

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE
MODIFIERS OF NOUNS.

by

Mabel Merryman.

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A. T. Walker
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Dept. of Latin.

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A study of some of the Latin grammars taught and used in secondary schools shows a wide difference of opinion upon the matter of word order. Since this subject is one of real and vital importance to the teacher of Latin prose, an examination of the noun modifiers in Caesar has been made in order to discover, if possible, what is the prevailing position of these modifiers. Caesar has been made the basis of the investigation because of his simple, narrative style, free in a large measure from rhetorical effects. In addition to Caesar, I have also examined the seven orations of Cicero, viz: De Imperio Cn. Pompei, In Catilinam, Pro Archia Poeta, and Pro Marcello, and the noun modifiers have been catalogued. I shall include also limited portions of Vergil's Aeneid and of Livy, but not enough ground has been covered in these authors to make any authoritative statement in regard to their use of the noun modifiers.

The noun modifiers of the books mentioned above have been catalogued with especial attention to the following: adjective order, genitive modifier order, participial modifier order, gerundive and phrase order. Other matters of interest of a related nature have naturally resulted from such a study.

Consideration has been given to the attributive adjective only, all predicate modifiers being disregarded.

The following grammars have been examined, relative to

their views upon word order: Allen & Greenough, Bennett, Burton, Gildersleeve, Hale & Buck, Harkness, and also Mr. Green's article, "Emphasis in Latin Prose," in School Review, Vol. 15, P. 643, and the article, "On the Order of Words in Latin Prose" by Mr. Clarence Meader in School Review, Vol. 17, P. 230. In all of these grammars the treatment is very brief, and the suggestion to the student very meager. Mr. Green does not treat of the noun modifier and Mr. Meader deals with the subject from a psychological point of view.

Below is given a summary of the subject of word order as treated by the grammars.

I

THE EMPHATIC PLACE IN THE SENTENCE.

A. & G., Bu.--At the first of the sentence.

G., H. & B., H.--First and last.

Be.--First, less often last.

A. & G.--The word most emphatic in the speaker's mind comes first, never last.

Bennett.--For emphasis a word is put at the beginning, less often at the end.

Burton.--Elements are expressed in the order of their emphasis, the subject being most emphatic comes first.

G.--The beginning and end of the sentence are emphatic.

H. & B.--The most emphatic places in a sentence are first and last.

Harkness.--The beginning and end are emphatic.

Green.--Progressive emphasis is the law in conditions, in purpose and result clauses as well as in co-ordinate clauses.

II

ORDER OF WORDS.

Be., H. & B., Bu.--Subject first, verb last.

G., H.--Subject and modifiers, verb and modifiers.

A. & G.--The determining and most significant word comes first.

Be.--The subject is at the first, the verb at the end.

Bu.--(a) Subject, (b) Modifiers of the subject, (c) Modifiers of the verb, (d) Verb.

G.--(a) Subject, (b) Modifiers, (c) Predicate, (d) Modifiers.

H. & B.--(a) Subject, (b) Modifiers of the subject, (c) Modifiers of the verb, (d) Verb.

H.--(a) Subject, (b) Modifiers of the subject, (c) Predicate, (d) Modifiers.

III

ADJECTIVES.

Bu., H. & B.--Follow.

A. & G.--Determined by emphasis.

Be., G.--Normally precede, but often follow.

H.--Either first or last.

A. & G.--Either adjective or noun precedes depending upon the emphasis.

Be.--There is no rule, but the adjective precedes more often than it follows.

Bu.--Adjectives follow words they qualify.

G.--Adjectives usually precede, but often follow the word to which they belong.

H. & B.--Adjectives normally follow their nouns.

H.--Adjective modifiers may stand either before or after their noun.

III(a)

ADJECTIVES IN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

G., H. & B.--Monosyllabic prepositions are often put between adjective and substantive.

A. & G., Bu., H.--No statement.

III(b)

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY.

A. & G., *Be., H. & B.--Regularly precede.

Bu., G., H.--No statement.

III(c)

ADJECTIVES OF PRECISION.

H. & B.--Precede.

A. & G., Be., Bu., G., H.--No statement.

*Note media urbs with the meaning, middle of the city; and urbs media with meaning, middle city.

IV
NUMERALS.

- A. & G., Be.--Precede regularly.
- H. & B.--Ordinals follow.
- Bu. & G.--Ordinals follow, cardinals precede.
- H.--No statement.

V
DEMONSTRATIVES.

All--Normally precede.

V(a)
ILLE.

- Be., Bu.--Follows with the meaning "well-known."
- H. & B., H.--Follows with the meaning "well-known" when not accompanied by an adjective.
- A. & G., G.--No statement.

VI
RELATIVES & INTERROGATIVES.

All--Regularly precede.

VII
POSSESSIVES.

- Bu., G., H. & B., H.--Generally follow.
- Be.--Usually follow but precede for contrast.
- A. & G.--No statement.

VIII
PRONOMINALS. (alius, alter, etc.)

VIII

PRONOMINALS. (alius, alter, etc.)

H. & B.--Ullus and nullus precede.

H.--Generally precede.

A. & G., Be., Bu., G.--No statement.

IX

INDEFINITES.

Be., H. & B.--Usually follow.

A. & G., Bu., H., G.--No statement.

X

GENITIVES.

Be., Bu., G., H. & B.--Usually follow.

A. & G., H.--Determined by emphasis.

XI

ADJECTIVES--GENITIVE--NOUN.

A. & G., H., H. & B.--Usual order.

Be., Bu., G.--No statement.

With regard to adjectives, then, we see that there is unanimity of opinion when the six grammarians express their views, only upon the position of the demonstrative, the relative and the interrogative. As I shall show later it is easy to make a rule covering these classes of adjectives.

Adde. of 4283

There are 4241 adjectives of all kinds and classes in the seven books of Caesar. I have attempted to classify these modifiers where any classification has been possible. Under adjectives of quantity, have been included also adjectives of size and indefinite number, since these latter seem to be related to those of quantity. The term indefinite number was used to include those which could not be classified under cardinals, ordinals or distributives. A list of these adjectives follows:- altior, altissimus, amplior, angustus, artior, bipedalis, brevis, ceterus, complures, creber, crebrior, creberrimus, cunctus, dimidius, duplex, exiguus, grandis, innumerabilis, immanis, ingens, latus, latissimus, longus, longior, longissimus, longisculus, magnus, maior, maximus, multus, plus, plurimus, nimius, omnis, par, parvus, parvulus, minor minimus, pauci, perangustus, perexiguus, permagnus, plerisque, reliquus, tantulus, totus, triplex, universus.

There are 1079^{8?} of these adjectives in these seven books of Caesar, 967 of which precede, and 111 follow, or a percentage of 89.62 to 10.37. In Cicero this class of adjectives numbers 413^{4?}, 331 of which precede and 83 follow or a percentage of 80.14 for those preceding and 19.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for those following. Taken individually they show this difference:-

*I should change these figures by adding
to them from p. 21*

Adjectives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
altior	1	0	0	0
altissimus	6	0	3	0
amplior	2	0	0	3
amplissimus	4	2	0	3
angustus	3	0	2	0
angustior	2	0	0	0
artior	1	0	0	0
bipedalis	1	0	0	0
brevis	5	8	0	0
ceterus	2	24	0	0
complures	24	2	4	1
creber	11	1	0	0
crebrior	1	0	0	0
creberrimus	1	0	0	0
cunctus	2	6	0	1
dimidius	1	0	0	0
duplex	2	0	0	0
exiguus	2	1	0	0
grandis	0	0	1	0
innumerabilis	0	2	0	2
immanis	2	0	0	2
ingens	2	1	0	0
latus	1	1	0	0

Adjectives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
latissimus	1	0	2 ,	0
longus	1	1	1	0
longior	4	0	0	1
longissimus	1	0	0	0
longisculus	0	0	0	1
magnus	207 . . . . .	.36	6 . . . . .	.11
maior . . . . .	.27	3	3	0
maximus . . . . .	.28 . . . . .	.27	6 . . . . .	.12
multus . . . . .	.41 . . . . .	.36	0	2
plus	10	4	0	0
plurimus.	3	3	1	0
nimius.	1	1	0	0
omnis	337	126	^{= 37} *71 . . . . .	.36
par . . . . .	.15	1	1	0
parvus.	5	3	0	1
minor . . . . .	.10	4	2	0
minimus	1	1	0	0
parvulus.	3	1	0	0
pauci . . . . .	.28	2	0	0
perangustus	1	0	0	0
perexiguus	1 . . . . .	.0	0	0
permagnus	1	0	0	1
plerusque	1	0	0	0

*12 of the 71 occur in the stereotyped expression: "se
suaque omnia."

