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# When *Quod* Is “Which” and When *Quod* Is “Because”

Thomas Nelson Winter  
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“When is *quod* ‘which’ and when is *quod* ‘because?’” asked Betsy A. Beacom, intermediate Latin student. Good question, and once alerted to it, even the professor becomes conscious of starting the wrong way with the word sometimes. The obvious answer about relative pronouns and their antecedents has serious shortcomings. Frequently the entire preceding idea is the antecedent and we do not know if the *quod* will refer to it or tell the why of it; a neuter antecedent is no guarantee of a “which”: sometimes a preceding neuter noun—even immediately preceding—can still leave you with a “because,” as in items (1) and (2):

1. *his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod...*
2. *ipse a dextro cornu, quod eam partem minime firmam hostium esse animadverterat, proelium commisit*

Both (1) and (2) have an apparent neuter singular antecedent, and turn out “because” instead. A guide is needed that will not have the student trying the wrong choice first and having to backtrack.

Is one choice more frequent and thus a likelier way to start? Yes, but not helpfully. The conjunction *quod* (contextually rendered “because,” “since,” “as for,” “that,” or even “but”) outnumbers the pronoun *quod* (“which”) four to one in Caesar, but Cicero is four to one the other way! Though the preponderance might help in stylometry, it does not do much in general to help the reading student.

A search for identifying circumstance was done. First every passage in Books One and Two of Caesar’s *Gallia Wars* exhibiting a *quod*, and every such passage of Cicero’s *Letters to Atticus*, Book Eight, were collected. The which-*quod*’s and the because-*quod*’s were examined. Several words which seemed to mark one or the other were then checked through all seven books of the *Gallia War Commentaries*. Sixteen ways to recognize the two at sight were uncovered, nine for “because,” seven for “which”:

## Summary, “because”

1. *facile, quod*
2. *propterea quod*
3. *primum quod/ in primis quod*
4. *eo/multo/hoc -ius/magis quod*
5. *quod* [accusative]  
e.g., *quod eos*
6. *quod si*
7. *accurat/incusat, quod*
8. *ratio/causa/res, quod*
9. *quod* [ablative absolute]

## Summary, “which”

1. *quod facile*
2. *id quod*
3. *quod est/erat*
4. *quod fit/accidit*
5. *quod ante(a)*
6. *quod ubi*, and the essential one,
7. *quod* [no accusative]  
[transitive verb]

## “Because,” *Quod Facile*

Because it marks both “because” and “which,” *facile* is one of the more interesting *quod*-markers. In front of the *quod*, *facile* makes the *quod* “because”; after the *quod*, *facile* makes it “which.” This tip is easy to remember: *Facile quod* = “easy because.” *Quod facile* = “which is easy,” e.g., reading Latin, which is easy; it’s easier because ...

3. *Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur. (BG 1.2)*

He persuaded them the more easily because the Helvetians are hemmed in everywhere by the nature of the topography.

4. *Facile ipsa loci natura periculum repellebat, quod ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, desuper ascendentis protegabant. (BG 1.79)*

The very nature of the place easily repelled danger, since from their higher ground, those who had gone before could protect the ones coming up.

## “Because,” *Propterea Quod*

A more frequent conjunction marker is the adverb, *propterea*. Near it, the *quod* is always the conjunction, and usually causal. It is particularly useful in item (9) where the first *quod* is “which” and without it one would try “which” again for the second. Sometimes it seems best not to translate the *propterea* at all, except to write “because” for the *quod*:

5. *Sed peius victoribus Sequanis, quam Aeduis victis accidisse, propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset. (BG 1.31)*

But it turned out worse for the victorious Sequani than for the defeated Aedui because Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their territory and seized a third of their land, the best in Gaul.

6. *Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt. (BG 1.1)*

Of these, the bravest are the Belgians, because they are farthest from the culture and politesse of the province.

7. *Perfacile factu esse illis probat conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset. (BG 1.3)*

He shows them that accomplishing these attempts is easy to do, especially because he would obtain command of his own state.

8. *qui dicerent sibi esse in animo sine ullo maleficio iter per*

*provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum* (BG 1.7)

who were to say they had in mind to travel through the province without any wrongdoing, because they had no other route

9. *Eo autem frumento quod flumine Arare navibus subveherat propterea uti minus poterat quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat.* (BG 1.16)

Furthermore, Caesar was less able to use that grain which he had brought up the Arar on boats because the Helvetii that he wanted to stay close to had shifted their path away from the river.

