. Nihil scribere possum nec enim, quod sentio, libet scrib-
ere. Fam. XV.XVI. 3.I6.

II. Non queo ad te nec libet scribere-. Fam. XVI.II. I.

I2. Non ego oppugnavi fratrem tuum, sed fratri tuo repugnavi,
nec in te, ut scribis, animo fui mobili, sed ita stabili, ut-.
Fam.

I3. Dolebamque pilis et gladiis, non consiliis neque auctorit-
atibus nostris de iure publico disceptari; neque ego, ea,-, di-
vinabam futura, sed - timebam,-, Fam. VI.I. 5.I0.

I4. Ea sublata tota sunt, nec mihi magis quam omnibus,-. Fam.
I. VIII. 3.II.

I5. Senatus haberi ante Kalendas Februarias-,-, non potest,
neque mense Februario toto nisi perfectis aut reiectis le-
gationibus. Fam. I.IV. I.I2.

I6. Nihil enim scribis; neque ego ad te his duobus mensibus
scripseram; Fam. VII.IX. I.2.

I7. Nam - viros perculo obsidionis liberare cupio neque sub-
sidio ire possum. Att. VIII.XII. a.I4.

I8. Non possum dicere eum praefuisse neque possum negare
afuisse. Fam. XIII.XXIX. 43.

I9. Sed - affirmo - neque id ambitione adductus facio, sed-.
Fam. XIII.XXXI. 2.2.

20. Item de hortis me quod admones, nec fui umquam valde cupid-
us, et nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem. Q.fr.
III.I. 4.6.

2I. Nihil profecit, nec,-, proficiet. Q. fr. III.I. I5.IO.

22. Itaque mirum in modum omnes a se bonos alienavit neque
id magis amicitia Clodii adductus fecit quam studio per-
ditarum reum atque partium. Att. I.XIV. 6.IO.

23. Commentationem causarum abiecimus, nec tamen ad hanc
insolentiam, sed ad illam tuam lautitiam. Fam. 9.20.I.

24. Ego enim te arbitror - esse - profectum, neque tamen id
ipsum certum habeo. Att. I.XIII. I.I5.

25; Abes diu - neque nos te fruimur et tu nobis cares. Att.
II. I. 4.8.

26. Dionysium - misi - nec - aequo animo, sed fuit concedendum.
Att. VII.IV. I.

27. Cumque ingressus essem dicere quid oportuisset - nec vero
quicquam novi, sed ea quae cotidie omnes-. Att. XV.XI. 2.

28. Quum quidem ego eius petitionem gravissimus in senatu
sententiis oppugnassem, neque tam illius laedendi causa quam de-
fendendi atque ornandi Catonis; Fam. I.IX. I9.9.

29. Deinde ἀτοπώτατον esse me qui Romam omnino post haec arma non accesserim neque id tam periculi mei causa fecerim quam dignitatis. Att. XV.XXVI. I.I2.

30. Eumque lusi iocoso satis, neque solum illud extorsi op-pidulum, quod erat positum in Euphrati Zeugmate, sed praeterea togam sum praetextam,-, magno hominum risu cavillatus. Q. fr. II.VIII. 2.

3I. Neque solum dixi sed etiam saepe facio deis hominibusque approbantibus. Fam. I.IX. I9.25.

32. Tamen maximam laetitiam cepi-, neque vero ob eam causam,-, sed mehercule, quod - est -. Fam. III.IX. 2.5.

33. Neque vero id solum sed etiam,-, ea nos quam cogitata ab illo probamus. Fam. XII.I. I.I4.

34. Neque solum ea perspicis; quae geruntur quaeque iam gesta sunt, sed etiam qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit. Fam. IV.II. 3.

35. Venies enim,-, exspectatus, neque solum nobis,-, sed prorsus omnibus; Fam. IV.X. I.6.

36. Versorque-, nec audio solum, quod ipsum esset miserum, sed etiam video,-, Fam. IV.XIII. 2.

37. Docuerunt-. Neque id erat H S XXX, ut scribis, sed H S XIX; Fam. V.XX. 3.

38. Liberasti-, neque solum ad tempus maximam utilitatem attul-isti, sed etiam ad exemplum; Att. XIV.XVIII. a.8.

39. Tuas igitur exspecto, nec actorum solum, sed etiam futurorum. Att. XV.IV. 5.II.

40. Videtur fore, neque solum propter rei publicae, sed etiam propter anni tempus; Fam. IX.V. I.2.

4I. Sciebam-, neque solum Romae, sed etiam Deli tuum διάγραμμα a videram. Att. IX.IX. IOO.

42. Neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis euis omnibus - -, libentissime supplicabo. Fam. 6. I4. 3.

43. Neque solum quid Romae sed etiam-, neque solum quid fieret verum etiam quid futurum esset indicabant. Att. II.XI. I.6.

44. Cum viro bellum gerit, neque solum cum Metello sed etiam cum Fabio. Att. II.I. 5.

45. Αἰδέομαι Τρῶας as nec solum civis, sed etiam amici officio revocor; Att. VII.XII. 28.

46. Nec id ad voluptatem refero sed ad communitatem - atque-. Fam. XX.XXIV. 3.

Without Contrast.

47. Non enim vidisses fratrem tuum,-, ne vestigium quidem eius nec simulacrum, sed quandam effigiem spirantis mortui. Q. fr. I.III. I.

48-49. Quae ad nos nec obscuro nec vario sermone, sed et clarissima et una omnium voce perfertur. Fam. II.V. I.6.

50. In quo omnia dicta sunt,- neque vero hac in causa modo , sed constanter saepe in senatu: Fam. I.IX. 8.

5I. Ac iam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis sed precibus tecum fraternis ago-. Q. fr. I.I. 4I2.

52. At etiam de te concionatur, nec impune: Fam. XII.XXII. I.4.

53. Incredibile est, quanta me molestia affecerit. nec mehercule ex ea parte maxime,-, Att. XV.I. I.2.

54. seque in urbem recepit invitus; neque solum spe sed certa re iam et possessione deturbatus est meo iustissimo honestissimoque convicio. Fam. XII.XXV. 2.IO.

55. Una, quod versabatur in hoc studio nostro,-, et cum in-
genio,-, nec sine industria; Fam XIII.X. 2.8.

56. Quod non habebam idoneum cui darem nec satis sciebam quo
darem. Att. I.XVI. I6.

57. Ea-quae ad nos magis pertinent, nec tamen multo; Att. XII.XI.

Of the 907 examples of neque, there are, 57 instances in
which the negation of a single word or phrase appears, but of the
57, the neque is used I8 times in combinations of the solum-
sed etiam type, twice with umquam, and once with quicquam - a
total of 2I. The combination neque solum - sed etiam is much
preferred to et non solum - sed etiam, for to the I8 of the
former, there are only 5 of the latter. Neque umquam and neque
quicquam are also established idioms. So then, neque is to be
expected in these 2I examples, and they should not be included
in a comparison of neque with the II examples of et non in the
negation of a single word or phrase. It appears, then, that
neque was used aside from the exceptions mentioned, only about
$\frac{1}{2}$ as often as et non in the negation of a single word or phrase.

Further et non is used with comparative frequency in com-
bination with a preceding et. There are in all 2I examples of
this type, or 22 % of the total number of et non's, whereas et-
neque is found 32 times, or in 4-% of the total number of
neque's'.

Again et non - et is used 5 times, or in 5% of the total
number of non's'; neque - et, 39 times, or 4 % of the total
number of neques'. We may say, then, that while Cicero used
the et - et non combination 66-% as often as "et-neque", he
used "et non - et" only about I3% as often as neque - et.

Gildersleeve 480, R 3, N 3b, says that "neque - et" tho' seldom used in early Latin was more frequently used by Cicero; and that "et - neque" was introduced by Cicero, who commonly used it. He, however, does not mention the "et - et non", "et non-et" combinations, and leads us to think that Cicero used "neque-et" much more frequently than "et - neque, although they stand in the ratio of 32 to 39. At the beginning of my investigation, I thought that the rather frequent examples of et - non might be explained, perhaps, as due in most cases to the fact that they occured in combination with a preceding et. My theory, however was not substantiated by the final results. I found rather that the et non in the combination was due, except in perhaps 3 instances to the fact that the non was used to negate a single word or phrase.

Concluding Statements Regarding the Use of Neque Versus et non.

I. Neque is regularly used instead of et non to add a negative idea to a preceding idea.

2. When et non is used, the non usually exerts its force upon a single word or phrase.

3. Neque also may be used to negate a single word or phrase, but only about one half as often as et non.

II. (modo)(solum)-(verum)(sed)(etiam)(ne-quidem)

	Ind,	Indep. Ideal	Subj. Ob.Prop.	Dep. Result	Subj. Others.
Non modo-sed etiam	50	3	0	3	8
Non solum-sed etiam	48	0	0	3	5
Non modo-verum etiam	IO	0	0	I	3
Non modo-sed ne-quidem	I2	I	0	3	I
Non solum-verum etiam	6	0	0	0	3
Non modo-sed	220	I	0	2	3
Non solum sed	8	0	0	0	0
Non solum-verum ne-quidem	0	0	0	0	I
Non modo	3	0	0	0	I
Non solum	3	0	0	0	0

The types most commonly found are, as the table shows, the "non modo - sed etiam", and the "non solum - sed etiam". Roby (2240), tries to distinguish the meanings of these es- pressions, explaining that "non modo" is "not exactly", and "non solum", "not only". In the expression of some ideas, "non modo" is employed, he says, where "non solum" would be impossible: for instance in this passage, "quae civitas est in Asia, quae non modo imperatoris aut legati sed unius tribuni militum ani- mos ac spiritus capere possit?" C. Man. 22. Surely the substi- tution of "non solum" would not alter the meaning. There is no reason apparently why any distinction should be attempted as to the general thought conveyed by the "non modo" and the "non solum" types.

Cicero, however, preferred "non modo." Aside from the "non (modo) (solum)-sed etiam" combinations, which appear with almost equal frequency, non modo is used in 74-% of the examples either in combination or alone; non solum, in 26+%.

The ratio of "non modo" to "non solum" when followed by ne-quidem is much larger, for it is used 17 times as often. Regarding this expression, Hale 2.99, says that "When the phrase "non modo (or "non solum")---sed ne-quidem" is used in a sentence containing but a single verb, the second negative is felt throughout the whole' ("not only not - but not even')". His parenthesis makes his meaning clear, although his state-is rather hazy. The word "whole" might apply to the sentence or to the phrase under consideration. Roby, too, 2240.3, is inexact for Ciceros' letters, for he says that, "If a predicate or other word is common to both clauses but stands with the latter, the non after the modo or solum is frequently omitted." In the letters, however, it is always omitted.

As to this detail of usage then we may say that in Ciceros' letters, "When the phrase non modo (solum) sed (verum) ne-quidem is used with a common predicate or other word which c stands with the second half of the phrase, the meaning is "not only not- but not even."

III. Non and neque quisquam etc., versus nemo, et nemo etc.

Nemo umquam etc. versus numquam quisquam etc.

(I.)Non quisquam etc.   versus   Nemo etc.

I. Non aliquid	I	Nihil	655
Non quicquam	O		
2. Non Ullus	4	Nullus	265
Non aliquis quaquid	3		

3. Non quis quam	5	Nemo	I42
Non quis	I		
4. Non umquam	I	Mumquam	II9

These figures agree with the grammarians, who unite in say-
ing that nemo etc. is used more frequently than non quisquam.
(See Lane 2403, Kühner Page 8I4 et seq. Gildersleeve 480).
Kühner, moreover, makes the statement that "non quis quam" etc.
was used in classical times when the two ideas of any and not
were to be especially vivid and that they are usually separated
by a word. Gildersleeve says that the longer form may be used
in poetry, or to produce emphasis. The examples in the letters
are as follows:-

I. Nullas - litteras, in quibus non inesset arrogans,- (adj)
aliquid, Att. VI.III. 7.8.

2. Non videbar ullo modo facilius moturus, quam si-dicerem,
Att. VIII. IX. 6.

3. Non enim poterimus ulla esse in invidia spoliata opibus et
illa senatoria potentia, Att. II.IX. I.I6.

4. In quibus non potest residere inertiae aut levitatis ulla
respicio. Q. fr. I.I. 283.

5. Tu esti non potuisti ullo modo facere, Att. XI.XXI. 4.

6. Quem antea tantummodo communi officio civium, non aliquo
erga singulari beneficio debitum praestitissem, Fam.I.IX. 4.I4.

7. Nullum - bellum - fuit,-, in quo bello non-, tamen aliqua
forma esset futura rei publicae. Brutus I.XV. I09.

8. Genus - euis modi fere est, ut non liberat cuiquam dare,
Att. IV.XV. 20.

9. Ut- non potuit mentio fiere cuisquam ab eis, qui disputant.
Att. IV.XVI. I8.

IO. Non Mehercule quemquam audivi hoc gravissimo et pestilentis-
simo anno adolescentulum aut puerum mortuum, qui -. Fam. V.XVI.
4.I5.