Adjectives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
<i>quasi</i> reliquus	1 .96	1 .6	1	0
tantulus	3	0	0	0
<i>tantum</i> totus	70 60	92 .25	0 4	6 1
<i>totum</i> triplex	9 .3	11 0	1	0
<i>totidem</i> universus	1 .2	4	1	4
Total	1048 .967	434 331	111	.82

While "totus" is classified by the grammarians, whose views I quoted above, as a pronominal, I have placed it among the adjectives of quantity because of its meaning.

The numeral adjectives come naturally under the class of adjectives of quantity. The cardinals in Caesar number 403 of which 216 precede and 187 follow their nouns or 57.07 per cent for those preceding and 42.92 per cent for those following their nouns.

Several points of interest arose in the study of the cardinals. The lower numerals from one to four inclusive had a very decided tendency to precede the noun. This was particularly noticeable in the first book, where with 65 cardinals 46 are the numerals one to four. In the entire seven books the ^{SE?} cardinals precede their nouns 149 times and follow only 49 times. In contrasting the lower cardinals with those above twenty, it was found that the higher numerals preceded in only 24 cases, while they followed in 83.

Then again there seems to be a fairly universal order

in the measurement of time and space when the adverbs "circiter" and "amplius" occur with the cardinals. In the seven books of the 61 cases where these adverbs occur, the cardinal follows its noun 53 times. So we have the expression: "circiter nulia passum sex" or "non amplius horis IIII" and similar expressions, but only eight times such expressions as, "eo circiter hominum XVI milia."

The number of cardinals in Cicero is much smaller than in a corresponding amount of Caesar. I find only 73 cardinals in the seven orations but 66 of these precede. The predominance of the lower numerals was also found here, 46 of the 66 being unus and 14 of the remaining twenty being secundus. However, the only cardinal following the noun was also unus, but used, with one exception, having the meaning "only" or "alone." It has the same meaning preceding the noun in only one instance, In Catilinam I--7, "Nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te."

I find 99 ordinals preceding and 37 following their nouns, or a percentage of 72.79 to 27.2. The same general use is noted with the ordinals as with the cardinals, primus occurring 52 times in the seven books, only once following its noun, and then strangely, it seems in "luce prima", when the reverse order "prima luce" is so familiar as to be considered almost a fixed expression.

Here, also the same order is observed when "circiter" is used, as I found it occurring in seven of the ten examples of the first four ordinals which follow their nouns. The ordinals in Cicero are about evenly balanced--seven preceding and six following. Here also as in Caesar "primus" occurs once following its noun. The following table will illustrate the use of the first ten ordinals and their frequency:

Ordinals	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
primus	51 . . . . .	.0	1	1
secundus . . . . .	.4 . . . . .	.0	0	0
tertius	19 . . . . .	.3	5	0
quartus . . . . .	.6 . . . . .	.1	4	0
quintus . . . . .	.1 . . . . .	.1	2	1
septimus . . . . .	.6 . . . . .	.0	6	0
octavus . . . . .	.0 . . . . .	.0	2	0
nonus . . . . .	.0 . . . . .	.0	3	0
decimus . . . . .	.8 . . . . .	.0	6	1
Total	95 . . . . .	.5	29	3

This gives a total of 95 preceding and 29 following, but as will be observed the tendency is even stronger in the first four than in the higher ordinals. In Cicero those preceding number 5, following 3.

The distributives number 36, 33 of which precede and three follow. The only distributives found in Caesar are singuli,

bini, trini, terni, quini, and duodeni. There are only two distributives in Cicero, singuli and bini both of which precede.

There is a group of adjectives frequently found in Latin which because of their similarity in meaning, I have classed together and have called "Adjectives of relative position." By this is meant that these adjectives denote definite location in space and the statement does not refer to rank or class, with the possible exception of "princeps" in some of its meanings. Judging by the examples that Mr. Hale gives under the division termed "Adjectives of Precision," I have concluded that these are the adjectives he would include under that class. Since it has seemed to me the term precision is rather vague and sets no definite boundaries, I have adopted the term "relative position" as being more specific. The adjectives follow: adversus (meaning opposite), citerior, dexter, exterior, exterus, externus, extremus, finitimus, inferior, infimus, interior, longinquus, medius, obliquus, oppositus, posterus, princeps, prior, propinquus, proximus, sinister, superior, summus, transversus, ulterior, ultimus, decumanus. Decumanus, while not perhaps belonging clearly to this group, yet has a suggestion of location which has determined me in placing it here, but rather attached to the group than belonging to it. Secundus with its original root meaning of "following" should belong here but Caesar uses it in the seven books only with its derived meaning of "propitious."

Cicero uses the word "summus" with a slightly different meaning than we find in Caesar. He uses it only to mean greatest or highest with reference to personal qualities, but I have retained it in this list for convenience.

In Caesar there are 326 of this class of adjectives 291 of which precede and 35 follow or expressed in percentage 89.26 per cent precede and 10.73 per cent follow. I find only 101 of this class in Cicero and the percentage is 86.86 per cent preceding to 13.13 per cent following. The following table will show the distribution:

Adjectives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
adversus	2	0	0	0
citerior	6 , , . . .	0	2	0
dexter ,	*14 . . . . .	. . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
exterus.	0	7	0	1
exterior	2	0	0	0
externus	0	3	0	0
extremus . . . . .	.20	3	1	0
finitimus. . . . .	.15	0	1	0
inferior , ,	9	0	2 , , . . .	0
infimus.	2 , , . . .	0	0	0
interior	0 , , . . .	0	1	0
longinquus	5	0	0	2
medius . . . . .	.24	3	2	0

Adjectives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
obliquus	1	0	0	0
oppositus.	1	0	0	0
posterus . . . . .	.23	2	0	0
princeps	1	0	1	0
prior.	1	2	0	0
propinquus	2	0	1	0
proximus . . . . .	.30	6 , ,	1	2
sinister	*5	0	0	0
superior . . . . .	.41	4 . . . . .	.18	4
summus . . . . .	.96 . . . . .	.56	1	3
transversus.	1	0	0	0
ulterior	6	0	2	0
ultimus.	2 , , , ,	3	1	1
decumanus.	2 ,	0	0	0
Total . . . . .	.291 . . . . .	.88 . . . . .	.35 . . . . .	.13

Of the class of adjectives remaining there are a few which seem to possess a certain time element and of these I have made a separate group. They are: antiquus, antiquissimus, cotidianus, diurnus, diuturnus, hesternus, hodiernus, meridianus, nocturnus, perpetuus, perendinus, ~~per~~teritus, praesens, pristinus, recens, repentinus, sempiternus, and vetus.

In Caesar there are 73 of these adjectives, only three of which follow the nouns they qualify. Those are perpetuus,

which occurs twice in Book VII and cotidianus, once in Book V. Cicero uses such adjectives eight times following and 39 preceding. Cotidianus, vetus, and praesens each occur once, and sempiternus three times following the noun. However, the percentage here is 82.99 for those preceding.