10. *propterea quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo* (BG 1.18)

especially since, with him bidding, nobody dared bid against

### “Because,” In Primis Quod

Fourteen per cent of Caesar’s because-*quods* are collocated with the *propterea*. A near synonym which achieves the same thing is the phrase *primum, quod* or *in primis, quod*, as may be seen here below and also in examples (38), (34), and (41).

11. *in primis quod Aeduos, fratres consanguineosque saepe numero a Senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat* (BG 1.33)

first, because he saw the Aedui, often enough proclaimed “Brothers” and “Relatives” by the Senate, in servitude and subjugation

12. *Vehementer eos incusavit primum, quod aut quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur sibi quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent.* (BG 1.40)

He vehemently blamed them, first, because they thought they had to inquire or think about where or how they should be led.

### “Because,” Eo/Multo/Hoc -ius/Magis Quod

Another good “because” marker is an ablative-of-degree-of-difference plus comparison. such as *eo facilius quod* or *multo expeditius quod*. *Eo magis quod* and *maxime quod* work the same way: “the more because,” “especially because.” Any such *quod* is a “because” explaining the degree of difference:

13. *multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod inter finis Helvetiorum et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit* (BG 1.6)

much easier and more quickly, because the Rhone flows between the territories of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had lately been pacified

14. *Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur.* (BG 1.2)

He persuaded them the more easily, because the Helvetians are hemmed everywhere by the nature of the place.

15. *Multo etiam gravius quod sit destitutus queritur.* (BG 1.16)

He complained it was much more serious because he’d been abandoned.

### “Because,” Quod Eos

An immediately following accusative marks a *quod* as “because.” This works because of the nature of neuter gender: any neuter, in the absence of passive or state-of-being, is accusative (documentation for this abounds in my soon-to-be-published book *Odds On Latin*). Therefore, if the accusative slot is filled by something else, the *quod* is not a neuter, and therefore not “which.” It is “because,” as in examples (3), (8), (9), and (11) above and in these following illustrations, the first of which, (16), enjoys two “because” markers, the *eo . . . minus* before it, and the instantly trailing, uniquely accusative, *eas*:

16. *His Caesar ita respondit eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res quas legati Helvetii commemorassent memoria teneret.* (BG 1.13)

Caesar answered them that there was less doubt for him because he held in memory the things that the Helvetian ambassadors had recited.

17. *quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset* (BG 1.19)  
because he had had hostages mutually exchanged

18. *non minus libenter sese recusaturum populi Romani amicitiam, quam appetierit, quod multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam traducat* (BG 1.44)

that he would reject the Friendship of the Roman People as freely as he had sought it. As for his leading a multitude of Germans into Gaul

19. *Quae quidem res Caesari non minorem quam ipsa victoria voluptatem attulit, quod hominem honestissimum provinciae Galliae, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium sibi restitutum viderat.* (BG 1.53)

This affair brought Caesar no less delight than the victory, because he had seen a most honorable man of the province of Gaul, his client and guest, rescued from the hands of the enemy and restored to him.

*Caveat*: indirect discourse can generate exceptions, at least in Cicero, who produces

20. *si Pompeius Italia excedat, quod eum facturum esse suspicor* (Att. 8.3.1)

if Pompey leaves Italy. which I suspect he’s going to do

### “Because,” Quod Si

Nine percent of the conjunctions are marked by a following *si*, all in indirect discourse. If you’ve got *quod si*, the choice “which,” though still possible, becomes extremely unlikely. It is, however, a case where “because” usually does not fit. “But” works pretty well. Here are several examples:

21. *quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet num etiam recentium iniuriarum* (BG 1.14)  
but if he wanted to forget ancient contumely, or even recent injury
22. *et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset* (BG 1.20)  
that he was nonetheless stirred by fraternal love and public opinion, but if anything really serious happened to him at Caesar’s hands
23. *Neque in provinciam redeisset neque stipendium imposuisset. Quod si antiquissimum quodque tempus spectari oporteret, populi Romani iustissimum esse in Gallia imperium.* (BG 1.45)  
He had neither driven [them] back into the province nor imposed a tribute, but if it were befitting to regard every ancient era, the government of the Roman people was the most just in Gaul.
24. *neque suum neque populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum, quod si furore atque amentia impulsus bellum intulisset, quid tandem vererentur?* (BG 1.40)  
that he would not repudiate his own favor nor that of the Roman people, but if he started a war through rage and madness, what would they be afraid of?
25. *sese illum non pro amico sed hoste habiturum, quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque populi Romani gratum esse facturum* (BG 1.44)  
that he considered him not a friend, but an enemy; further, if he killed him, he would put himself in good with many nobles and principal men of Rome

(Another instance where one wishes English could split one third person pronoun from another! *Sese* is Ariovistus, *eum* and *illum* are Caesar.) A warning is needed about *quod si*: “Which” number seven from the summary list—an immediate transitive verb with no accusative—still overrides, as in (26), below. Compare the set of examples at the end of this paper.

