

**ON THE USAGE OF QUOTIENS
AND QUOTIENSCUNQUE
IN DIFFERENT PERIODS
OF LATIN. A DISSERTATION**

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On the usage of quotiens and quotienscunque in different periods of Latin. A dissertation by
Omera Floyd Long

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OMERA FLOYD LONG

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

During my graduate work courses were pursued under Professors Warren, Gildersleeve and Bloomfield, and Associate Professor Smith. To each of these I can but imperfectly express my gratitude for various kindnesses, and for lasting inspiration as well as helpful instruction.

Owing to the range of authors cited in my examples the manuscript of this dissertation, though complete in its inferences and its main outlines, was at first submitted in provisional form. Later a visit to Munich enabled me through the generous courtesy of Professor Wölflin to verify many of my references with the help of the "Thesauruszettel." Professor Wölflin himself, at various points in the revision, gave helpful suggestions, such as emphasis on *quam saepe*, of which I had at that time only a few of the more striking examples, pointing out the occurrence of *nescio quotiens* in the *Notae Tironianae*, and additional examples of *quotienslibet*, together with remarks on gemination in connection with the compound form. Further points of indebtedness will be acknowledged as far as possible in the following pages by reference to his *Zusätze* in an abstract of this dissertation which appeared in the *Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*, XI, p. 395 ff.—an abstract due also to Professor Wölflin's generous suggestion.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also outlines the various methods and tools available for tracking and documenting data, ranging from traditional paper-based systems to modern digital solutions.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the legal and regulatory requirements that govern record-keeping practices. It details the specific rules and standards that organizations must adhere to, including retention periods, access controls, and data protection measures. This section highlights the consequences of non-compliance and provides guidance on how to ensure that all records are maintained in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

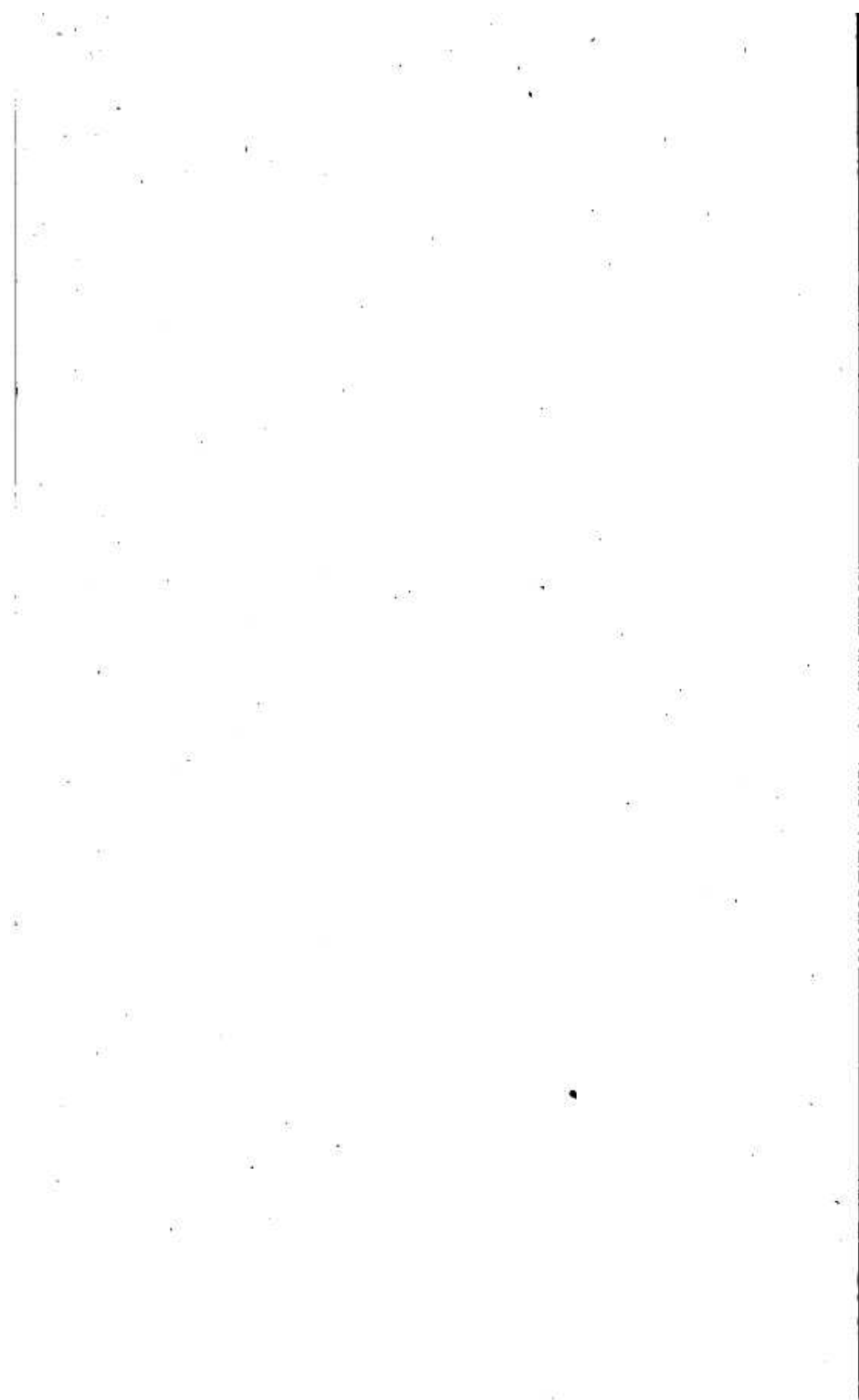
3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges and risks associated with record-keeping. It identifies common issues such as data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access, and discusses strategies to mitigate these risks. This section also explores the importance of regular backups, disaster recovery plans, and security audits to ensure the integrity and availability of records over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of record-keeping in decision-making and performance analysis. It explains how well-maintained records can provide valuable insights into organizational trends, identify areas for improvement, and support strategic planning. This section also highlights the importance of data analysis and reporting tools in extracting meaningful information from the recorded data.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers final recommendations for implementing effective record-keeping practices. It emphasizes the need for a proactive approach to record management, regular training and education for staff, and the use of reliable and secure record-keeping systems. The document concludes by reiterating the importance of maintaining accurate and accessible records for the long-term success and sustainability of any organization.