Of the demonstratives also there are more following the noun in Cicero than in Caesar. The following table will show the number in each:

Demonstratives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
Hic	254	269	2	5
Is.	297	76	2	44
Ille.	13	71	0	17
Idem.	75	47	0	1
Iste.	1	23	0	1
Total	640	486	4	28

Curiously enough in the two places where "is" follows the noun in Caesar, it modifies the same word--regionum, "auctoritas omnis orae maritimae regionum earum" B. G. III 8. "Hunc esse delectum medium fere regionum earum" IV--19.

The other cases in Caesar where "hic" follows its noun are: Book IV--17, "Rationem pontis hanc instituit" and VII--20, "Romani si casu intervenerint, fortunae.....huic habendam gratiam."

For some unknown reason the latter is totally omitted here.

As will be observed from the table, Cicero uses the demonstratives following these nouns much more frequently than Caesar. Where the percentage is 99.38 in Caesar it is only 94.33 in Cicero. The unusual order is explained by the style. Cicero places the demonstrative in the unusual position, following its noun, in order to secure emphasis. Some illustrations follow: In Cat. IV--10, "Quodsi aliquando alicuius furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit." In Cat. I--12, "Unius usuram horae gladiatorum isti ad vivendum non dedissem."

In the oration "Pro Archia Poeta", we have three illustrations of is following its noun. In each case the demonstrative is followed immediately by a relative clause having is as an antecedent. The passages are: Pro. Arch.--3, "Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas," Pro. Arch.--10, "si res eae, quas gessimus." Pro. Arch.--12, "Quare conservate hominem pudore eo, quem videtis comprobati."

In the use of hic following the noun, we find that in each case the noun is also modified by another adjective, as, In Cat. IV--8, "genus hoc universum amantissimum est otii" and again in the same chapter, "qui denique non cursum hunc otiosum vitae suae salvum esse velint." In Cat. IV--7, "lux denique haec ipsa."

It will be noted from the table that ille occurs more often following its noun than all other demonstratives togeth-

er. Here, then, is material for the statement of the grammarians quoted above--that ille follows when it means "that famous" or "well known." The best known illustrations given to support this theory are, De Imp. 9, "ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugesse dicitur" and again Pro Arch--9, "Theomistoclem illum summum Athenis virum," and perhaps Pro. Arch--10, "Nom nisi Ilias illa extitisset!" Certainly in these illustrations ille could be made to have this meaning. It is worth while to investigate the remaining cases where ille follows its noun. In Cat. IV--10, we read: "Sit Scipio clarus ille, cuius consilio atque virtute,"--where if ille means famous, we have two words with the same meaning modifying Scipio, and again in the same chapter, "habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille," an almost parallel passage to the one just quoted. These are the only illustrations where ille follows a proper name, where it would seem the clearest use of the "meaning" ^{known} "well" would occur. In Pro. Arch.--3, we find, "Erat temporibus illis incundus Q. Metello ille Numidico." In the first ille no such meaning can be given, and in the latter place it qualifies Numidico in particular, which it precedes. In Pro. Arch.--9, "Cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis est, incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis," we might read into ille such a meaning though not of necessity is it to be so understood. In Cat. I--9 and II--6, we read "Aquilam illam argenteam," in II--11, "gladiator illi," III--8, "consules illi," but in II--1 "Nulla iam

pernicies a monstro illo," and in II--6, "partem illam subselliorum," where any such meaning of ille is ridiculous. In Cat. II--3, needs especial attention as ille occurs three times in that section, each time modifying "exercitum." Line 6, "ego illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus..... qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt," but L. 19, "Mentote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam has, qui exercitum deseruerunt." Here again it is impossible to give ille any such meaning, nor indeed in In Cat. I--3, "noctem illam superiorem" and Pro. Imp. 4, "ut initia illa verum gestarum magna atque praeclara" can the belief be supported.

On the other hand we have evidence of ille used preceding its noun when this particular meaning could be as well given as any of the cases cited, for instance Pro. Arch. 8, "Quari suo iure noster ille Ennius." 9. "Itaque ille Marius item L. Plotium dilexit" or again L. 9, "ipsi illi C. Mario" again L. 40 "Omnes illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii," Chap. 10, "Quam multos scriptores.....Magnus ille Alexander." Chap. 11, "Iam vero ille Fulvius non dubitavit".....L. 17, "Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in iis libellis".....or In Cat. III--4, "Lentulum.... confermasse....se esse tertium illum Cornelium." It will be observed that in all but one of these instances ille precedes a proper noun and could very easily be translated "that famous," There are eight of these where ille can have this meaning,

whereas there are only three possible instances where it follows the noun. "Ilias illa," "Themistoclem illum," and "Medea illa," quoted above.

Certainly the meaning of "well known" is not limited to a post-positive ille.

The relatives and interrogatives without exception precede. The Roman's love of easy transition and close connection between sentences is well illustrated by the placing of relatives first. This is also true of the demonstratives, the larger percentage of which is used to point backward to a thought in the previous sentence or paragraph. There are 123 relative and 51 interrogative modifiers in Caesar and 39 relative and 57 interrogative modifiers in Cicero.

Cicero, I find, uses many more possessives than Caesar as there are 412 in the seven orations which cover a much smaller area than the seven books of Caesar in which there are 349. The following table will show the possessives both authors use and the number of times they occur:

Possessives	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
Meus	3	.51	0	36
noster . . . . .	.57	.32	.39	30
tuus	0	.50	0	39
vester , ,	4	.53	1	36
suus	174	.45	.71	40
Total.	238	231	111	181

The percentage this gives is 62.2 for preceding possessives in Caesar and 56.08 in Cicero.

Only two grammarians make a statement about pronominals, Hale and Buck singling out ullus and nullus for special mention and Harkness says they precede their nouns. The following table will illustrate their use:

Pronominals	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
alius	32	11	4	0
alter	18	.5	1	0
millus.	47	40	4	4
nounullus . . . . .	.9	.1	0	0
ullus	19	18	1	2
uter. . . . .	.1	.0	0	0
solus . . . . .	.2	.1	3	3
talis . . . . .	.5	.1	0	2
tantus.	70	92	0	6
Total	218 203	163 169	.14 .13	.17

From this table it will appear that not only nullus and ullus but all the pronominals normally precede, some others having a higher percentage than the two mentioned by Mr. Hale. In fact, except for demonstratives and relatives for which there is an obvious reason for precedence, the pronominals have a higher percentage than any other class of modifiers yet examined. In Caesar this is 93.9 percent and in Cicero 90.86 per cent.

Where tantus in Caesar occurs 70 times preceding and never after its noun, in Cicero we find it six times in such phrases as: "Utinam copiam tantam haberetis!" Pro. Imp.--9, "Haec exempla tanta ac nova" ch. 21, when it seems to be used rhetorically after the noun.

The following table will show the indefinite pronouns Caesar and Cicero use and their number:

Indefinites	Preceding		Following	
	Caesar	Cicero	Caesar	Cicero
quis	12	6	0	0
aliquis.	12	16	3	10
quisque.	11	0	1	3
quidam	6	23	2	6
quivis	4	0	0	0
quispiam	1	0	0	0
uterque.	15	0	1	0
quisquam	0	1	0	0
Total.	61	46	7	20 17

The percentage is 89.7 for those preceding in Caesar and 69.69 per cent for those in Cicero. Aliquis is used more frequently than any other following its noun, being fairly common in such expressions as "vis aliqua", "fatum aliquod", and others similar.