26. *Petere non solum Bellovacos sed etiam pro his Aeduos ut sua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si fecerit, Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnis Belgas amplificaturum.* (BG 3.14)  
Not only the Bellovaci, but even the Aeduans pled for them that he use his clemency and mildness toward them; if he did this (=which), he would increase the authority of the Aedui with all the Belgians.

#### **“Because.” *Accusat/Incusat Quod***

There is another *quod*-conjunction where “because” does not always work well; it is the *quod* which heads the points of an accusation, with or without the verb accuse or, permit me, incuse. Item (29) lacks this verb, but the preceding *iniquos esse* proclaims the accusatory *quod*:

27. *Graviter eos accusat quod, cum neque emi neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab eis non sublevetur.* (BG 1.16)

He blamed them heavily because when it could be neither bought nor taken from the fields, at such a needful time, with the enemy so near, it was not being provided by them.

28. *Vehementer eos incusavit primum, quod aut quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur sibi quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent* [item 12, above, is also part of this stream of censure]. (BG 1.12)  
He found fault with them in no uncertain terms because they thought it was for them to look into or plan where or how they were led.
29. *Si in nostros finis impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos quod in suo iure se interpellaremus.* (BG 1.44)  
If he made an attack on our boundaries, we were likewise unjust because we interposed ourselves in his jurisdiction.

The next three *quod*’s are of the same sort.

- 30-32. *Caesar initio orationis sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, quod rex appellatus esset a senatu, quod amicus, quod munera amplissime missa* (BG 1.43)  
Caesar at the start of his speech noted his own benefits towards him and those of the Senate, namely that he had been proclaimed king by the Senate, that he’d been named a Friend of the Roman People, that gifts had been most richly sent

#### **“Because,” *Ratio/Causa/Res Quod***

Ever read *Winnie Ille Pu* and feel that the “Hum of Pooh,” *Quid est ratio cur?* did not ring true? Caesar would have written *quod est ratio, quod* ... Three near-synonyms, *ratio, causa, and res* are all picked up by *quod*. Most occurrences of *causa* are of the type *bellum inferendi causa*, but where the writer is saying, in effect, this is the reason they do something, it’s “because,” as in these examples.

33. *Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.* (BG 1.1)  
As for the reason the Helvetii also excel the other Gauls in prowess, [it’s] because they fight with the Germans in almost daily battles.
34. *coniurandi has esse causas primum quod vererentur ne, omni pacata Gallia, ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur* (BG 2.1)  
that these are the reasons for conspiring, first, because they were afraid that, with all Gaul pacified, our army would be led against them
35. *Ad eum sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod Diviciacum atque Aeduos finibus Bellovacorum appropinquare cognoverant.* (BG 2.10)  
With the other causes, this reason also brought them to this opinion, that they knew Diviciacus and the Aeduans were approaching the Bellovaci territory.

36. *Id ea maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum unde Helvetii discesserant vacare.* (BG 1.28)

He did it mostly for this reason, namely that he did not wish the land the Swiss had started from to be empty.

37. *Hanc reperiebat causam, quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne.* (BG 1.50)

He learned this was the reason, because among the Germans there is this custom that their women declare through lots and soothsaying whether it be of use to commit to battle or not.

*Res* works the same way in Caesar, except that we must usually say “that” for *quod* instead of “because”:

38–40. *cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, quod per finis Sequanorum Helvetios traduxisset, quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset, quod* (BG 1.18)

since the most certain facts added to these suspicions, that he had led the Helvetii through the Sequani territory, that he had had hostages mutually exchanged, that

41. *Multae res eum hortabantur quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret; in primis quod Aeduos, fratres consanguineosque saepe numero a senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat.* (BG 1.33)

Many things urged him to think the matter had to be contemplated and undertaken, principally because he saw the Aedui, often proclaimed “Brothers” and “Relatives” by the Senate, in slavery and subjugation.

Above item (19) also fits this *res ... quod* category. The *caveat* to this one is grammatically very interesting: *re quod* is “thing which,” as in Cicero’s advice to Tiro, a little treasure found in *Ad Fam.* 16.4:

42. *Sumptu ne parcas ulla in re quod ad valetudinem opus sit.*

Spare no expense in any matter which concerns your health.