II. Non possum existimare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te
amari; Fam. XV.XXI. 3.5.

I2. Non Mehercule quisquam μουσοπάταχτος libentius quam ego
te audio -. Q. fr. II.VIII. I.7.

I3. Quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Att. IX.XIII. 85.

I4. Non enim umquam turpor - fuit, Att. I.I6. 3.V.

From these figures it is clear that exceptions to the rules
concerning "nemo" etc. versus "non quisquam" etc. are almost
negligible. The explanation tendered by Kühner and Gilder-
sleeve - i.e. that the non followed by a positive such as
"ullus", etc. is used to make the ideas of negation and in-
definiteness more prominent - is fairly satisfactory. It is
perhaps more accurate to say that such expressions are used when
the negative is to exert its force especially on the verb
(I,2,3,8), is to produce contrast (6,II,I2), or is to make
vivid the negative and indefinite ideas (4,5,7,I0,I4)

(II.) "Et nemo" etc.   versus   "Neque quisquam."

I. Et nemo	2	Neque quisquam	29
2. Et nullus, a, um	5	Neque ullus, a, um	43
3. Et nihil	0	Neque quidquam (quid)	36
4. Et (-que) numquam	2	Neque umquam	I8
5. (et)-que nusquam	I	Neque usquam	I

Grammarians agree that the negative copulative with a pos-
itive indefinite expression is far more common than the con-
junction "et" or "que" with a negative indefinite.

(See Lane I659; Kühner, Page 8I4 et seq. Gildersleeve, 480.)
Neither Hale, Kühner. nor Gildersleeve suggests the possibility
of deviation from the fixed order, and Lane merely says that
Cicero and Livy "sometimes", caesar and Sallust "rarely" use the
latter form of expression. The general rule holds true for the
letters, for in comparison with the I27 examples which verify
this rule, there are only I0 execptions. Of the I0, five show
an idea of contrast:-

I. Esti ea perturbatio est omnium rerum ut suae quemque for-
tunae maxime poenit/eat nemoque sit quin -. Fam. VI.II. I.

2. Quod et Quintus, frater meus, legatùs est Caesaris et
nullum meum minimum dictum, non modo factum, pro Caesare in-
tercessit. Fam. I.I^X. 2I.30.

3. Cum-adsit, contraque noster dux nusquam sit,-,Att.VII.XXI. I0.

4. Perrexi tamen Romamque perveni nulloque prasidio quate-
feci Antonium contraque euis praesidio quatefeci Antonium con-
traque euis arma - consilio et auctoritate firmavi. Brutus
I.X. 4.8.

5. Ille ipse,-, caedis initium quaeret nullamque etiam ob
causam me auctorem fuisse Caesaris interficiendi criminatur,-,
Fam. XII.II. I.6.

   Five examples, moreover, are used in the combination (que)
et-et (que) nullus, etc.

I-2. See 2 and 4 above.

3. Sex. Aufidius et observantia, qua me colit, acckedit ad
proximos et splendore equiti Romano nemini cedit. Fam. XII
XXVII. 2.

4. Quoniam et abes,-, et scribendi necessitas nulla est-.
Att. XII.XXXIX. 2.IO.

5. Et afui proficiscens in Graeciam et posteaquam de medio
cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, numquam per M. Anton-
ium quietus fui,-. Fam. X. I.3.

Of the I27 examples of "neque quisquam" etc., there were
only 8 in which the combination "et-neque quisquam" etc appeared,
i.e. 6%. This number and percent seem small in comparison with
the 5 out of IO examples or the 50% in which "et-et nemo" etc
was used.

In addition to the examples mentioned, there are two others:-
I. Hoc vero regnum est et ferri nullo pacto potest. Att.II.XII.I.2
2. Cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium idque numquam destiti
praedicare. Fam. V.XI. I2.

In these sentences there is apparently no idea of contrast,
nor is the combination "et - et nemo" etc used.

All then that may be said regarding the use of "neque quisquam"
etc versus "et nemo" etc in Ciceros' letters is that -
I. Neque quisquam etc is nearly always used in preference to
et nemo etc.

2. Usually when et nemo etc is used, it either follows an-
other et (que) or expresses a contrast.

3. Neque quisquam etc is used after a preceding et (que) more
often than et nemo, but proportionately with much less fre-
quency.

(III) Nihil umquam etc. versus Numquam quicquam etc.

I. Nihil umquam	22	Numquam quicquam	I
		Att.VII.II.42.Q.fr.I.II.3.7.Att.XIV.IV.I.4.	
2. Nullus umquam	8	Numquam ullus, a, um	4
		Fam.III.II.3.II.Fam.V.VII.I.7.	
		Numquam quisquam, a, ic (adj)	I
		Att.VIII.V.2I.	
3. Nemo umquam	8	Numquam quisquam	I
		Att.IV.III.86.	

For Cicero's Letters, at least, the statements of both Lane (See 2403 Lane) and Gildersleeve would have to be modified, for the one saus that nemo umquam is "generslly" used for numquam quisquam; the other, that while in English "no one ever" or "never any one"etc may be used, in Latin, the former type is "invariable", as, for instance, "nemo umquam." The truth is that in the Letters, with the exception of "numquam ullus"etc, the "nemo umquam" type was almost always used. Just as in English, though it is more common to say "I have never seen anything more inspiring," yet it is not wrong to say "I have seen nothing at any time more inspiring," so Cicero said in Att.VII. XVII. "No one ever took away so much of the city's spoils" (nemo umquam), but in Att.VIII.IV.2. he said "never have I decreed this to any defendent." (numquam reo cuiquam).

IV. Nondum, Necdum, Nihildum.

These three negatives, which are of infrequent occurrence, are neglected by the grammars. Roby, 2334, however, says that necdum is used instead of et nondum. This is true, apparently, for there is not a single exception to the rule; but five ex-

amples to verify it. Further, although there were seven pas-
sages containing nihildum, there was not one instance of non-
dum quidquam, etc. Evidently, then, it was customary in Latin
to say "nothing yet" instead of "not yet anything"

V. Haud.

Of the six examples of hand, it is used twice with scio an,
once with the verb amo, and three times with the adjectives
(meliorI,Paulo 2). There is no instance of haud with a pro-
nominal adjective such as quisquam etc,- a usage which Kühner
(Page I84 et seq) says is especially frequent. He agrees with
Bennett, however, in saying that Cicero seldom used haud except
in the phrase "haud scio an," The Hale and Buck (297-a) rule
is, on the whole, satisfactory,- In Ciceronian use it (haud)
was employed sparingly, and mostly to modify adjectives and
adverbs expressing quantity, kind , or manner. It is also
used with a few verbs such as scio and dubito.

VI. Ne-quidem.

Ne-quidem in the phrase non modo (solum)-sed has been dis--
cussed in section III of Part A. In general, it is used when
prominence is to be given to some word, phrase, or clause, and
this word, phrase, or clause is included within the ne -quidem
compound. Further, this phrase exercises a negative force over
the whole clause in which it srands. When, however, it is used
with another negative of general force, it does not combine to
produce a positive, but strengthens the negative idea with some
special word, phrase, or clause.

Example:- Neque enim rogavit ne me quidem. Att.XI.XXIV.I3.

Non praetermittam ne illud quidem; Q.fr.II.V. 2.I.

When, again, the ne quidem directly modifies the verb, if a
negative object follows, such as nihil, the whole has a positive
force:- ex."Nihil iam ne inservio quidem."Att.IX.V. 45.

PART B.

I. Negatives used with the Imperative.

Prohibition was not expressed in Latin, as a rule, with the
imperative and a negative. In all Cicero's Letters, there were
only 8 passages containing both a negative and an imperative:-
4 with non, 2 with neque, i with nihil, I with ne-quidem. and, of
the 8 negatives, only three could be supposed to modify a verb.
They are:-

I. Habe tuum negotium nec quid res mea familiaris postulet
quam ego non curo, sed quid velim et cur velim, exixtima.
Att. XII.XXII. 3.

H. C. Elmer in hi s article on the Latin Prohibitive, Part II.
in the American Journal of Philology, Vol.I5, says that the con-
junction does not negate the meaning of the verb, but that the
force of the negative is exerted upon the first quid clause.
Bennett, however, in his reply to this article, cites this pas-
sage as an example of nec used with the imperative, affirming
that the negative belongs naturally with the existima and that
any other interpretation is forced. There is in this sentence,-
even bennett must admit it,-, a clear idea of contrast be-
tween "quid res mea familiaris postulet -", and "quid

velim et cur velim," and the meaning evidently is, "Manage your
business and consider not what my estate, which I am not con-
cerned about demands, but what I desire and why." Since then,
there is a contrast between these two ideas either neque or
et non is the form of negative expression to be expected. If
neve is ever used with sed to express a contrast, I should be
pleased to see the example.

2. Ne paulum quidem me otium habuisse iudicato.Q.fr. 2.I5.
The ne-quidem in this sentence belongs with the infinitive clause.

3. Cura igitur nihil aluid nisi ut valeas; Fam. XVI.IV. 2.

There is no doubt that the nihil is the object of the imp-
perative cura. This, then, is the only instance in Ciceros' Let-
ters in which a negative is used directly with an imperative.

The remaining examples of the negative indisputably belong
with single words other than the verb. They are:-

I. De Terentia ita cura, ut scribis, meque hac ad maximas
aegritudines accessione nonmaxima-libera. Att. XII.XXIII.2.3.

2. Perge, mi Brute, et iam non cum aliis sed tecum ipse
certa. Fam. XI.XV. 2.2.

3. Mihi crede, homini non glorioso, Fam. XI. XIV. I.4.

4-5. Et illa scribe, non ex doctrina, neque ex libris-.
Att. X.XIV. I7.

Hale and Buck in their grammer (496 d) say that the Imp-
erative was not used in prohibition except in early and
legal Latin and infrequently in late prose. Evidently they
did not intend section 464, Ia to apply to the Imperative,
for there they say that, "ne-quidem, nihil, numquam, nemo,
" His
and nullus,-" are used with all kinds of mood ideas.

His former statement seems to be nearer the truth, for, as has been said nihil is the only negative which is used directly with an Imperative in the Letters.

Gildersleeve (274,I. Note) says that non with as imperative instead of the usual ne was found only in Ovid, but that the use of neque in the place of neve to connect one Imperative with another began in classical Latin and became more common later. He too cites the overworked example in Cicero, Att. XII.XXII.3. nec- existima, which Bennett makes so much of and even Hale (464,I,b) uses as an exception to the rule regarding negatives with the imperative.

He, however, along with Bennett, Allen and Greenough, Lane, and Kühner, says that a negative of any sort with the imperative was very rare.

Elmer, in the artivle previously referred to, denies that neque with an imperative was ever used prior to Cicero, although neve was used I2I times (nearly all in $_{laws}$)-. He says, also that in the period of Cicero, aside from Att. XIV. XXII. 3.I2, there is only one clear instance of neque used with the imperative and that in the Augustan period it was seldom used; that later on, the distinction between neve and neque broke down in poetry.

It is true that neque was almost never used with the Imperative, and never at all in Cicero aside from the nec-existima example, but it is also true that neve was avoided in classical Latin in this use, and in Cicero never appeared outside of laws.

Bennett in replying to Elmer declared that Elmer was mistaken in saying that neque was never used with the Imperative

prior to Cicero, and cites a passage in the Spoletium inscription of the 2nd century B.C. ;- honce locicom ne quis violatod neque exvehito neque experto, quod locui siet, neque cedito nisei, etc. Such instances, he agrees, can not be frequent, whereas neve was used as many as I2I times in early laws. When ne made this latter atatement, he had evidently found other examples since his publication of "The Ayntax of Early Latin: The Verb", for in that book he mentions only 24 examples of neve (neu,neive,nive, Pages 364-365), with the imperative, all of them being included in I3 passages. Further, he gives 7 examples, which are intended to show neque as a connective between imperatives. Three of the seven, however, are not used to connect the verbs at all. They are:-

I. Oleum ne tangito utendi causa neque furandi causa. Cato. Agr. I45.

2. Mirari noli neque me contemplarier; Poem II29.

3. Amicum quom vides, obliviscere miserias; inimicus si es commentus, nec libens aeque. App. Claud. (Baehrens) 2.

The 4 remaining examples are contained in two passages,- one, an inscription containing three examples; the other, a passage from a quotation in Livy's (Ver Sacrum). Lease in his paper on "Livy's Use of Neque and Neve with an Imperative or Subjunctive," says that there is one other example in Livy in an official document.

In early Latin, then, neve was used almost invariably with the imperative instead of neque. As for Cicero, however, neither was used to connect imperatives, for the only example of neve with imperatives is in a quotation from a law; the only one

of neque, is used for the sake of contrast.