I have excluded also the proper adjectives from the bulk remaining unclassified and found there were 62 of these in

Caesar. Of course this does not include Romanus in the stereotyped expression, "populus Romanus" which I have classified elsewhere. Forty of these 62 preceded their nouns and 22 followed. There are very few proper adjectives in Cicero--only 41--and here is the only instance where the percentage of any class of adjectives is in favor of those following the noun. In view of the fact that not so much ground was covered in Cicero as in Caesar this evidence is not of particular weight. Twenty-five of the forty-one follow.

There are many noun modifiers which occurring largely in a fixed order we have come to consider as always following that order and so call them stereotyped expressions. In both authors I have catalogued these separately and they are so listed:

	Caesar	Cicero
aes alienum	1	7
civis Romanus	0	4
consul designatus	0	1
di immortalis	5	31
*latus apertum	6	0
**navis longa	4	0

*See ab aperto latere B. G. II--23.

**See longarum navium B. G. V--8.

	Caesar	Cicero
ora maritima	¹⁶ 4	3
pontifex maximus	0	1
patres conscripti.	0	21
populus Romanus.	67	60
res familiaris	3	0
res frumentaria.	23	1
res publica.	14	140
res militaris.	12	0
*se suaque omnia.	12	0
Total	139 = 157	269

	Caesar	Cicero
dextrum cornu	6	0
**nova res	3	1
***novissimum agmen	8	0
sinistrum cornu	3	0
Total	20	1

It will be observed that the number of stereotyped phrases in which the adjective follows the noun is much larger than the reverse order.

This leaves, then, that large number of adjectives spoken of above which do not yield themselves to classification,

*already counted on P. 9 *I. transfer*

**see rerum novarum B. G. I--18.
" " " V--6.

***see agmen novissimum B. G. VI--8.

and which I have been forced to call miscellaneous. The list in both Caesar and Cicero follows:

Those preceding in Caesar are: absimilis, acclivis, acutissimus, adversus, aequus, aequior, aequissimus, aestivus, alienus, alternus, anceps, antiquissimus, apertus, apertissimus, aridus, assiduus, asperius, barbarus, bellifus, bonus, caeruleus, compester, celer, certus, certior, certissimus, clandestinus, clarior, communis, commodior, commodissimus, continens, continuus, contrarius, conclusus, confertissimus, cupidissimus, declivis, decumanus, densior, densissimus, demissus, desperatus, diversus, difficilis, domesticus, dubius, durus, durissimus, egregius, equester, eximius, expeditior, facilis, falsus, feracissimus, ferreus, ferus, fertilissimus, firmus, firmissimus, floreus, florentissimus, fortissimus, fraternus, gravis, gravior, gravissimus, honestus, homibilibis, humilis, idoneus, illistris, illustrior, impetus, impedetus, imprudens, impensus, improbus, inanis, incertus, incolonus, incredibilis, inermis, infirmus, infinitus, iniquus, iniquissimus, inimicus, inopinatus, inquis, insignis, instabilis, integer, imisitatus, inutilis, invictus, iustus, iustissimus, legionarius, lenis, levis, levior, liber, martimus, mediterris, mediterraneus, melior, militaris, miser, mirus, munitissimus, muralis, natus, navalis, necessarius, nefarius, nobilis, nobilissimus, notissimus, novus, novissimus, nudus, occultus, optatissimus, opportunissimus, opportunus, onerarius, optimus, pacatissimus, patrius, pedester,

perditus, planus, praetorius, praeceps, pravus, privatus, præstinus, potentissimus, publicus, puerifis, pulcherrimus, quietior, quietissimus, rarus, regius, remissus, sanctissimus, secundus, secundior, secundissimus, seperatus, servitis, semotus, silvestris, similis, singularis, seditioꝝ, tener, tenuis, terrenus, tenuissimus, turpissimus, tritus, urbanus, vacuus, varius, vastus, vastissimus.

Those following in Caesar are: adversus, aequissimus, alacer, alacrior, albus, amicissimus, apertus, arduus, aureus, barbarus, bellicosus, callidus, certus, certior, communis, copiosissimus, cupidus, declivis, desertus, derisissimus, difficilis, divinus, editus, editior, equester, erectus, expeditus, ferus, ferreus, fidelis, firmus, fortes, fortissimus, fraternus, fagidissimus, fructuosissimus, honestus, honestissimus, honorificus, humilis, idoneus, ignobilis, imperatus, impeditus, imperitus, inanis, incertus, incoluntis, inermis, iniquus, iniquior, inimicus, inopinans, invitus, iustus, legionarius, mediocris, militaris, mollis, natalis, navalis, nobilissimus, novus, opportunus, opportunissimus, ornatissimus, patens, paratissimus, planior, plenus, potentissimus, praeruptis, praetorius, privatus, publicus, sancius, sceleratus, secundus, silvestris, stipendarius, temerarius, terrenus, tutior, vastus, varius, velocissimus.

Those preceding in Cicero are: acrior, acerrimus, acerbissimus, adultus, aeternus, aequus, aequissimus, adventicus,

agrestis, alternus, alienus, amantissimus, amplissimus, anceps,
 antelucenus, apertus, bellicus, bonus, castrensis, capitalis,
 celebrer, certus, certissimus, civilis, clarus, clarissimus,
 communis, commemorabilis, consularis, consceleratissimus, cru-
 entus, crudelissimus, cupidus, desperatus, debilitatus, diffi-
 cilis, dissimilis, diligentissimus, disiunctissimus, divinus,
 diversus, domesticus, doctus, dubius, egregius, erectus, erud-
 itissimus, eximius, exitiosus, excelleris, facilis, fatalis,
 festus, fidilis, firmus, firmissimus, foedissimus, foederatus,
 flagitiosus, forensis, fortis, fortissimus, fortunatus, fort-
 unatissimus, funestus, furiosus, gratus, gravis, gravissimus,
 honestus, honestissimus, horribilis, hostilis, humilis, humanus,
 humanissimus, improbus, improbissimus, impius, importunus, im-
 portunissimus, inanis, inauditus, incertus, incredibilis, in-
 columis, iners, infestus, infinitus, inimicus, iniustus, imusit-
 atus, insidiosus, insepultus, insperatus, integer, integerrim-
 us, intestinus, insolitus, invictus, iudicialis, iustus, labor-
 iosissimus, lectissimus, libertinus, locuples, mollis, mani-
 festus, maritimus, melior, meritus, miser, miserrimus, milit-
 aris, mixtum, mollis, munitissimus, navalis, nefarius, nobil-
 issimus, notus, novus, occultus, optimus, patrius, patricius,
 pedester, perditus, perditissimus, periculosissimus, pernici-
 osus, perfectus, perpetuus, popularis, potentissimus, prae-
 clarus, praeclarissimus, pristinus, privatus, profligatus,
 publicus, pulcherrimus, rusticus, salvus, sanctissimus, sap-
 iens, sapientissimus, scaenicus, senatorius, servilis, severus,

severissimus, similis, singularis, taetrus, tempestivus, tolerabilis, tutus, tutissimus, urbanus, varius, vehemens, verus, victor.