*Re* does not get the grammatical feminine relative. [*re quae*] but the logical neuter *quod*, instead. Is *res*’s relationship with its relatives a matter of position? With the relative leading, it is *quae* as in (19) above, where we saw *quae quidem res; qua re* is so firmly fixed it finally becomes one word, but invert the two as in (42), and it becomes *re quod*. The Latin language has endless delights! In contrast to the exceptional item (42), *re ... quod* (i.e., with a word or two coming in between) is another “because” just like items (33–35) and (38–40):

43. *Maximeque hac re permovebantur, quod civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam vix erat credendum.* (BG 5.28)

They were especially disturbed by this fact, that the ignoble and humble state of the Eburones daring spontaneously to make war on the Roman people was beyond belief.

*Re quod*, “thing which.” *Re ... quod* and *res ... quod*, “fact that.”

### “Because,” *Quod* [Ablative Absolute]

Finally, the exhaustive catalog of words/phrases following the two *quod*-types, mentioned above, produced one good “because” marker and one good “which” marker, not contradicted anywhere in the *Gallic War Commentaries*, nor in Cicero *Ad Att.* 8. An ablative absolute is easy to recognize, and the *quod* in front of it means “because,” “since,” or “that”:

44. *Reverti iussit, et, quod omnibus frugibus amissis domi nihil erat quo famen tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit ut his frumenti copiam facerent.* (BG 1.28)

He ordered them to return, and, because with all the grain lost there was nothing at home to stave off hunger, he ordered the Allobroges to make them a supply of grain.

45. *sed, quod pluribus praesentibus eas res iactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit* (BG 1.18)

but, since with several present he did not want these matters published, he quickly dismissed the meeting

46. *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento quod pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, cum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare.* (BG 1.25)

A great handicap in fighting for the Gauls was that, with their several shields pierced and bound by one strike of the *pili* when the iron bent, they could neither draw them out nor fight very suitably with the left arm impeded.

Item (10) above also fits in this category, showing *quod* [ablative absolute] as a “because.”

### “Which,” *Quod Facile*

This is the corollary to the “easy because” noted above. Examples:

47. *portas succendunt murumque subruunt, quod tum facile fiebat* (BG 2.6)

they burn gates and undermine the wall, which then was easily done

48. *quod illis prohibere erat facile cum ipsius fluminis natura atque aquae magnitudine, tum quod ex totis ripis in unum atque angustum locum tela iaciebantur* (BG 1.50) which was easy for them to stop, first through the nature of the river and depth of the water, then because spears were hurled from the entire banks into one tight spot

**“Which,” *Id Quod***

This pattern is the simplest, and a promise that the *quod* is “which.” Some examples:

49. *Post eius mortem nihilo minus Helvetii id quod constituerat facere conantur, ut finibus suis exeant.* (BG 1.4)  
After his death, the Helvetians attempt to do that which they had decided, namely to leave their territory.
50. *Helvetii repentino eius adventu commoti, cum id quod ipsi diebus XX aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intellexerent.* (BG 1.13)  
The Helvetians, disturbed because they found out he’d done in one day that which they had done with great difficulty in 20, get across the river.
51. *Neque id quod fecerit de oppugnatione castrorum aut iudicio aut voluntate sua fecisse, sed coactu civitatis.* (BG 5.27)

And that which he had done about the storming of the camp he had not done at his own judgement or free-will, but at the compelling of his country.

But watch out if the *id* is split from the *quod*, though. The markers for “because,” like *eo magis*, over-ride, as in this sample:

52. *atque id eo magis quod propter crebras commutationes aestuum minus magnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat* (BG 5.1)  
and that the more because he knew that waves were not as big there because of the frequent changes of weather

**“Which,” *Quod Est/Fuit***

The simplest which-*quod* is nominative and has *est* immediately following:

53. *Nuntiatum est ei Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere.* (BG 1.37)  
It was announced to him that Ariovistus was hurrying with all his forces to occupy Vesontio, which is the biggest town of the Sequani.
54. *Reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum M. sescentorum, qua flumen intermittit, mons continet magna altitudine.* (BG 1.38)  
A mountain of great height shuts off the remaining space, which is not larger than 1600 feet where the river leaves off.
55. *Flumen Axonam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum traducere maturavit.* (BG 2.5)  
He hurried to lead the army across the river Axona, which is in the furthest territory of the Remi.