As to the Letters, in particular, there is only one example of a negative used with the imperative (aside from Att. XIV. XXII. 8.I2), and that is nihil.

Instead of expressing prohibition in this way, Cicero in the Letters used the following devices:-

I. Noli (-ito) and the infinitive --------------- 30
   (nolito was used only once)

2. Cave (-eto) with the present subjunctive ------- 2I

    I. Cave without ne --------------------- I8

    2. Cave with ne --------------------------- I

    3. Caveto ----------------------------------- 2
                                             2I

III. Perfect Subjunctive with a negative.

    I. With ne ------------------------------------ I4

    2. : neque --------------------------------- 5

    3. : nihil ------------------------------- 6

    4. : nullus ----------------------------- I
                                           26

    (5. non modo-sed ne quidem -------------- I).

4. Present Subjunctive (3rd person) with ne------- 3

II. Negatives used with the Independent Subjunctive of Desire.

Table of Negatives.

| | Prohibition | | | | Wish | |
| | Present | | Perfect | | With Utinam | Without Utinam |
	Ist	3d	2nd	3d		
Ne	2	3	I3	I	2	4
Non	0	2	I	0	3	0
Neque	0	0	5	0	3	0
Nihil	0	0	6	0	I	0
Nullus	0	0	I	0	0	0
Ne-quidem	0	0	I	0	I	0
Neve	0	0	0	0	0	0

The figures in this table which are of especial interest are those relating to the frequency with which non, neque, nihil, nullus, ne-quidem are used with the prohibitive subjunctives. Ne or neve are the negative particles which are supposed to belong with such subjunctives. Some grammarians, indeed, do not admit the possibility of the appearance of other negatives with an independent volitive subjunctive. (F.N.I.A.G. 439-450. Sonnenscheim 316; Bennett 274,275,276. Bennett, however, in his Syntax of early Latin: the Verb does admit the possibility. Harkness 489-3). Burton (768-934) , however, says that ne is used regularly, not rarely, and Lane (I543), that in negative subjunctive exhortations or commands, ne, nemo, nihil, numquam etc and rarely non are found. Roby (2229-2230), also, in his grammer says that non and nec (nec frequently in Ovid andLivy) are

occasionally found with an imperative or passive subjunctive
instead of ne or neve, but he adds that independent or dep-
endent expressions of desire, ne quis, ne quando, ne ullus,
neculi; etc, are used instead of nemo, etc. The Hale and Buck
grammar, (464), includes among the negatives used with ideas of
desire, ne and neve (the sentence negatives), ne-quidem, nihil,
numquam, nemo, nullus, and non (as the negative of a single
word). He says further that exceptionally neque was used; in
Cicero, often with independent prohibitions, occasionally in in-
dependent requests; that in poetry and "later Latin neque is
used more freely for neve and even after negatives." and that
"In double prohibitions neque-neque as well as ne-neve are oc-
casionally used in all periods." Kühner(in his Ausführliche
Lateinische Grammaratik, III Band, I teil, Section 48), says
that the negative for the subjunctive of will is ne or a word
made of a compound with ne like nemo, nullus, numquam, nihil,
etc,. but that when a single word is to be negatived, non is
necessary (not wendig").   (F.N.I. the same section, Kühner
says that in old and late Latin the distinction between neand
non broke down, and in proof gives examples of utiam non in
the subjunctive of wish. It is more probable that the non in
such instances is due to the fact that such expressions orig-
nated in questions of Ideal Certainty. (See Hale and Buck's
grammar 5II, I,N.I)· He adds, also, that when an affirmative
volitive is attached coordinately with a negative volitive
subjunctive, neque is the copulative used, and neve appears in
no instance in classical Latin in this use. After a negative
imperative, however, or imperative subjunctive, an independent

volitive expression was continued by neve, through analogy with final clauses. Neque-neque. again, was preferred to neve-neve as a correlative phrase with the subjunctive of will.

An esamination of the Letters shows that:-

I. Ne, although it is by far the most commonly used negative is not the only one to be found with the independent volitive subjunctive.

2. Non was not used except to negate single words other than verbs.

3 Although neve was never used with the independent volitive, neque appears five times with the perfect subjunctive, et ne once, and ac ne once.

4. Nihil was used with the perfect prohibitive subjunctive instead of ne quid or quidquam; and nullus instead of ne ullus; but ne quid is used in the present subjunctive of command instead of nihil.

Following are the examples upon which these four statements are based:-

I. Ne.

    I. Sed acta ne agamus, reliqua paremus. Att. IX.VI. 56.

    2. Si ille queritur, si scribit ad amicos, si idem Fausta
       vult, Philotimus ut ego ei coram dixeram, mihique ille
       receperat, ne sit invito. Milone in bonis. Att.V.VIII.I9.

    3-4. Et and ac ne

        a. Haec ego ad te: tu, si quid novi - nam quotidie
          aliquid exspecto - confestim ad me; et, si
          movi nihil, nostro more tamen ne partiamur inter-mitti litterulas. Att. XIV.IV. 2.8.

5-6 Ne quid.

    a. Si quis est ex servis egregie fidelis, sit in do-
       mesticis rebus et privatis, quae res ad officium
       imperii tui atque ad aliquam partem rei publicae
       pertinebant, de his rebus ne quid attingat, Q. fr.
       I.I. I7.I3.

    b. Si quid eiusmodi acciderit, ne quid tibi sit fama
       tibi sit fama mea potius; Att. XVI.II. 2.6.

7. Huic ego litteras ipsius arbitratu dabo: eae te ne mo-
   verint; has scripi in eam partem, ne me motum putares.
   Att. XVI.I. 6.5.

8. Hunc tu virum nactus, si me aut sapere aliquid aut
   velle tua causa putas, ne dimiseris, et, si quae te
   forte res aliquando offenderit,-, perferto et ultima
   exspectato, quae-. Fam. VII.XVII. 2.I9.

9. Tu, si intervallum longius erit mearum litterarum, ne
   sis admiratus; Fam. 7.I8.3.

IO. Ut enim Aristarchus Homeri versum negat, quem non pro-
   bat, sic tu - libet enim mihi iocari-, quod disertum
   non erit, ne putaris meum. Fam. III.XI. 5.I3.

II. Planco et Oppio scripsi equidem, quoniam rogaras, sed,
   si tibi videbitur, ne necesse habueris reddere,--quum
   enim tua causa fecerint omnia, vereor ne meas lit-
   teras supervacanas arbitrentur-, Oppio quidem utique
   quem tibi amicissimum cognovi; verum, ut voles. Att.
   XVI.II. 5.4.

I2. Jocum autem illius de sua egestate ne sis aspernatus;
   Q. fr. II.X. 5.3.

I3. Tu, mi frater, simul et ille venerit, primam naviga-
tionem, dummodo idonea tempestas sit, ne omiseris.
Q. fr. II.V. 3.I7.

I4. Sin te quoque inimici vexare coeperint, ne cessaris,
non enim gladiis, sed litibus agetur. Q.fr.I.IV.5.I2.

I5. Quidquid euisdem generis habebis, dignum Academia
tibi quod videbitur, ne dubitaris mittere et arcae
nostrae confidito. Att. I.IX. 2.5.

I6. Sed ne dubitaris, quim --, sit -. Att. VII.III. 2.7.

I7. Nam illam *νομαίαν ἀργίας* excusationem ne acceperis.
Att. V.XI. 63.

I8. Sed hoc ne curaris, Att. IV.XV. 42.

I9. Quare, si quid *θε οψάνης* tecum forte contulerint ne
omnono repudiaris. Att. II.V. I.I7.

2. Non.

I. Sit lictor non suae sed tuae levitatis apparitor. Q. fr.
I.I. I3.II.

2. Sit anulus tuus non ut vas aliquod, sed tamquam ipse
tu, non minister alineae voluntatis, sed testis tuae;
Q. fr. I.I. I3.4.

3. Non modo-sed ne-quidem; quod me de Bacchide statuarum
coronis certiorem fecisti, valde gratum, nec quidquam
posthac non modo tantum sed ne tantulum quidem prae-
terieris. Att. XV.XXXVI. 3.4.

3. Neque

I. Tametsi possum vel absenti recordare enim quibus
laudationem ex ultimis terris miseris; nec hoc per-

timueris, nam a me ipso laudabuntur iidem-. Fam.I.IX.I9.I6.

2. Tu tamen, si quid de Hispaniis sive quid aluid, perque,
quaeso, scribere, nec meas litteras exspertaris, nisi
cum,quo opto, pervenerimus, aut, si quid excursu. Att.
X.XVIII. I2.

3. Quod me de Bacchide,†statuarum coronis certiorem fecisti,
valde gratum, nec quidquam posthac non modo tantum sed
ne tantulum quidem praeterieris. Att. XV.XXVII. 33.

4. Alteris iam litteris nihil ad me de Attica sed id quidem
in optima spe pono, illud accuso non te sed illam; ne
salutem quidem. At tu et illi et Piliae plurimam, nec
me tamen irasci indicaris. Att. XIII. XXII. II.

5. De Drusi hortis, quanti licuisse tu scribis, id ego
quoque audieram, et ut opinor, heri ad te scripseram,
sed quanti quanti bene enitur, quod necesse est:- Ad
Siccam scripsi, quod utitur L. Cotta: si nihil con-
ficeretur de Transtiberinis, habet in Ostiensi Cotta
celeberrimo loco sed pusillum loci, ad hanc rem tamen
plus etiam quam satis: id velim cogites. Nec tamen
ista pretia hortorum pertimueris, nec mihi iam ar-
gento nec veste opus est nec quibusdam amoenis locis,
hoc opus est. Att. XII.XXIII. 3.5.

4. Nullus

I. Si quis est, in quo iam offenderis, dequo aliquid sen-
seris, huic nihil credideris, nullam partem existim-
ationis tuae commiseris. Q. fr. I.I. I4.IO.

5. Nihil

I. Si quis est, in quo iam offenderis, dequo aliquid

senseris, huic nihil credideris,-. Q.fr. I.I. I4.IO.

2. De me nihil timueris, sed tamen promitto nihil. Att.
IV.XVII. 58.

3. Doce me, quo modo μεμψειν effugere possim. "Nihil."
inquies, "omnino scripseris." Qui magis effugias eos
qui volent fingere? Verum tamen ita faciam, quod
fieri poterit. Att. VIII.II. I7.

4. A Quinto fratre his mensibus nihil exspectaveris;
nam Taurus propter nives - transiri non potest. Att.
V.XXI. I97.

5. Indicabo enim tibi, tu illi nihil dixeris. Att.V.XI.58.

6. Sed, amabo te, nihil incommodo valetudinis feceris.
Att. VII.VIII. I2.

In all these examples the meaning appears to be volitive
and any other interpretation seems to me to be forced. However
convenient for some purposes a theory may be which excludes
from volitive expressions all negatives other than ne, neve in
sentence negation, and non, neque in word negation, facts rather
than convenience or theory should determine a final opinion
as to how a Roman expressed a negative command.

Elmer in Part I of his paper "The Latin Prohibitive" in the
American Journal of Philology, Volume XV, in which he tried to
establish the distinction in meaning between the present and per-
fect subjunctives in prohibitions, excludes all examples used
with nec, numquam, nihil, because, as he said, there are "serious
objections to explaining any one of those introduced by nec
(neque) in the best prose writers, and some of those intro-
duced by nihil, numquam, as instances of the same construction

as that found in 'nefeceris'."

Later in the same volume of the American Journal of Philolo-gy appeared his second paper dealing with "The Latin Prohibit-ive," in which he tried to prove that the examples of nec with the perfect subjunctive, which had been regarded as prohibit-ions, could not be volitive, and secondly that they should be classified as subjunctives of Obligation or Propriety. In introducing the destructive half of his discussion, he says that " the best starting point to discover to what extent neque (nec) was used in prohibitions will be found in expres-sions whose prohibitive character is beyond all question, viz. expressions in which the verb is in the imperative, or, if in the subjunctive, preceded by another verb which itself is. in-troduced by ne or neve." Then he enters into an examination of these types of expression.

I. First, he declares that neque was never used with an imperative prior to Cicero, although neve was found at least I2I times, and that it appears only once in the Ciceronian period (Cic.Cat.8.I0), aside from the "nec existima"(Cic.Att.XIV.XXII. 3.I2), example in Cicero's' Letters in which the nec is app-arently used for the sake of contrast. Further, he shows that it remained rare during the Augustan period, but "by the time, however, of Tibullus, Propertius and Ovid, the old distinction between neque (nec) and Neve (neu) had broken down, and the one was used almost as freely as the other with the imperative. But from first to last the use remained a poetical license."