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INTRODUCTION.

Little or nothing hitherto has been written with reference to *quotiens*. The grammarians have been content with brief statements as to its general usage, which was assumed as well understood. Hand's *Tursellinus, De Particulis Linguae Latinae* was interrupted before reaching *quotiens*; Reisig's *Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft*, with its various revisions, has nothing; Draeger, *Historische Syntax der lateinischen Sprache*,² II, p. 584, dismisses the word after stating in substance that it is found with the indicative in classical Latin, while in the period of silver Latin and later many authors use the subjunctive mode. Only a few examples, however, are cited by Draeger. Here and there, in a line, an editor has discussed the form of *quotiens*, or perhaps has noted its substitution for *ubi, cum* or *si quando*. The form has naturally been discussed with greatest fullness by Neue, *Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache*, and by Brambach, *die Neugestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie*. On the more difficult question of *quotiens* with the subjunctive in iterative sentences, practically nothing has been contributed beyond the brief paragraph in Draeger. Such works as have been helpful in the discussion of this phase of the subject have been quoted in Part III.

It is obvious, however, that for any final judgment in syntax the historical perspective must be used, and each individual word, with any possible alternatives before it, must give a complete account of itself. The desired results may ultimately be reached by investigating every point in individual authors, successively, until the literature has been covered; or by following a single usage through approximately all the authors, until the various moot-points have thus been historically treated. The present paper offers some such treatment of *quotiens*. The ante-classical

and classical literature has been thoroughly covered, and there are but few omissions in the later period extending as far down as Boethius and Gregory of Tours. Altogether, about one hundred and thirty authors have been examined.

The collection of examples has of course been made with the help of special lexicons and indices verborum where these were available and trustworthy. In most cases, however, the instances had to be collected for the first time; accordingly, the privilege of "*ni fallor*" is asked for in stating totals. It may be claimed with confidence that the general usage for the long period considered has been accurately shown, since the possible omission of an example here and there would make no material difference in the results obtained.

PART I.

DERIVATION.

Quotiens is formed with *quot* as its basis, as *totiens* from *tot*, or the post-classical *multotiens* from *multus*, plus the suffix *-iens*, making a derivative analogous with the multiplicative numerals in *-ies* (*-iens*). Various explanations for this suffix have been proposed, any one of which, if satisfactory for one word, would suffice for the entire group, since the principle of analogy, powerful everywhere, is especially strong in the case of numerals.¹ Some of these may be examined.

a. Aufrecht, *Die lateinischen Zahladverbien auf -iens*, K. Z. I, 121 ff., holds that *-iens* represents a neuter comparative suffix to be compared with the neuter adjective suffix *-ius* (*-ios*). This view has little probability from either the phonetic side or the meaning, and apparently finds no support from later scholars.²

b. Joh. Schmidt, K. Z. xxv, 137 anm. 2, would equate *triens* (= *trijns) directly with *τριάς*, from which we might suppose other forms spread. Brugmann,³ however, is right in rejecting this equation as unwarranted.

c. In the *Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*, v, 136 f., Stowasser has proposed a new explanation, based upon the simple juxtaposition of the participle *iens* with *quot*, *tot*, etc.; so, for example, he cites Verg. *Æn.* 6, 122

Itque reditque viam tot iens.

i. e., *tot* < *itiones* > *iens* "in soviel Gängen"; and similarly with other forms in *-ies* (*-iens*), as *quinq(u)e iens*, *sex iens*, *sept(em) iens*,

¹ Cf. Osthoff, *Morphologische Untersuchungen*, I, 92 ff., and Baunack, *Kuhr's Zeitschrift f. vergl. Sprachforschung*, xxv, 263.

² Corssen, *Aussprache, Vokalismus u. Betonung d. lat. Sprache*, II, pp. 351, 552 anm., must be excepted.

³ *Grundr. d. vergl. Gram.* II, 388.