Those in Cicero which follow are: acer, acerbissimus, aeger, agr^{is}stis, alienigenus, amantissimus, amicissimus, amplissimus, apertus, argenteus, atrox, audax, audacissimus, barbarus, barbatus, beatus, bonus, callidus, carissimus, celerismus, certus, civilis, clarissimus, communis, contrarius, continu^s, consceleratus, consularis, copiosus, delicatus, desperatus, difficilis, diligens, disiunctissimus, diversus, divinus, domesticus, durus, egregius, excellens, eximius, exercitatissimus, familiarissimus, falsus, florentissimus, falsus, ~~florantissimus~~, fidelis, fortis, fortissimus, fortunatus, formidosissimus, gelidus, gladiatorius, gnavus, gravis, gravissimus, honestissimus, humanus, imperatorius, impudicus, improbis, imberbis, immortalis, inanis, incolumis, infinitus, infam^{us}, iniquus, intestinus, industrius, innocens, inutilis, incredibilis, infestissimus, inlustris, integer, invictus, iustus, lectus, lectissimus, legitimus, lentus, lenissimus, lepidus, liber, litteratissimus, locuples, locupletissimus, luctuosus, maritimus, manifestus, melior, militaris, miser, miserimus, mitissimus, modestissimus, mutus, nauticus, navalis, nefarius, nefandus, necessarius, nitidus, nobilis, novus, nudus, obscurus, otiosus, optimus, patrius, paratus, patentissimus, paratissimus, permodistus, peritissimus, periculosus,

pernicisus, perditissimus, peradolescens, popularis, praetorius, praeclarus, privatus, pulcherrimus, puerilis, publicus, religiosissimus, regius, sanus, saucius, sauctissimus, sceleratus, severus, salvus, secundus, silvistris, singularis, similis, stabilis, tacitus, taetrus, tenuis, transmarinus, timidus, tutus, urbanus, verus, vehemens, vigilius. These total 521 in Caesar, 367 of which precede and 154 follow. In Cicero there are 603 of this class 376 of which precede and 227 follow which is 62.35 per cent while in Caesar it is 70.44 per cent. for those preceding. While a smaller amount of Cicero is included in this paper yet it is interesting to note that the number of miscellaneous adjectives he used is much larger than in the seven books of Bellum Gallicum. Here, too, the kind of prose explains the free use of the adjective.

The phrase with the monosyllabic preposition is a favorite usage in Caesar, as I find ³⁷846 of them, ab, ad, cum, de, ex, in, and sub being the most common. There are 118 instances where the adjective precedes the monosyllabic preposition and 94 of the order--preposition, noun, adjective, the greater bulk--624--being of the order, preposition, adjective, noun.

The largest number of examples of the adjective preceding the preposition occurs with the relative pronoun. Here again we see the reason,--the relative being placed outside of the phrase for closer relation to the thought in the preceding clause. The same is true of the interrogative which is often placed before the preposition. Next in frequency occurs the

pronominal adjective, especially *alius* and *alter*, which are used sixteen times in the seven books, such expressions as "*aliis de causis*," "*altera ex parte*" and "*nullo cum periculo*" occurring rather frequently. Next comes *magnus*, which we find fourteen times, "*magno cum periculo*" being familiar to the Latin student, but we find just as frequently in Caesar, "*ex magna copia*," "*cum magno numero*" or in one instance, "*cum voce magna*." There are also five instances of an adjective preceding a preposition of two syllables, "*ante*" being so used, as in the expression, "*paucis ante diebus*!"

Comparatively few of these phrases are found in Cicero--only thirty-nine out of a total of 358 in the seven orations. Here, too, as in Caesar the largest number occur in the use of the relative and interrogative and particularly in such phrases as "*quam ob rem*" "*quo ex genere*" etc, and yet in the same chapter with the latter expression I find also In Cat. II--8 "*ex quibus generibus*." As in Caesar there is found "*summum in periculum*," "*altera ex parte*," "*tantis in laboribus*" and "*uno ex loco*," but where such expressions occur once in Caesar we have many times "*in summo imperatore*," "*in tantis ingenis*," and "*in uno homine*" this order being, in fact the normal and usual one.

Mention should also be made here of cases in Cicero where the noun is limited by two adjectives when the order is one preceding and one following the noun. As this order does not

occur in Caesar it seems to belong to the more elevated style of diction. The instances of this order are: In Cat. IV--2 "aequo animo atque parato," Pro Arch. 7--"moderatissimus homines et continentissimus," Pro Marc. 1 "incredibilem sapientiam divinam" Pro Marc. 8 "a summis hominibus eruditissimus" Pro Marc 11 "magna res et iucunda." These I have grouped separately as being instances of unusual and rhetorical usage.

We have also the statement in some of the grammars that *multus* when used with another adjective or participle is separated from that adjective by a connective. In Caesar we find that *multus* is so used twice in Book II--25 and IV--10. In the latter section we find "Multis ingentibusque insulis" but in the preceding "multis gravibus vulneribus." In Cicero this occurs six times. In Cat. I--2 "multis meis et firmis praesidiis" I--4 "multis ac summis viris," II--13 "multis et non dubiis significationibus." But yet there are three of this type: In Cat. III, L. 2, "multos fortis viros," L. 10 the same and Pro Arch 11, "multi summi homines." So it seems that we find as many instances when the connection is not used with *multus* as when it is used to connect it with another adjective.

No formal division of the genitives into classes will be made except in a few instances where peculiarities are observable.

There are 2138 genitives in Caesar limiting nouns directly. Predicate genitives are not included in this list. The

percentage of those occurring after the noun is only slightly greater than those preceding, but this total includes all genitives, even those with "causa" and "gratia" which if excluded would throw the balance even more in favor of those following.

An examination of the cases where the noun was also limited by an adjective as well as a genitive, led to these results. There are 301 of such cases in Caesar and the order adjective--genitive--noun occurs in 124 of them, the order being adjective--noun--genitive in 163 and genitive--adjective--noun in 14 as for example "armorum magna pars" II--32. An illustration, "quarum rerum magnam partem" II--20 is explained by the linking of "quarum" to the preceding sentence and hence it carries with it its noun before the qualifying adjective. Practically all of the instances of this arrangement are of this type (note "fortunae quoque eventus varii sequebantur" II--22, "fortunae" being made emphatic by its unusual position as well as by the addition of quoque).

In Cicero there is much greater irregularity in the arrangement of the genitive and adjective qualifying a noun than in Caesar. Curiously the use adjective--genitive--noun, and adjective--noun--genitive is evenly balanced, both being used 61 times, the use noted in Caesar, genitive,--adjective,--noun occurring eight times. One illustration, In Cat. III--1, "hodierno die deorum immortalium summo erga vos amore" represents the highly involved arrangement of words used by the

orator. Another example "eius omnis motus" In Cat. II--12 illustrates not only this arrangement but the use of the pronoun early in the sentence, as does also In Cat. II--10 "quorum omnis industria vitae." Other arrangements of the modifiers both genitive and adjective of a noun are found in the following passages: In Cat. II--11, "Iam vero urbes Coloniaiarum.....respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus." In Cat. II--11, "cum.....Catilina scortorum cohortem praetoriam." Still another arrangement occurs in these passages: In Cat. II--6, "principes eius ordinis partem illam subselliorum." In Cat. IV--8, "lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas" Pro Arch 5, "Metellus homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium."

A study of the partitive genitive brought out some interesting facts. In Caesar there are 80 preceding for 209 following. Of these the genitive with pars occurs 71 times, 57 following its noun and 14 times preceding. With the pronoun or adjective (tantus, aliquid, nihil, etc.), the genitive preceding is still more uncommon, only five out of the total number of 66 times that it occurs. B. G. IV--1, "privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est," certainly a very unusual and vivid way of calling attention to this curious custom of the Suebi. In VI--35 again, "praesidii tantum est," which occurs in a rather oratorical flight where Caesar gives the exact words of a speech by a German captive.

In Cicero 16 partitive genitives precede their nouns, while 72 follow. Cicero follows Caesar arrangement of genitive following the adjective or pronoun. Only five times out of the total of 60 does it precede. Some of the passages follow: De Imp--1, "Nunc cum et auctoritates in me tantum sit" where "auctoritates" refers back to the principal thought in the preceding sentence. De Imp. 20, "In quo novi constitui nihil vult q. Catulus." As in the examples cited in Caesar the genitive preceding the adjective is emphatic and unusual.

