

was reported in him" is an observation forced upon the attention of the speaker and awaking his surprise.

Finally the definition ends as follows :

Or to (2) some other facts outside themselves, either to a previous fact to which they stand as consequences to a cause, or to a subsequent fact to which they stand as causes to a consequence.

Under this head we have

(1) The consecutive subjunctive : *hoc ita fecit ut nemo idem facere postea cogeretur* : he did this so thoroughly that no one was compelled to do the work over again.

(2) The casual subjunctive : *quum nemo id antefecis se hic facere voluit* : because no one had done this before, this man resolved to do it ; or (according to the context) the same words may mean : although no one had done that before, this man resolved to do it.

[NOTE.—There is the same notion of sequence of thought or causation here as in the translation "because no one," etc., only in that sentence the subjunctive after "because" gives a reason *for* the act, commends it to our attention as natural ; whilst in this, the subjunctive after "although" gives a reason *against* the act, and emphasizes for us its surprising character. But in both alike the fact that "no one had done it before" is not stated independently but is brought into mental relation with another fact, "this man did it," towards which it stands as an antecedent (1) favourable or (2) hostile.]

This last form of the subjunctive however—the causal subjunctive—is, it must be confessed, by no means amenable to logical rules. For although "quum" in the two causal senses given above (and often indeed by false analogy when it simply means "when" of time) is followed by the subjunctive, on the other hand "quod," "because" and "quanquam," "although" (when the verb following is not part of a reported speech), are found with the indicative. Now, according to the general principle that the indicative expresses bare facts as such, and the subjunctive, facts in their relations of cause

and effect to other facts, it should seem that all clauses introduced by "quod" or "quanquam" should be in the subjunctive, because such clauses necessarily go outside the bare fact and introduce the mental conception of causation, and so far turn the fact into a thought. There is therefore a discrepancy between (1) *quia*, *quoniam*, *quod*, *quanquam*, *etsi*, on the one hand, all of which, when used of actually existing facts and not mere contingencies or hypotheses, are generally found with the indicative, and (2) *quum* (in its senses of "because" and "although") *quippe qui*, both of which are followed, the first, invariably, the second almost invariably by the subjunctive. The explanation, so far as there is an explanation, perhaps is that the human mind, as we know, is apt to regard as objective much that has in it a strongly subjective element ; besides which the distinction may be suggested that after *quod*, *quoniam*, *quanquam*, etc., the emphasis falls on the fact as such ; after *quam*, *quippe qui*, the emphasis falls not at all on the fact as such, but on the fact viewed as an explanation of, or a surprising comment upon, a further fact. Thus, e.g., to return to Virgil *Æneid VI.* :—"demens erat quod simulabat" will be translated "he was a fool, for he actually tried to mimic, etc.," the emphasis being wholly on the fact of mimicry. *Sal-moneus* actually tried to represent thunder, but "*demens qui* (or '*quum*') *simularet*" will be translated : fool to mimic, etc., the emphasis being wholly on the *folly* of *Sal-moneus*, and the special way in which he showed his folly—his mimicry of Jove being only added to justify the epithet *demens*.

And so in some other instances of "quod" with indicative, as "*quod animadversum est in eos non debeo repretendere ; quod viris fortibus honos habitus est laudo*," *Cic. Rosc. Am. 47.* The "quod" seems hardly more than the accusative relative—the fact that the notion of causation, *i.e.*, seems scarcely developed. Finally, it must be remembered that the necessity for distinguishing between real motives and alleged motives, and again between real facts and alleged facts, would be a strong inducement to the use of the in-