Bennett in his reply to Elmer(which appeared in Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, Vol.IX), and in his Syntax of Early Latin, The Verb," proves that neque was used, tho' rarely, with the imperative prior to Cicero. (See pages 30-31 of his paper). Elmer, therefore, seems to be inaccurate in regard to this one matter. Further the fact that Cicero did not use neque with the imperative (except in the nec-existima" example) has no significance, aside from substantiating the truth that a prohibition in classical Latin was very rarely expressed by a negative with the imperative, because Cicero did not use neve any more often than neque with an imperative.

2. Secondly, Elmer considers the use of the subjunctive in prohibitions. Only when a ne or neve has preceded, according to him, is it certain that a prohibition is expressed. That seems to me, however, to be no more of a test than if an imperative should precede, whether it be a negative or not. Nevertheless, having accepted as the only proof as to the volitive character of an independent subjunctive, the presence of a preceding ne, or neve, he points to the fact that of all the examples with nec and the perfect subjunctive which have been regarded as prohibitions, not one is preceded by a ne or neve. In his own words, "In not one of the examples has anything preceded that even suggested a prohibition." I should like to call his attention to this passage which he himself quotes among his examples:-

Ad. Att. IO.I8.2. Tu tamen, perge, quaeso scribere, nec meas litteras exspectaris, nisi cum quo opto pervenerimus,

aut si quid excursu."

Surely the imperative "perge" although not itself a prohibition, leads the reader to expect that the perfect subjunctive coordinated with it is likewise a command, in this case negated. The shift from the imperative to the subjunctive mood, may very well have been due to a disinclintion of the part of Cicero to combine a negative with the imperative.

It seems to me unnecessary, however, that a ne or neve, or even an imperative precede a perfect subjunctive with neque (nec) in order that its volitive character may be evident. The context, in a more general sense, must indicate what meaning the auther is trying to express. For that reason, although none of the examples of nec with the perfect subjunctive which I have classified as prohibitive, follows a ne or neve, I consider myself justified in regarding them as volitive expressions.

Elmer next tried to prove that neque was never found with a passive subjunctive connected with a prohibitive accompanied by ne. Bennett in his article "Elmers' Theory of a Subjunctive of Obligation or Propriety" quotes 9 in disputable examples of this sort in Plautus and one in Terrence. (F.N.I. Cornell Studies in Class, Phil. No. IX).

3. The third argument which Elmer presents, is that fact that certain writers who never used ne with the perfect subjunctive in prohibitions, use neque and the perfect subjunctive. Ovid, for instance, although he never used ne with the perfect, used nec eleven times in clauses very similar to those in Cicero. The same condition holds true, he says, of Vergil, Tibullus and Propertius. Again, in the orations of

Cicero, in which ne never appears in this construction, except
once in a quotation, nec was used several times. For the sake
of fairness, it seems to me, Elmer should have mentioned at
this juncture, nowever, the fact that in the Letters, there are
I3 examples of ne with the perfect subjunctive to five of neque.
Cicero, then, so far as the Letters go, is not to be included
among those, who, though freely using nec with the perfect sub-
junctive, used ne with the prohibitive, seldom or not at-all.

Bennett denies that these facts mentioned by Elmer, re-
garding the usage of various authors, have any bearing on the
problem, for they were probably due, he says, to a natural
idiosyncrasy. This appears to me a reasonable explanation,
substantiated by the fact that even within the different
works of a single writer such as Cicero in the Orations and the
Letters ne (perf.subj.) may not be used at all in one set of
writings, but frequently in another set. (F.W.I.Cornell
Studies in Class. Phil. No.IX)   (F.N.2. See preceding para-
graph).

4. The next step in Elmers' argument against the inter-
pretation of nec with the perfect subjunctive as an ex-
pression of prohibition rests upon the meanings of verbs
used in such constructions. He says that although verbs
denoting mental action with two or three exceptions were
not used in prohibitions in the perfect subjunctive prior
to the period of decline, I5 out of 38 examples of nec with
the perfect subjunctive, covering all literature from the
earliest times to the Augustan period, are verbs of mental
action. Bennett observes that the fifteen all belong to
the century and a half after Plautus, and says that the

original use of the tense was probably extended later in the language. It evidently had been extended by the time of Ciceros' Letters, for of the I3 examples of ne with the perfect subjunctive 7 or 54 % are verbs of mental action: they are, repudiaris, putaris, curiaris, dubitaris, habueris (in the sense of consider), sis aspernatus, sis admiratus. The fact, then, that I5 out of 38 examples of nec with the perfect subjunctive in Latin literature extending to the period of decline, are verbs of mental action, has no weight in proving that they are not prohibitive in character.

5. The last part of the destructive half of Elmers' article attempts to show that "neque is never used by Cicero to negative the subjunctive in purpose clauses or in any other dependent volitive clauses." He prefaces his attempted proof by saying that "every purpose clause is at the same time a result clause as well." Then he gives examples in English to prove his statement:-

I. I wish to train my children properly that they may in after years be honored citizens. (Result)

In (I) Elmer says that the speaker by the use of "that" and "may" shows that the idea of purpose is uppermost in his mind; in (2), bu the use of "so that" and "will" that the idea of result is uppermost.

To me, however, it seems clear that both these sentences express purpose, and that they, at least, do not tend to prove Elmers' contention that every purpose clause is a result clause.

Elmer next points out the difficulty sometimes met in dis-

tinguishing a clause of purpose from one of result. Altho'
his examples were not well selected for proving his point, it
is undoubtedly true that there is sometimes such a difficul-
ty. That fact, however, does not prove that it is impossible
ever to be sure as to whether a clause expresses purpose or
result - a proof which was necessary, it would appear, if Elmer
expected metamorphose all purpose clauses containing negatives
other than ne, neve, in sentence negation, or non, neque in
word negation into clauses of result.

Third, Elmer maintains that sometimes a dependent clause,
the volitive character of which is shown by its negative, is
used where a result clause would be expected. Several exam-
ples from Brix were given as illustrations. Not one of them,
however, as correctly. Bennett observes, need imply result
rather than purpose. The presence of "ita" seems invariably
to cause Elmer to expect a clause of result.

Finally, Elmer contends that a result clause is used occas-
ionally where a purpose clause would be expected. The presence
of a neque in the dependent clause seems to have influenced
his interpretation, for all of them are naturally interpre-
ted as purpose. Bennett (F.N.I.Cornell Studies No.IX) dis-
cusses the examples at considerable length, and also arrives
at the conclusion that they express purpose. Two of the
passages are so clearly volitive that it may be well to
quote them, merely as illustrations of what Elmer regards
as a result clause.

I. Cic. in Caecil, I6.5.2. Qui si te recte monere volet suadebit tibi ut huic discedas neque mihi verbum illum respondeas.

2. Cic. Verr. II.2.I7.4I. Illi cum commonefaciunt decimam de ab-sente secundum praesentem iudicare.

As Bennett observes, if these dependent clauses express result, we should be justified in expecting to find sometime clauses like this, "suadebit ut non respondeas" or "commonefaciunt ut non-cogat," which do not occur. He admits that there is one sentence in the list given by Elmer, in which the dependent clause might possibly be regarded as result. It is as follows:-Cic. de Off. " Efficiendum autem est ut adpertitus rationi oboediant eamque praecurrant nec propter pigritam aut ignaviam deserant." But is this not a very clear expression of will?

Toward the close of his discussion of purpose clauses and other volitive expressions, Elmer attempts to explain the presence of neque in par-enthetical purpose clauses on the ground that it is due to the lack of any real idea of purpose in the stereotyped parenthetical clause, as:-

I. Verr. II.3.4.8.II5. Nunc ut hoc tempore ea---praetermittam, neque eos appellem, a quibus omne frumentum eripuit, ---quid lucri fiat cognoscite;

2. Ib II.4.20.45. Ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius hoc ipsum conferam, quo tu te superiorem fingis.

3. Id de imp. Cic. Pomp. I5.44. Itaque ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmam quantum auctoritas valeat in bello, ab eodem Cic. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur.

It seems plausible that the presence of non may be explained as due to lack of volitive feeling, but I agree with Bennett, who says that the neque does not require any such explanation, in as much as it has been shown to be used in other volitive clauses.

Next, Elmer calls attention to the use of non and neque to modify a single word in any mode. Though ne may also be used with single words it indicates, according to him, that the verb is absolutely negatived, and that the action is not to take place " under any conceivable circumstances," whereas if neque is used, "the act is to take place, but with certain restrictions, and it is these exceptions and restrictions that are introduced by the negative in neque. When the feeling of negative volition extends over the whole clause, and everything in it, and all the negatives partake of the volitive coloring, we have neve." It is true, as he says, that neque in the examples quoted by him, has the significance which he points out, but what of the fact that "neque--neque", not "neve---neve" is used with verbs in a correlative sense?

Finally, Elmer considers those questions, containing non or neque, known as deliberative and supposed to be of volitive origin. They are, he asserts, not deliberative at all, and compares "ne doleam" "ne iaceam" Cic. ad. Att.XII.40. with ður ego non laeter? the former of which he avers, expresses the operation of will, whereas the latter has no idea of will whatsoever. The comparison, however, is not valid, for as Bennett notived. the "ne doleam" and "ne iaceam" are dependent volitives. (F.N.I. The passage from which they were

taken is as follows:- Cic.ad.Att.XL.40. Quod scribis te vereri, ne it gratia et auctoritas nostra hoc meo maerore minuatur, ego, quid homines aut reprehendant aut postulent nescio: ne doleam? qui potest? ne iaceam? quis umquam minus? Elmer,himself, later admits that there is no example of ne with a deliberative subjunctive. But, disregarding all this Elmer says that non with the Subjunctive in true deliberative questions is never found; that when it appears in so called deliberative questions in the present subjunctive, "the context shows that the question is settled already, and so is purely rhetorical in character and equivalent to a negative assertion of obligation or propriety or possibility, or else asks for information anticipating in reply, an assertion of obligation or propriety or possibility."

Granting that there is no example of non with a true deliberative, and that questions, generally classified as delinerative, may in many cases be translated by an expression of "obligation or propriety or possibility," I see no reason for denying that they may have sprung from the volitive. Bennett suggests the plausable explanation that the negatative questions of the type "did not spring into being until the affirmative ones had lost their volitive force and had become a mere rhetorical way of making an assertion." He supports his view by the fact that non supplanted ne in quamvis clauses, adversative ut clauses, and clauses of proviso with dummodo in later Latin, all of which are clearly of volitive origin. It seems inconsistent that Elmer is not willing to grant that non could be used in these so called deliberative clauses, which, though

apparently of volitive origin, had lost their volitive force,
when in his explanation of the appearance of neque in par-
enthetical purpose clauses, he says that the negative was poss-
ible, because the clauses were merely stereotyped expressions,
without real volitive feeling.

So then, Elmer has presented five objections to considering
neque with the perfect subjunctive as an expression of pro-
hibition. His arguments, however, have all been shown to be
fallacious.

Nevertheless, supposing that he had made valid his pos-
ition, he tried to show that the perfect subjunctiveswwith
neque are examples of obligation or propriety, a modal force,
originating, as he believed, not in the volitive subjunctive,
but in the subjunctive of contingent futurity .   In as much
as Bennett in his reply has ably proved that Elmers' argu-
ments in support of his theory are not tenable, and since,
after it has been shown that there is no valid reason for re-
fusing to accept the examples of neque with the perfect subjunc-
tives as prohibitives, it will not be to the advantage of my
discussion, to argue as to the origin of the subjunctive used
in the sense of obligation and propriety. I shall content myself
with presenting my conclusions as to this function of the
subjunctive:-

I. The subjunctive of obligation or propriety in questions
probably developed from purely volitive questions. In this
use it is very often introduced by such words as quid, quidni,
quae, quamobrem, and cur. The first person present was most
common in classical prose, but there was a gradual extension in-
to all tenses and persons.   49

2. The subjunctive expressing obligation or propriety in
statements was probably an outgrowth of the subjunctive of
command. When an expression of the will is thrown into the
past, it becomes an expression of past obligation. "You are
to do" becomes "you were to have done", or "You ought to have
done." After the idea of obligation was established in the im-
perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, it probably spread into
the present and perfect, to some extent. With the loss of vol-
itive signification, the negative ne was superseded by non, the
negative of statements. Two examples of ne with the pluperfect
subjunctive survive in Cicero, (F.N.I. Verr.2.3.84."ne emisses"
Ad..Att.2.I3."aut ne poposcisses"),,which verify this theory of
the origin of the subjunctive of obligation and propriety in
statements. Elmer was inclined to deny the validity of these
examples, apparently because they did not fit in with his
theory. He said that if we accepted them, we should have to
translate the examples of ne with the perfect subjunctive as
obligation or propriety. Although that does not follow, yet I
should be ready to translate the perfect subjunctive in that
way, whenever the context warrants it. Until satisfactory
evidence has been produced against regarding these two pas-
sages as bona fide instances of commands thrown into the past,
I prefer to accept them as valid.