When the genitive is a personal or a relative pronoun the tendency is to place it before its noun, which accounts for a very large percentage of the genitives given above. There are 298 of such genitives in Caesar. This includes all pronouns, but of course these are principally is and the relative. 232 of them precede their nouns, or a percentage of 77.85 but in Cicero the percentage is even greater. For 109 genitives preceding the nouns they limit there are only 13 following, or 89.34 per cent. The reason for this large percentage is of course to give unity to the paragraph by a close connection with the preceding sentence.

The following expressions, occurring practically always in a fixed order, have been catalogued:

	Caesar	Cicero
iudicium senatus	1	0
matres familiae or-as	4	1
*milia passuum	49	0
orbis terrae or-arum	1	6
pater familiae or familias	1	1
senatus populi Romani	1	0
tribunus militum	17	0
tribunus plebis	0	2
Total	74	10

And those in which the genitive precedes are:

	Caesar	Cicero
senatus consultum	2	7
rerum natura	1	0
Total	3	7

Again it will be seen that those following the noun constitute a much larger class than those preceding.

Omitting, then, the relative and is, the stereotyped phrases mentioned above, and the genitive with "causa" and "gratia", the genitives in Caesar number 1672, of which 977 follow their nouns. With the same omissions in Cicero, the genitive preceding is much more frequently found than in Caesar. Of the 927 genitives 521 follow and 406 precede. If these that I have

*See "passuum XIII milibus" IV--11.

omitted as so universally preceding are added, the balance is in favor of the preceding genitive in Cicero, 546 of the 1070 having this arrangement.

Another question that frequently arises in the study of prose and which Allen and Greenough mention: "A modifier of a phrase or of some part of it is often embodied within the phrase" deserves some attention. Caesar employs great liberty in this usage. Within two lines we read I--10, "per agrum Sequanorum.....iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatum funbus absunt." We can well believe this use is varied constantly for the sake of euphony, and for the purpose of avoiding monotony, as is found in our own language. The percentage of genitive modifiers following the phrase is not large--61.22%--but by this it is clear that Caesar more often used the expression, "in conspectu Galliae" and similar phrases than he did, "ad proximi diei oppugnationim!" Cicero, however, uses the more poetical form of the genitive preceding the noun in 95 of 152 cases, "in populi Romani nomine," "in hostium potestate," "post hominum memoriam," being the more ordinary form of expression. But when the substantive governed by the preposition is also modified by a possessive as "de sua ac militum salute" this is the usual arrangement in both authors.

The participles I have classed by themselves and shall so consider them. In dealing with the participle the natural difficulty arose of determining whether certain words had lost

their participial force and had become adjectives. I am aware that some I have classed as adjectives may more properly belong with the participles, but where there is so much question and indecision among grammarians I have allowed the demarcation between adjective and participle to be rather indistinct.

With the participial modifiers I have also classed, (a) the gerund--its position with relation to the noun it modifies, and (b) the gerundive.

In both Caesar and Cicero the position of the participial modifier is normally after its noun. Of the 368 in Caesar only 68 precede and in Cicero the percentage is higher still only 30 out of 178 preceding. The use seems to vary much as it does in English, depending largely upon whether the author has in mind the actor or the action as being most important.

The gerundives, too, follow this rule in Caesar and 87 of the 132 he uses follow the nouns they modify. I find only 48 in the seven orations of Cicero and the number preceding and following are exactly equal.

The gerund, too, shows no preference, varying, it seems, merely as the author wishes.

I have also examined the Ablative Absolute to note the position of the noun with relation to that of the participle or adjective composing it. There are 901 of this construction in Caesar, which number will, no doubt, be no matter of surprise to the second year Latin student, but it may be a surprise to

those who are accustomed to think that the participle follows the noun nine times out of ten to find that in 349 of these 901 he uses this order: "desparatis nostris rebus," or more often still when the noun is limited by an adjective: "omni pacata Gallia." The percentage, however, is largely in favor of the adjective--noun--participle order. The number of adjectives used in ablative absolutes in Caesar ~~are~~ comparatively small, though here, too, there might be room for syntactical argument. The number of ablative absolutes in Cicero is so small--54-- that no statement can be made of them except to say that here, too, the participle more frequently follows.

It is interesting to note that when Caesar begins a description of a battle or of any scene where action predominates the use of the ablative absolute simultaneously appears, showing how conciseness and rapidity of action is aided by this device of the Romans. In contrast, compare Book VI where Caesar gives a long treatment of the religion, government, life and customs of the Gauls, and it will be found that the number of ablative absolutes is comparatively few.

This, then, is a statement in detail of all the noun modifiers of all classes found throughout the two authors covered. I shall now compare these results with the sections of the grammars quoted at the beginning of the paper. The Roman numerals correspond to those sections and the number of the page given refers to the page where the discussion of that

subject was given.

I.

Upon the emphatic place in the sentence I shall not dwell as nothing in my investigation has led to a conclusion upon this subject. We are concerned in this paper only with the position of the noun modifiers.

II.

In treating of the order of words all the grammarians quoted state that the modifiers of the noun follow it. Our treatment of the different classes of adjectives and other noun modifiers shows what is the normal order of words in a sentence.

III.

Allen and Greenough's statement that adjective or noun precedes depending upon the emphasis will serve for isolated examples, but the difficulty lies in seeing why, if this is true in sentences practically alike in thought and emphasis, the noun should precede in one and the adjective in the other. To find what is the general rule is the only answer to this problem. To make emphasis alone a rule for the position of the adjective is dangerous for in an often inclined to place emphasis upon a word which Caesar may not have felt as emphatic. To quote certain passages. In Book VI--22 certainly we should feel that "certum" in the passage "Nequi quisquam agri modum certum ant fines habet proprios" is emphatic, or again in Book IV--12 "In his vir fortissimus ~~P~~^P Aquitanus"

that "fortissimus" was the very quality that brought about this hero's death. According to Allen and Greenough an emphatic adjective could never follow its noun. As Mr. Green points out in his article in the School Review *atque, non solum..... sed etiam*, and such connectives laying emphasis as they most certainly do upon the word following them proves that progressive emphasis in Latin is the rule.

Often these adjectives that follow their nouns are equivalent to a relative clause adding a distinctly new and different thought or idea to the sentence. A few illustrations follow. B. G. IV--22: "quod homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti"--VII--15--"Defensores oppido idonei delinguntur." In Cicero this occurs especially often in such cases as: "Hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati" In Cat. II--10: "cum iam nemo tam improbus tam perditus tam tui similis inveniri potest" This order is particularly true where the modifiers are compound almost one half of the total number of postposition adjectives being of this class. The most satisfactory way to arrive at a conclusion of the arrangement of the adjective modifier, as I have tried to show, is to classify the adjectives in so far as is possible and watch for their manifestations in these groups.

III(1) P. 29.

Adjectives in prepositional phrases.

It is true a monosyllabic preposition does sometimes

occur between an adjective and its noun, but the percentage of these occasions is very small,--only 13.9,--and the other order mentioned above--preposition--noun--adjective where the per cent is 11.2 is not mentioned by the grammars. Students often get a wrong impression from this statement of the grammars, believing that Caesar always said: "summam in spem" but forgetting that he much more frequently used the expression: "in summum periculum" and "ad summam felicitatem." Too much emphasis upon magno preceding the preposition in "magno cum periculo" will cause the student to overlook the more normal and usual expression "cum magno numero." Occasionally, also, the cardinals are used before the preposition, the use being practically confined to such expressions as "una ex parti" "duabus de causis," and even then we find just as frequently "in una parte." Aside from the cardinals and a few almost stereotyped expressions among which I should include "magno cum periculo," "summa cum laude," and "altera ex parte" the prevailing order as is proved by the figures is preposition--adjective--noun.

III(2) P. 7.