**“Which,” *Quod Fit***

Almost a third of the which-*quod*’s have the entire preceding clause as their antecedent. Since the idea is in the action, *fieri*, which can be a stand-in for any action, is high in frequency, and helps mark these *quod*’s:

56. *Undique in murum lapides iaci coepti sunt murusque defensoribus nudatus est; testudine facta, portas succendunt murumque subruunt, quod tum facile fiebat.* (BG 2.6)  
From all sides rocks began to be thrown, and the wall was stripped of defenders; with a testudo formed, they burn the gates and mine the wall, which was then easily done.
57. *ut praesidium quam amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet; quod cum fieret ...* (BG 7.42)  
to have as dependable a bodyguard as possible, if there’d be any need for it, which, when it happened

**“Which,” *Quod Ante[a]***

Unfortunately, some of the *quod*’s which refer to an entire clause precede it, as in the next three samples. In (58), for instance, the *quod* prefigures the 16 words *esse—magistratus*; it has no antecedent, but is an anticipation of most of three following lines. As we will see, they can be recognized at sight without backtracking anyway:

58. *Tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit esse non nullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus.* (BG 1.16)  
Then finally Liscus, helped by Caesar’s speech, suggested what he had kept quiet earlier, that there are some whose authority among the people is strongest, who, though private citizens, are more powerful than the very magistrates.
59. *Cognito Caesaris adventu, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere, quoniam propius accessisset.* (BG 1.42)  
With Caesar’s arrival found out, Ariovistus sends messengers to him: what Caesar had demanded earlier about a parley was authorized by Ariovistus to happen, now that Caesar had come closer.

(Caesar’s third person style was made possible by just such contrasts as we see here between *is* and *se*: Translator Rex Warner lost patience with the indeterminate “he” of English, and got rid of the problem by making every reference to Caesar “I” or “me”!)

60. *Caesar cognovit et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium timore perterritum quod non vidisset pro viso sibi renuntiasse.* (BG 1.22)  
Caesar found out (a) that the hill was held by his own troops, (b) the Helvetians had struck their camp, and

(c) that the panic-stricken Considius had reported back to him what he had not seen as if he had seen it.

It turns out to be no coincidence that two of the above complex *quod*'s are immediately followed by *antea*. A catalog of words/phrases following the two types of *quod*, exhaustively checked, confirms that both *quod antea* and *quod ante* are universally the relative pronoun. There is, at least, no exception in the entire seven books of the *Gallic Wars*. As for item (60), there is no key-word that resolves it, but a pattern which is left for the last set in this paper.

### **"Which," Quod Ubi**

Like *ante[a]*, *ubi* is another good key-word. Every *quod ubi* in the seven books turns out to be "which," as in these examples:

61. *quod ubi Caesar rescivit* (BG 1.27)  
which, when Caesar learned of it
62. *quod ubi Crassus animadvertit* (BG 3.23)  
which, when Crassus noticed it

### **"Which," Quod [no accusative] [transitive verb]**

This marking pattern is how one solves the difficult cases of "which" that precede their reference, like (58–60) above, as well as many easier ones. A transitive verb with no overt accusative around means *quod* has to be the accusative, and thus is the relative. *even if you do not have an antecedent* for it. (Personally, I call them "postcedents.") In such a case, we have to say "what" for the *quod*, e.g., "what he had repressed before, he now revealed." Cicero's *quod*'s are generally much simpler than Caesar's and are generally of this pattern, *quod* [no accusative] [transitive verb]:

63. *quod scripsisti* (Att. 8.2.1)  
which you wrote
64. *quod non credidisti* (ibid.)  
which you did not believe
65. *quod monuisti* (ibid.)  
what you warned
66. *quod sentiebas* (ibid.)  
which you felt

or the famous

67. *Nil habeo ad te quod scribam.* (Att. 12.12)  
I have nothing to write you [I have nothing which I might write you].

If the verb is postponed, Cicero's *quod*'s are still no more complicated than these:

68. *ne tui quidem testimoni quod ei saepe apud me dederas* (Att. 8.4.1)  
nor even of your testimony, which you had often given him at my place

69. *quod ego ad te pridie miseramo* (Att. 8.6.3)  
which I had sent you yesterday

Placed in this set, the *quod non vidisset* of example (60) is now easy: "what he had not seen."

### **In sum . . .**

. . . when your Miss Beacom asks "which *quod* is 'which,'" spell out these seven markers for "which" and these nine markers for "because." And then in your own Latin reading, when you realize—as you will—that you are doing a double take on a *quod*, look at the markers again! Or even open a dossier on the subject, and begin making, and testing, your own additional listing of *quod* markers. Your reading will become less interrupted, more automatic.

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