As to the examples of neque with the perfect subjunctive
with which the controversy between Elmer and Bennett began,
I wish to state my opinion in summary as follows:-

There is no reason why they should not be accepted as valid
instances of negative commands,- an interpretation which is in
every example satisfactory. Cicero undoubtedly used neque in-

stead of neve to connect an independent subjunctive prohibition with a prededing statement or command. Bennett in his reply (Cornell Studies No.Ix) to Elmer has this to say as to the way in which such a usage may have arisen:-

I. "The correlative use of "neve-neve" with verbs never developed in Latin." "When desirable to express 'neither on the one hand - nor on the other', in connection with the volitive subjunctive, "neque-neque" is the only instrument available."

2. "Again, if a Latin writer wanted to say ' on the one hand I will not conceal anything from you, and on the other, don't you conceal anything from me', the first neque inevitably leads to a second neque, even with prohibitives."

3." If a writer wished to say 'on the one hand let us not measure virtue by high sounding words, and on the other, let us count as good, those men who are so considered', he would naturally say "neque, (not neve)---vicosque" just as Cicero did in Laelius 6.2I (Cornell Studies No. IX.).

Bennetts' conclusion which seems to me very reasonable that önce neque was used in one prohibitive expression, it would almost certainly extend to others. Language is elastic. There is no always syntax.

Other negatives, which I found to be used with the independent subjunctive of command were "nihil and nullus". Elmer, again, is unwilling to accept such examples as prohibitive, preferring to explain them as obligation or propriety. The differing opinions of various grammarians were presented at the beginning of the discussion of the Independent Subjunctive of Desire. (See Page 33). I am convinced, however, that these examples are of volitive character , because

I. Such an interpretation is the natural one in view of the context in each instance.

2. Cicero used nihil at least once with the imperative. (F.N. See Page 28)

3. Cicero used both nihil and nullus, though sparingly, in dependent volitive clauses. (F.N.S. See Page 74)

The examples upon which my conviction was based are as follows:-

I. De me nihil timueris, sed tamen promitto nihil. Att. IV.XVIII. 58.

2. Indicabo enim, tu illi nihil dixeris. Att.V.

3. A Quinto fratre his mensibus nihil exspectaveris; nom Taurus propter nives - transiri non potest. Att. V.XXI. I97.

4. Sed, amabo te, nihil incommodo valetudinis feceris. Att. VII.VIII. I2.

5. Doce me, quo modo μέμψιν effugere possum, "nihil, inquies," omnino scripseris.Qui magis effugias eas, qui volent fingere? Verum ita faciam, quoad fieri poterit. Att. VIII.III. I7.
(tamen above the line between Verum and ita)

6. Si quis est, in quo iam offenderis, de quo aliquid senseris, huic nihil credideris, nullam partem existimationis tuae commiseris. Q. fr. I.I. I4.IO.

One fact which might create a doubt as to the volitive nature of the preceding examples is this:- Although there are two examples of "ne quid" with the present prohibitive subjunctive, there is no instance of nihil. This I believe to be due to the influence of analogy. In dependent expressions of desire, in which the present tense is often used, the perfect infrequently, ne quis etc (See Page 74) was used instead of nemo etc.

These clauses were of common occurrence, too. So then, due to the influence of this construction, "ne quid", etc. was slow in being supplanted by nihil etc in the present subjunctive prohibitions. In the perfect, however, which had not this check of a construction similar to it in form, the nihil etc. had gained the ascendâncy over the "ne quid" etc, in Ciceros' time. Indeed in the 13 examples of ne with commands in the perfect subjunctive, there is not one indefinite, pronoun or adverb.

According, then, to the facts as they are found in the Letters, the Independent Subjunctive in Prohibition is most often accompanied by ne, but with the perfect neque and nihil are frequently used. In the present, however, ne is invariable, except for two instances in the negation of a single word.

As to the expression of a negative wish in the Independent subjunctive, the table (Page 33) shows that, unless utinam is used, ne is always found but that with utinam non is more common than ne. I am inclined to agree with the statements in Hale and Buck, (5.II.I.N.I), to the effect that these subjunctives with utinam are by origin questions in the Potential Subjunctive. (I prefer, however, to say, instead of Potential Subjunctive, Ideal Certianty with Potential force.)

III. Negatives Used With the Dependent.
Subjunctive of Desire.

The statistics on page two of this discussion show that ne is used far more often than any other negative in dependent clauses of desire. To a total of 330 instances of ne in such clauses there are only 19 of non, which stands next in order

of frequency.   These ninteen examples, which will be discussed
later, (F.N.I. See Page 62), seem few, indeed, in comparison
with the I34 used in result clauses, or the 378 found in other
dependent subjunctives. Grammarians necessarily accept the
truth that ne is the negative commonly used with ideas of de-
sire. They are at variance, however, concerning the extent to
which other negatives are used and the explanation, in case ex-
planation be necessary, of the usage. Elmer, for instance, is
unwilling to admit the presence of any negative other than ne
or neve in expressions of desire, except for the negation of
single words, while Hale (F.N.2. Hale and Buck,464. I.a.) , at
the other extreme, makes the sweeping statement that ne-quidem,
nihil, numquam, nullus, and non when used as the negative of a
single word are used with all modal ideas. Neither of these
views is correct, for on the one hand, as I shall try to show,
various negatives other than ne or neve, or non and neque as
negatives of single words, were used with the dependent sub-
junctive of desire; on the other, they were not commonly so
used.

 In my discussion of the facts concerning the negatives used
with dependent clauses of desire in the Letters, I shall take
up in order the details as to which there is a difference of
opinion:- Ist. ne versus ut ne; 2nd. ut non versus ne; 3d.
ne non versus ut; 4th. ut nemo etc. versus ne quis etc; 5th. ne-
gative conjunctions used within the clauses.

<div align="center">I. Ne versus Ut Ne.</div>

In regard to the formal matter as to the use of ut ne in
the place of ne, Gildersleeve (F.N.I.Gildersleeve 540.R.I.)
says, "Ut ne is found for ne with apparently no differencein

signification, occasionally at all periods, but not in Caesar Sallust, Livy, in clauses of purpose. Later (F.N.2.Gildersleeve 546.R.3.) he observes that in "complementary final sentences" "Ut ne is not used after verbs of negative signification, as impedio, 'I hinder', recuso, 'I refuse'. Otherwise there seems to be no difference in meaning between it and ne, except that sometimes the ne seems to apply more to a single word in the sentence."

In the Allen and Greenough grammar,(F.N.3. Allen-Greenough 563.e.n.2.), the statement is made, that in "Subjunctive clauses of Purpose", "ut ne occurs occasionally with verbs of caution and effort". It is implied, however, (F.N.4.Allen and Greenough 53I-53I,I), that there is no distinction between the use of the two in clauses of true purpose, except that the ne is used more frequently than the ut ne, for the latter is enclosed in parentheses after ne in the general statement.

Sloman (F.N.5.Sloman 52I,n) differentiates the two expressions in this way:- "Ut ne would seem to be specially used by Cicero in negative sentences of 'contemplated Result'; 'finge, aliquid saltem commode, ut ne plane videaris id facere', (Cic. Rosc.A.I9.54.), 'at least makes some plausible pretence, that you may not be clearly proved to be doing that.' "Later, he says, "In one remarkable passage Cicero seems to use 'ut ne' for reasons of euphony, to avoid the repetition of non; ex. 'quo efficitur non ut voluptas me sit voluptas, sed ut voluptus non sit summum bonum.' (Cic.Fin. 2.8.24.) 'the result is not that pleasure is made other than pleasure, but that pleasure is shown not to be the highest good.' Ut ne is not used

by Caesar, Sallust, or Livy."

Lane (F.N.I.Lane 1947) in his general statement regarding the negatives used with the subjunctive of purpose says," in these the negative is ne, or sometimes ut ne-----. Ut ne, though used at all periods (not by Caesar, Sallust or Livy), is chiefly found in older Latin; afterwards ne alone took its place." His explanation of ut ne appears in a preceding section of his grammar (F.N.2.LaneI706);-about as follows:- Ne was origionally an adverb, but because it came to be used frequently in hypotactic constructions, developed from original paratactic expressions such as "metuo, ne ferret"(Pl.Per.6 24), or "vide, ne me ludas", (Pl. An. 325), it acquired the force of a subordinating conjunction, and supplanted "the less usual ut ne." Assuming, as seems plausible, that the ut in all complementary clauses of desire is purely formal, (F.N.3. Hale and Buck[602,3]), a superfluous addition borrowed from clauses of purpose, we may expect the "ut ne" construction to appear with comparatively less frequency than in purpose clauses in which the "ut ne" was the original expression employed to express negation. These is in reality the case, according to the figures which Bennett gives in his "Syntax of Early Latin: The Verb", He cites 384 examples of ne (ut ne) in"substantive" clauses of desire, of which I found 29, or 8-%, to be ut ne. From 278 expressions of purpose, however, there are 24, or 9-% instances of ut ne to 254 of ne alone. Very similar are the relative percents for Ciceros' Letters. Out of 347

complementary clauses of desire, containing ne (ut ne), 26
or 7 %, employed "ut ne"; 32I, ne alone. Of the I82 negative
purpose clauses, however, in which ne (ut ne) was used, I4
or 8-% show "ut ne"; I68, ne alone.

From an examination of the examples of ut ne, which appear
in Ciceros' Letters, however, I have decided that there were
other factors which had far more weight in determining whether
or not ut ne was to be used by Cicero. Allen and Greenough
says that one of these factors is the presence of a verb of
caution or effort before the dependent clause, implying, it
would seem, that the ut ne had a special predilection for
appearing in such a context. Out of all Bennetts' 29 exam-
ples of ut ne after governing verbs in "The Syntax of Early La-
tin; The Verb", there are only two preceded by a verb of cau-
tion or effort (as A.andG. seems to interpret caution and ef-
fort). Those two were "curo " and "prospicio." In Ciceros' Let-
ters, ut ne was represented by 6 examples after verbs of cau-
tion or effort (curo, operam dare, provideo) from a total of
26 instances of ne (ut ne) in complementary clauses of desire.

The use of "ut ne" instead is, then, it would appear, notgovernedby
the presence or absence of a verb of caution or effort.

Sloman, as he has been previouslyquoted, believes that
Cicero used "ut ne" especailly in sentences of "contemplated
Result". I object to dividing purpose clauses into those of
real purpose and those of "Contemplated Result;" because
every purpose clause expresses a looking forward to the ac-
hievment of some aim or desire. What does purpose mean except
the contemplation of some result to be secured in a time fut-
ure to that in which the contemplation is indulged in?

Sloman, then, has failed to find out what determined the
use of ut ne. (F.N.I. I failed to refer to what he said re-
garding euphony in the example quoted from Cicero in the be-
ginning of this discussion. I agree with him that euphony
did cause Cicero to use ut non in one of two parallel clau-
ses and ut ne in the other. But, I also agree with him, t hat
such an example is "unusual". we must therefore find some other
explanation for the use of "ut ne").

There are certain characteristics revealed, however, in
Cicero's' use of "ut ne" in the Letters, which lead me to
think that there is an explanation for this usage, at least.
These facts are:-

I. Out of the 40 examples of ut ne in purpose clauses and
complementary clauses of desire, in I9 instances the position
of the ne is immediately before the verb, which it seems es-
pecially to modify. In four of the nineteen passages, moreover,
there is a clear idea of contrast. The examples are:-

Purpose.

a. At ego abii postridie a villa ante lucem, ut me omnino
illi ne viderent quid enim erat in tribus cohortibus? Att.
X.XVI. 36.

b. Hoc ut tui necesarii sciant, hoc me animo erga te esse,
velim facias eos per litteras certioresut, si quid tibi opus
sit, ne dubitent mihi iure suo denuntiare. Fam. XIII.LXXVI. I.I6

c. Tu ita fac cupidus mei videndi sis, ut istinc te ne moveas
tam infirma valetudine, nisi -. Fam. V.XXI. 5.9.

d. Dimitto autem a me et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod
mater† Porcia non discedit; Q.fr. III.IX. 9.2.

e. Eus tamen nisi ad te exemplum, ut, si minus placeret, ne mitteres. Att. XII.XVIII. 28.

f. Sed pergo praeterita, verum tamen ob hanc causam, ut, si quid agetur legem illam, in qua popularia multa sunt, ne tangatis. Att. III.X^V. 83.

Complementary Clauses of Desire.

g. Peto---ut---operamque des,-, ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat. Fam. XIII.$^{L⊥V}$. 9.

h. Opera datur, ut indicia ne fiant. Q.fr. III.II. 3.7.

i. Tu illud admoneo, ut, si hoc plene vitare non potes, quod ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur, ut te ante compares-.Q.fr.I.I.38.I7.

j. Attalus Hypaepenus mecum egit, ut se ne impedires, quo minus-----. Q.fr.IV. I4.2.

k. Trebatio-que mandavi, ut, si quid tu eum velles me mettere, ne recusaret. Fam. IV. 2.II·

l. Quidquamme me putas curare -, nisi ut ei ne desim? Att. XIII.XX. 4.8.

m. Rogavit, ut eam ne oppugnarem. Fam. I.I^X. 9.22.

n. Te hoc nunc rogo ut explores ad quam diem hic ita possim esse ut ne opprimar. Att. XII.XXXII. I.