With reference to adjectives of quantity including those of size and indefinite number as was shown 89.62 per cent precede their nouns in Caesar and 80.14 per cent precede in Cicero. Some of these adjectives, noticeably multus, pauci, reliquus, and totus so almost universally precede that these solitary examples need attention: "Galliae totius principatum obtinerent"

VI--12, and "civitates reliquas legationibus sollicitant" VII--43. Of the 102 times *reliquus* is used in both Cicero and Caesar this is the only occasion in all of the mass of material examined when it followed the noun. In Caesar, *multus* occurs 41 times but never follows its noun, in Cicero but twice out of the 38 times used and then when used in connection with another adjective. The illustration follow: Pro Imp. 9: "Ita nationes multae atque magnae" and 22: "sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur." This evidence is strong enough to convince us that only in exceptional cases did Caesar or Cicero employ the adjective of quantity following the noun.

With regard to Mr. Bennett's note on "media urbs", to which he gives the meaning "middle of the city," and to the reverse order "the middle city," a careful examination of this and similar adjectives in Caesar will not bear out his statement. Let us examine "summus," which according to Mr. Bennett would have the meaning "highest part of" when it preceded its noun and "highest" when it followed its noun. In Book I--21 we read "summum ingum montis ascendere iubet" where obviously the meaning is "highest ridge of the mountain." In the following chapter we read: "Prima luce cum summus mons a Labieno teneretur," where the meaning is the top of the mountain. Again in Book VI--6 9 we read: "Positum erat oppidum in colle summo" where the meaning is identical with the last illustration quoted "top of the hill."

Caesar uses *medius* following its noun but twice. Book I--34 "aliquem locum medium utrisque colloquio deligeret," where plainly the adjective has neither of the meanings given by Mr. Bennett. The second illustration is I--24, "Ipse interim in calle medio triplicem aciem instruxit," where the *medius* means "middle of the hill" although it follows the noun.

Neither does *extremus* have this double meaning, I--6 reads: "Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva," and again in a few chapters I--10--"oppidum citerioris provinciae extremum." There is no slightest difference in meaning in "extremus" in these two passages though in one it precedes and in the other it follows.

In Cicero *medius* does not occur after the noun and *summus* as I have before mentioned does not have the meaning in Cicero that it has in Caesar. The following will illustrate its wide difference in meaning: Pro Imp 11 "Numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa hians miserent" De Imp 2--"Gloria, quae vobis a maioribus cum magna.....tum summa!"

The statement, therefore, is not supported by the facts either in Caesar's or Cicero's usage.

III(3) P. 13

With regard to the adjectives I have termed "Relative Position," and which are perhaps Mr. Hale's class "adjectives of precision" with the exception of the adjective "superior" they practically all precede. This one occurs as I have

mentioned above in the expression used so frequently throughout Caesar, "ex loco superiore." Perhaps this should have been included in the stereotyped expressions.

Summus is the most noticeable adjective in this group, occurring 77 times preceding and only once following its noun. Its meaning in this instance as we have already noted, does not differ from the other instances where it precedes. Extremus also might be noted as occurring only once of 21 times following by with the exact meaning as when it precedes.

IV P. 10

Three of the grammars quoted divide cardinals and ordinals, saying that ordinals follow and cardinals precede. Just why this conclusion seems so largely believed is not clear. As will be remembered from the examination above, the percentage of the ordinals preceding in Caesar is higher than that of the cardinals, so that if actual number is any guide, the statement in the grammars should be reversed, but the percentage of those preceding is higher in both cases, but over 15.7 per cent higher in favor of the ordinals. If the position of any ordinal should seem to have been fixed we would naturally think of "decima" as being that ordinal when used with "legio", but such is not the case, and neither does it seem that emphasis is a sufficient guide. In I--40 "se cum sola decima legione iturum," we have a very emphatic place with "decima" preceding, yet in just as critical situation--VII--49--we read: "Ipse paulum ex

eo loco cum legione X progressus." We must conclude that there was no rule nor custom but that personal taste and perhaps euphony had as much influence as emphasis in the matter.

It is obvious, though, from observance of the many instances that the lower numerals both cardinals and ordinals have a decided tendency to precede. This is strikingly true of the ordinals where primus occurs in the seven books but once following its noun and secundus not at all.

In the cardinals the percentage is not so high, but the cardinal one occurs 69 times preceding and eleven times following. The distributives are practically always used before the noun.

With circiter and amplius the cardinal and ordinal very largely follow the noun. This is especially true of the cardinal. Cicero gives us hardly enough material in the use of the numeral to make a rule concerning him.

Both authors use the time adjectives preceding the hero too, as in so many cases before cited Caesar adheres more strictly to the rule than does Cicero.

V P. 16

The use of the demonstrative I have already noted at some length. Only four times in the seven books does Caesar use the demonstrative after the noun. Both Caesar and Cicero use the demonstrative after the noun in some instances when it is followed immediately by a relative clause. Cicero, however, uses much greater freedom than Caesar, and we find eleven cases

of hic, is, idem, and iste following the noun where there only four instances of this use in Caesar.

V₍₁₎ P. 18.

With regard to a particular meaning for ille when that demonstrative follows its noun Caesar gives us no material since he does not use it in this position. It occurs 17 times in Cicero. In three of these instances, viz: De Imp 9 "Media illa," Pro Arch 9, "Themistoclem illum," and Pro Arch 10, "Ilias illa," this meaning of "well-known" can well apply. The fifteen other illustrations, as I have shown, do not support this theory. For example consider Pro Arch 3 "temporibus illis," In Cat I "a monstro illo" In Cat II--6 "partem illam subselliorum" In Cat II--3 "exercitum illum" De Imp 4 "initia illa"--five illustrations where no such meaning is possible. On two occasions--In Cat IV--10 "ille" is used after a proper noun and in conjunction with another adjective whose meaning is "that famous." In the remaining seven instances "ille" follows a common noun where it is impossible to declare that he had any such meaning of ille in mind. On the other hand there are seven occasions cited above where ille precedes a proper noun when it is just as reasonable and possible to give it the meaning "that famous" or "well-known."

VI P. 20

I find no relation or interrogative following its noun either in Caesar or in Cicero.

VII *P. 20.*

Four of the six grammarians quoted at the beginning of this paper state that possessives normally or generally or regularly follow. In the seven books of Caesar as I have pointed out there are 349 possessives and the percentage of those that follow is only 31.79 and the proportion of those preceding is more than two to one. In Cicero there is less--discrimination in favor of the possessive preceding. This is especially true in the possessive "noster," largely due to the prevalence of the expression "maiores nostri" which Cicero uses freely. In Caesar, also, noster follows more often than suus but suus occurs more than all other possessives combined and here the percentage is 72 per-cent.

VIII *P. 21.*

It would seem that if the rhetorical or emphatic or unusual order mentioned by the different grammars could find place among any class of adjectives it would be among the pronominals and indefinites. The far greater number of pronominals, however, precede, and of those that follow, as has already been pointed out, some are no more emphatic than those that precede. Alter, nonnullus, and tantus have as high a percentage of precedence as either ullus or nullus mentioned by Mr. Hale. Tantus is never used by Caesar after the noun, though Cicero employs it in this position six times out of 92. The percentage in both authors is very high in favor of a pronominal preceding.

IX P. 22.

Two grammarians state that the indefinite follows, but a percentage of 89.7 in Caesar and 69.69 in Cicero shows very plainly that as a rule especially in plain narrative style the indefinite, like the pronominal, precedes.

Concerning the proper adjectives, no statement has been found in any grammar with the exception, of course, of "populus Romanus" and "civis Romanus." Following the analogy of this proper adjective, we should expect to find more adjectives of this class following their nouns but in Caesar forty of the sixty-two precede. So few examples of proper adjectives occur in Cicero that no rule can be made concerning them.

It is difficult to say when by usage a phrase becomes stereotyped since at best all rules set for language are only relative, subject to the change and growth in that language, and also to the mood and humor of the writer as well as the character of his work. Yet we know in our own language that by long usage a phrase becomes fixed in form,--a stock phrase adopted by other people when learning the language. I have chosen from those that Caesar and Cicero used the ones occurring most invariably in that order. Some of these expressions, it is true, are found but few times in these author's works, but occur throughout Latin. Even these I have mentioned are subject to change for example--"novissimum agmen," that familiar order is in one instance agmen novissimum. The number of ad-

p. 46, below 19 & 20.
47 " 20 " 21
48 " 21 " 22

jectives that follow the nouns in these expressions is much larger than the reverse order. In fact I have found no stereotyped expression in which the adjective invariably precedes. To this curious fact I have attributed the statement of the majority of the grammars that adjectives follow their nouns. Certainly one might argue that since in these set expressions the adjective so universally follows that this must be the normal order of all adjectives. Yet we have seen that it is not true in adjectives of quantity, size and indefinite number, cardinals, ordinals, adjectives of relative position, or of time, demonstratives, relatives and interrogatives, possessives, pronominals, or indefinites. Is it true, then, of the class of adjectives not included under any of these classes and which constitutes such a large number of those used by both Caesar and Cicero?

The total mentioned above for Caesar is 521, 367 of which precede. In Cicero they number 603, 376 of which precede. So not even here do we find the statement of the grammars supported by the facts. Adjectives of all classes regularly precede.

X P. 32

The position of the genitive is not so clearly defined by a catalogue of Caesar's and Cicero's usage as is the adjective modifier. The percentage of genitives that follow in Caesar is very small which as I have already shown the

number in Cicero is actually smaller than the number of those that precede. We must observe the particular uses of the genitive in order to determine what is the rule. Aside from the genitive of "is" and the relative, the genitive with causa and the stereotyped expressions the rule is that more genitives follow than precede. This is especially true of the partitive genitive and particularly with "pars" and with the pronouns and adjectives tantum, aliud, nihil, etc. But to say that as a class genitives follow is surely misleading unless some further explanation of classes and kinds follows.

XI *P. 32.*

In simple prose the order adjective--genitive--noun is not the most common order as is usually supposed. In the more rhetorical prose as we find in Cicero this use is as frequent as the more simple order--adjective--noun--genitive. The order genitive--adjective--noun is frequently found, especially when the genitive is a pronoun or is qualified by a pronoun.

In addition to the works of Cicero and Caesar I have also examined Canto I and II of Vergil's Aeneid and these results appear: There are 191 adjectives of quantity, this number including words similar to those found in the other authors--omnis, magnus, multus, totus, immanis, ingens, parvus, vastus, etc. Of these, 149 precede and 42 follow. The percentage is not so great as in either of the prose authors mentioned but still sufficient to show that even in poetry adjectives of

quantity precede their nouns.

The cardinals number 23 preceding and only 4 following. The ordinals have a proportion of eight to one, and the distributives occur but four times and then preceding.

The adjectives of relative position number 55, forty-two of which precede and thirteen follow, or a percentage 76.36 only slightly lower than the same class of adjectives in Cicero.

Of the time adjectives eighteen precede and eleven follow.

There are thirty-six demonstratives preceding and eight following, which is a larger percentage for those following their noun than is found in Cicero, due to Vergil's poetic style.

The percentage of possessives preceding in Vergil is larger than in either Caesar or Cicero--67.85 per cent. The pronominals and indefinites also largely precede--the percentage of pronominals being 78 in favor of precedence.

The most noticeable point connected with the study of noun modifiers in Vergil is the number of proper adjectives. There are 74 in these two cantos, 56 of which precede.

The miscellaneous adjectives not included in the other divisions number 431 and 308 of these precede, or a percentage of 70.76, a slightly higher percentage than in either Cicero or Caesar.

With regard to the genitive in Vergil there are only a few more following than preceding.

The results given below cover but twenty chapters of the first book of Livy: Thirty-four adjectives of quantity precede and six follow. For adjectives of relative position the proportion is 19 to 2, adjectives of time 7 to 4, cardinals 19 to 5, ordinals 8 to 1, demonstratives 43 to 4, pronominals fourteen to two, possessives ten to six, and the miscellaneous adjectives number 89 preceding and 30 following.

The genitives in Livy show a greater tendency to follow the noun than in any other author examined, although a comparison is hardly permissible when the investigation covers but twenty chapters. However, 106 genitives follow in this amount and 51 precede.

As has been said while no authoritative statement can be made with regard to Livy or Vergil on account of the limited field examined, yet it is interesting to note that the tendency in these authors is the same as in the others where a more thorough and extensive examination was made. Adjectives of all classes precede their nouns while genitives regularly follow.

The serious fault in the subject of Latin word order as it is taught by the grammars lies in the fact that the whole matter has been dismissed with too little investigation of the facts. Principles are laid down that might and do apply to certain limited sections of an author but which do not prove true when the bulk of that author and of other authors

is studied. In a few chapters or even in a book of Caesar some uses seem invariable, but other and surprisingly different results are obtained upon a careful study of the author's entire work. Therefore, I should say the subject is dealt with in an impressionistic rather than in a scientific manner. In the two or three pages given in the grammar to the study of word order only a very summary treatment can be given, and this proves often misleading to the student instead of being helpful to his writing of prose.

The student should be taught that the adjective as in English precedes the noun; that instead of being something artificial and utterly foreign to his normal thought the Latin order is in many respects similar to his own. To say that adjectives usually precede but often follow the words they qualify is to teach an absolutely colorless principle. If the student is taught to observe the different classes of adjectives he will soon begin to show a live interest in their position within these groups. But even should they be classed together without discrimination as in some of the grammars still it is true that the majority precede and this the student should be taught.

Too much emphasis should not be given to the rather unusual order of adjective--preposition--noun, without at the same time calling attention to the regular and by far more usual order of preposition--adjective--noun as well as pre-

position--noun--adjective which infrequently occurs. Special cases of irregular order should be noted such as "magno cum periculo," "summa cum laude" "altera ex parte" and "ex loco superiore," these expressions bordering on fixed order.

The adjectives of quantity, relation, position, and of time largely precede. Omnis should be noted by the student as more frequently following than all others combined, and reliquus which Caesar uses so freely only once following its noun and never being so used by Cicero.

The cardinals and ordinals both precede--but the percentage of both is much larger in the lower numerals. With the adverbs circiter and amplius the regular position of the adjective is after the noun.

Demonstratives and relatives regularly precede, but the demonstrative may follow if it points forward to a relative immediately following and dependent upon it.

Possessives precede. This is particularly true of suus and of all the possessives when used in plain narrative. Noster when used with "maiores" regularly follows. More liberty is employed with the possessives as to position than with any other adjective.

The pronominals and indefinites both precede and the indefinites have almost as high a percentage of precedence as the pronominals, although two grammarians state that they follow their nouns.

The genitives cannot be classed together and disposed of under one head. Although as a whole the genitive does follow its noun there are particular instances when it follows very infrequently. The genitive of the relative and demonstrative pronouns normally precede as is perfectly natural. The genitive with *causa* and *gratia* and in a few stereotyped expression also precede. The remaining, and particularly the genitive with "pars" and the adjective or pronoun--follow, though great liberty is used even here--just as occurs in the English usage--the gift of a sailor and a sailor's gift being equally correct. This is the rule in Latin as well.

When a noun is limited by both an adjective and a genitive the usual order in Caesar is not adjective--genitive--noun, but noun--adjective--genitive. The order with the genitive preceding is also found especially in the case of a relative or a demonstrative.

The participial modifier normally follows its noun, as do the gerundives.

In the ablative absolute the noun precedes more frequently but is often found following the participle. The normal order is, however, for the verbal part to follow. When the noun is modified by an adjective the order is frequently adjective--participle--noun.