Contrast in Purpose Clause.

O. Contra mehercule meum judicium et contra omninum antiquorum auctoritatem, nec tam ut illa adiuvem, quam ut haec ne videam cupio discedere. Att. IX.VII. 47.

Contrast in Complementary Clauses of Desire.

p. Contendo ut Ciceronem meum nedimittas tecumque deducas. I.IX. 2.2.

q. Cupio iam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere, sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae. Fam. XI.XXIV. I.I0.

r. Sed tamen te rogo, ut ne intermittas scribere ad me, quidquid erit, eosque, qui, mihi tam crudeliter inimici sunt, si odiose non potes, accuses tamen -. Att. XI.X.23.

s. Te oro, ut, quibus tui mei indigebunt nostris ne _miseriis_ desis. Att. III.XXVII. 3.

2. Of the remaining 2I examples of ut ne, the ne stands immediately before the indefinite quis, qua, quid (qui, quae, quod) in I6. They are:-

a. Epistulas non solum ea causa est ut ne quis a me dies intermittatur -. Att. VIII.XII. 7.

b. Ut ne quis propter exercitus cupiditatem Alexandream vellet iri. Fam. I.IV. 2.4.

c. Nam de puero Clodeo tuas partes esse arbitror,-ut eius animum tenerum, quem ad modum scribis, iis opinionibus imbuas, ut ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur. Att. XIV.XIII. 4.4.

d. Et, ut ne quid praetermittam, Caesonius ad me litteras misit, postumiam - venisse. Att. XII.XI.

e. Quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ignorem. Att. III.XI. 29.

Complementary Clauses of Desire.

f. Quia semper animadverti studiose te operam dare, ut ne quid meorum tibi esset ignotum,-. Fam. XIII.XI. I.2.

g. velim ut eo sis animo, quo debes esse, id est, ut ne quid tibi praecipue timendum putes; Fam. IV.XIV. 4.I.

h. In illam igitur curam incumbe, Mi. Plance, ut nequae scintilla taeterrimi belli relinquatur; Fam. X.XIV. 2.5.

i. Satis mihi provisum est, ut ne quid salvis auspiciis aut legibus aut etiam sine vi agere possent. Fam. I.IV. 2.i.

j. Hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possent. Fam. I.II. 4.7.

k. Si modo etiam nunc effici potest, ut ne qua singulari adficiare calamitate et iniuria. Att. XI.II. 29.

l. Faciam ego illud quod rogatus sum, ut eorum, quae temporis huius sint,quae tua † audivi, ne quid ignores. Fam. Ix VI. 6.6.

m. Amoris nostri causa rogo, rei publicae causa hortor, ut ne cui quidquam iuris in tua provincia esse patiare atque ut omnias referasad dignitatem,-. Fam. XII.XXII. 3.9.

n. Caveamus, quantum efficere et consequi possumus, ut ne quod in nobis insigne vitium fuisse dicatur. Q. fr. I.I.B.8IO.

o. Cui scis intercessum esse ut ne quis omnino regem reduceret. Fam. I.VII. 4.7.

p. Ita velim ut ne quid properes. Fam. XVI.IX. 3.

3. In each of the ramaining 5 examples of ut ne, the ne seems to exert its force especially on some special word or phrase. Following are examples:-

Purpose.

a. Quod scribis te ad Tertiam sororem scripisse, ut ne prius ederent ea quae gesta a Cassio essent, quam mihi visum esset, video te veritum esse id, ne -. Brut. II.IV.5.2/

b. Quo magis erit tibi videndum ne quid novi decernatur, ut hoc nostrum desiderium ne plus sit annum. Att. V.I. I.

Complementary Clauses of Desire.

c. Perfice ut ne minus res publica tibi quam tu rei publicae debeas. Fam. X.XII. 5.

d. Petivit-que a me, ut eam ne ambitiose corrigerem antequam ederet. Att. XV.I. 2.5.

e. Caput autem est hoc, quod te diligentissime percipere et meminisse † voleam, ut ne in libertate et salute populi Romani conservandi auctoritatem senatus exspectes nondum liberi, ne et tuum factum condemnes,-, et adolescentem vel puerum potius Caesarem iudices temere fecisse,-, ei-. Fam. XI.VI. 4.

From all these facts which have been presented in I,2, and 3 my conclusions are:- Whenever the combination "ut ne" was used instead of ne in Cicero's Letters, the ne invariably has a purely adverbial force. Further, it always modifies especially some word or phrase which is usually, either the verb or some indefinite pronoun or adjective, such as quis, a, id (i,ae,od).

2. Ut Non versus Ne.

In Cicero's Letters, to I83 examples of ne in purpose clauses, and 347 in complementary clauses of desire, there are IO and I7 respectively of non, following ut, some other relative, or as in two examples, one after a vellem; one after a mallem, with no connective. Grammarians (F.N.I. Lane I947, Gildersleeve 545, R.2. Bennett 282I; See Hale and Buck 464,I. At.G. 53I,I, note 2. Burton 8I3). universally agree that non in such

instances exerts its force upon a single word or phrase. This
agreement is justified by the 27 examples to be considered, in
which non was used. In every instance the negative modifies
some word or phrase especially, often expressing a contrast.
The examples:-

Purpose.

i. Sin illa te res cruciat, quae magis amoris est, ut eorum
qui occiderunt, miserias lugeas, ut ea non dicam, quae sae-
pissime et legi et audivi nihil mali esse in morte,-, hoc
tamen non dubitans confirmare possum. Fam. V.XVI. 4.6.

The non in this parenthetical ut clause might be explained
as due to the fact that it is a sort of stereotyped expression,
without real volitive feeling. There is, also, however, a
contrast between the verbs in the "ut non dicam" and the"hoc
tamen non dubitans confirmare possum" clauses, which would
justify the negative.

2. In hoc autem mihi illud occurrit: "quid tu igitur, si
affuisses?" "rem probassem, de tempore, nihil te invito nihil
sine consilio egissem tuo. Vides sudare me iam dudum labor-
antem, quomodo ea tuear, quae mihi tuenda sunt, ut te non off-
endam; leva me igitur hoc onere; numquam enim mihi videor trac-
trasse causam difficiliorem. Fam. III.XII. 3.5.

The contrast here is between the ideas contained in "ut
te non offendam" and Leva me igitur", especially on the
verbal ideas.

3. Itaque cogitabam quoniam in singulus libris utor pro-
hoemis, ut Aristoteles in iis, quos ἐξωτερικοὺς vocat, ali-
quid efficere, ut non sine causa istum appellarem. Att.IV.XVI.26.

The force of the non in this clause is expended on the
"sine causa" phrase.

4. -, sed a me it-a sunt acta omnia, non ut ego illi assent-
iens levior, sed ut ille me probans gravior videretur. Reliqua
sic a me aguntur et agenter, ut non committamus ut ea, quae
gessimus, fortuito gessisse videamur:- Att. I.XX. 3.2.

There is a contrast here between the past action and pur-
pose expresses in the "sed-----videretur" clauses, and the
present and future action and purpose in the "Reliqua - com-
mittamus,-,"

5. Velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant non
secus ac si ipse adesses,-. Att. IV.XIV. 5.

The non modifies, not the verb, but the "secus ac si" phrase.

6. Deinde afuit a castris: fugit omne negotium. Hoc mihi
ut testi velim credas; meam enim ille maestitiam in illo bello
videbat, mecum omnia communicabat. Itaque abdidit se in intimam
Macedoniam, quo potuit longissime a castris, non modo ut non
praesset ulli negotio, sed etiam sit ne interesset quidem.
Is post proelium se ad hominem necessarium, A. Plautium, in
Bithyniam contulit: ibi eum Caesar quum vidisset, nihil aspere,
nihil acerbe dixit, Romam iussit venire. Fam. XIII.XXXIX. 4.9.

A clear contrast is expressed between the verbs "praeesset"
and "interesset".

7. Sed haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut et horter
et suadeam: reliquae sunt quae pertinent ad rogandum, ut tu
non solum tua causa tibi consilium me dare putes, sed etiam
quod mihi opus sit, me a te petere et rogare. Fam. XIII.IV. 3.4.

A contrast exists between the "me dare" and the "me petere
et rogare", phrases.

8. Tuas - Epiroticas exspecto litteras, ut habeam tationem non modo negotii verum etiam otii tui. Att. V.XX. IO8.Contasst.

9. Sequantur - litterae quibus non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamur. Att. V.V. 7,

IO. Est mihi gratissimum tanti a te aestimatam consuetudinem vitae victusque nostri primum ut eam domum sumeres, ut non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare posses, deinde ut migrare tanto opere festines. Fam. VII. 23.4. Contrast.

II. Quae nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, quos tum abiecimus, ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubrioribus.s. Att. VIII.XII. 38.

Complementary Clauses of Desire.

I2. Scis enim Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset nec per senatum nec per populum infirmari - sua lex. Att. III.XXIII. 24. Contrast.

I3. Quaeso, ut scribas quam saepissime, non modo si - audieris, sed etiam si quid suscipabere. Att. VII.XII.

The negative belongs not with "scribas" but with the dependent si clause, and expresses contrast.

I4. Atque a me postulat, primum ut clam colloquatur mecum vel Capuae vel non longe a Capua; Att.XVI.VIII.I.I2. "Non" modifies "longe"

I5. Cavere iubent et vetant credere, alterum facio, ut caveam alterum, ut non credam facere non possum. Att. II.XX. I.0. Contrast.

I6. Non Occupatione,-, sed parvula lippitudine adductus sum, ut dictarem hanc epistolam et non ut ad soleo ipse scriberem. Q. fr. II.II. I.3. Contrast.

I7. Rogo te et etiam oro,-, ut totum hoc negotium-, ita conficias ut,-, id tu nos obtinuisse non modo facile patiare, sed etiam gaudeas. (Reference lost.) Contrast.

I8. Peto a te, ut id non modo neglegentiae meae, sed ne occupationi quidem tribuas; Att. IV. 2.2. Contrast.

I9. Nos autem id videamus,-, ut quidquid acciderit, fortiter et sapienter feramus et accidisse hominibus meminerimus nosque quum multum litterae, tum non minimum Idus quoque Martiae consolentur. Att. XIV.XIII. 3.6. Single word.

20. De hortis etiam atque etiam te rogo; omnibus meis eorumque, quos scio mihi non defuturos, facultatibus-, sed potes meis - enitendum mihi est. Sunt etiam, quae vendere facile possim; sed, ut non vendam, eique usuram pendeam, a quo emero non plus annum, *Possum assequi, quod volo, si tu me adiuvas.* Att. XII.XXII. 3.5.

There is a contrast between "vendere" and "vendeam".

2I. Accepi VI. Kal. Sept. litteras a te datas XII Kal. doloremque, quem ex Quinti scelere iam pridem acceptum iam abieceram, lecta euis epistola gravissimum cepi: tu esti non potuisti ullo modo facere, ut mihi illam epistolam non mitteres tamen non mallem esse misiam. Att. XI.XXI. 5.

Contrast exists between "non potuisti - non mitteres", and "non mallem esse missam."

22. Vellem non solum salutis meae,-, sed etiam virium et coloris rationem habere voluissent: Fam. I.IX. I5.I4. Contrast.

23. His ille rebus ita convaluit, ut nunc in uno civi spes ad resistendum sit, qui mallem tantas ei vires non dedisset, quam nunc tam valenti resisteret. Att.VII. 3.4. Contrast.

24. In qua rogatione quod correctum esse audieramus erat euismodi, ut mihi ultra quadringenta milia liceret esse, illo pervenire non liceret. Att. III.IV. I. Contrast.

25-26. Rerum hoc natura et civilium temporum non patietur, nec manensnec mutata ratio fieret, primum ut non in causa pari eadem sit et condicio et fortuna omnium, deinde ut in eam civitatem boni viri et boni cives nulla ignominia notati non revertantur, in quam tot nefariorum scelerum condemnati reverterunt. Fam. VI. 6.II.

The non in the first instance modifies eadem and produces a contrast with "in causa pari". In the second, there is a contrast between "boni viri - non revertantur" and the following "condemnati - reverterunt." The meaning of "patior", however, makes it impossible that it be completed by a ne clause. An act may be allowed "to be done" or "to be undone." In any case the negation must rest upon some single word or phrase, not the whole clause. In all Cicero and Caesar, as would be expected, there is no example of a ne clause dependent upon "patior", but there are three of "ut non" after a negative "patior" in Cicero, the two in the Letters and one in Lac. 87; "is pati possit, ut non anquirat aliquem apud quem;" and one in Caesar, B.G.VIII. 8.I. "neque suam pati dignitatem ut tantis copiis tam exiguam manum --adoriri non audeant."

27. Ac mihi persuaseram fore ut omnia placarentur inter vos, non modo sermone ac disputatione, sed conspectu ipso congressuque vestro. Att. I. I7.2.

3. Ne Non versus Ut.

In Cicero's Letters, there was only one example of a purpose clause, containing "ne non". The non in this passage modifies the verb directly and gives a slightly different meaning to the clause from what it would have had with "ut", for it implies an attitude of fear on the part of the one whose purpose was expressed, that his desire might be accomplished: "tantum addi placuit, quod erat coss. solum, ut esset Praett. Tribb. Pl. Senatui, ne illi non proferrent eas quae ad ipsos missae essent." (Att. XVI.IV. I.I4), "in order that they might not fail to publish those things which had been sent to them.

In complementary clauses of desire "ne non" is represented by 28 examples: one after providendum, one after cavendum, one after cogitandum, 2I after expressions of fear. The clauses dependent upon providendum, cavendum, and cogitandum afford examples of the non used as the negative of a single word or phrase, other than the verb. They are as follows:-

I. Communicat - vehementer esse providendum me opprimatur ---nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu. Q. fr. 2. 3. 4.

2. In quo cavendum est, ne, si neglegentior fueris, non solum tibi parum consuluisse, sed etiam tuis invidisse videaris. Q. fr. I.I. 44.7.

3. Caput illud est, ut, si ista vita tibi commodior esse videatur, cogitandum tamen sit, ne tutior non sit. Fam. IV.IX. 4.7.

Grammarians have little to say concerning the use of "ne non" except after expressions of fearing or the verb vide (videndum). Allen and Greenough (Allen - Greenough, F.N.I.

564),Hale and Buck (Hale and Buck 502, 4 and note a) make no attempt to distinguish between the meaning of "ne non" and "ut" after verbs of fearing, or the context in which they are used. Burton(Burton 838), however, Gildersleeve(Gildersleeve550,2) Lane(Lane, 1957), and Roby(1652 I) agree that "ne non" is regularly used instead of ut when the main verb is negatived. Burton adds that the "ne non" is rarely used otherwise; Gildersleeve that the "ne non" is very rare in early Latin, but becomes more frequent from Cicero on. Bennett (Bennett 296,2a) says that "ne non" sometimes occurs instead of ut especially where the verb of fearing has a negative, or where the writer desires to emphasize some particular word in the dependent clause."

Not one of these statements seems exactly to agree with the facts, as they were found in the Letters, in which there were 8 examples of ut after positive expressions of fear to 19 of ne non; no example of ut after negative expressions of fear to 2 of ne non. Of the 19 examples of ne non dependent upon a positive expression of fear, 13 employ the non in the negation of a single word or phrase,-often in producing contrast. They are as follows:-

1.-2. Non quo vereor, ne tua virtus opinioni hominum non respondeat, sed mehercule ne, quum veneris, non habeas iam quod cures. Fam. II.V. 2.5. Contrast.

3. Digressum vero non tulissem atque etiam id ipsum, quod tu scribis, metuebam, ne a me distrahi non posses. Q.fr. I. III. 4.11. Contrast.

4. Vereor ne, si nihil ad te scripserim, debitum euis virtuti videar testimonium non dedisse,-. Fam.V.XVII. 4.2.

Non modifies the dependent infinitive, not the verb.

5. Si manet, vereor, ne exercitum firmum habere non possit. sin discedit, quo aut qua, aut quid nobis agendum sit, nescio . Att. VII.XII. I3. Contrast.

6. Ex his rebus hoc vereor ne,- Caesari nullus honos a senatu habeatur, dum hic nodus expediatur, non putet senatus nos antequam successum sit, oportere decedere nec-legatos praeesse. Att. V.XXI. 25. Contrast.

7. Vereor $\overset{ne}{\underset{\wedge}{-}}$ in Epiro sollicitus sis non minus, quam nos hic sumus. Att. V.XIX. 8. Contrast.

8. Equidem illud molior, quod tu mones sperasque fieri posse, ut mihi Caesar concedat, ut absim, quum aliquid in senatu contra Gnaeum agatur; sed timeor ne non impetrem. Att. IX.VI. 49. Contrast.

9. Et veremur, ne interpretentur illud quoque oppidum ab Italia non satis abesse,-. Att. III.VII. I.I6. Non modifies satis especially.

Io. Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, esti nihil adhuc; sed Lepta ex triente, veretur autem ne non liceat tenere hereditatem, ἀλόγως omnino, sed veretur tamen. Att.XIII.XLVIII.I.7. Contrast.

II. Mihi Arpinum eundum est: nam et opus est constitui a nobis illa praediola et vereor, ne exeundi potestas non sit, quum Caesar venerit, Att. XIII.IX.2.6. Contrast.

I2. Tu quum pecuniae, quum voluptatis, quum omnium rerum cupiditati resistes, ut facis, erit, credo, periculum, ne improbum negotiatorem, paullo cupidiorem publicanam comprimere non possis. Q.fr. I.I. 7.I6. Contrast.

I3. Vereor enim, ne, dum defendam meos, non parcam tuis.
Att. I. I7.3. Contrast.

In the six remaining passages containing ne non after a
positive verb of fearing, ut, it would appear from the 8 ex-
amples by which it was represented, might have been used with
no appreciable difference in meaning. I desire to call att-
ention expecially to these 2 examples of ut and ne non, which are
are closely parallel in context and meaning:

I. Ut:-

    Accepi enim a te litteras, quibus videris, vereri,
    ut epistulas illas acceperim. Att. XI.XXII. 3.
I. Ne:-

    Accepi tuas litteras, quibus intellexi te vereri, ne
    superiores mihi redditae non essent.Fam.XIV.III. I.7.
The other examples of ut and ne non appear to be equiva-
lent in meaning. They are:-

2. Vereor ut Dolabella.ipse.satis.nobis.prodesse possit.
Fam.XIV.XIV. I5.

3. Timeo, ut sustineas. Fam. XI^V.II. 3.I3.

4. Verebar, ut redderentur. Fam. XII.XIᴬ. 1.4.

5. Vereor, adduci ut nostra possit, Att. V.IVI. II.

6. Quod vereor, tibi ipsi ut probem. Att. VI. I.II9.

7. De honore nostro,-, vereor, ut satis diligenter actum
in senatu sit de litteras meis. Att. VI.IV. 2.6.

8. Et tamen vereor, ut his ipsis contentus sit. Att.
VII.XVII. 26.

Ne Non.

2-3. Aiviam tamen scito desiderio tui mortuam esse et

simul, quod verita sit, ne Latinae in officio non maneret et
in montem Albanum hostias non adducerent: Att. I.II. I.

4. Illud timebam, quod profecto accidisset, ne a me di-
gredi non posset. Att. III.IX. I2.

5. Sic enim intellexi, nihil aliud esse, quod dubitatio-
nem afferret, ei, penes quem est potestas, nisi quod veretur
ne tu illud beneficium omnino non putares; Fam.IV.VII. 3.I6.

6. Equidem malueran quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio
transiri, sed vereor, ne non licear; Att. 2.I9.

The two examples containing ne non following a negative ex-
pression of fear indicate that the non in such context exercises
no special force on any one word or phrase. They are:

I. Non enim sum vereor ne non scribendo te expleam;Fam.II.I.I5.

2. Neque enim sum veritus, ne sustimere tua in me innumer-
abilia beneficio non possem, Fam. II.VI. 2.7.

According to all these examples, then, of ne non and ut
after expressions of fear;

I. Ne non is regularly used instead of ut if a single word
or phrase is to be negatived, especially in contrast.

2. Ne non and ut are used with equivalent meaning in
Cicero's Letters with almost equal frequency.

3. Ne non is always used instead of ut after negative expres-
sions of fear.

There remain four examples of ne non used after vide,
videte and videndum. In speaking of this construction Gilder-
sleeve(548,N.4.) says "vide ne (ne non) 'see to it lest' is
often used as a polite formula for dubito an." Roby (I652 d
and I654) expresses a similar view, "A thing about which fear is
felt is expressed by a sentence with ut, if it is wished-------.

Ne non is also used for ut especially when the principal sentence is negative,-----. Similarly "vide ne non sit', 'vide ut sit', 'perhaps it is not', vide ne sit, 'perhaps it is.'"

The four examples in the letters clearly imply that there is a feeling of fear, combined with a desire that something may come to pass. The examples are:-

I. Vide, ne, quum velis revocare tempus omnium servandorum quum qui servetur, non erit, non possis. Fam. V.^{IV}. 2.I4.

2. Vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae, et ne, quum velitis, exire non liceat: Fam. XIV.XVIII. 2.3.

3. Tibi ad me venire, ut ostendis, vide ne non sit facile; Att. XII.X^{V}III. 35.

4. Te animo magno et forti istam rem agere existimo, sed diligentius nobis est videndum, ne distracti pares esse adversario non possimus, Att. VIII.XII. C. 8.

Unfortunately no record was kept as to the occurrence of ut with vide (videndum) so that a final conclusion can not be safely drawn as to the comparative effect of ut and ne non. The most that can be said is that after these verbs when fear along with a desire for fulfillment of a wish is ne non may be used with the same effect which ut or ne non has after a verb of fearing.

General statements regarding ne non in dependent clauses of desire:

I. Ne non is used in dependent clauses of desire when a particular word of phrase is to be employed.

2. Ne non is used in dependent clauses of desire whenever an idea of fear is expressed or implied.

3. Ne non is always used instead of ut after negative expressions of fear.

4. Ut nemo etc. versus ne quis etc.

	Comp.		Other Dep.			Comp.	
	Purpose:	Desire:	Result:	Subj.		Purpose:	Desire.
Ut nemo	0	0	II	I4	Ne quis	5	5
					quispiam	I } 7	} 6
					quisquam	I	I
Ut nihil	3	2	46	59	Ne quid	I6 I6 32	
					quidquam		2 } 36
					aliquid		2
Ut nullus	2	0	23	35	Ne nullus		I
					auum- qui aeod	7	9 } I0
					aliquis	2	
Ut mum quam	0	0	5	I0	Ne umquam	I	0
Ut ne-quidem	3	5	I6	I6			

These statistics show indisputably that in the Letters nemo, nihil, nullus, neuter, numquam, which were common in other dependent clauses was avoided in dependent clauses of desire, and that in their place Cicero used ne quis, ne quid, nullus, ne umquam. Gildersleeve,(543.4) and Allen and Greenough, (538) both have statements to this effect, but Hale and Buck, (464.I.a), says that nihil, numquam, nemo, nullus and ne-quidem are used with

all sorts of modal ideas. It is true that they are so used,
but, with the exception of nihil in the perfect prohibitive
subjunctive, they appear very seldom in clauses of desire.
An examination of Merquet's Lexikon of the philosophical writ-
ings and speeches of Cicero revealed a condition similar to
that of the Letters, regarding the comparative frequency of
ut nemo versus ne quis in clauses of the latter type.
To 55 examples of ut nemo in result clauses, there were 4, or
7 % as many , in clauses of desire - 2 purpose, 2 complement-
ary desire. To these 4 examples of ut nemo there were 85 ex-
amples of ne quis - 28 purpose, 57 complementary desire.
Miss Ruth Timmons, Miss Mary J. Bennett, and Miss Alice
Johnson, my colleagues in the graduate school of the Univ-
ersity of Kansas I9I4 - I9I5. secured similar figures for
other negatives, which unfortunately are not now available.

5. Conjunctions used Within Dependent Clauses of Desire.

General Table.

	Purpose	Comp. Desire	Result
Ut - neve	0	4	0
ut - neque	I	3	5
ut - et non	0	2	0
ut aut - aut ne	I	0	0
ut neque - et-(et)	I	0	I
ut et - et ne	0	3	0
ut neve - neve	0	2	00
ut neque - neque-(neque)	2	4	9
ne aut - aut	7	4	0
ne - aut ne	I	I	0
ne - neve	0	3	0
ne - et ne	I	0	0

I) Ut neque, ut - neve, ut - et non, ut aut-aut ne;Emory
B. Lease in "Livy's Use of Neque and Neve with an imperative
or subjunctive," Classical Philology, Vol 3, has this to say
regarding neve and neque in dependent clauses of desire :-"
In final clauses neve is the appropriate particle to be used
whenever a choice of alternatives is to be given. Where, how-
ever, the second clause is to be added as a continuation of
the first we should expect "et ne", and failing that, "neque".
In the oratorical and philosophical words of Cicero, he says,
ut neque was used in final clauses 6 times with 2 verbs ex-
cept in I example, ut neve 4 times. He does not give any
figures for et ne. In the Letters I found that there were 3
examples of ut neque with 2 verbs, I with I verb, 4 of ut neve
with 2 verbs, and 2 of et (que) non. If there is any choice of
alternatives" in those passages in which neve is used, I fail
to see it. They are as follows:-

I I. In qua extrema scriptum erat, ut ad ludos omnia pararet
neve committeret, ut frusta ipse properasset. Att. XIII.XLV.I.6.

2. Obtestorque te, ut Quintum fratrem ames,-, neve quid eum
patiare graviis consulere de se,-, Att. III.XXIII. 2I.

3. Tamen hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc reicias neve in
rebus tam subitis tamque angustiis a senatu consilium petendum
putes. Fam. X.XVI. 2.3.

4. Quo de genere multa praecipi possunt, sed hoc et brevis-
simum est et facillime teneri potest, ut ita se gerant in
Asiaticibus itineribus, ut si iter Appia via faceres, neve
interesse quidquam putent, utrum Trallis an Formias venerint.
Q. fr. I.I. I7.8.

In In the only instance in which a choice of alternative actions was expressed, by a positive negative clause, Cicero used ut aut, aut ne:- ut aut quo dem posthac litteras, sciam, aut ne dem frustra. Att. V.V. I5.

The examples containing neque or et (que) non as a connective between two verbs invariably expressed an idea of contrast:-

Neque.

I. Quare da te in sermonem et perseca et confice et ita cum Palla loquere, ut te cum illo Scaeva loqui putes nec existimes eos,-, remissuros; Att. XIII.XXIII. 3.I4.

2. Ut te orem et obsecrem, animo ut maximo sis nec ea solum menineris,-, sed illa etiam, quae-. Fam. IV.XIII. 7.2.

3.Quare fac, ut quam primum venias neque in Apuliam tuam accedas,-. Fam. I.X. II.

4. Salaminios - adduxi, ut totum nomen Scaptio vellent solvere sed centesimis ductis,-, nec perpetuis sed renovatis quotannis. Att. VI. 2.7.I4.

Et (=que) non.

I. Nos autem id videamus,-, ut, quidquid accidet, fortiter et sapienter feramus et accidisse hominibus meminerimus, nosque quum multum litterae, tum non minimum Idus quoque Martial consolentur. Att. XIV.XIII. 3.6.

2. Non occupatione,-, sed parvula lippitudine adductus sum, ut dictarem hanc epistolam et non, ut ad te soleo, ipse scriberem. Q.fr.II.II. I.3.

Permanent conclusion can not safely be based on a few statistics. Judging by the use in the letters, anyone might assume that neque, or et (-que) non, as a connective between 2 verbs after ut, always expressed a contrast.

Such is not true of neque, however, as for instance in Cic.
Caecil I6.5.2. qui si te recte monere volet, suadebit tibi
ut hinc discedas neque mihi verbum ullum respondeas,,or Verr.
II.2.I7.4I. Illi eum commonefaciunt ut utatur instituo suo
nec cogat ante horam decimam de absente secundum praesentem
iudicare; impetrant.

This much, however, can be said:-

I. Ut (verb) neve (verb) may be used in dependent clauses
of desire when one verb is to be added as a continuation of
another, and in the Letters is the invariable form of express-
ion, which is so used. (except in the combination ut et - et
ne) See examples below in 2).

2. Ut (verb) neque (verb) in the Letters is used only when
a contrast is to be expressed. In others of Cicero's works
it is used apparently as the equivalent of neve.

3. Ut (verb) et (que) non (verb) is used in the letters
only to express contrast.

2.) Ut neque - et-et, ut et-et ne.

In the Letters, Cicero has one example of ut neque(verb)
et (verb) et (verb),-Att. III.XV. IOO exem - Ex quibus statuam,
in tuosne agros confugiam, ut neque videam homines, quos nolim,
et te,-, videam et propius sim; and three examples of ut et
(verb) et ne (verb) :-

I. Etiam etiam rogo, ut et procuratoribus Flavii remittas
de deminuendo et Apollonidensibus ne quid perscribas, quod
contra Flavium sit, amplius. Q. fr. I.II. II.6.

2. Tu cura ut valeas et te istinc ne temere commoveas.
Fam. VI.XX. 3.9.

3. Sed fuit faciendum, ut et constituerem mercedulas prae-
diorum et ne magnum onus observantiae. Att. XIII.XI. I.4.

The combinations ut et - neque and ut et ne - et were not
found in the letters at all.

The use of ut et - et ne and the failure to use ut et ne-et
suggests the use of "et - et non" versus "et non - et", dis-
cussed on pages I% and I9 . It was observed there that Cicero
employed "et - et non" 2I times, but "et non - et" only 5 times.
Instead of et non - et", he preferred "neque - et" which app-
eared 39 tomes. Lease, as he was quoted at the beginning of
(I) page 76, says that the "et ne" is what we should expect,
when a negative dependent clause of desire is to be added to
a positive. It is true of CicerO's Letters, however, only
when the correlative et is used with the preceding verb.

3.) Ut neque-neque, ut neve-neve, ne aut-aut.

Of these three combinations, "ne aut-aut" is the most
frequently used, appearing as it does II times:- 7 with 2
verbs (Att. III.I38; 2. Fam.I.V.a.32; 3. Att.IX.IX.56; 4.Att.
III.X. I8; 5. Att. IX.VII. 20; 6. Fam. XV.XIII. 2.I3; 7. Q.fr.
II.III. 2), 4 with 2 nouns (I.Fam.VII.I. 4; 2. Att. III.XVII.
2I; 3.Fam.III.VIII. 9.4; 4.Fam. I^V.I. 3.I3); 7 in purpose
clauses three times after verbs of fearing, once with the
verb cures. Ut neque-neque was found 6 times - 3with 2
verbs(I.Fam.I^X.II. 33; 2. Att.XV.$^\triangle$I^{ii}. I.3; 3. Fam. IX.^{X}VI. 7);
3, with one verb (I.Att.XV.XI? I. 2. Fam.I.I^X. I7.4; 3. Att.
VIII.XId. I04); 2 in purpose clauses, I in a complementary
clause of desire after assentior, I after enitor, I after per-
ficiam, I placeret. Ut neve-neve was used twice, in both in-
stances with one verb, one of which was in a quotation of a

decree of the senate after consultum, the other after peto
(I.Att.V.XXI. I2.8; 2.Fam.I.IX. I9.I3).

There is no distinction in the general meaning of "ne aut-
aut" and "ut neque-neque" with one verb or two, or "ut neve-
neve" with one verb. Lease in the article previously reverred
to, says that the reason "ne aut-aut" was preferred to "ut
neve-neve", (he should have said "ut neque-neque" also), was
that the ne served to indicate the nature of the following
clause at the start, and the "ut neve-neve" type was more
clumsy. Bennett, (Cornell Studies, Vol. IX), says that "neve-
neve" never acquired correlative power with verbs, and his
statement is borne out by the facts. Lease found no instances
of such use in Cicero, or Caesar, or Livy.

    4.) Ne - neve, ne - aut ne, ne - et ne.

Ne in the Letters as throughout classical Latin literat-
ure was not followed by neque. Instead of using that neg-
ative to add one verb to another following a ne, et ne
might be used as in one example in Cicero:-
Sed mehercule in incipiendo refugi, ne,-, iniuriam illus fac-
iam inlustrem, si quid scripsero, et simul ne $\beta\alpha\theta\acute{u}\tau\eta$s
mea -, in scribendo sit occultior et aliquid satisfactio lev-
itatis habere videatur. Att. IV.VI. 33.

There were three examples of ne - neve with two verbs
and two of ne - aut ne. The latter combination is used ap-
parently, when the coordinate members are not so closely
related as in the ne - neve type. The examples are:-

                    Ne neve.

I. Ut operam des efficias, ne quid mihi fiat iniuriae
neve quid temporis ad meum annum munus accedat;FamXV.XII. 2.9.

2. Tamen te penitus rogo, ne te tam longae navigationi et viae per hiemem nisi bene firmum committas neve naviges nisi explorate. Fam.XVI.VIII. 2.I.

3. Rogo, ne contrahas aut dimittas animum neve te obrui, tam quam fluctu sic magnitudine negotii sinas. Q.fr.I.I. 4.2.

Ne - aut ne.

I. Tune id veritus es ne ego iracundia aliqua adductus pueros ad te sine litteris miserum? Aut etiam ne te videre noluerim? Q. fr. I.III. I.2.

2. Ne ingrati aut ne omnia velle nobiscum una interire videamur, hoc omitto; Att. III.XXV. 6.

According to these facts, then, we may say that when one negative clause of desire was to be added to another intro-duced by ne, the conjunctions neve, aut ne, or et ne were used, but not neque. The distinction between the use of neve and aut ne seems to be that the latter was employed when the coordinated members were not so closely related in thought to each other.

In concluding this study of the negatives used in Cicero's Letters, I desire to present briefly in review the chief conclusions that have been reached, regarding each of the negatives discussed.

I. The negatives used in statements of fact and corre-sponding assumptions and questions, in the indicative and the subjunctive, are non, neque, nihil, nullus, nemo, neu-ter, nequisquam, nihilo, nihildum, nondum, necdum, nusquam,

numquam, neutiquam, haud, ne - quidem.

I. Non, the negative most frequently used in these types
of expression, serves to modify either a single word
or phrase, or a whole clause.

    a. It appears frequently in combinations of the
non (modo) (solum) - (sed) (verum) (etiam) (ne
-quidem) type - especially in the phrases non
modo - sed etiam, and non solum - sed etiam.

    b. It is used with the subjunctive of desire to
negate a single word or phrase - often in con-
trast.

        Note:- After an expression or an implicaion
of fear, (ne) non is frequently used
with the force of ut.

2. Neque is used as a connective instead of et non.

    a. Et non, however, is preferred to neque in
case the negative applies to a single part of
the clause rather than the whole, as in contrast.
Rarely it is used apparently as a substitute for
neque.

    b. Neque is used with the perfect subjunctive in
prohibitions, contrary to the general rule for
expressions of desire. When a contrast is in-
tended, it is used also with a dependent clause
of desire, which is to be connected with a pre-
ceding ut clause. Neque - neque, moreover, is
regularly found as a correlative phrase in dep-
endent expressions of desire.

3. Nihil, nullus, nemo, numquam, nusquam are used instead
of non quicquam, non ullus etc, unless a contrast is
to be expressed or the verb is to receive a special
negative force, or the negative and indefinite ideas
are to be made vivid.

    a. Neque quisquam etc, is used instead of et nihil
       etc except when a contrast is intended, or an
       et precedes. In the latter case, neque, tho'
       often used, is proportionately less common.

    b. Nihil umquam, nemo, umquam etc, is used far
       more frequently than numquam quicquam, num-
       quam quisquam etc, which rarely appear.

    c. Nihil etc was replaced by ne quicquam etc in
       clauses of desire, aside from commands in the
       perfect subjunctive, in which nihil was used
       instead of ne quicquam.

4. Nondum, necdum, nihildum were also used with the In-
dicative and the Subjunctive in statements of fact
and corresponding questions and assumptions.

    a. Necdum was used instead of et nondum; nihildum
       instead of nondum quicquam.

5. Haud is used sparingly, and usually in connection with
adjectives or adverbs expressing quantity, kind or
manner.

6. Ne-quidem is used to give prominence to some word,
phrase, or clause, included between the members ne
and quidem. It exercises a negative force over its
whole clause, but, when used with another negative

of general force does not combine to produce a positive

, but strengthens the negative idea with some special

word, or group of words.

II. The negatives ne and neve are peculiar to expressions of

desire.

    I. Ne, the negative most often used with such expressions

       serves either as an adverb with independent clauses, or

       as a conjunction with dependent clauses.

           a. When ut ne appears in place of ne in dependent con-

              structions, the negative belongs directly either

              with the verb, or the indefinite quis, or rarely

              with an adjective.

           b. Ne, when used to introduce alauses, complementary

              to expressions of fear, is is translated "that".

              In connection with non, it has the meaning of "that

              not", and is used interchangeably with ut in this

              signification. If a single word or group of words,

              however, is to receive special negative force, ne

              non must be used instead of ut.

           c. The imperative is seldom modified by a negative.

              Instead of that, a prohibition is expressed by

              noli with the infinitive, cave with the present

              subjunctive, or the present or perfect subjunc-

              tive of command.

    2. Neve, "and not", is the connective used in dependent

       expressions of desire. (See page 78 ,(I.2.b.) as to when

       neque may be used in such clauses).

a. After ne, the conjunctions, neve, aut ne, or et
   ne must be used instead of neque.

b. Aut ne appears in place of neve, when the coordi-
   nated members are not closely related in thought.

c. Neve - neve, "neither - nor" is not used as a
   correlative phrase with verbs, but is so employed
   with other words and phrases in clauses of desire.